

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

PORT BY-LAWS

As in force at 22 September 1999

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Schedule 1

Schedule 2 Berthage fees

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ENDNOTES

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 22 September 1999

PORT BY-LAWS

By-laws under the *Darwin Port Corporation Ordinance*

Chapter I Preliminary

1 Citation

These By-laws may be cited as the *Port By-laws*.

2 Chapters

These By-laws are divided into Chapters as follows:

Chapter I	–	Preliminary (By-laws 1 – 3)
Chapter II	–	General (By-laws 4 – 19A)
Chapter III	–	Pollution, &c., of a Declared Port (By-laws 20 – 22B)
Chapter IV	–	Explosives and Inflammable Liquids (By-laws 23 – 26)
Chapter V	–	Pilotage (By-laws 27 – 49)
Chapter VI	–	Charges and Fees (By-laws 50 – 55)
Chapter VII	–	Sorting, Stacking, Storage and Delivery of Cargo (By-laws 56 – 77)
Chapter VIII	–	Obstruction in Ports (By-laws 78 – 79)
Chapter IX	–	Miscellaneous (By-laws 80 – 87)

3 Interpretation

(1) In these By-laws, unless the contrary intention appears:

cargo, means goods, load or freight carried from one port to another, and includes baggage, other than the first cubic metre of accompanied baggage.

container means a sack, bag, box, case, carton, crate, drum, hide, package or thing used to contain cargo.

day means a period of 24 hours commencing at midnight.

delivery office means the delivery office, or the place used as a delivery office, on a wharf on to which goods are discharged.

handle, in relation to cargo, includes all operations in or on a vessel or wharf in connection with the loading, unloading, stowing or restowing of cargo.

inflammable liquid means a liquid which has a true flash point of less than 61 degrees Celsius.

intoxicating liquor has the meaning of liquor in the *Liquor Ordinance* as amended.

lighter means a ship, boat or other craft used for loading or unloading a vessel or carrying cargo within a port but not used in navigation.

master means a person, other than a pilot, in charge or command of a vessel, lighter or small craft.

outside vessel means a vessel passing through or trading in and beyond the Northern Territory of Australia.

owner, in relation to goods, includes an owner, consignor, consignee or agent having the control or disposition of the goods.

owner, in relation to a vessel, lighter or small craft includes an owner, part owner, or charterer and an agent of an owner, part owner or charterer.

the Ordinance means the *Ports Ordinance*.

ton by volume, in relation to cargo or goods, means a ton of 40 cubic feet by measurement.

ton by weight, in relation to cargo or goods, means a ton of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois by weight.

wharf includes:

- (a) premises that are:
 - (i) adjacent to a declared port;
 - (ii) under the control of a Harbourmaster;

- (iii) used in connection with the business of the port; and
- (iv) a barge, landing steps, ramp or other place or area used for loading or unloading in a declared port.

tonne, in relation to cargo or goods, means tonne by weight or tonne by volume, whichever measurement yields the greater tonnage.

tonne by volume, in relation to cargo or goods, means a volume of 1 cubic metre.

tonne by weight, in relation to cargo or goods, means a tonne of 1,000 kilogrammes by weight.

vehicle means any mobile mechanical or non-mechanical contrivance supported on wheels or tracks or designed as a form of transport for persons or goods, and includes earth-moving and road building machinery whether drawn or propelled.

- (2) In these By-laws, any reference to a Schedule shall be read as a reference to a Schedule to these By-laws, and any reference to a form shall be read as a reference to a form contained in the Schedule.
- (3) For the purpose of calculating tonnes by volume of any cargo or goods, or cargo or goods as packed, that is or are not rectangular in shape, the volume of the cargo or goods shall be taken to be the space that it or they would occupy if the cargo or goods, or the cargo or goods as so packed, were, having regard to the shape, packed in the smallest possible rectangular container.

Chapter II General

4 Smoking and sleeping on wharves, &c.

- (1) Where a Harbourmaster is satisfied that to reduce the risk of fire or explosion, smoking should be prohibited within an area on or under a wharf, he may by notice prohibit smoking in that area.
- (2) A notice under clause (1):
 - (a) shall indicate the area;
 - (b) shall state that smoking is prohibited in the area; and
 - (c) shall be displayed in or near the area, within which smoking is prohibited.

- (3) A person shall not smoke or expose a naked flame in an area indicated by a notice under clause (2).
- (4) A person shall not sleep on or under a wharf except in an area approved in writing by the Harbourmaster.
- (5) A person engaged in handling cargo in or on a vessel or wharf shall not carry or have in his possession any matches or any material or appliance for producing ignition other than safety matches or a small cigarette lighter of a kind ordinarily carried by persons who smoke.

4A Obedience to orders

A person in or on a wharf shall obey an order and comply with a direction of the Harbourmaster that is made or given in pursuance of the Ordinance or these By-laws.

4B Wilful obstruction

A person shall not wilfully hinder or obstruct:

- (a) a Harbourmaster; or
- (b) an officer or servant of the Port Corporation,

in the exercise of his powers or the performance of his duties under the Ordinance or these By-laws.

4C Illegal entry

Except with the permission of the Harbourmaster, a person other than an officer or servant of the Port Corporation shall not go in or on a wharf that is used for the berthing of vessels.

4D Improper behaviour

A person:

- (a) who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor, shall not be in, or on, a wharf or in a shed or other premises of the Port Corporation;
- (b) shall not use abusive or obscene language; or
- (c) shall not otherwise behave in a manner calculated, or likely, to cause a disturbance or other breach of the peace or otherwise to interfere with the comfort of other persons using a wharf or such a shed or other premises.

4E Consumption of intoxicating liquor

Except with the prior permission of the Harbourmaster, a person shall not consume intoxicating liquor in a declared port, on land vested in the control of the Port Corporation.

4F Importation of intoxicating liquor

Except with the prior permission of the Harbourmaster, a person shall not bring intoxicating liquor into a place on land vested in the control of the Port Corporation, in a declared port, except in the course of:

- (a) the handling of the liquor as cargo of a vessel;
- (b) taking the liquor, otherwise than as cargo, onto a vessel; or
- (c) taking the liquor, otherwise than as cargo, from a vessel to a place outside a declared port.

4G Loitering, &c.

A person shall not:

- (a) without giving a satisfactory account of himself when requested to do so, loiter in or on a wharf;
- (b) lounge or sleep on or among cargo or in or on a wharf;
- (c) play a game in or on a wharf or at an approach to a wharf the property in which is vested in the Port Corporation; or
- (d) without lawful authority address an assemblage of persons in or on a wharf or at such an approach.

4H Soliciting for business

A person shall not:

- (a) in or on a vessel or wharf within a declared port; or
- (b) in a street or road under the control of the Port Corporation,

solicit customers for business, including the carriage of persons or goods by a vessel or small craft.

4J Hawking

Except with the prior written permission of the Harbourmaster, a person shall not:

- (a) sell, offer or expose for sale any goods (including books, newspapers, magazines or other periodicals); or
- (b) otherwise carry on a retail trade,

in or on a wharf or other property under the control of the Port Corporation to which the public has access.

4K Auctions

Except with the prior written permission of the Harbourmaster, a person shall not hold a sale by auction in or on a wharf or other property under the control of the Port Corporation.

4L Removal of person

Where the Harbourmaster has reasonable cause to believe a person is contravening or has contravened by-law 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4G, 4H or 4J or by-law 4K, the Harbourmaster may, using only such force as is reasonably necessary, cause the person to be removed from the place or area in question.

5 Anchoring near wharf, &c.

The master or other person in charge of a vessel, lighter or small craft shall not anchor the vessel, lighter or small craft or permit or suffer the vessel, lighter or small craft to be anchored:

- (a) within 3 cables of an outside vessel berthed at a wharf;
- (b) near or at the approach to a wharf in such a manner as to impede the entry to or the exit from the wharf; or
- (c) within the area bounded by a line from Picnic Point to Bullocky Point, along the foreshore to Elliot Point thence to Oak Point and along the foreshore to the commencement at Picnic Point as set out in the map forming Schedule 1A, being an extract from Royal Australian Naval Hydrographic Service Chart AUS 28.

Penalty: \$100.

6 Closed waters

- (1) The Harbourmaster by notice published in the *Gazette* or in a newspaper circulating in a declared port may close, for a period specified in the notice, part of the waters of the declared port to all persons, vessels, lighters and small craft.
- (2) Where a notice is published under clause (1), the waters described in the notice are, for the period specified in the notice, closed waters.
- (3) A person who is in closed waters is guilty of an offence.
Penalty: 100 dollars.
- (4) A person who is in control of a vessel, lighter or small craft which is in closed waters is guilty of an offence.
Penalty: 100 dollars.
- (5) The Harbourmaster, or a person authorized by him, may direct a person apparently in control of a vessel, lighter or small craft which is in closed waters to remove the vessel, lighter or small craft from those closed waters.
- (6) Where a direction has been given under clause (5) and the person to whom the direction is given fails to comply with the direction, the person giving the direction may remove or cause to be removed the vessel, lighter or small craft to a place outside the closed waters.

7 Notice of departure

The master of a vessel about to depart from a declared port:

- (a) shall, not less than 6 hours before the time of the intended departure of the vessel, give notice to the Harbourmaster of the time of the intended departure; and
- (b) shall not, without the permission of the Harbourmaster, cause, permit or suffer the vessel to depart before the time specified in a notice given under paragraph (a).

7A Conduct of vessels in port

- (1) Except with the written permission of the Harbourmaster, a vessel shall not be careened or hauled on shore for inspection or repair in a declared port.

- (2) Where permission is given under clause (1), the owner of the vessel shall pay to the Port Corporation an amount at the rate of \$20 per month for the use of the shore.
- (3) A vessel shall not be left abandoned in a declared port.
- (4) Where a vessel in a declared port is, in the opinion of the Harbourmaster, an obstruction or impediment to:
 - (a) the navigation of the declared port; or
 - (b) the lawful use of a wharf or mooring or a structure on the shore of a declared port,the Harbourmaster may, in his discretion, remove or order the removal of the vessel.

8 Allocation of berths

- (1) The Harbourmaster may allocate to a vessel a berth at a wharf under the control of the Port Corporation.
- (2) Where 2 or more masters of vessels desire their vessels to occupy at the same time a particular berth at a wharf under the control of the Port Corporation, the Harbourmaster shall finally decide as to the allocation of the berth.
- (3) Where, in accordance with this by-law, a vessel is allocated a berth, the master of the vessel shall, unless the Harbourmaster otherwise directs, cause the vessel to occupy the berth as soon as possible.
- (4) Where a berth is not occupied as provided by clause (3), the Harbourmaster may allocate the berth to another vessel.
- (5) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this by-law, the Harbourmaster may revoke an allocation under this by-law.
- (6) Upon a revocation under clause (5), the master of the vessel shall cause the vessel to depart from the berth as soon as possible.
- (7) A vessel moored to a portion of a wharf or to another vessel berthed at a wharf shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be berthed at that wharf.
- (8) The master, or failing him, the owner, of a vessel that is berthed at a wharf under the control of the Port Corporation shall give notice to the Harbourmaster of any intention to undertake any kind of repair of the vessel or its engines while the vessel is so berthed.

- (9) The repair of a vessel or its engines while the vessel is so berthed shall not be commenced except with the prior written permission of the Harbourmaster.
- (10) Except when repairs are being undertaken with the permission required by clause (9), the master of a vessel shall keep his vessel in a stable condition with the engines available for the safe movement at all times of the vessel.
- (11) Where a master of a vessel within a declared port fails to remove the vessel in accordance with a direction given pursuant to section 26 of the Ordinance, the master is, in addition to any liability to a penalty for the failure, liable to pay to the Port Corporation any expenses incurred by it as result of the failure.

9 Placing of buoy to be notified

- (1) The Harbourmaster shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, notify the dimensions and position of any buoy placed, moored or anchored in a port as aids to navigation or for purposes which may cause an obstruction to navigation.
- (2) A notification under clause (1) shall be given within a reasonable time after the buoy is placed, moored or anchored.
- (3) The master or owner of a vessel, lighter or small craft shall not, without the permission of the Harbourmaster, secure the vessel, lighter or small craft to a buoy under the control of the Port Corporation.

10 Gangway at anchor

The owner and the master of a vessel lying at anchor in a declared port shall ensure that:

- (a) if the size of the vessel makes a gangway necessary, the vessel is provided with a suitable and efficient gangway fitted with man ropes; and
- (b) from sunset to sunrise the gangway is properly lighted by:
 - (i) an electric light over the gangway; or
 - (ii) 2 or more oil lamps suspended one or more at each end of the gangway.

11 Gangway at wharf

The owner and the master of a vessel lying alongside a wharf shall ensure that:

- (a) the vessel is provided immediately after it is berthed with a suitable and efficient gangway to the wharf;
- (b) the gangway is fitted with:
 - (i) stanchions at least 3 feet high;
 - (ii) man ropes on each side;
 - (iii) cross battens to prevent slipping; and
 - (iv) a suitable net of sufficient size suspended beneath it in such a manner as to catch any person or thing falling from the gangway; and
- (c) the sides of an accommodation ladder or gangway shall be of sufficient height and fitted with screens or netting to prevent persons falling over or between the stanchions or side ropes.

12 Liability

The owner of a vessel is liable severally with the master of the vessel for a breach of either of the last 2 preceding by-laws.

13 Vehicular traffic in a declared port

- (1) Inscriptions on traffic signs erected or displayed under section 27C of the Ordinance have the following significance:
 - (a) a traffic sign in an area in a declared port bearing the inscription "Reserved Parking Area" shall signify that the area is, during the period, if any, specified on the traffic sign, reserved for the parking of vehicles included in the class of vehicles specified on the traffic sign;
 - (b) a traffic sign in an area in a declared port bearing the inscription "General Parking Area" shall signify that the area may, during the period, if any, specified on the traffic sign, be used for the parking of any vehicles;
 - (c) a traffic sign in an area in a declared port bearing the inscription "Limited Parking" with an inscription indicating that the stopping of vehicles is prohibited:
 - (i) during specified times; or

- (ii) for longer than a specified period,

shall signify that within the area a vehicle shall not be allowed to remain stationary during those times or for longer than that period, as the case may be, unless the vehicle is an exempted vehicle; and

- (d) a traffic sign or traffic signs in a specified area in a declared port bearing figures and the words "Speed Limit" shall signify that within that area a vehicle shall not exceed a speed of a number of miles per hour equal to the number represented by the figures on the sign.

- (2) In clause (1), **exempted vehicle** means a vehicle that:

- (i) is being used for the purpose of loading or unloading goods; or
- (ii) is being used for the purpose of wharf construction or maintenance; or
- (iii) is exempted by certificate in writing given to the owner of the vehicle by the Harbourmaster and that exemption is in force.

13A Leaving vehicle

A person who is the owner, or who is in charge, of a vehicle shall not:

- (a) leave the vehicle; or
- (b) allow the vehicle to remain standing and unattended,

in a declared port otherwise than in an area to which a traffic sign referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of clause (1) of by-law 13 relates.

13B Routes for vehicular traffic

The Harbourmaster may allot routes in a declared port.

13C Obligations of drivers of vehicles

A person driving, or in charge of, a vehicle in or on a wharf:

- (a) shall not allow the vehicle to obstruct vehicles or pedestrian traffic;

- (b) shall, as required by the Harbourmaster, move the vehicle:
 - (i) to a specified position in or on the wharf; or
 - (ii) away from the wharf; and
- (c) shall cause the vehicle to travel along routes allotted under by-law 13B.

13D Railway rolling stock

A person driving, or in charge of, any railway rolling stock under on or in a wharf shall, as required by the Harbourmaster, move that stock to a specified position in or on the wharf or away from the wharf.

15 Interference with lights, &c.

A person shall not:

- (a) interfere with; or
- (b) unless authorized to do so by the Harbourmaster, switch on or off,

a light placed on a wharf for illuminating the wharf, lighting a building on the wharf or navigational purposes.

16 Interference with buildings, &c.

A person shall not interfere with:

- (a) a building, fixture, lifesaving device or fire extinguisher on a wharf; or
- (b) a buoy, beacon, punt, barge or other thing under the control of the Port Corporation in a declared port or on a wharf.

16A Interference with water supply

Except with the prior permission of the Harbourmaster, a person shall not:

- (a) take water from a source of water supply; or
- (b) interfere with a water hose, water hose connection or source of water supply,

in a declared port.

17 Permission to place buoys, &c.

- (1) A person may make application for permission to place a mooring, buoy, dolphin, jetty, landing or other device in a declared port.
- (2) The application shall:
 - (a) be in writing;
 - (b) be addressed to the Harbourmaster;
 - (c) state the purpose of the device; and
 - (d) be accompanied by a plan of the proposed device, showing its position and dimensions.
- (3) The Harbourmaster may, in his discretion, grant or refuse permission or grant permission subject to such modifications or conditions as he sees fit and specifies.
- (4) A person shall not place a mooring buoy, dolphin, jetty, landing or other device in a declared port unless the Harbourmaster has granted permission in writing to do so and has not withdrawn that permission.

18 Vessels not to hinder use of wharf

The master of a vessel, lighter or small craft which is secured alongside a wharf for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo or embarking or disembarking passengers shall ensure that the vessel, lighter or small craft does not, when the loading, unloading, embarking or disembarking is completed, remain alongside the wharf so as to hinder the use of the wharf by any other vessel, lighter or small craft.

18A Persons on board moored vessels

Where the Harbourmaster directs that not less than a specified number of persons belonging to a vessel shall be on board the vessel while it is moored, anchored or lying within a declared port, the master of the vessel shall ensure that the direction is complied with.

18B Ship repairs on wharves

Except where the lease of the wharf, or the Harbourmaster in writing, allows, a person shall not, in a declared port:

- (a) make, repair, dress or scrape spars or masts or do other kinds of carpentry on a wharf;

- (b) do the work of a smith, boilermaking, welding or rigging work in or on a wharf or a structure there; or
- (c) hang or put up sails, masts, spars or other things on a beam or joint of a wharf or structure there.

19 Vessels to be kept clear of flying boats

The master of a vessel, lighter or small craft shall ensure that the vessel, lighter or small craft:

- (a) is kept clear of any flying boat or seaplane which is alighting or taking off; and
- (b) does not approach:
 - (i) at night, the lighted runway; or
 - (ii) by day, the runway marked by a control launch, until the aircraft is clear of the runway.

19A Obstruction by small craft

The master or other person in charge of a small craft within a declared port shall keep clear of, and not obstruct or otherwise hinder the movement within the port of:

- (a) a vessel of a gross tonnage of at least 50 tons; and
- (b) any tugs assisting at the berthing, unberthing or towing, of such a vessel.

Chapter III Pollution, &c., of a declared port

20 Garbage, &c., not to be deposited

A person shall not deposit in a declared port or on the shores of a declared port any garbage, rubbish, refuse, putrefying matter, dead animal or offensive matter of any description.

20A Removal of garbage, &c.

- (1) The master and owner of a vessel in a declared port shall ensure that at the time of the unmooring of the vessel or by such later time as the Harbourmaster in his discretion allows, on the direction of the Harbourmaster, either generally or in a particular case:
 - (a) all portable appliances and materials used in the servicing of the vessel and all rubbish have been removed from all areas used for that servicing; and
 - (b) those areas are clean.
- (2) When the master or owner does not comply with the requirements of clause (1), the Port Corporation may remove the appliances, material or rubbish, as the case may be, and clean the area.
- (3) Where the Port Corporation incurs expense in so removing appliances, materials or rubbish, or in so cleaning an area, the master and the owner are each liable for that expense.
- (4) For the purposes of this by-law, ***the servicing of the vessel*** includes the loading or unloading of cargo, stores, gear or fuel or another activity in connection with the vessel in the port.

21 Inflammable liquid etc. not to be discharged

- (1) The master of a vessel, lighter or small craft shall not permit or suffer oil or inflammable liquid to be pumped out of or otherwise discharged from the vessel, lighter or small craft into the waters of a declared port.
- (2) The owner or person in charge of a tank shall not permit or suffer oil, inflammable liquid or refuse to be discharged or flow from the tank into the waters of a declared port.

22 Ashes not to be discharged

The master of a vessel, lighter or small craft shall not permit or suffer ashes to be discharged from the vessel, lighter or small craft while the vessel, lighter or small craft is lying alongside a wharf or is within 200 metres of a wharf.

22A Excessive smoke or vapour

The master or other person in charge of a vessel shall not permit smoke or vapour to be emitted from the vessel to an extent that causes danger, nuisance or annoyance to the public or unreasonable air or water pollution.

22B Excessive noise

The master or other person in charge of a vessel shall not permit noise to be emitted from the vessel to an extent that is excessive having regard to the type of vessel.

Chapter IV Explosives and inflammable liquids

23 Loading and unloading

- (1) Subject to clause (2), the master of a vessel, lighter or small craft shall not permit or suffer explosives or inflammable liquids to be loaded on or in or unloaded from the vessel, lighter or small craft except:
 - (a) between sunrise and sunset;
 - (b) with the permission of the Harbourmaster; and
 - (c) under such conditions as the Harbourmaster specifies.
- (2) The master of a vessel transporting inflammable liquids in bulk may, with the permission of the Harbourmaster, and subject to any conditions specified by the Harbourmaster, permit inflammable liquids from the cargo to be unloaded from the vessel between sunset and sunrise by means of a pipeline to a receptacle approved by the Harbourmaster.
- (3) The owner of inflammable liquids unloaded on a wharf shall:
 - (a) without delay, stow them in a shed or place approved by the Harbourmaster; and
 - (b) remove them from that shed or place before sunset on the day they are unloaded.

24 Protection from fire

- (1) Where explosives or inflammable liquids are being handled on a wharf or on or in a vessel, lighter or small craft, a person shall not:
 - (a) bring a fire or naked flame within 30 metres of where those explosives or inflammable liquids are being handled;
 - (b) within 30 metres of where these explosives or inflammable liquids are being handled, smoke, ignite a match or otherwise create a fire or flame; or

- (c) be on the wharf or on or in the vessel, lighter or small craft without the permission of the Harbourmaster, unless he is engaged in:
 - (i) the working, loading or unloading of the vessel, lighter or small craft;
 - (ii) the transporting of goods on the wharf or on or in the vessel, lighter or small craft; or
 - (iii) the performance of public duties which make it necessary or desirable for him to be on the wharf or on or in the vessel, lighter or small craft at that time.
- (2) Where explosives or inflammable liquids are stowed in or on a vessel, lighter or small craft, a person shall not:
 - (a) bring a fire or naked flame into a hold or on to a deck of that vessel, lighter or small craft; or
 - (b) while he is in a hold or on a deck of that vessel, lighter or small craft, smoke, ignite a match or otherwise create a fire or flame.
- (3) Where a person is in charge of the loading or unloading of a vessel, lighter or small craft or in control of a person engaged in the loading or unloading of a vessel, lighter or small craft, he shall not permit or suffer a person under his control to commit a breach of this by-law.

25 Possession of matches, &c.

A person engaged in handling explosives or inflammable liquids on a wharf or in or on a vessel, lighter or small craft shall not carry or have in his possession any matches, or any material or appliance for producing ignition, spark or electric pulse.

26 Lighting of hold of enclosed deck

The master of a vessel, lighter or small craft in or on which explosives or inflammable liquids are stowed or are being handled may permit a hold or enclosed deck of the vessel, lighter or small craft to be illuminated by flood electric lighting suspended over that hold or enclosed deck in a manner approved by the Harbourmaster but shall not permit any other artificial light to be used in that hold or on that enclosed deck of the vessel, lighter or small craft.

Chapter V Pilotage

27 Interpretation

In this Chapter, unless the contrary intention appears:

Certificate means a Pilotage Exemption Certificate granted under this Chapter.

length means length overall.

passage means one entry into or departure from the Port.

the Port means the Port of Darwin.

voyage means one entry into and departure from the Port.

28 Requirement of pilotage

Except in the case of an emergency, a person shall not, unless he:

- (a) holds a Certificate in respect of that vessel; or
- (b) is directed by the Harbourmaster to move the vessel without the services of a pilot,

move a vessel exceeding 25 metres in length in the Port south of the Channel Rock Buoy (located approximately latitude 12° 25.1' south and longitude 130° 46.9' east) without the services of a pilot.

29 Radio notice of arrival to be given

The master of a vessel exceeding 25 metres in length intending to enter the Port shall, not later than 24 hours before his estimated time of arrival at the Channel Rock Buoy, radio to the Harbourmaster:

- (a) notice of that estimated time of arrival; and
- (b) whether he will require the services of a pilot.

30 Confirmation of radio notice

- (1) Where notice has been given under by-law 29 of the estimated time of arrival of a vessel at Channel Rock Buoy, the master of the vessel shall, not more than 2½ hours nor less than 1½ hours before the arrival of the vessel, give notice confirming or amending the estimated time of arrival.

- (2) Notice confirming or amending the estimated time of arrival shall be given:
- (a) where it is given during normal working hours:
 - (i) to the Harbourmaster; or
 - (ii) on Channel 16/10 of the Very High Frequency Band, to the authority known as Harbour Control; or
 - (b) where it is given outside normal working hours – by radio to the Harbourmaster.
- (3) Where the services of a pilot have been requested or are required for a vessel to move in that part of the Port specified in by-law 28 and the vessel does not arrive at the Channel Rock Buoy:
- (a) at the confirmed or amended time of arrival of the vessel notified under this by-law; or
 - (b) if such a notification has not been given, at the estimated time of arrival notified in pursuance of by-law 29,

the master and owner of the vessel are jointly and severally liable to pay to the Port Corporation a charge of \$100 for every half hour, or part of a half hour, after the first, that a pilot waits for the vessel at the pilot boarding ground.

- (4) Where a vessel for which the services of a pilot have been requested or otherwise are required arrives at the Channel Rock Buoy after the pilot has left the pilot boarding ground to return to shore after having waited at the pilot boarding ground:
- (a) for more than half an hour after the confirmed or amended time of arrival of the vessel notified under this by-law; or
 - (b) if such a notification has not been given, for more than half an hour after the estimated time of arrival of the vessel notified in pursuance of by-law 29,

the master and owner of the vessel are jointly and severally liable to pay to the Port Corporation, in addition to any charge payable under clause (3), a charge equal to the expense of the pilot going to, and returning from, the pilot boarding ground, plus 10% of that expense.

31 Signal for pilot to be displayed

The master of a vessel which requires pilotage shall use or display the usual signals for a pilot whilst approaching and within 10 miles of the Port.

32 Master to assist pilot

The master of a vessel which requires pilotage or which has made use of pilotage shall, by any practicable means consistent with the safety of the vessel, facilitate the pilot's boarding or leaving and in particular shall:

- (a) lay to off the pilot boarding ground in such manner as to provide the best possible lee;
- (b) provide on the lee side, and adequately lit at night, a pilot ladder fitted with spreaders, and on either side of the ladder a man rope made fast to the vessel independent of the ladder;
- (c) in ships of high structure in which gangway doors are fitted, open one such door and rig the pilot ladder thereat; and
- (d) arrange for all scuppers, sanitary and other refuse outlets in the vicinity of the pilot ladder to be closed,

and such pilot ladder, man ropes, gangways and access shall be constructed, fitted and rigged in accordance with the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization Regulations 1979 as amended from time to time.

33 Application for pilot

- (1) The master of a vessel which requires the services of a pilot outwards or for a removal within the Port shall make application to the Harbourmaster not less than 6 hours before the pilot is required.
- (2) An application made under this by-law may be withdrawn without charge at any time prior to 4 hours before the appointed time.
- (3) Notwithstanding clause (2), during normal port working hours, an application made under this by-law may be withdrawn without charge at any time prior to one hour before the appointed time.
- (4) Where an application made under this by-law is not withdrawn prior to 4 hours before the appointed time or, during normal port working hours, prior to one hour before the appointed time, and the pilot's services are not required at the appointed time, and he is not retained until his services are required, a charge of \$100 shall be made.

- (5) If the vessel is not ready to leave the berth at the appointed time, but the pilot is retained until it is so ready:
 - (a) for the first half hour of such retention, no charge shall be made; and
 - (b) for every subsequent half hour or part thereof, a charge of \$50 shall be made.

34 Granting of pilotage exemption certificates

The Port Corporation may, on application by that person, grant a Pilotage Exemption Certificate to the master or mate of an Australian registered vessel, or a foreign registered vessel manned and managed within Australia and trading or operating between Australian ports or places, who:

- (a) has, within the 2 years immediately preceding the date of application, completed not less than:
 - (i) 4 voyages in command; or
 - (ii) 3 voyages as first mate on duty on the bridge throughout the entire pilotage area and 2 voyages in command,of a vessel of not less than the length of the vessel in respect of which the application is made, to the Port;
- (b) where the application is made for a certificate of exemption to be valid during the hours of darkness – has completed one entry to and departure from the Port of the voyages referred to in paragraph (a) in command during the hours of darkness;
- (c) produces to the Port Corporation a certificate from a medical practitioner qualified to practise in a State or Territory of Australia certifying that he has examined the applicant to a standard not less than that set by the Department of Transport of the Commonwealth to be applied to seagoing personnel of the age of the applicant, and has found him to be, in the opinion of the medical practitioner, physically and mentally fit to carry out pilotage duties;
- (d) has passed an examination conducted by the Harbourmaster of the Port, or another person authorized by the Port Corporation to conduct such an examination, which satisfies the Harbourmaster or that person, as the case may be, that the applicant is competent to navigate a vessel of not less than the length of the vessel in respect of which the Certificate is sought, through the pilotage area of the Port;

- (e) has demonstrated an ability to read a Snellen chart during a normal Snellen test and:
 - (i) where the applicant's vision is normally unaided – read the letters on the fifth line using both eyes; or
 - (ii) where the applicant's vision is normally aided – read the letters on the sixth line whilst his vision is so aided and the letters on the fourth line whilst his vision is unaided; and
- (f) has passed the Ishihara or equivalent test for colour vision conducted not earlier than at the time of undergoing the medical examination referred to in paragraph (c).

35 Applicant with assisted vision

Where the vision of an applicant for a Certificate is normally aided by glasses or other means he shall, at the time of applying for the Certificate, give to the Port Corporation a certificate from an ophthalmologist indicating that the applicant is not currently suffering from a progressive eye disease and that the corrected vision to his better eye is not more than 6/6 on the Snellen test.

36 Fee for pilotage exemption certificate

An application for a Certificate shall be accompanied by a fee of:

- (a) where the application is in respect of vessels of less than 45 metres overall length – \$440.00; and
- (b) where the application is in respect of vessels of 45 metres or more overall length – \$990.00.

36A Form and period of certificate

- (1) Subject to this by-law, where the Port Corporation is satisfied that an applicant is a fit person to hold a Certificate, it may grant the Certificate, in accordance with Form 1 in Schedule 1, for any period not exceeding 2 years, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.
- (2) A Certificate shall not be valid:
 - (a) in respect of a vessel of greater length than 150 metres; or
 - (b) in respect of a vessel carrying more than 500 tonnes of hazardous cargo or any amount of petroleum products in bulk.
- (3) There shall be endorsed on a Certificate issued to a person who normally wears glasses or whose vision is assisted in some other

way the fact that he wears glasses or his vision is normally assisted and while that person is using the Certificate he shall wear those glasses or that other device for assisting his vision.

36B Examination of applicant

- (1) A person may apply to the Port Corporation to be examined for the purposes of by-law 34(d) or 36D(2).
- (2) An application referred to in clause (1) shall be accompanied by a fee of \$40.
- (3) A person who fails an examination referred to in clause (1) shall not apply to be re-examined until he has completed one more voyage as master or mate of a vessel of at least the length of the one in respect of which the Certificate is sought.

36C Fee for renewal of pilotage exemption certificate

- (1) A Certificate may be renewed by the Port Corporation on the application of the holder.
- (2) An application for the renewal of a Certificate shall be lodged with the Port Corporation not later than 2 months after the expiration of the date shown on the Certificate as the date on which it ceases to have effect and shall be accompanied by:
 - (a) the information required by by-law 34(c), (e) and (f) as if the application for a renewal were an application for the grant of a new Certificate;
 - (b) proof to the satisfaction of the Port Corporation of the date of last use of the Certificate; and
 - (c) a fee of \$205.00.
- (3) After considering an application for renewal lodged under this by-law the Port Corporation may, if it thinks fit, renew the Certificate for a further period not exceeding 2 years and subject to such conditions varying or replacing those to which the original Certificate was subject as it thinks fit.

36D Circumstances requiring further experience, &c.

- (1) Subject to clause (2), where a person to whom a Certificate has been issued has not, during a continuous period of 12 months during the currency of the Certificate or the renewal of the Certificate, used that Certificate, the Certificate shall be of no effect and, subject to clause (3), shall again have effect only after the holder has made one passage on duty on the bridge through the

entire pilotage area with a pilot and has been instructed by the pilot on the relevant variations in the pilotage area since the person last used that Certificate.

- (2) Where a person to whom a Certificate has been issued has not, during a continuous period of 2 years during the currency of the Certificate or the renewal of the Certificate, used that Certificate, the Certificate shall be of no effect and, subject to clause (3), shall again have effect only after the holder has made one voyage on duty on the bridge through the entire pilotage area with a pilot within 2 months after the expiration of the 2 year period and has passed another examination satisfactory to the Port Corporation.
- (3) A Certificate validated under clause (1) or (2) shall be valid only in respect of a vessel of a length overall of not more than that in respect of which the original Certificate was granted or of the vessel on which the passage or voyage, as the case may be, referred to in those clauses was taken, whichever is the lesser.
- (4) Where a Certificate has not been validated within the period of 2 months referred to in clause (2), the Certificate shall be deemed to have been cancelled at the expiration of that 2 month period.

36E Development work in Port

The Port Corporation may, at any time where it considers that development work in the Port so warrants that action, suspend a Certificate for the period during which that development is taking place or impose such conditions on the use of that Certificate as it thinks fit.

36F Pilotage rates exemption fee

- (1) Where a vessel in respect of which a Certificate has been issued to a master trades in accordance with a published schedule to the Port under the command of that master or another master holding a Certificate, the owner of the vessel shall pay, in advance, an annual Pilotage Rates Exemption Fee calculated in accordance with this by-law.
- (2) The fee referred to in clause (1) shall be payable on the vessel's first arrival at the Port after 1 July of each year, and the exemption shall remain valid until 30 June next following that date.
- (3) The annual fee in dollars payable under this by-law shall be calculated by multiplying the length of the vessel expressed in metres minus 25 by \$30.00, and adding \$450.00.

37 Inoperative Certificates

- (1) A Pilotage Exemption Certificate shall not be operative for the passage inwards from Quarantine Anchorage to berth unless the holder has entered the port as master or mate of a vessel during the immediately preceding 2 years.

38 Special pilotage exemption certificates

- (1) The Port Corporation may waive any or all of the requirements for a Pilotage Exemption Certificate for:
 - (a) the master of any vessel used in the carrying out of dredging operations; or
 - (b) the master and mate of any other vessel which in the opinion of the Port Corporation warrants such a waiver.
- (2) Pilotage exemption granted under this by-law shall be limited to the particular vessel for which it is requested.

39 Signal for pilotage exemption to be displayed

The master of a vessel claiming pilotage exemption shall use or display the usual signal for this purpose whilst approaching and within 10 miles of the Port of Darwin.

40 Pilot's Licence; to whom granted

- (1) The Port Corporation may grant a Pilot's Licence to any person who has held a Pilotage Exemption Certificate, not being a certificate limited to a particular vessel, for 2 years.
- (2) An applicant for a Pilot's Licence shall:
 - (a) pass an examination before the Harbourmaster, or before some other person authorized by the Port Corporation, proving that he is competent to hold the licence; and
 - (b) fulfil such other conditions as the Port Corporation may impose.
- (3) A Pilot's Licence under this by-law may be in Form 2.

41 Certificate or licence may be revoked

The Port Corporation at any time may revoke a Pilot's Licence or a Pilotage Exemption Certificate.

42 Vessels in distress, and procedure of pilots

- (1) A pilot shall aid and assist by every means in his power any vessel in distress.
- (2) Subject to clause (1) a pilot shall offer his services:
 - (a) firstly to mail vessels regularly employed in postal service; and
 - (b) secondly to the nearest inward bound vessel flying a pilotage signal.

43 Tugs under pilot's orders

Any vessel whilst employed in towing or in any way moving or assisting another vessel having in charge a licensed pilot shall be under the orders of the pilot in all matters connected with the navigation.

43A Use of tugs

Where a vessel that is in the charge of a licensed pilot is moved within the waters of a declared port, such tugs or other vessels as are in the opinion of the Harbourmaster necessary to enable the vessel to be moved safely and efficiently shall be employed for the purpose of towing or otherwise moving or assisting the vessel.

44 Master shall produce register, &c.

The master of a vessel on being requested by any licensed pilot having charge of the vessel shall produce the register of the vessel and certificate of pratique, and declare her draught of water.

45 Pilot shall not be detained

- (1) Except in unavoidable circumstances a pilot shall not be detained without his consent on board any vessel, or taken to sea beyond the limits for which he is licensed or into quarantine ashore or afloat.
- (2) Where a pilot is detained without his consent or taken to sea or into quarantine the owners or master, in addition to other pilotage charges incurred, shall pay:
 - (a) all travelling expenses incurred by the pilot during the period of detention;
 - (b) the cost of the pilot's passage back to the Port of Darwin; and

- (c) the sum of 100 dollars for every day or part of a day, but not including the first day, during which the pilot is detained.

46 Complaints against pilots

The master of a vessel shall report any complaint against a pilot in writing to the Harbourmaster.

47 Pilot shall not receive remuneration

A licensed pilot shall not demand or receive and a master shall not offer to any pilot any reward or remuneration in respect of pilotage services except as provided in these By-laws.

48 Special services

- (1) Where a pilot is engaged for special services such as swinging or manoeuvring a vessel for compass adjustment, conducting a vessel on a trial run after repairs, or for any other service not elsewhere provided for, the owners shall pay a charge of 20 dollars for every half hour or part thereof, with a minimum charge of 40 dollars.
- (2) Where a special service provided under this by-law involves the removal of a vessel from a berth alongside a wharf and the return of the vessel to the same berth alongside a wharf, the owners shall incur a charge as though the vessel has been piloted from one wharf to another wharf.

49 Pilot leading a vessel

Where a pilot is unable to board a vessel and leads the vessel in, pilotage fees shall be payable as though the pilot had actually been on board and in charge of the said vessel.

Chapter VI Charges and fees

49A Calculation of tonnage

- (1) In this by-law:
 - (a) **UMST** means the tonnage of a vessel or lighter as calculated by the Universal Measurement System contained in the International Convention for Tonnage Measurement of Ships 1969 (to which the Commonwealth is a party), as affected by any amendment under Article 118 of that Convention, other than an amendment not accepted by the Commonwealth;

- (b) **GRT** means the tonnage of a vessel or lighter calculated under the *Navigation (Tonnage Measurement) Regulations* of the Commonwealth being Statutory Rules 1976 No. 250 as amended or replaced by any subsequent rules or regulations; and
 - (c) **ITM Certificate** means an International Tonnage Measurement Certificate specifying the tonnage of a vessel or lighter and issued pursuant to the Convention referred to in paragraph (a).
- (2) For the purposes of this Chapter the tonnage of a vessel or lighter shall mean its tonnage as determined under the following clauses.
- (3) The tonnage of a vessel or lighter shall be its UMS tonnage where this can be ascertained:
- (a) from an ITM Certificate;
 - (b) from a Certificate of Registry;
 - (c) from a Tonnage Certificate;
 - (d) from any measurement of the vessel in the latest edition of the Lloyd's Register in the Port Authority's possession;
 - (e) from information received from any other port authority or like authority, whether in the Commonwealth or not; or
 - (f) from any other source acceptable to the Port Corporation.
- (4) Where:
- (a) the UMS tonnage of a vessel or lighter cannot be ascertained from any source referred to in clause (3); or
 - (b) the UMS tonnage ascertained under clause (3) is inaccurate in the opinion of the Port Corporation,
- the Port Corporation may if it thinks fit make or authorize a survey or estimate of the UMS tonnage, and the tonnage so ascertained shall be the tonnage of the vessel or lighter.
- (5) In any case where the tonnage of a vessel or lighter is not ascertained under clause 3 or 4, its tonnage shall be its Gross Registered Tonnage, and that tonnage shall be ascertained from –
- (a) a Certificate of Registry;
 - (b) a Tonnage Certificate;

(c) any measurement of the vessel in the latest edition of the Lloyd's Register in the possession of the Port; or

(d) any other source acceptable to the Port Corporation,

but if the Port Corporation considers the Gross Registered Tonnage so ascertained to be inaccurate, it shall itself make or authorize a survey or estimate of that tonnage.

(6) For the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of a vessel or lighter any person authorized for that purpose by the Port Corporation may board, inspect, survey or measure the vessel or lighter, or any space or goods therein or thereon, and for that purpose may do all things reasonably necessary to enable him to carry out that function.

(7) The owner, agent or master of a vessel or lighter shall, upon the request of a person referred to in clause (6), afford all reasonably necessary facilities to enable the vessel or lighter, or any space or goods therein or thereon, to be boarded, inspected, surveyed or measured for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of the vessel or lighter.

(8) The Port Corporation shall keep at its offices in Darwin copies of the Convention referred to in clause 1(a), and of the Regulations referred to in clause 1(b), and shall make those copies available for inspection during its normal office hours if so requested by the owner, agent or master of a vessel or lighter.

50 Berthage fees

(1) Subject to this by-law, the owner or master of a vessel or lighter which is berthed at or moored to:

(a) a wharf or other facility under the control of the Port Corporation; or

(b) a vessel or lighter berthed at or moored to a wharf or other facility under the control of the Port Corporation,

shall pay the fee specified in column 2 in Schedule 2 for the period specified in column 3 during which the vessel described in column 1 occupied a berth.

(1A) A vessel or lighter is berthed or moored from the time it is secured at a berth until the time the last line from the vessel or lighter is cast off a berth, and berthage has a corresponding meaning.

(1B) This By-law does not apply to any fees charged by the Port Corporation for the provision of mooring facilities:

- (a) within the Darwin Fishing Harbour Mooring Basin; or
- (b) in Sadgroves Creek.

50A Uranium products are prescribed substance

(1) In pursuance of section 48(1)(k) of the Ordinance, uranium products are a prescribed substance for the purposes of section 17(2)(g) of the Ordinance and, subject to clause (3), the prescribed rate for that prescribed substance passing through the Port or any part thereof, regardless of whether there is any use of a port facility provided or any benefit is received from an operation carried on by the Port Corporation or its agents in the Port is the amount specified for the purpose in Item 12 of Schedule 3.

(2) The prescribed rate specified in clause (1) for the prescribed substance specified in that clause is payable by the consigner of that substance.

(3) Where, but for this clause, the prescribed rate specified in clause (1) would be payable in relation to the prescribed substance specified in clause (1) and that substance has not, in the Territory, been:

- (a) unloaded from; or
- (b) loaded into,

a vessel, that prescribed rate shall not, by virtue of this clause, be paid or payable in relation to that substance.

51 Wharfage fees

(1) Where goods being cargo are unloaded from a vessel or lighter in a declared port, the owner of the goods shall pay, in addition to any other charge, fee, due, duty or levy, payable by him, an inwards wharfage fee in accordance with the scale of charges specified in Schedule 3.

(2) Where goods being cargo are loaded into a vessel or lighter in a declared port, the owner of the goods shall pay, in addition to any other charge, fee, due, duty or levy payable by him, an outwards wharfage fee in accordance with the scale of charges specified in Schedule 3.

52 Pilotage fees

- (1) Where a pilot is employed for a vessel in the Port of Darwin the master or owner of the vessel shall pay pilotage fees in accordance with Schedule 4.
- (2) Where under these By-laws a charge is made in connection with the services of a pilot such charge shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the fees payable in accordance with Schedule 4.

53 Port dues

- (1) Subject to this by-law, the master or owner of a vessel arriving or trading in the Port of Darwin shall pay port dues, in accordance with the Fifth Schedule, on arrival in the port.
- (3) When the master or owner of a vessel pays port dues once in respect of the vessel, he is not liable to pay port dues again in respect of the vessel for a period of 6 months commencing on the date when the master or owner became liable to pay the dues paid by him.
- (4) The master of a vessel on which port dues are payable shall produce to the Harbourmaster the certificate of registry of the vessel:
 - (a) within 24 hours after arrival of the vessel in the Port of Darwin;
or
 - (b) in the case of a vessel trading only within the Northern Territory:
 - (i) within 6 months of the date of commencement of these By-laws or of the date when the vessel began to trade only within the Northern Territory, whichever is the later; and
 - (ii) within 6 months of the date on which that certificate was last produced to the Harbourmaster.

53A Prescribed fee for stevedore's licence

The prescribed fee for the issue or renewal of a licence to a stevedore shall be the fee specified in Schedule 6.

53B Quarantine waste disposal fees

The master or owner of a vessel who, in accordance with regulation 33C of the *Quarantine (General) Regulations* of the

Commonwealth, is required to make available for collection all animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste from the vessel shall pay the fee specified in Schedule 7 for the removal and disposal of that waste, refuse or scraps for each day that the vessel remains in the Port of Darwin.

54 Payment of fees, &c.

Where the master or owner of a vessel is liable to pay berthage fees, wharfage fees, pilotage fees, port dues or any other charge, fee, due, duty or levy under these By-laws, he shall make payment at or before the time when the vessel makes entry into or clears outwards from port, as the case may require, to the Port Corporation or a person authorized in writing by the Port Corporation to receive payment.

55 Port Corporation may remit fee, &c.

The Port Corporation may in any case remit the whole or any part of a charge, fee, due, duty or levy otherwise payable under these By-laws if it is satisfied that there is a sufficient reason for doing so.

Chapter VII Sorting, stacking, storage and delivery of cargo

56 Inward manifests

- (1) The master of a vessel which enters a declared port shall, before commencing to unload cargo:
 - (a) deliver to the Harbourmaster a true, legible and complete copy of the manifest of the vessel; and
 - (b) furnish, within 48 hours of delivering the copy, a certified statement of all alterations made in the manifest because of:
 - (i) measurement of the goods included in the manifest; or
 - (ii) any other reason.
- (2) The copy specified in paragraph (a) of clause (1) shall be:
 - (a) in the English language; and
 - (b) certified by the master as being true and complete.

57 Outward manifests

- (1) The master of a vessel which is about to depart from a declared port shall, before the vessel is cleared, deliver to the Harbourmaster a true, legible and complete copy of the manifest of the vessel.
- (2) The copy specified in clause (1) shall be:
 - (a) in the English language; and
 - (b) certified by the master as being true and complete.

58 Delivery to Harbourmaster

For the purposes of the last 2 preceding by-laws a master may deliver to the Harbourmaster by delivering at the office of the Harbourmaster to a person employed in that office.

59 Goods likely to create nuisance, &c.

- (1) This by-law applies to:
 - (a) kalsomine, carbon black, cement, charcoal, cocoa beans, paint mediums, fertilizers, plaster, plaster of Paris and whiting;
 - (b) goods (other than explosives and inflammable liquids) which have been declared by proclamation under section 248 of the Navigation Ordinance 1912-1961 to be dangerous; and
 - (c) any other goods in respect of which the Harbourmaster gives a direction in accordance with clause (2).
- (2) Where the Harbourmaster is satisfied that goods of a class specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of clause (1) or other goods to which, in his opinion, this by-law should apply:
 - (a) are likely to create a nuisance or dangerous or objectionable conditions on a wharf; and
 - (b) are about to be unloaded from a vessel, lighter or small craft,he may direct the owner of the vessel, lighter or small craft or the owner of the goods to ensure that the goods are removed direct from the vessel, lighter or small craft and dealt with in accordance with this by-law.
- (3) Where:
 - (a) goods to which this by-law applies are unloaded on to a wharf; and

- (b) the Harbourmaster has not given permission, which is in force, for the goods to be stacked on a wharf, the owner of the goods shall ensure that the goods are immediately removed direct from the vessel, lighter or small craft to a place beyond the limits of any wharf.
- (4) Where the Harbourmaster gives permission for goods to which this by-law applies to be stacked on a wharf, a person shall not stack those goods on a wharf unless the goods are stacked on pallets which are placed upon a portion of the wharf which is:
 - (a) set aside by the Harbourmaster for the stacking of the goods; and
 - (b) covered with clean sawdust, or other substance specified by the Harbourmaster, to a depth of at least 2 inches.
- (5) Where goods to which this by-law applies have been stacked on a wharf with the permission of the Harbourmaster, the owner of the goods shall remove the goods, the pallets on which they are stacked and the sawdust or other substance with which the portion of the wharf under the pallets is covered from the wharf within 8 business hours after the end of the hour in which the goods were unloaded.
- (6) If goods are stacked or if goods, pallets or sawdust or any other substance remain or remains on a wharf in contravention of this by-law, the Harbourmaster may give a direction to the owner to remove the goods, pallets or sawdust or other substance forthwith, and the owner shall comply with the direction.

60 Harbourmaster may give direction as to placing of goods, &c., on wharf

- (1) The Harbourmaster may give a direction in accordance with this by-law if he is satisfied that the direction should be given to enable space on a wharf to be properly used.
- (2) The Harbourmaster may give a direction that goods placed or about to be placed on a wharf shall not be placed on the wharf unless they are placed as and where he specifies in the direction.
- (3) The Harbourmaster may give a direction that nothing shall be placed on such part of a wharf as is specified in the direction.
- (4) A direction under this by-law:
 - (a) may be given to a person:
 - (i) orally; or

- (ii) in writing in a document served by a method specified in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of by-law 86; and
 - (b) shall be deemed to have been given to all persons if an appropriate notice is exhibited at or near the part of the wharf to which the direction applies.
- (5) The Harbourmaster may, if he thinks fit, permit a person to do an act in contravention of a direction under this by-law.
- (6) A person to whom a direction under this by-law is given shall not, without the permission of the Harbourmaster, do an act in contravention of the direction.
- (7) Where a person to whom a direction under this by-law is given is an owner of goods or an owner of a vessel, lighter or small craft, he shall ensure that goods of which he is the owner, or goods which have been or are about to be unloaded from a vessel, lighter or small craft of which he is the owner, as the case may be, are not, without the permission of the Harbourmaster, placed or allowed to remain on a wharf in contravention of the direction.

61 Containers to be sound

- (1) A person shall not deliver on to a wharf for shipment any goods enclosed in a container unless the container is of sound material and of sufficient strength and durability to hold the goods without leakage or spilling until they are delivered to the consignee.
- (2) If any goods are delivered on to a wharf in contravention of this by-law, the Harbourmaster may give a direction to the person who so delivered them or the owner of the goods to remove them forthwith, and a person receiving the direction shall comply with it.

62 Removal of goods causing nuisance, &c.

- (1) If any goods, by breaking bulk, spilling, leaking or in any other way:
 - (a) damage a wharf or any goods on a wharf;
 - (b) create a nuisance or a dangerous or offensive condition; or
 - (c) hinder the work on a wharf,

the owner of the goods shall forthwith remove the goods and, if they are stacked on pallets, the pallets on which they are stacked and the sawdust or other substance with which the portion of the wharf under the pallets is covered and cause any matter or substance deposited on the wharf from the goods to be cleared away, and any damage done to the wharf to be repaired.

- (2) If the owner of the goods fails to do an act which the provisions of clause (1) require him to do, the Harbourmaster may give a direction to the owner to do the act forthwith, and the owner shall comply with the direction.
- (3) Where any cargo, ballast, ashes or other material falls into an area of a port from a vessel, the master or other person in charge of the vessel or, failing him, the owner, shall:
 - (a) notify the Harbourmaster not later than 12 hours after the occurrence; and
 - (b) remove the cargo, ballast, ashes or other material so fallen and dispose of it to the satisfaction of the Harbourmaster.
- (4) Where the master or other person or the owner does not remove the fallen cargo, ballast, ashes or other material within such time as the Harbourmaster considers reasonable, the Harbourmaster may remove the cargo, ballast, ashes or other material and dispose of it.
- (5) Any expense incurred by the Harbourmaster in a removal and disposal under clause (4) constitutes a debt, payable on demand, that is owed by the master and the owner, or other person in charge and the owner, jointly and severally, to the Harbourmaster for the benefit of the Port Corporation.

63 Cargo location record book

- (1) The owner of a vessel from which goods are unloaded on to a wharf or into a lighter shall:
 - (a) cause a book, to be called the cargo location book, to be kept in the delivery office;
 - (b) forthwith after a consignment of goods is unloaded from the vessel or lighter on to the wharf, cause to be entered in the book, as far as possible in alphabetical order according to the first letter of the marks on the goods:
 - (i) the distinguishing marks or numbers of the goods, the number of the bill of lading relating to the goods or of the line on which the goods are entered in the manifest of the vessel and the number and type of packages comprising the goods;
 - (ii) the date or dates on which the consignment was unloaded;

- (iii) the position on the wharf of the goods, the position being described by reference to the known divisions of the wharf; and
 - (iv) if a consignment is divided and stacked in different places, the position, described by reference to the known division of the wharf, of each part of the consignment; and
- (c) permit:
 - (i) a consignee or agent of a consignee of goods unloaded from the vessel; or
 - (ii) the Harbourmaster,

to inspect the book during any hours during which the work of unloading is usually carried on.
- (2) Where goods are unloaded on to 2 or more wharves from the same vessel, either directly or by means of a lighter, the owner of the vessel shall, unless the Harbourmaster otherwise permits, cause to be kept, entered up and made available a separate cargo location record book for each wharf on to which the goods are unloaded, and the provisions of these By-laws shall apply as if each separate cargo location record book were the cargo location record book.

64 Sorting and stacking of cargo

- (1) A person who places goods, which are inwards cargo, on a wharf for removal shall cause those goods to be sorted and stacked on the wharf in their separate consignments in such a manner as to give easy access to each consignment and to permit of its speedy removal from the wharf.
- (2) Notwithstanding clause (1) a person may cause consignments of under 5 tonnes by volume to be stacked together in one stack if the consignments are stacked so that each consignment can be readily identified and removed.
- (3) A person shall not:
 - (a) take delivery of any goods in a stack except from the face of the stack; or
 - (b) disarrange a stack.
- (4) The owner of a vessel from which goods have been unloaded on to a wharf, either directly or by means of a lighter, shall cause to be kept open, during business hours and any other hours which the

Harbourmaster specifies in a direction to the owner, all parts of the wharf which it is necessary to keep open for the purpose of permitting the goods to be removed from the wharf.

65 Notice to consignees

- (1) Subject to clause (2), after a consignment of goods has been unloaded from a vessel on to a wharf, either directly or by means of a lighter, the owner of the vessel shall:
 - (a) within 24 hours after the completion of the unloading of that consignment, inform the consignee:
 - (i) of the fact that the goods have been unloaded; and
 - (ii) of the location of the goods on the wharf; and
 - (b) forthwith after so informing the consignee make an entry, in the cargo location book kept under these By-laws, of the time when the consignee was so informed.
- (2) The owner of a vessel need not comply with the provisions of clause (1) if the name of the consignee:
 - (a) is not known to him;
 - (b) cannot be ascertained from any documents in the possession of the owner.

66 Removal of inward cargo from wharves

- (1) The Harbourmaster may, by general notice, require all goods unloaded or about to be unloaded from a vessel, lighter or small craft to be removed from a wharf within a time specified in the notice.
- (2) A notice under clause (1) shall:
 - (a) be in writing;
 - (b) be applicable to all goods unloaded or about to be unloaded from the vessel, lighter or small craft;
 - (c) name the vessel, lighter or small craft from which those goods are unloaded or about to be unloaded; and
 - (d) be exhibited:
 - (i) in the transit shed at the berth at which the goods are or are about to be unloaded; or

- (ii) in the case of goods unloaded or about to be unloaded at the open berth, in the transit shed nearest to that berth.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the last 2 preceding clauses, the Harbourmaster may at any time give a special notice to:
 - (a) the owner of a vessel, lighter or small craft from which goods have been unloaded on to a wharf; or
 - (b) the owner of goods which have been unloaded on to a wharf, requiring the person to whom the notice is given to remove the goods specified in the notice from the wharf before the expiration of the time specified in the notice.
- (4) The owner of any goods to which a notice under clause (1) applies and a person to whom a notice is given under clause (3) shall comply with the terms of the notice, and shall be deemed to commit a separate offence on each day on which he does not comply with the terms of the notice.
- (5) This by-law does not affect the duty of an owner of goods to remove them from a wharf within any special period prescribed by these By-laws.

67 Storage charge for inward cargo

- (1) If any goods unloaded from a vessel are not removed from a wharf within the period prescribed by these By-laws or by a notice under these By-laws, a storage charge shall be payable to the Harbourmaster by the owner of the goods at the following rates per tonne for each tonne or part of a tonne of the goods for each relevant day during which the goods remain on the wharf after that period has expired:
 - (a) per day for the first 3 days – \$0.32;
 - (b) per day for the next 3 days – \$0.49;
 - (c) for the seventh day and each day thereafter – \$2.26.
- (2) In this by-law, **tonne** means tonne by weight or tonne by volume depending upon which measurement yields the greater storage charge.

68 Storage charge for outward cargo

- (1) Goods placed on a wharf for shipment in a vessel may remain on the wharf free of storage charges:
 - (a) for a period fixed by the Harbourmaster by notice to the owner of the vessel; or
 - (b) if no period is fixed in accordance with paragraph (a), while the vessel is berthed at the wharf and during the 2 days immediately before the arrival of the vessel at the wharf.
- (2) Where goods placed on a wharf for shipment on a vessel remain on the wharf longer than is allowed under this by-law, the owner of the vessel shall pay a storage charge at the rate of 30 cents per tonne of the goods for each day in excess of the period of free storage allowed.
- (3) In this by-law, **tonne** means tonne by weight or tonne by volume depending upon which measurement yields the greater storage charge.

69 Cargo delivery book

- (1) The owner of a vessel from which goods are unloaded on to a wharf, either directly or by means of a lighter, shall:
 - (a) cause a book to be kept to be called a cargo delivery book;
 - (b) forthwith, upon the delivery of any of the goods to the owner or his agent, enter in the book:
 - (i) the date of delivery of the goods;
 - (ii) the name of the owner of the goods or his agent;
 - (iii) particulars of the marks on the goods;
 - (iv) the number of the bill of lading relating to the goods or of the line in which the goods are entered in the manifest of the vessel; and
 - (v) the number and types of packages of the goods;
 - (c) each day forward to the Harbourmaster a copy of all entries made in the book on the previous day; and
 - (d) produce the book on demand to any person authorized in writing by the Port Corporation to inspect cargo delivery books and permit that person to inspect the book.

- (2) The owner of a vessel, lighter or small craft using a wharf for the purpose of taking goods on board shall, upon the request of the Harbourmaster for particulars relating to goods placed on the wharf for shipment on the vessel, lighter or small craft supply those particulars in writing to the Harbourmaster.

70 Removal of goods impeding work on wharves

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of these By-laws, if the Harbourmaster is of the opinion that any goods on a wharf are impeding the business of the wharf, he may direct:
- (a) in the case of goods being inward cargo, the owner of the goods or the owner of the vessel from which the goods were unshipped or both those owners; or
- (b) in the case of goods being outward cargo, the owner of the vessel in which the goods are intended to be shipped or the owner of the goods or both those owners,

to remove them from the wharf forthwith or within a time specified by the Harbourmaster.

- (2) A person receiving a direction under this by-law shall comply with it, and shall be deemed to commit a separate offence on each day on which he does not comply with it.

72 Hire of equipment and other services

The Port Corporation from time to time may determine charges for:

- (a) the hiring of such plant, machinery, equipment or other things as it may have available for hire; and
- (b) the provision of such services as it may provide.

73 Manually operated handling equipment

- (1) The owner of a vessel, lighter or small craft shall ensure that manually operated handling equipment used in connection with the unloading or loading of the vessel, lighter or small craft is removed from the wharf as soon as the unloading or loading of the vessel, lighter or small craft is completed.
- (2) If the owner of the vessel, lighter or small craft fails to comply with the provisions of clause (1) the Harbourmaster may direct him to remove the manually operated handling equipment from the wharf forthwith or within a time specified by the Harbourmaster.

74 Power of Harbourmaster to remove cargo or do work on default

- (1) If a person fails to comply with a direction:
 - (a) to remove goods; or
 - (b) to do any other act,given to him by the Harbourmaster under a by-law in this Chapter, the Harbourmaster may remove the goods or do the act directed to be done.
- (2) Where goods are removed by the Harbourmaster pursuant to this by-law, the Harbourmaster may store them in any place which he considers to be appropriate.
- (3) Where goods are stored pursuant to this by-law in a store other than a store provided for the transit accommodation of cargo, a storage charge of \$4.21 for each tonne or part of a tonne of the goods for each day or part of a day during which the goods are stored shall be payable to the Harbourmaster by the owner of the goods.
- (4) The Harbourmaster shall not be liable for any loss or damage to goods which are removed or stored pursuant to this by-law, unless the loss or damage is caused by the negligence or wilful wrong of the Harbourmaster or a person acting under his authority or by his direction.
- (5) Where goods have been stored pursuant to clause (2) for not less than 30 days, the Harbourmaster:
 - (a) may cause the goods to be sold by public auction; and
 - (b) if he causes the goods to be sold, shall deduct from the proceeds of the sale the expenses of the sale and any sums due for storage charges under these By-laws and pay the balance, if any, to the owner of the goods.
- (6) In this by-law **tonne** means tonne by weight or tonne by volume depending upon which measurement yields the greater storage charge.

75 Harbourmaster may grant exemption

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, the Harbourmaster may, by notice in writing, exempt a person from compliance with a requirement of this Chapter if, in the opinion of the Harbourmaster:
 - (a) the requirement has been substantially complied with;
 - (b) compliance with the requirement is, in the circumstances of the case, impracticable or unnecessary; or
 - (c) other action taken in regard to the subject matter of the requirement is a satisfactory substitute for action specified in the requirement.
- (2) The Harbourmaster may subject an exemption under this by-law to any condition or limit he considers necessary.
- (3) If he considers that the circumstances of the case justify him in doing so, the Harbourmaster may, by notice in writing to the person exempted:
 - (a) revoke an exemption; or
 - (b) vary a condition of an exemption,granted under this by-law.

76 Calculation of storage charges

For the purpose of calculating a storage charge under these By-laws:

- (a) **day** does not include a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday;
- (b) a part of a tonne is deemed to be a whole tonne where:
 - (i) the goods subject to the storage charge are less than one tonne by weight or by volume, as the case requires; or
 - (ii) the part of a tonne remains after every whole tonne is subtracted from the total weight or volume of the goods, as the case requires; and
- (c) a part of a day is deemed to be a whole day, where:
 - (i) the storage charge is made in respect of a total period of less than one day; or

- (ii) the part of a day remains after every whole day is subtracted from the total period in respect of which the storage charge is made.

77 Port Corporation may remit portion of storage charge

On application in writing made by or on behalf of a person who has paid or is liable to pay a storage charge under these By-laws the Port Corporation may, in its discretion, remit such portion of the storage charge as it thinks fit.

Chapter VIII Obstruction in ports

78 Removal of obstruction

- (1) Where any timber, raft or thing in or afloat in a declared port is, in the opinion of the Harbourmaster, an obstruction or impediment to:
 - (a) the navigation of the declared port; or
 - (b) the lawful use of a wharf or mooring or a structure on the shore of the declared port,

the Harbourmaster may, in his discretion, remove or order the removal of the timber, raft or thing.

- (2) The owner of the timber, raft or thing shall:
 - (a) pay the expenses of removal; or
 - (b) where an order is given under clause (1), comply with the order.

79 Lights on sunken vessels, &c.

- (1) Where a vessel, lighter or small craft is sunk, stranded or run ashore in a declared port, the Harbourmaster may, before or during the removal of the vessel, lighter or small craft in accordance with the Ordinance, order to be affixed to the vessel, lighter or small craft such lights or marks as he considers necessary.
- (2) An order under clause (1) may be directed to the owner or master of the vessel, lighter or small craft, and the owner or master receiving the order shall comply with it.

Chapter IX Miscellaneous

80 Wharf construction

A person shall not build a wharf or other structure having its foundations below high-water mark in any declared port unless he has obtained the consent in writing of the Port Corporation to do so and has not been notified in writing of the withdrawal of that consent.

83 Recovery of money payable

Money payable under these By-laws to the Port Corporation or the Harbourmaster may be recovered as a debt due to the Port Corporation in any court of competent jurisdiction.

84 Payment of expenses to be additional to penalty for offence

- (1) The prosecution or punishment of a person for a breach of these By-laws does not take away or restrict the liability of the person to pay any money payable under these By-laws to the Port Corporation or the Harbourmaster.
- (2) The payment of any money payable under these By-laws to the Port Corporation or the Harbourmaster does not take away or restrict the liability of a person to a penalty for any breach of these By-laws.

85 Offences

A person who contravenes, or fails to comply with, a provision of these By-laws is guilty of an offence punishable on conviction, where no other penalty is provided, by a fine not exceeding 100 dollars.

85A Regulatory offences

An offence of contravening or failing to comply with by-law 4(3), (4) or (5), 4C, 4E, 4F, 5, 6(3) or (4), 7, 7A, 9(3), 11, 13A, 13C(b) or (c), 13D, 17(4), 18A, 18B, 21, 23, 24(1) or (2), 25, 28, 29, 30(1), (2), 32, 56, 57, 63, 69 or 70 is a regulatory offence.

86 Service of notice, &c.

Except where otherwise provided in these By-laws, a notice or other document required or permitted by these By-laws to be given or served upon a person may be given or served:

- (a) by handing it to or tendering it to that person;

- (b) by posting it to that person at his last known or usual place of abode or business;
- (c) by leaving it with some person apparently over the age of 16 years at the last known or usual place of abode or business of that person; or
- (d) where the person to be served is the master of a vessel:
 - (i) by leaving it with some person on and apparently employed on the vessel; or
 - (ii) by affixing it to the mast of the vessel.

87 Proof of signature to notice, &c.

A notice or other document purporting to be issued in pursuance of these By-laws by the Port Corporation or the Harbourmaster, and to be duly signed shall be deemed to have been so issued and signed unless the contrary is proved.

Schedule 1A

EXTRACT FROM CHART AUS 28 NOT TO BE USED FOR
NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

Schedule 1

FORM 1

By-law 36A

No.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

PILOTAGE EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

In pursuance of the *Port By-laws* made under the *Ports Ordinance*, the Port Corporation hereby grants you exemption from pilotage in the Port of Darwin, subject to the conditions specified hereunder.

NAME

Certificate Held No.

Capacity in which at present employed of
.....

overall length metres.

CONDITIONS:

Date of Examination

Examiner Designation

.....
(Signature of holder)

.....
(Port Superintendent)

FORM 2

By-law 40

No.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

PILOT'S LICENCE

In pursuance of the *Port By-laws* made under the *Ports Ordinance*, the Port Corporation hereby grants you this Pilot's Licence to pilot vessels through the waters of the Port of Darwin.

NAME

Certificate Held No.

Date of Examination

Examiner Designation

.....
(Signature of holder)

.....
(Port Superintendent)

Schedule 2 Berthage fees

by-law 50

1. Basic scale

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Description of vessel	Fee	Period of occupation of berth
(1) Vessel not elsewhere specified	2.50 cents per UMST or, if UMST not calculated, 2.50 cents per GRT	For each 6 hours or part
(2) Passenger ferry or tourist ferry	16.15 cents per metre length overall	For each 6 hours or part with minimum as for 24 hours
(3) Fishing vessel	17.50 cents per metre length overall	For each 6 hours or part with minimum as for 24 hours

1A. Mooring buoys

Where a vessel berths at a facility that is a Port Corporation mooring, the fees in item 1 are reduced by 50%.

2. Exception

Notwithstanding paragraph 1, if the annual rental for a current mooring for a fishing vessel at the Darwin Fishing Harbour Mooring Basin has been paid, no fee shall be charged in respect of that vessel, where it is berthed outside the Mooring Basin for purposes only of unloading catch, for the first 8 hours it is so berthed.

3. Rebate if bunkering

Where a vessel or lighter (other than a fishing vessel or tourist ferry) is berthed within the Port for the purposes of loading fuel, water or supplies for its own use or for purposes other than commercial purposes, the Port Corporation may grant a rebate of 75% of the berthage fees which are payable under this Schedule, in respect of the first 24 hours of the period of which the vessel or lighter is berthed within Port.

Schedule 3 Wharfage charges loading or unloading

Column 1	Column 2
Description of goods	Scale of charges
1. Imported petroleum products and oils in bulk	\$7.50 per kilolitre or part
2. Exported bulk petroleum products and oils	\$0.81 per kilolitre
3. Cattle, buffalo, horses or camels	\$1.52 per animal
4. Sheep or goats	\$0.38 per animal
5. Cement and similar substances, or acids, or similar liquids, by pipeline	\$4.17 per tonne or part
6. L.P. gas	\$2.33 per kilolitre or part
7. Bulk sulphur, clinker or similar products:	
(a) loaded or unloaded	\$4.10 per tonne or part otherwise than by pipeline
or	
(b) loaded for export	\$1.10 per tonne or part
8. Non-empty dry and reefer containers, a charge for the contents of which is not provided elsewhere in this Schedule –	
(a) import	\$110.00 per 6.1 metre equivalent unit (T.E.U.) \$230.00 per 12.2 metre container
(b) export	\$80.00 per 6.1 metre equivalent unit (T.E.U.) \$155.00 per 12.2 metre container
9. Empty containers	\$15.21 per 6.1 metre equivalent unit (T.E.U.)
10. Empty non-standard containers (not 6.1/12.2)	\$61.89 cents per cubic metre

11. Uranium oxide	\$574.10 per 6.1 metre equivalent unit (T.E.U.)
12. Prescribed goods levy for uranium oxide shipped from berths other than Port Corporation berths	\$466.32 per 6.1 metre equivalent unit (T.E.U.)
13. Goods a charge for which is not provided elsewhere in this Schedule	\$4.31 per tonne or cubic metre or part, whichever is the greater charge
14. Cargo landed within the Port for transshipment by sea to another place –	
(a) wharfage fee for outward bound cargo	50% of the fee specified in this Schedule appropriate for the particular cargo being transshipped
(b) wharfage fee for inward bound cargo	the fee specified in this Schedule and appropriate for the particular cargo being transshipped

Schedule 4 Pilotage fees

by-law 52

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Pilotage from Charles Point Patches Buoy to Channel Rock or vice versa | \$325.00 |
| 2. Pilotage from Channel Rock or Buoy to Quarantine Anchorage or vice versa | 3.50 cents per GRT or USMT, \$169.00, whichever is the greater amount |
| 3. Pilotage from Quarantine Anchorage to a main Port berth or vice versa | 5.50 cents per GRT or UMST, or \$251.00, whichever is the greater amount |
| 4. Pilotage from Channel Rock to main Port Berth or vice versa | Sum of amounts calculated under items 3 and 4 |
| 5. Pilotage from Quarantine Anchorage to a remote berth, buoy mooring or anchorage in any of the Harbour areas or vice versa | \$332.00 in addition to applicable charge for another service |
| 6. Pilotage from a berth at a wharf to another berth at the same wharf | \$169.00 |
| 7. Pilotage from one wharf to another wharf | \$5.50 cents per GRT or UNST, or \$243.00, whichever is the greater amount |
| 8. Where pilot required for compass adjustment or trials | \$150.00 per hour or part in addition to applicable charge for another service |

Schedule 5 Port dues

by-law 53

Port dues	\$28.06 cents per GRT or UMST, or \$189.00, whichever is the greater amount
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Schedule 7 Quarantine waste disposal fee

by-law 53B

Fee for the disposal of waste from
a vessel of:

- (a) less than 25 metres in length – nil
- (b) 25 metres or more in length – \$30.00 plus \$2.00 for each person on board, for each day or part of a day, subject to a daily maximum of \$1,000.00.

ENDNOTES
1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended	od = order
app = appendix	om = omitted
bl = by-law	pt = Part
ch = Chapter	r = regulation/rule
cl = clause	rem = remainder
div = Division	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired	rep = repealed
f = forms	s = section
Gaz = Gazette	sch = Schedule
hdg = heading	sdiv = Subdivision
ins = inserted	SL = Subordinate Legislation
lt = long title	sub = substituted
nc = not commenced	

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION***Port By-laws (SL No. 5, 1964)***

Notified	29 May 1964
Commenced	29 May 1964

Amendment of the Port By-laws (SL No. 20, 1965)

Notified	1 June 1966
Commenced	1 June 1966

Amendment of the Port By-laws (SL No. 4, 1970)

Notified	18 February 1970
Commenced	18 February 1970

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 18, 1970)

Notified	9 September 1970
Commenced	9 September 1970

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 2, 1973)

Notified	15 February 1973
Commenced	9 April 1973 (bl 1 and Gaz 14, 5 April 1973)

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 9, 1973)

Notified	21 June 1973
Commenced	1 July 1973 (bl 1)

Amendment of the Port By-laws (SL No. 15, 1973)

Notified	20 September 1973
Commenced	20 September 1973

Ordinances Revision Ordinance 1973 (Ordinance No. 87, 1973)

Assent date	11 December 1973
Commenced	11 December 1973

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 17, 1974)

Notified 8 August 1974
 Commenced 15 August 1974 (bl 1 and Gaz 33, 15 August 1974)

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 24, 1974)

Notified 26 September 1974
 Commenced 26 September 1974

Amendments of Port By-laws (SL No. 8, 1976)

Notified 18 June 1976
 Commenced 18 June 1976

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 9, 1976)

Notified 18 June 1976
 Commenced 18 June 1976

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 20, 1977)

Notified 13 January 1978
 Commenced 13 January 1978

Amendment of the Port By-laws (SL No. 4, 1978)

Notified 28 February 1978
 Commenced 28 February 1978

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 9, 1979)

Notified 10 August 1979
 Commenced 1 January 1980 (bl 1)

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 20, 1980)

Notified 30 May 1980
 Commenced 30 May 1980

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 51, 1980)

Notified 30 January 1981
 Commenced 30 January 1981

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 28, 1981)

Notified 1 October 1981
 Commenced 1 October 1981 (bl 1)

Amendment of the Port By-laws (SL No. 83, 1982)

Notified 31 December 1982
 Commenced 1 January 1983 (bl 1)

Criminal Law (Regulatory Offences) Act 1983 (Act No. 68, 1983)

Assent date 28 November 1983
 Commenced 1 January 1984 (s 2, s 2 *Criminal Code Act 1983* (Act No. 47, 1983), Gaz G46, 18 November 1983, p 11 and Gaz G8, 26 February 1986, p 5)

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 12, 1984)

Notified 11 April 1984
 Commenced 11 April 1984

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 15, 1985)

Notified 26 June 1985
 Commenced 26 June 1985

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 18, 1986)

Notified 25 June 1986
Commenced 25 June 1986

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 30, 1987)

Notified 1 July 1987
Commenced 1 July 1987 (bl 1)

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 26, 1988)

Notified 1 June 1988
Commenced 1 July 1988 (bl 1)

Statute Law Revision Act 1988 (Act No. 66, 1988)

Assent date 22 December 1988
Commenced 22 December 1988

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 1, 1989)

Notified 1 February 1989
Commenced 1 February 1989 (bl 1)

Amendments of the Port By-laws (SL No. 4, 1989)

Notified 1 March 1989
Commenced 1 March 1989

Amendments of Port By-laws (SL No. 29, 1990)

Notified 1 August 1990
Commenced 1 August 1990

Amendments of Port By-laws (SL No. 28, 1991)

Notified 25 June 1991
Commenced 25 June 1991

Amendment of Port By-laws (SL No. 30, 1993)

Notified 29 September 1993
Commenced 29 September 1993

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1998 (Act No. 92, 1998)

Assent date 21 October 1998
Commenced 20 September 1999 (s 2(2), s 2 *Darwin Port Authority Amendment Act 1998* (Act No.80, 1998) and Gaz S37, 1 September 1999)

Amendments of Port By-laws (SL No. 29, 1999)

Notified 22 September 1999
Commenced 22 September 1999

3 SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

bl 4 *Amendments of the Port By-laws* (SL No. 20, 1980)

4 GENERAL AMENDMENTS

General amendments of a formal nature (which are not referred to in the list of amendments to this reprint) are made by section 11 of the *Ordinances Revision Ordinance 1973* (Ordinance No. 87, 1973) (as amended) to the

following provisions: By-laws 3, 4, 4L, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13A, 13C, 19A, 20A, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 78, 79, 86, First and Second Schedules

5 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

bl 2	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 2
bl 3	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 3; No. 9, 1973, bl 2; No. 17, 1974, bl 2; No. 24, 1974, bl 2; No. 28, 1991, bl 12
bl 4A – 4K	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 4 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 4L	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 4
bl 5	sub No. 51, 1980, bl 1
bl 6	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 25
bl 7A	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 5 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 8	sub No. 2, 1973, bl 6 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 9	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 11	amd No. 4, 1978
bl 13	sub No. 2, 1973, bl 7
bl 13A	ins No. 4, 1970, bl 2 sub No. 2, 1973, bl 7
bl 13B – 13D	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 7
bl 14	rep No. 2, 1973, bl 7
bl 16	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 16A	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 8
bl 18A – 18B	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 9
bl 19A	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 10
ch III hdg	sub No. 2, 1973, bl 11
bl 20A	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 12 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 22A – 22B	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 13
bl 27	sub No. 20, 1980, bl 1
bl 28	sub No. 2, 1973, bl 14; No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd No. 17, 1974, bl 3
bl 29	amd No. 17, 1974, bl 4 sub No. 20, 1980, bl 1
bl 30	sub No. 2, 1973, bl 15; No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 31 – 32	sub No. 20, 1980, bl 1
bl 33	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 25 sub No. 20, 1980, bl 1
bl 34	sub No. 17, 1974, bl 5; No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 35	sub No. 17, 1974, bl 6; No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 36	amd No. 17, 1974, bl 7 sub No. 20, 1980, bl 1; No. 18, 1986, bl 2; No. 30, 1987, bl 2; No. 26, 1988, bl 2; No. 29, 1990, bl 1; No. 28, 1991, bl 2; No. 29, 1999, bl 1
bl 36A	ins No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd No. 83, 1982, bl 2; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 36B	ins No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)

bl 36C	ins No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd No. 18, 1986, bl 3; No. 30, 1987, bl 3; No. 26, 1988, bl 3; No. 29, 1990, bl 2; No. 28, 1991, bl 3; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2); No. 29, 1999, bl 2
bl 36D – 36E	ins No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 36F	ins No. 20, 1980, bl 1 amd No. 30, 1987, bl 4; No. 26, 1988, bl 4; No. 29, 1990, bl 3; No. 29, 1999, bl 3
bl 37	amd No. 17, 1974, bl 8; No. 20, 1980, bl 2
bl 38	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 40 – 41	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 43A	ins No. 2, 1973, bl 16
bl 45	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 25
bl 48	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 25
ch VI hdg	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 17
bl 49A	ins No. 83, 1982, bl 3; No. 28, 1991, bl 4; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2) sub No. 30, 1987, bl 5
bl 50	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 18; No. 30, 1987, bl 6; No. 4, 1989, bl 1; No. 28, 1991, bl 5 and 12; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 50A	ins No. 12, 1984, bl 1 amd No. 28, 1991, bl 6; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 51	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 19; No. 28, 1991, bl 12
bl 52	amd No. 4, 1989, bl 2; No. 28, 1991, bl 12
bl 53	amd No. 4, 1989, bl 3; No. 28, 1991, bl 12
bl 53A	ins No. 30, 1987, bl 7
bl 53B	ins No. 1, 1989, bl 2
bl 54 – 55	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 62	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 20; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 64	amd No. 24, 1974, bl 3
bl 67	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 25; No. 9, 1973, bl 3; No. 18, 1986, bl 4; No. 30, 1987, bl 8; No. 26, 1988, bl 5; No. 29, 1990, bl 4; No. 28, 1991, bl 7
bl 68	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 25; No. 9, 1973, bl 4; No. 18, 1986, bl 5; No. 30, 1987, bl 9; No. 26, 1988, bl 6; No. 29, 1990, bl 5
bl 69	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 71	rep No. 2, 1973, bl 21
bl 72	amd No. 30, 1987, bl 10; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 74	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 25; No. 9, 1973, bl 5; No. 18, 1986, bl 6; No. 30, 1987, bl 11; No. 26, 1988, bl 7; No. 29, 1990, bl 6
bl 76	amd No. 9, 1973, bl 6
bl 77	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 80	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 81 – 82	rep No. 2, 1973, bl 21
bl 83 – 84	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
bl 85	amd No. 2, 1973, bl 22
bl 85A	ins Act No. 68, 1983, s 87
bl 87	amd Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
sch 1A	ins No. 51, 1980, bl 2
sch 1	amd No. 17, 1974, bl 9; No. 20, 1980, bl 3; No. 83, 1982, bl 4; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2)
sch 2	amd No. 18, 1970, bl 1; No. 2, 1973, bl 23; No. 9, 1973, bl 7; No. 8, 1976, bl 1; No. 9, 1976, bl 1; No. 20, 1977, bl 1; No. 9, 1979, bl 2; No. 28, 1981, bl 2; No. 15, 1985, bl 1; No. 18, 1986, bl 7; No. 26, 1988, bl 8; No. 29, 1990, bl 7; No. 28, 1991, bl 10; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2); No. 29, 1999, bl 4 sub No. 83, 1982, bl 4; No. 30, 1987, bl 12

ENDNOTES

- sch 3 amd No. 20, 1965, bl 2; No. 18, 1970, bl 2; No. 2, 1973, bl 24; No. 15, 1973; No. 17, 1974, bl 10; No. 15, 1985, bl 2; No. 18, 1986, bl 8; No. 26, 1988, bl 9; No. 29, 1990, bl 8; No. 30, 1993; Act No. 92, 1998, s 25(2); No. 29, 1999, bl 5
sub No. 9, 1973, bl 8; No. 24, 1974, bl 4; No. 9, 1976, bl 2; No. 20, 1977, bl 2; No. 9, 1979, bl 3; No. 28, 1981, bl 3; No. 83, 1982, bl 4; No. 12, 1984, bl 2; No. 30, 1987, bl 13; No. 28, 1991, bl 11
- sch 4 sub No. 18, 1970, bl 3; No. 9, 1973, bl 9; No. 17, 1974, bl 11; No. 9, 1976, bl 3; No. 20, 1977, bl 3; No. 9, 1979, bl 4; No. 28, 1981, bl 4; No. 83, 1982, bl 4
amd No. 18, 1986, bl 9; No. 26, 1988, bl 10; Act No. 66, 1988, s 6(2); No. 29, 1990, bl 9; No. 29, 1999, bl 6
sub No. 30, 1987, bl 14; No. 28, 1991, bl 11
- sch 5 sub No. 18, 1970, bl 4; No. 9, 1973, bl 10; No. 9, 1976, bl 4; No. 20, 1977, bl 4; No. 9, 1979, bl 5; No. 28, 1981, bl 5; No. 83, 1982, bl 4; No. 30, 1987, bl 15; No. 28, 1991, bl 11
amd No. 29, 1990, bl 10
- sch 6 ins No. 30, 1987, bl 16
rep No. 28, 1991, bl 11
- sch 7 ins No. 1, 1989, bl 3