



Australian Capital Territory

Machinery Regulation 1950

SL1950-7

made under the

Machinery Act 1949

Republication No 7

Effective: 12 April 2007 – 25 November 2025

Republication date: 12 April 2007

Last amendment made by [A2007-3](#)

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Machinery Regulation 1950*, made under the *Machinery Act 1949* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 12 April 2007. It also includes any amendment, repeal or expiry affecting the republished law to 12 April 2007.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication does not include amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced or is affected by an uncommenced amendment, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the uncommenced provision or amendment appears only in the last endnote.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

The value of a penalty unit for an offence against this republished law at the republication date is—

- (a) if the person charged is an individual—\$100; or
- (b) if the person charged is a corporation—\$500.



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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of regulation

This regulation is the *Machinery Regulation 1950*.

2 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of this regulation is part of this regulation.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of this regulation defines certain terms used in this regulation, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other terms defined elsewhere in this regulation.

For example, the signpost definition ‘*ear protection device*, for part 4 (Noise)—see section 22A.’ means that the term ‘ear protection device’ is defined in that section for part 4.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire regulation unless the definition, or another provision of the regulation, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 155 and s 156 (1)).

3 Notes

A note included in this regulation is explanatory and is not part of this regulation.

Note See the [Legislation Act](#), s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

5 Machinery to which regulation do not apply

This regulation do not apply to machinery—

- (a) used on, or employed in the working of, the Commonwealth Railways; or
- (b) being, or forming part of, the propelling machinery of a punt, raft, boat, ship or vessel; or
- (c) being, or forming part of, the propelling machinery of a motor vehicle, while that machinery is being used only for the propulsion of the motor vehicle; or

- (d) being, or forming part of, the propelling machinery of a traction engine used solely for traction purposes; or
- (e) being, or forming part of, a compressor freezing cabinet or an electric drink mixer used in a retail shop; or
- (f) being, or forming part of, an accounting machine or other office appliance; or
- (g) used only in or about a dwelling house for domestic purposes, other than a circular saw.

6 Exemption from application of regulation

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, exempt from the application of any provision of this regulation any machinery or class of machinery stated in the exemption if the Minister is satisfied that the provision cannot reasonably be applied to that machinery or class of machinery.
- (2) An exemption may be absolute or subject to the conditions stated in the exemption.
- (3) An instrument under this section is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the [Legislation Act](#).

Part 2 Inspections

7 Authority as inspector

The Minister shall give each inspector a certificate of appointment, and, on applying for admission to any premises or while on any premises in the course of the inspector's duty, an inspector must, if required, produce the certificate to the occupier.

8 Power of entry

- (1) An inspector may enter any premises and may inspect and examine the machinery on the premises and the appliances connected with it or belonging to it.
- (2) The entry may be made at any time in the daytime, whether the machinery is in operation or not, or at night if the machinery is then in operation.

9 Inspector may call in aid

- (1) In making the inspection the inspector may require a person employed or working on the premises to assist the inspector, and may require the occupier to explain the working of the machinery and to answer questions about compliance with this regulation.
- (2) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

10 Occupier to allow entry and inspection

The occupier of premises must give an inspector all reasonable facilities for the exercise of the inspector's powers under this regulation.

Part 3 Safety provisions

12 Notice of ownership of machinery

A person who—

- (a) is, at the date of the commencement of this regulation, the occupier of premises where machinery is erected, kept or intended to be used; or
- (b) becomes the occupier of such premises after that date;

must, within 1 month after the date of commencement of this regulation or the date when the person becomes the occupier of the premises send to the chief inspector a written notice stating the name of the owner, the maker's name and the identification marks (if any) of the machinery, the place where the machinery is erected, kept or intended to be used, the kind of machinery, the nature and measure of the motive power and the business or other purpose for which the machinery is used or intended to be used.

Maximum penalty: 1 penalty unit.

13 Dangerous machinery

- (1) The occupier of premises must securely fence all dangerous parts of machinery that is in or on the premises.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1)—
 - (a) a hoist or teagle and flywheel directly connected with the steam or water or other mechanical power, whether in the engine house or not, and every part of a steam engine or other engine used for generating mechanical power and every waterwheel must be securely fenced; and
 - (b) a wheel race, not otherwise secured, must be securely fenced close to its edge; and

- (c) every part of the mill-gearing and every cogwheel must either be securely fenced or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed in the premises as it would be if it were securely fenced.
- (3) All fencing must be maintained in an efficient state.
- (4) The duty imposed on the occupier of premises by this section is an absolute duty, in no way qualified by any other provision of this regulation or another regulation made under the Act.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

14 Traversing carriage of self-acting machinery

A person must not cause or permit a traversing carriage of any self-acting machinery to run out within a distance of 450mm from any fixed structure, other than part of that machinery, if the space over which it so runs out is a space over which a person is likely to pass, whether in the course of the person's employment or not.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

15 Risk of accident

- (1) For the better prevention of accidents this section must be observed.
- (2) In premises where mechanical power is used the occupier must, when required by an inspector, provide a loose pulley or pulleys to any machine or shafting driven by that power but an inspector must not require a loose pulley or pulleys to be provided—
 - (a) for the starting of an engine, if it is equipped with self-starting apparatus, or is directly coupled or is so constructed as to be, in the opinion of the inspector, reasonably safe for the purpose of starting; or
 - (b) if the load is connected with the driving pulley by a clutch.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) In premises where mechanical power is used, the occupier, when directed by an inspector, must provide a belt shifter, or other safe mechanical contrivance approved by the inspector, for the purpose of throwing belts or pulleys on or off.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) An occupier of premises, when directed by an inspector, must provide, for the service of any shafting that is moved by mechanical power and situated more than 2.40m above the floor level—
- (a) stagings, platforms or gangways of the design and construction, and in the position, approved by the inspector;
 - (b) ladders of the design and construction approved by the inspector; and
 - (c) belt hangers for the purpose of holding belts not in use clear of contact with any running machinery or mill-gearing.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) A person throwing off a belt from a machine or mill-gearing must, if a belt hanger is provided, put the belt on the belt hanger.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (6) An occupier of premises or a person in control of a person under 16 years old must not, when any mill gearing is in motion by mechanical power, permit the secondmentioned person to—
- (a) oil or grease any part of the mill-gearing; or
 - (b) put on, put off, adjust, tighten or lace any belt or belting of the mill-gearing, or attempt to do so; or
 - (c) go on or remain on any overhead staging erected for the purpose of serving the mill-gearing.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (7) An occupier of premises where a person under 18 years old (the *employee*) is employed, or a person in control of an employee, must not permit the employee to—

- (a) be in charge of an engine; or
- (b) attend to an engine, unless the attention is given under the direct supervision of a competent person.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (8) In a brewery or aerated water factory the occupier must—

- (a) provide all bottlers, corkers, wirers, sighters and labellers with the masks or veils, or faceguards, and the gauntlets, or handguards or armguards, approved by an inspector; and
- (b) cause all machines for bottling to be constructed and placed or fenced to prevent as far as possible, during the operation of filling or corking, a fragment of bursting bottle from striking any person.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (9) A person must, when carrying out bottling or any other operation in the course of which explosions or breakages are likely to happen, continually wear the faceguard or handguards or armguards provided for the person.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (10) An occupier of premises where machinery is operated by mechanical power, in which a person (the *employee*) is employed, or a person in charge of an employee, must not permit the employee to be employed at or near the machinery, or in a room where the employee may pass the machinery, while the employee is wearing flowing hair, or neck ribbons or laces or other similar loose articles of dress.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (11) The occupier of premises where an emery wheel is used—
- (a) must cause it to be fenced or guarded as required by an inspector;
 - (b) must not permit the emery wheel to be run at a higher speed than that indicated on it by the maker as the limit of safety; and
 - (c) must not permit the emery wheel to be run before a door or other entrance.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (12) An occupier of premises must cause all steam pipes, or pipes used for heating purposes, to be insulated or guarded, or fixed in such a position that a person would not come in contact with them in the ordinary course.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (13) An occupier of premises where are carried on operations involving the conveyance, carrying or handling of molten metal, or of any hot or dangerous substance must provide properly constructed and designed pots or ladles for the purpose.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (14) The occupier of premises where a boiler, vat or similar appliance designed to revolve or tilt is used must cause it to be fitted with mechanical catches or some other safe appliance to regulate its position.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (15) The occupier of premises where is used a machine worked by manual or treadle power that is of such design and construction that its motion is materially assisted by the kinetic energy or momentum accumulated in its moving parts must, if an inspector directs, cause

any cogwheel, flywheel, or other moving part of the machine to be fenced or guarded.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (16) The occupier of premises where mechanical power is used must, if directed by an inspector, cause all set screws, pins, keys, coupling bolts and ends of spindles, if moved by that power, to be fenced or guarded, or countersunk, or cut off flush with the adjoining parts of the machinery or mill-gearing, or protected in the way the inspector approves.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (17) The occupier of any premises where a fan moved by mechanical power is used must, if directed by an inspector, cause the fan to be protected with woven wire, or fenced, or guarded in the way the inspector approves.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (18) The occupier of premises where machinery is moved by mechanical power must, if required by an inspector, maintain all main traffic ways at a width of not less than 1.20m and must keep all main traffic ways clear of materials, stock, or other obstructions.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (19) The occupier of premises must maintain all passageways between machines or giving access to machines at a width of not less than 600mm.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (20) The occupier of premises must not—
 (a) employ a person under 15 years old in working or assisting to work any machinery; or

- (b) employ a person under 18 years old, in cleaning any part of any machinery in motion.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

16 Circular saws

- (1) The occupier of premises where a circular saw is used must comply with this section or cause those requirements to be complied with.
- (2) The saw, sawbench and equipment, saw mountings and other components of the saw installation must be designed, put together and set up to be suitable, safe and adequately strong for the purpose for which the saw is used or intended to be used.
- (3) If the saw is part of a stationary installation, it must be erected on, and securely fixed to, adequate foundations and must be so placed that ample clear space for safe working is provided all round.
- (4) The floor or other surface around the saw installation—
 - (a) must be sound, level and even; and
 - (b) must provide a firm foothold; and
 - (c) must not be allowed to become slippery; and
 - (d) must be kept free of stock or other impediments, and, as far as practicable, of accumulations of sawdust and trade waste.
- (5) The maximum safe working speed in revolutions per minute and the name of the maker of the saw must be clearly and legibly impressed on it in a conspicuous position.
- (6) The power provided for driving the saw must be sufficient to ensure an efficient cutting speed for all purposes for which it is used, and a governor or other means of speed control must be provided to prevent its being driven at a speed in excess of its maximum safe working speed.

- (7) The saw must be in good condition, the teeth sharp and correctly set and the gullets rounded.
- (8) The work of sharpening, setting and conditioning the saw must be done in a competent way.
- (9) The saw must not be used if it is cracked, fractured, warped, has teeth missing or is otherwise defective or in bad condition.
- (10) The saw must not be used unless it is maintained in good working order and condition.
- (11) The saw must be securely and truly mounted and adjusted so that it operates without undue vibration.
- (12) The saw must be provided with an efficient stopping and starting appliance of a type that will prevent inadvertent starting, and the control of the appliance must be in a position to enable it to be readily and conveniently operated by the person using the saw.
- (13) The saw must not be allowed to run idly between jobs, when unattended, or when the work in hand is delayed or interrupted.
- (14) The saw must be mounted, or adjusted, only while it is stopped and secured against inadvertent starting.
- (15) As far as practicable, equipment attached to the sawbench must not be adjusted or serviced when the saw is in motion.
- (16) Sawdust and trade waste must not be removed from potentially dangerous positions under and around the saw installation when the saw is in motion.
- (17) Adequate and suitable lighting free from harmful or confusing glare must be provided at the saw.
- (18) If an inspector is of opinion that the saw is so defective or in such condition that its further use as a circular saw would be dangerous and the inspector gives notice to that effect to the occupier, the saw must immediately be rendered incapable of further use as a circular saw.

- (19) A copy of this section in good condition must be exhibited in a conspicuous position in the premises so that it may be read by everyone employed at or in connection with the saw and copies must also be exhibited in other places an inspector directs.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

17 Faulty or defective machinery

- (1) If machinery is, in the opinion of an inspector, so faulty or defective, or so insufficiently guarded, or so dangerous in any other way, as to be likely to cause loss of life or injury to any person, or if the ventilation of a room where a steam engine or internal-combustion engine is erected and used is, in the opinion of an inspector, defective, the inspector may serve written notice to that effect on the occupier of premises where the machinery or engine is erected, kept or used.

Note For how documents may be served, see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.5.

- (2) The notice may require the occupier to make, within a time stated in the notice, the repairs or alterations to the machinery or its arrangement, or to the ventilation of the room stated in the notice.
- (3) A person must not refuse or fail to comply with a notice given to the person under this section.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not use, or cause to be used, any machinery or engine the subject of the notice from a date stated in the notice until the repairs or alterations have been effected to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

18 Appeal

- (1) An occupier who is dissatisfied with the requirements of a notice given under section 16 or section 17 may, within 21 days after the notice has been given to the occupier, appeal to the Magistrates Court.

- (2) On the hearing of the appeal the Magistrates Court may, by order, confirm, set aside or vary the notice and may make any other order it considers just.
- (3) Until the appeal is decided by the Magistrates Court, the relevant circular saw, machinery or engine must not be used unless the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

19 Notice of accident, loss of life or injury

- (1) If a person is killed or suffers injury by an accident caused by, or involving, machinery, the occupier of the premises must, within 24 hours after the accident, send notice of it to the chief inspector, stating the nature of the accident, the place where it happened, the name of every person killed or injured and the possible extent of the damage to the machinery.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note For how documents may be served, see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.5.

- (2) In this section:

injury means an injury that is likely to incapacitate the person injured for more than 48 hours.

20 Notice in other cases

If an accident happens to machinery and the accident necessitates structural alteration or structural repairs, the occupier of the premises must, within 24 hours after the accident, send notice of the accident to the chief inspector giving particulars of the accident, its cause and the probable alterations or repairs necessitated.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note For how documents may be served, see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.5.

21 Reporting machinery likely to cause injury

A person who is required to perform a duty at or about any machinery must use ordinary and reasonable precautions to ascertain that the machinery is not unsafe, and if the person finds anything likely to cause injury to any person, the person must forthwith report it to the manager, engineer, or other person in immediate authority over him or her.

22 Removing safety devices

A person must not render inoperative any safety device attached to or used for governing the speed of any engine or any safety device used in connection with any machinery.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Part 4 Noise

22A Meaning of *ear protection device*

In this part:

ear protection device means a device that complies with the requirements of *Australian Standard Specification for Hearing Protection Devices*, Australian Standard 1270.

22B Hearing conservation

- (1) An occupier of premises must not require a person to perform work in a place where—
 - (a) the daily noise dose to which the person is exposed exceeds 0.33; or
 - (b) the A weighted sound pressure level exceeds 115 decibels.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) for the defendant to prove that, at the time when the offence is alleged to have been committed, everyone employed by the defendant to work in the part of the premises in relation to which the offence is alleged to have been committed—
 - (a) were provided with ear protection devices; and
 - (b) had been instructed in the correct use of the devices; and
 - (c) had been instructed to wear the devices in that part of the premises.
- (3) If the wearing of an ear protection device is reasonably likely to give rise to a situation of danger by impairing the hearing of the wearer, the defence provided for by subsection (2) is not available to the occupier of the premises unless the occupier has taken reasonable precautions to prevent injury to any person because of the creation of such a situation of danger.

- (4) For subsection (1), daily noise dose must be calculated—
- (a) in accordance with the procedure set out in Australian Standard 1269-1983, section 3; and
 - (b) using an instrument mentioned in Australian Standard 2399-1980 as a personal noise dosimeter that complies with the requirements of that standard.
- (5) For subsection (1), the A weighted sound pressure level must be calculated—
- (a) in accordance with the procedure set out in Australian Standard 1269-1983, section 2, clause 2.6; and
 - (b) using an instrument mentioned in Australian Standard 1259-1982 as a Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3 sound level meter that complies with the requirements of that standard.
- (6) In this section, a reference to an *Australian Standard* is a reference to the standard as in force at the time the subsection in which the reference appears takes effect.
- (7) In this section:

A weighted sound pressure level means sound pressure level weighted in accordance with frequency weighting A.

daily noise dose—see Australian Standard 1269-1983.

frequency weighting A—see Australian Standard 1259-1982.

22C Duty to wear ear protection devices

A person who is working on premises and who has been provided by the occupier of the premises with ear protection devices must, at all times while machinery on the premises is in use, comply with instructions given to the person by the occupier in connection with the wearing of the devices.

Maximum penalty: 2 penalty units.

22D Defence

It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against section 22C if, at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed, a doctor had certified in writing that in the doctor's opinion it was undesirable, on medical grounds or because of physical characteristics, for the defendant to wear the ear protection devices provided for the defendant and the certificate had not been revoked.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

23 Liability apart from regulation not affected

This regulation does not operate to relieve a person from any civil or criminal liability to which the person would be subject if this regulation had not been made.

Dictionary

(see s 2)

Note 1 The [Legislation Act](#) contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this regulation.

Note 2 For example, the [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- Minister (see s 162)
- notifiable instrument (see s 10)
- person.

Note 3 Terms used in this regulation have the same meaning that they have in the [Machinery Act 1949](#) (see [Legislation Act](#), s 148). For example, the following terms are defined in the [Machinery Act 1949](#), dict:

- chief inspector
- inspector.

ear protection device, for part 4 (Noise)—see section 22A.

engine means a piece of mechanism used to convert heat or some other form of energy into mechanical work, or a machine for the development or utilisation of power from some source of energy such as coal, gas, oil, compressed air, electricity or other source.

machinery means an engine, motor or other source of motive power other than manual, treadle, wind or animal power, and includes a machine, shaft, belt, gearing, pulley, flywheel, contrivance or appliance operated by any such engine, motor, or other source of motive power, but does not include machinery that is subject to inspection under—

- (a) regulations made under the Act and relating to boilers or engine-drivers; or
- (b) other than for the [Scaffolding and Lifts Act 1912](#), part 4 (Inspection) or the [Scaffolding and Lifts Regulation 1950](#).

mechanical power means power other than manual or treadle power and includes power generated by water, steam, gas, oil or electricity.

mill-gearing includes a shaft (whether upright, oblique or horizontal) and a wheel, drum, pulley, belt, rope or chain by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to the operative part of a machine.

occupier, in relation to premises, means the person in possession or occupation, or apparently in possession or occupation, of the premises, and includes an agent, manager, supervisor, or other person acting or apparently acting, in the general management or control of the premises and a person who has the general management of machinery in those premises.

premises means—

- (a) a house, building, structure, yard, mine, timber area, farm, paddock, field, road or place; or
- (b) a punt, raft, boat, ship or vessel, not propelled by its own motive power or machinery;

where machinery is kept, worked, used or is in operation, whether the machinery is in the premises on a permanent or temporary basis.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the [Legislation Act 2001](#), part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws and expiries are listed in the legislation history and the amendment history. These details are underlined. Uncommenced provisions and amendments are not included in the republished law but are set out in the last endnote.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

am = amended	ord = ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
ch = chapter	par = paragraph/subparagraph
def = definition	pres = present
dict = dictionary	prev = previous
disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly	(prev...) = previously
div = division	pt = part
exp = expires/expired	r = rule/subrule
Gaz = gazette	renum = renumbered
hdg = heading	reloc = relocated
IA = Interpretation Act 1967	R[X] = Republication No
ins = inserted/added	RI = reissue
LA = Legislation Act 2001	s = section/subsection
LR = legislation register	sch = schedule
LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	sdiv = subdivision
mod = modified/modification	sub = substituted
o = order	SL = Subordinate Law
om = omitted/repealed	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be expired

3 Legislation history

This regulation was originally called the *Inspection of Machinery Regulations* and was originally made under a Commonwealth ordinance—the *Machinery Ordinance 1949* No 11 (Cwlth).

The *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* (Cwlth), s 34 (4) converted most former Commonwealth ordinances in force in the ACT, and the regulations made under them, into ACT enactments. This allowed the ACT Legislative Assembly to amend and repeal the laws. The *Machinery Ordinance 1949* and the *Inspection of Machinery Regulations* were converted into ACT enactments on 11 May 1989 (self-government day).

As with most ordinances in force in the ACT, the name was changed from *Ordinance* to *Act* by the *Self-Government (Citation of Laws) Act 1989* A1989-21, s 5 on 11 May 1989 (self-government day).

This regulation was renamed by the *Statutory Offices (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1994*, sch and under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

Before 12 September 2001, regulations commenced on their notification day unless otherwise stated (see *Interpretation Act 1967* s 50, *Subordinate Laws Act 1989* s 6).

Legislation before becoming Territory enactment

Machinery Regulation 1950 SL1950-7

notified 30 November 1950

commenced 15 January 1951 (s 2 and Cwlth Gaz 1950 p 3256)

as amended by

***Inspection of Machinery Regulations* SL1969-1**

notified 8 May 1969

commenced 8 May 1969

***Amendments of the Inspection of Machinery Regulations* SL1974-23**

notified 22 October 1974

commenced 22 October 1974

***Amendments of the Inspection of Machinery Regulations* SL1975-21**

notified 30 September 1975

commenced 1 December 1975

Endnotes

Regulations to repeal certain Regulations and to revise certain Regulations in force under the Ordinances of the Australian Capital Territory SL1980-3 (as am by SL1980-14)

notified 25 March 1980

commenced 25 March 1980

Regulations to amend Regulations 1980 No 3 SL1980-14

notified 9 October 1980

commenced 25 March 1980

Note This regulation (SL1980-14) only amends SL1980-3.

Magistrates Court Ordinance 1985 Ord1985-67 sch pt 2

notified 19 December 1985

commenced 1 February 1986 (s 2 and Cwlth Gaz 1986 No G3)

Inspection of Machinery Regulations (Amendment) SL1986-5

notified 12 June 1986

commenced 12 June 1986

Inspection of Machinery Regulations (Amendment) SL1986-8

notified 31 July 1986

commenced 31 July 1986

Legislation after becoming Territory enactment

Statutory Offices (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1994 A1994-97 sch pt 2

notified 15 December 1994 ([Gaz 1994 No S280](#))

s 1, s 2 commenced 15 December 1994 (s 2 (1))

sch pt 2 commenced 15 December 1994 (s 2 (2) and [Gaz 1994 No S293](#))

Regulations Revision (Penalties) Regulations SL1996-8

notified 6 June 1996 ([Gaz 1996 No S108](#))

commenced 6 June 1996 (s 2)

Criminal Code (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Amendment Act 2004 A2004-15 sch 2 pt 2.54

notified LR 26 March 2004

s 1, s 2 commenced 26 March 2004 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 2 pt 2.54 commenced 9 April 2004 (s 2 (1))

Statute Law Amendment Act 2007 A2007-3 sch 3 pt 3.65

notified LR 22 March 2007

s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 1 July 2006 (LA s 75 (2))

sch 3 pt 3.65 commenced 12 April 2007 (s 2 (1))

4 Amendment history**Name of regulation**

s 1 sub [A1994-97](#) sch pt 2
am R4 LA; R6 LA

Dictionary

s 2 om [A2001-44](#) amdt 1.2743
ins [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.362

Notes

s 3 om [SL1975-21](#)
ins [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.362

Definitions for regulation

s 4 am [SL1975-21](#); [SL1986-5](#)
defs reloc to dict [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.361
om [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.362
def **chief inspector** sub [A1994-97](#) sch pt 2
om [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.360
def **inspector** sub [A1994-97](#) sch pt 2
om [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.360
def **the Act** om [A2001-44](#) amdt 1.2744

Exemption from application of regulation

s 6 am [A2001-44](#) amdts 1.2745–1.2747

Authority as inspector

s 7 am [SL1980-3](#); [SL1996-8](#) sch; [A2004-15](#) amdt 2.117,
amdt 2.118

Inspector may call in aid

s 9 am [SL1996-8](#) sch

Obstructing inspector

s 11 am [SL1996-8](#) sch
om [A2004-15](#) amdt 2.118

Notice of ownership of machinery

s 12 am [SL1996-8](#) sch

Dangerous machinery

s 13 am [SL1980-3](#); [SL1996-8](#) sch

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Traversing carriage of self-acting machinery

s 14 am [SL1974-23](#); [SL1996-8](#) sch

Risk of accident

s 15 am [SL1974-23](#); [SL1980-3](#) (as am by [SL1980-14](#)); [SL1986-8](#); [SL1996-8](#) sch

Circular saws

s 16 am [SL1980-3](#); [SL1996-8](#) sch

Faulty or defective machinery

s 17 am [SL1980-3](#); [SL1996-8](#) sch; [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.363

Appeal

s 18 sub [SL1975-21](#)
am [Ord1985-67](#)

Notice of accident, loss of life or injury

s 19 am 1980 No. 3 (as am by [SL1980-14](#)); [SL1996-8](#) sch; [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.363

Notice in other cases

s 20 am [SL1980-3](#); [SL1996-8](#) sch; [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.363

Removing safety devices

s 22 am 1980 No. 3; [SL1996-8](#) sch

Noise

pt 3A hdg renum as pt 4 hdg

Noise

pt 4 hdg **orig pt 4 hdg**
renum as pt 5 hdg
pres pt 4 hdg
(prev pt 3A hdg) ins [SL1975-21](#)
renum as pt 4 hdg [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.364

Meaning of ear protection device

s 22A ins [SL1975-21](#)

Hearing conservation

s 22B ins [SL1975-21](#)
am [SL1980-3](#) (as am by [SL1980-14](#)); [SL1986-5](#); [SL1996-8](#) sch

Duty to wear ear protection devices

s 22C ins [SL1975-21](#)
am [SL1996-8](#) sch

Defence

s 22D ins [SL1975-21](#)

Miscellaneous

pt 5 hdg (prev pt 4 hdg) renum as pt 5 hdg [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.364

Liability apart from regulation not affecteds 23 am [SL1969-1](#)**Service of notices etc**s 24 om [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.365**Offences**s 25 am [SL1980-3](#)
om [SL1996-8](#) sch**Dictionary**dict ins [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.366
def **ear protection device** ins [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.366
def **engine** reloc from s 4 [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.361
def **machinery** reloc from s 4 [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.361
def **mechanical power** reloc from s 4 [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.361
def **mill-gearing** reloc from s 4 [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.361
def **occupier** reloc from s 4 [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.361
def **premises** reloc from s 4 [A2007-3](#) amdt 3.361

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

Republication No	Amendments to	Republication date
1	SL1986-8	31 October 1991
2	SL1986-8	28 February 1995
3	SL1996-8	30 November 1996
4	A2001-44	30 August 2002
5	A2004-15	9 April 2004
6	A2004-15	1 November 2004

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