

1.7 Time Zones

1. The setting of time zones and daylight saving time in Australia is the responsibility of the State and Territory governments.
2. The Australian mainland has three time zones based on the longitudes of 120°, 142.5° and 150° East. These are known as:

Eastern Standard Time (EST):	UTC + 10
Central Standard Time (CST):	UTC + 9.5
Western Standard Time (WST):	UTC + 8

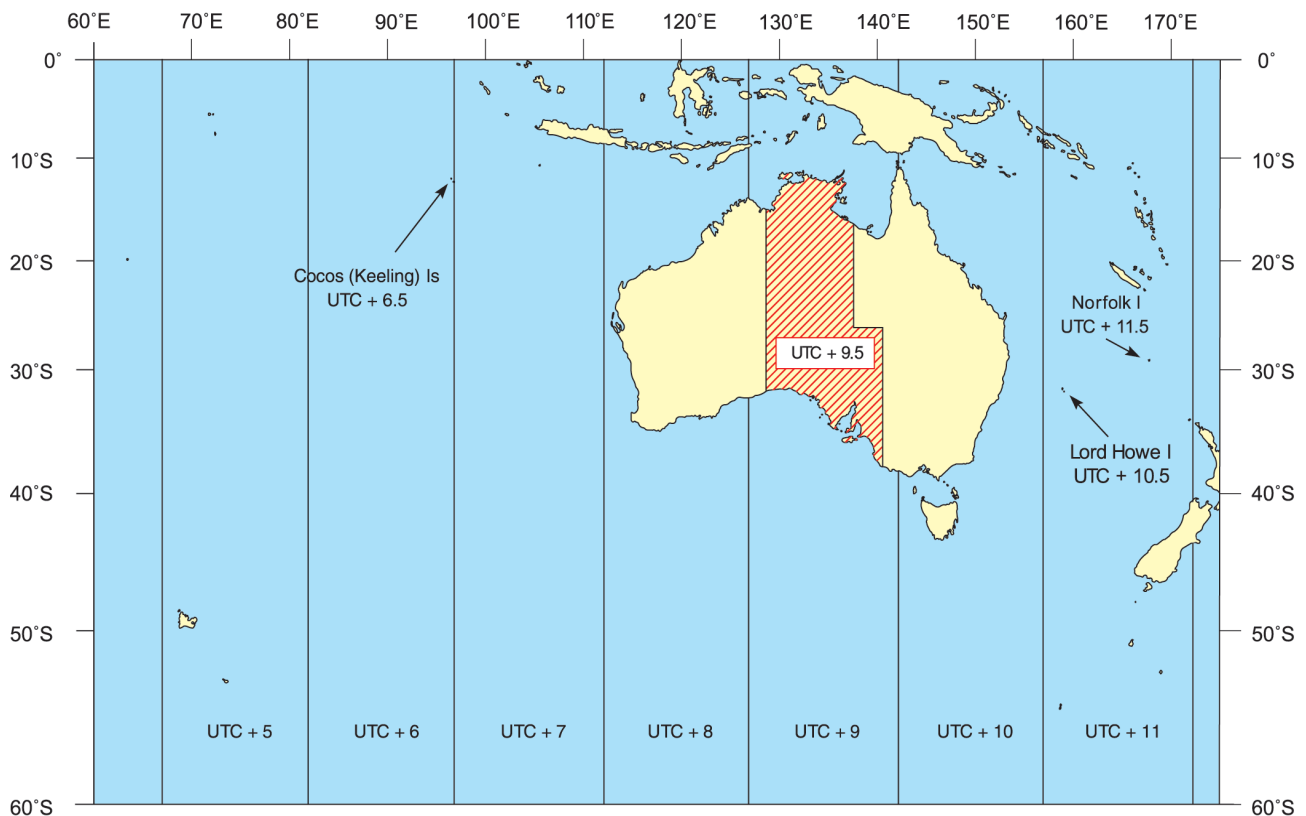
3. These boundaries have been modified by using the state boundaries such that towns which lie geographically in one zone generally adopt the time zone consistent with the majority of their state or territory.
4. **Note:** the New South Wales town of Broken Hill adopts the CST UTC + 9.5 time zone due to the close proximity to the South Australian and Northern Territory borders.

5. Australia's External Territories operate in the following time zones:

Lord Howe Island:	UTC + 10.5
Norfolk Island:	UTC + 11.5
Christmas Island:	UTC + 7
Macquarie Island:	UTC + 10
Cocos (Keeling) Islands:	UTC + 6.5
Australian Antarctic Territory	
Casey:	UTC + 8
Davis:	UTC + 7
Mawson:	UTC + 5

1.7.1 Daylight Saving Time

1. Daylight Saving Time (DST) involves advancing clocks by 1 hour during the summer months to transfer some of the daylight hours in the morning to the evening period. The benefits of this are cited as including additional time for recreation and energy savings due to the reduced need for artificial lighting.
2. Daylight Saving Time was first introduced into Australia during World War I as a wartime economy measure. It was implemented again during World War II. It became popular during the 1970's and is



now observed in many of the Australian States and Territories.

- The State and Territory Governments are responsible for the implementation of Daylight Saving Time. It can be varied to complement special events such as the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.
- Daylight Saving Time is typically observed in Australia as follows:

New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island ¹): Victoria: Australian Capital Territory: South Australia: Tasmania:	First week of October to the first week of April
Northern Territory: Queensland: Western Australia: Norfolk Island: Christmas Island: Cocos (Keeling) Islands:	Not observed
Website:	www.australia.gov.au

Note:

- Lord Howe Island advances its clock forward to UTC+11 when DST is observed. When DST ends the Island reverts back to UTC+10.5.
- Daylight Savings Time arrangements are published by the Australian Hydrographic Service as a Temporary Notice to Mariners prior to Daylight Savings Time commencement. This Notice is cancelled when Daylight Savings Time ceases.
- Time Zones and Daylight Savings Time arrangements are also detailed in *Admiralty List of Radio Signals Volume 2*.

1.8 National Holidays

- Australian Public Holidays are determined and promulgated by the State and Territory Governments. There are approximately 12 public holidays observed in each state per calendar year.
- For the exact dates of moveable public holidays for a particular year, and for state and regional

public holidays, enquiries should be directed to the appropriate state body.

- The States Governments publish gazetted public holidays online at the following sites:

NSW:	www.industrialrelations.nsw.gov.au
VIC:	www.vic.gov.au
TAS:	www.wst.tas.gov.au
SA:	www.safework.sa.gov.au
WA:	www.commerce.wa.gov.au
NT:	www.nt.gov.au
QLD:	www.wageline.qld.gov.au
ACT:	www.cmd.act.gov.au

1.8.1 Australian Public Holidays

- Public holidays which are observed Australia wide are listed below.

New Years Day ¹	1 January
Australia Day ¹	26 January
ANZAC Day ²	25 April
Queens Birthday	2 nd Monday in June (except in WA where it is observed in September/October)
Christmas Day ¹	25 December
Boxing Day ³	26 December (exception SA where public holiday is called Proclamation Day)
Good Friday	late March / early April as gazetted
Easter Saturday	following Good Friday as gazetted
Easter Sunday	following Easter Saturday as gazetted
Easter Monday	following Easter Sunday as gazetted
Labour Day	as gazetted, varies by state

Notes:

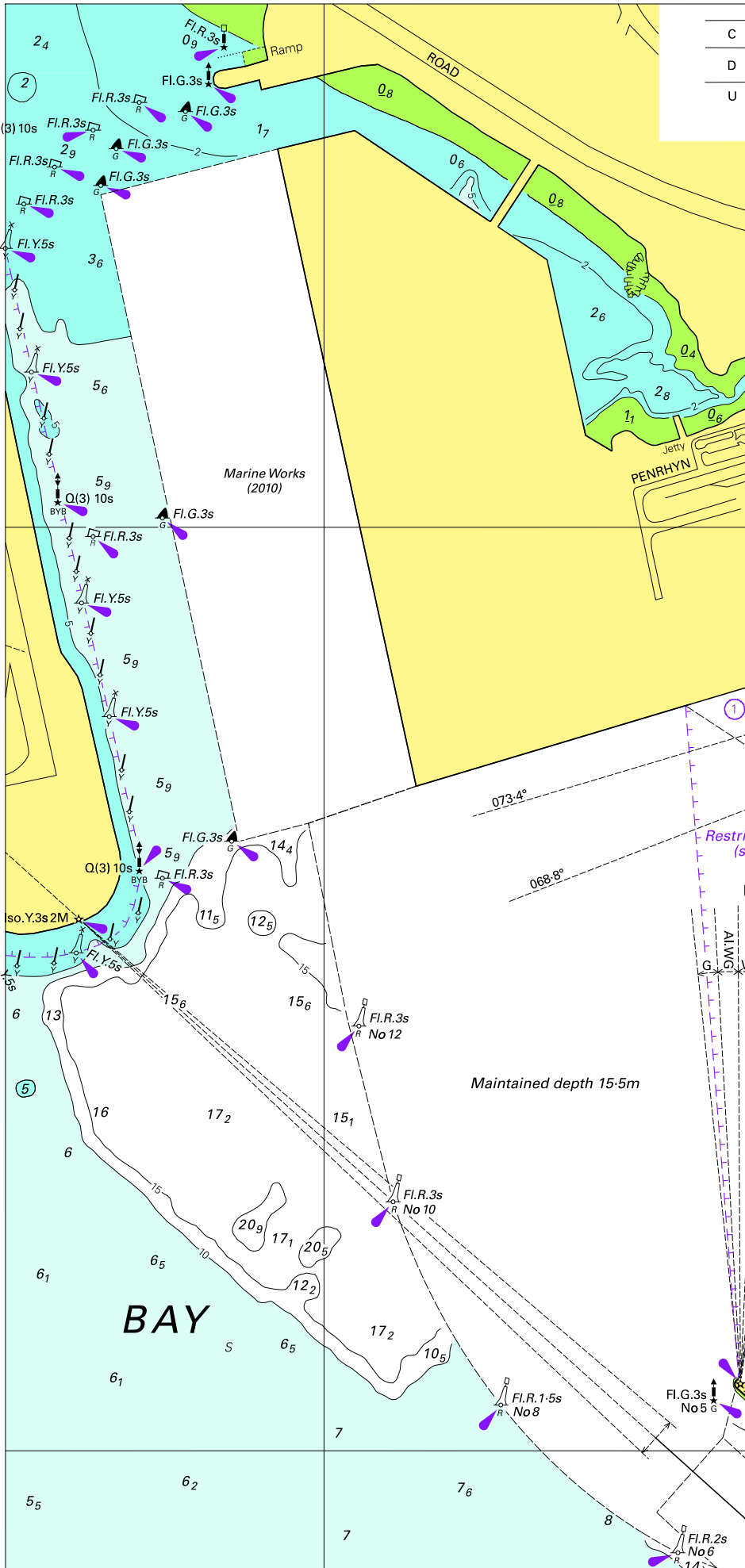
- If this holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday it is generally observed on the Monday following.
- If this holiday falls on a Sunday it is generally observed on the Monday following. However official activities associated with ANZAC Day are always held on the 25 April.
- If this holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday it is generally observed on the Monday or Tuesday following the Christmas Day holiday.

To accompany Australian Notice to Mariners 252/2010

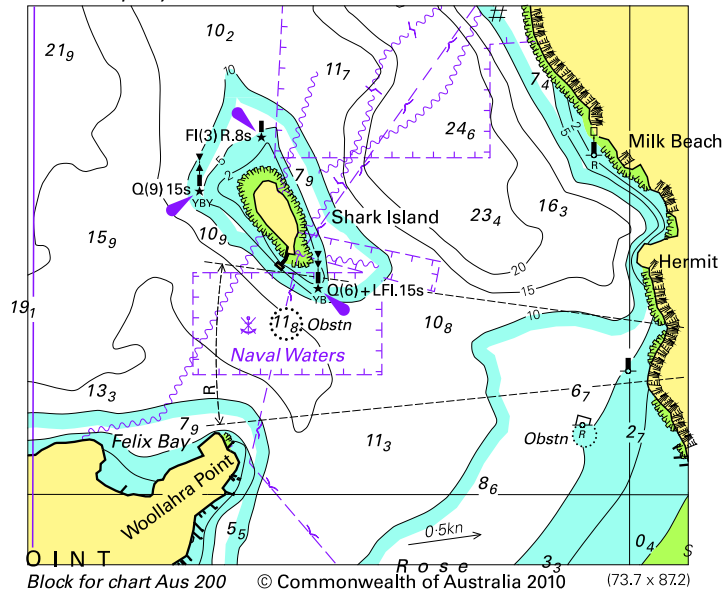
OMISSIONS FROM CHART

Certain information has been omitted from this chart. For details see the larger scale nautical charts and relevant nautical publications.

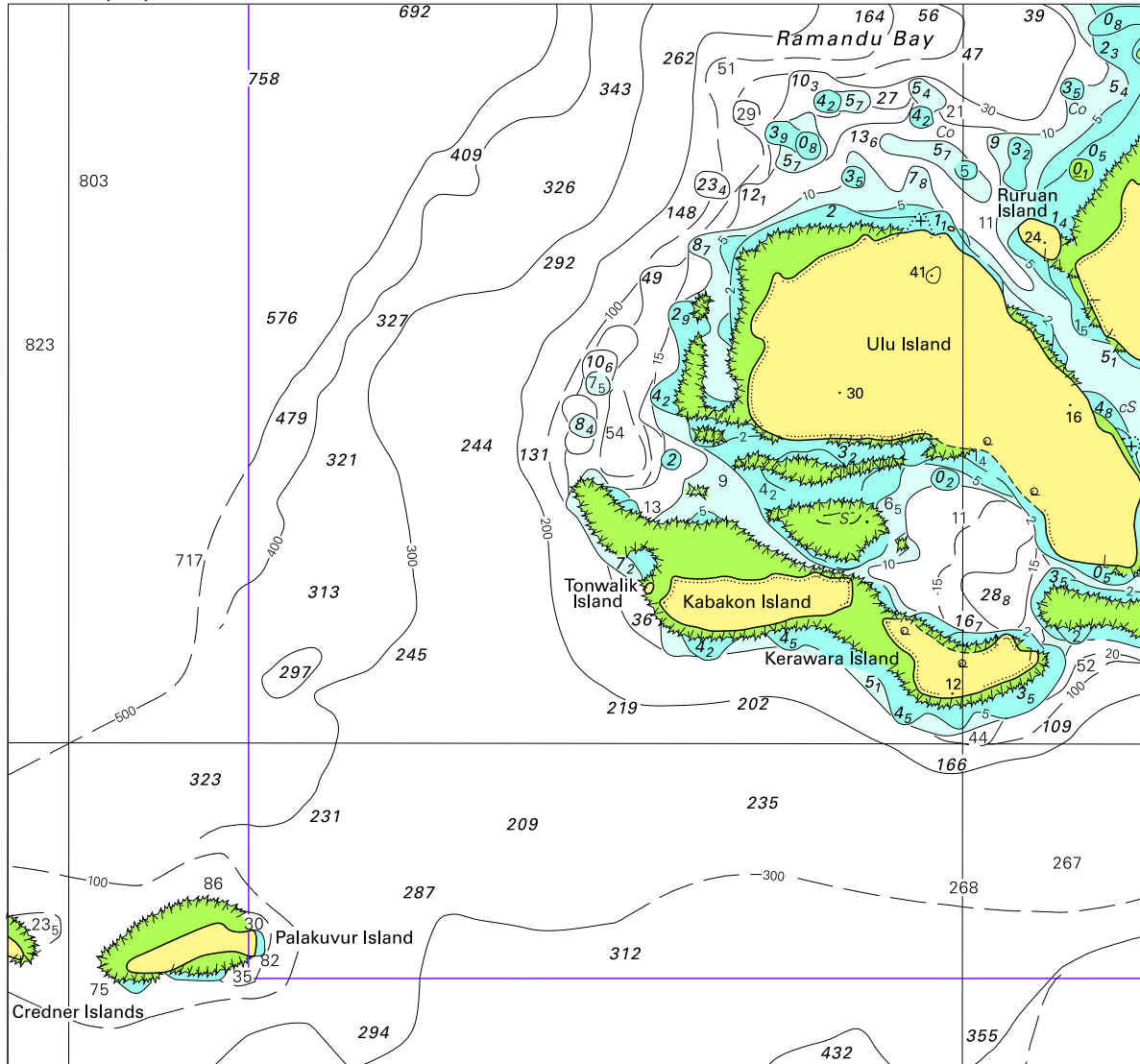
Note for chart Aus 680.



To accompany Australian Notice to Mariners 242/2010



To accompany Australian Notice to Mariners 252/2010

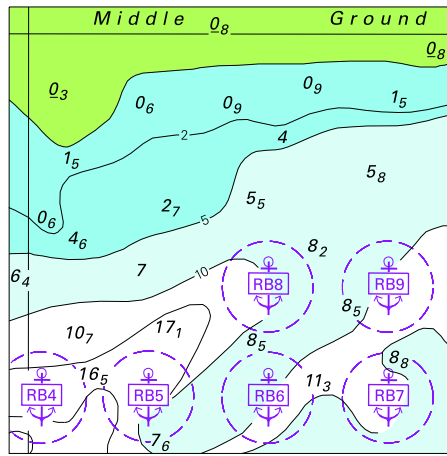


Block B for chart Aus 680

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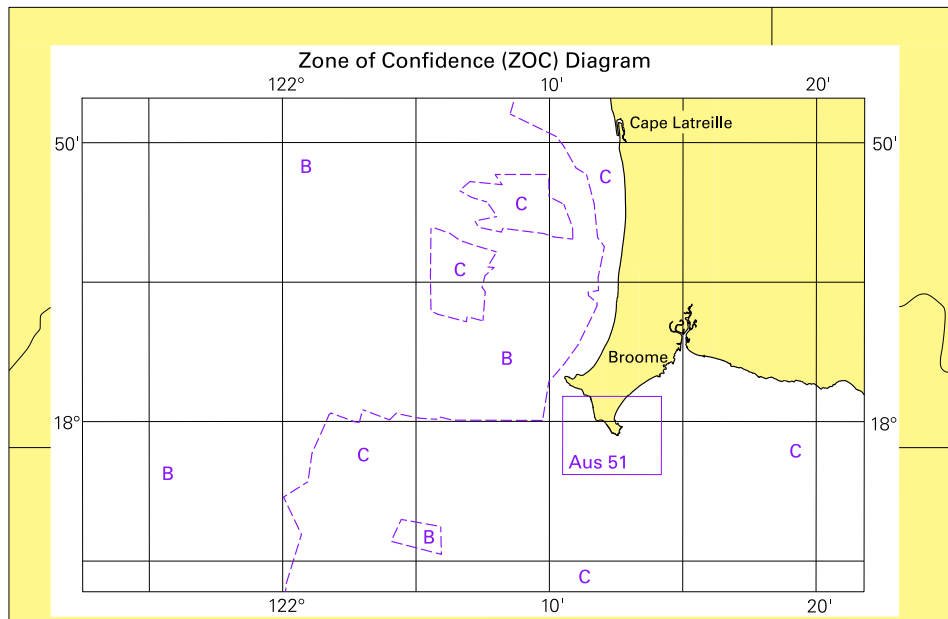
(156.1 x 146.2mm)

To accompany Australian Notice to Mariners 256/2010



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Block for chart Aus 50 (58.8 x 59mm)

To accompany Australian Notice to Mariners 256/2010



Block for chart Aus 50

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(125.4 x 81mm)