

Rail Safety National Law (WA) Bill 2014

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Defined terms

Western Australia

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(As amended in Committee)

Rail Safety National Law (WA) Bill 2014

A Bill for

An Act to —

- **provide for a national scheme regarding the regulation of rail safety; and**
- **repeal the *Rail Safety Act 2010*; and**
- **make consequential amendments to various other Acts, and for related purposes.**

The Parliament of Western Australia enacts as follows:

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Part 1 — Preliminary

1. Short title

This is the *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2014*.

2. Commencement

This Act comes into operation as follows —

- (a) sections 1 and 2 — on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent;
- (b) the rest of the Act — on a day fixed by proclamation, and different days may be fixed for different provisions.

3. Terms used

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the *local application provisions of this Act* are the provisions of this Act other than the Rail Safety National Law set out in the Schedule.
- (2) In the local application provisions of this Act —
local regulations means regulations made under section 37;
Rail Safety National Law (WA) means the provisions applying in this jurisdiction because of section 4.
- (3) Subject to section 6(1), if a term is given a meaning in the Rail Safety National Law set out in the Schedule, it has the same meaning in the local application provisions of this Act.

1 **Part 2 — Application of Rail Safety National Law**

2 **4. Application of Rail Safety National Law**

3 The Rail Safety National Law set out in the Schedule, and as
4 modified in section 5 —

- 5 (a) applies as a law of this jurisdiction; and
6 (b) as so applying may be referred to as the *Rail Safety*
7 *National Law (WA)*; and
8 (c) as so applying, is part of this Act.

9 **5. Local modifications to the Rail Safety National Law**

10 (1) This section modifies the Rail Safety National Law set out in
11 the Schedule.

12 (2) Delete section 7(3).

13 (3) In section 127 delete “oral fluid analysis” (each occurrence) and
14 insert:

15

16 oral fluid analysis, urine analysis

17

18 (4) In section 129:

19 (a) delete “oral fluid or” and insert:

20

21 oral fluid, urine or

22

23 (b) delete “oral fluid analysis” and insert:

24

25 oral fluid analysis, urine analysis

26

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1 (5) In section 264(1) delete “South Australia,” and insert:

2

3 Western Australia,

4

5 (6) In section 264(2) delete “authority, on the unanimous
6 recommendation of the responsible Ministers,” and insert

7

8 authority

9

10 (7) Delete section 265.

11 (8) In Schedule 2 clauses 30(2) and (3)(b), 33, 35 and 36 delete
12 “South Australian” (each occurrence) and insert:

13

14 Western Australian

15

16 Note 1: The heading to modified section 127 is to read:

17 **Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid**
18 **analysis, urine analysis and blood test**

19 Note 2: The heading to modified section 129 is to read:

20 **Oral fluid, urine or blood sample or results of analysis etc not**
21 **to be used for other purposes**

22 **6. Meaning of generic terms in *Rail Safety National Law (WA)***
23 **for purposes of this jurisdiction**

24 (1) In the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* —

25 ***application Act*** means the local application provisions of this
26 Act;

27 ***court*** means the following —

28 (a) for the purposes of Parts 5 and 7 — the State
29 Administrative Tribunal (to be constituted by at least
30 one judicial member for the purposes of Part 5
31 Division 6);

1 (b) for the purposes of Part 10 Division 6 — the Magistrates
2 Court;

3 **emergency services** means each of the following —

- 4 (a) the Police Force of Western Australia;
- 5 (b) the department of the Public Service principally
6 assisting in the administration of the *Fire and*
7 *Emergency Services Act 1998*;
- 8 (c) another body or organisation prescribed by local
9 regulations;

10 **Gazette** means the *Government Gazette* of Western Australia;

11 **Health Practitioner Regulation National Law** means the
12 *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Western*
13 *Australia)*;

14 **magistrate** means a magistrate as defined in the *Magistrates*
15 *Court Act 2004* section 3;

16 **Minister** means the Minister administering this Act;

17 **police officer** has the meaning given in the *Interpretation*
18 *Act 1984* section 5;

19 **prescribed notifiable occurrence** means a notifiable occurrence
20 prescribed by the national regulations;

21 **public sector auditor** means the Auditor-General as defined in
22 the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (South Australia)
23 section 4;

24 **road vehicle** means —

- 25 (a) if the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008* is not in
26 operation — a motor vehicle as defined in the *Road*
27 *Traffic Act 1974* section 5(1);
- 28 (b) if the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008* is in
29 operation — a motor vehicle as defined in section 4 of
30 that Act;

31 **shared path** means an area that —

- 32 (a) is open to or used by the public; and

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- 1 (b) is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, use by
2 both pedestrians and riders of bicycles;
- 3 ***the jurisdiction or this jurisdiction*** means Western Australia.
- 4 (2) For the purposes of the local application provisions of this Act,
5 the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* and any other Act or law —
- 6 (a) the Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator is not
7 an agency as defined in the *Public Sector Management*
8 *Act 1994* section 3(1); and
- 9 (b) an employee of the Office of the National Rail Safety
10 Regulator is not a public service officer as defined in the
11 *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 3(1).

12 **7. No double jeopardy**

13 Proceedings for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law*
14 *(WA)* (the ***WA offence***) cannot be brought against a person if the
15 person has, for the same alleged act or omission, been convicted
16 or found guilty in a participating jurisdiction of an offence that
17 substantially corresponds to the *WA offence*.

18 **8. Exclusion of legislation of this jurisdiction**

- 19 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the *Interpretation*
20 *Act 1984* does not apply to the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*
21 or to the instruments made under that Law.
- 22 (2) The *Interpretation Act 1984* sections 41 and 42 apply to
23 regulations made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*.
- 24 (3) The following Acts of this jurisdiction do not apply to the *Rail*
25 *Safety National Law (WA)* or to the instruments made under that
26 Law (except as applied under the Law) —
- 27 (a) the *Auditor General Act 2006*;
- 28 (b) the *Financial Management Act 2006*;
- 29 (c) the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*;
- 30 (d) the *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1971*;

- 1 (e) the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*;
- 2 (f) the *State Records Act 2000*.
- 3 (4) The Acts referred to in subsection (3) apply to a public sector
4 body as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*
5 section 3(1), and an officer or employee of the body, performing
6 a function under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*.

1 **Part 3 — Local provisions for alcohol and drug testing**

2 **Division 1 — Preliminary**

3 **9. Terms used**

4 (1) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears —

5 **analyst** means an analyst or drugs analyst, as the case requires,
6 as defined in the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 65;

7 **BAC** means blood alcohol concentration;

8 **breath analysis instrument** means —

9 (a) breath analysing equipment as defined in the *Road*
10 *Traffic Act 1974* section 65; or

11 (b) an instrument prescribed by the local regulations for the
12 purposes of this paragraph;

13 **drug screening test** means —

14 (a) a preliminary oral fluid test as defined in the *Road*
15 *Traffic Act 1974* section 65; or

16 (b) a test of a sample of a rail safety worker's oral fluid for
17 the purpose of providing a preliminary indication of the
18 presence of prescribed illicit drugs in the oral fluid using
19 a device, or a device of a type, prescribed by the local
20 regulations for the purposes of this paragraph;

21 **medical practitioner** means a person who is registered under the
22 *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law* in the medical
23 profession;

24 **oral fluid analysis**, in relation to a rail safety worker, means a
25 method of analysis for the purpose of ascertaining the presence
26 of prohibited drugs in the worker's oral fluid using —

27 (a) an approved device as defined in the *Road Traffic*
28 *Act 1974* section 65; or

29 (b) a device, or a device of a type, prescribed by the local
30 regulations for the purposes of this paragraph;

1 **preliminary breath test** means —
2 (a) a preliminary test as defined in the *Road Traffic*
3 *Act 1974* section 65; or
4 (b) a test of a sample of a rail safety worker’s breath for the
5 purpose of providing a preliminary indication of the
6 presence of alcohol in the breath using a device, or a
7 device of a type, prescribed by the local regulations for
8 the purposes of this paragraph;
9 **prescribed BAC**, in relation to a rail safety worker, means the
10 prescribed concentration of alcohol, as defined in the *Rail Safety*
11 *National Law (WA)* section 128(5), in the worker’s blood;
12 **prohibited drug** means a prescribed drug as defined in the *Rail*
13 *Safety National Law (WA)* section 128(5);
14 **qualified person**, in relation to the taking of a sample from
15 another person, means a person prescribed by the local
16 regulations as qualified to take that sample;
17 **registered nurse** means a person registered under the *Health*
18 *Practitioner Regulation National Law* in the nursing and
19 midwifery profession whose name is entered on Division 1 of
20 the Register of Nurses kept under that Law as a registered nurse;
21 **sample** means a sample of breath, oral fluid, urine or blood;
22 **sample taker** means —
23 (a) a medical practitioner; or
24 (b) a registered nurse; or
25 (c) a qualified person;
26 **urine analysis**, in relation to a rail safety worker, means a
27 method of analysis for the purpose of ascertaining the presence
28 of prohibited drugs in the worker’s urine in accordance with the
29 local regulations;
30 **work shift**, in relation to a rail safety worker, means a shift
31 during which rail safety work is performed by the worker;
32 **work shift location** means the place where a rail safety worker
33 completes a work shift.

- 1 (2) For the purposes of this Part and the *Rail Safety National Law*
2 (*WA*) Part 3 Division 9, anything done by a person acting under
3 the supervision or direction of a medical practitioner, registered
4 nurse or analyst is taken to have been done by the medical
5 practitioner, registered nurse or analyst, as the case may be.

6 **Division 2 — Alcohol testing**

7 **10. Using breath sample to find blood alcohol content**

- 8 (1) For the purposes of this Part and the *Rail Safety National*
9 *Law (WA)* section 128, if the concentration of alcohol in a rail
10 safety worker's breath is a particular number of grams of
11 alcohol per 210 litres of breath the worker's BAC is to be
12 regarded as being that number of grams of alcohol per 100 ml of
13 blood.
- 14 (2) Apparatus comprising breath analysing equipment is to be
15 regarded as being for the purpose of ascertaining a rail safety
16 worker's BAC by analysis of a sample of the worker's breath,
17 whether the apparatus gives the blood alcohol content directly
18 as the analysis result or enables it to be derived under
19 subsection (1).
- 20 (3) A device used to conduct a preliminary breath test is to be
21 regarded as being for the purpose of providing an indication of a
22 rail safety worker's BAC, or an indication of whether or not a
23 person has the prescribed BAC, whether the device gives the
24 indication directly or enables it to be derived under
25 subsection (1).

26 **11. Preliminary breath test or breath analysis**

- 27 (1) An authorised person's power under the *Rail Safety National*
28 *Law (WA)* section 126 to require a rail safety worker to submit
29 to testing by means of a preliminary breath test or breath
30 analysis (or both) is subject to this Division.

1 (2) A requirement mentioned in subsection (1) is a direction to the
2 worker as mentioned in the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*
3 section 126(3).

4 **12. When breath test or breath analysis may be required**

5 (1) An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to submit
6 to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis (or both) —

7 (a) on a random basis — without suspecting the worker has
8 the prescribed BAC; or

9 (b) on a non-random basis — in either or both of the
10 following circumstances —

11 (i) a prescribed notifiable occurrence happens
12 involving the worker;

13 (ii) the authorised person suspects, on reasonable
14 grounds, that the worker has the prescribed BAC.

15 (2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 13 to 15.

16 **13. Rail safety worker not obliged to comply with requirement**
17 **in certain circumstances**

18 (1) A rail safety worker who is still on railway premises after
19 carrying out rail safety work is not obliged to comply with a
20 requirement made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*
21 section 126(1) if —

22 (a) the worker is not involved in a prescribed notifiable
23 occurrence; and

24 (b) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker carried
25 out the work.

26 (2) A rail safety worker who is involved in a prescribed notifiable
27 occurrence is not obliged to comply with a requirement made
28 under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 126(1) if —

29 (a) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker was
30 involved in the occurrence; or

- 1 (b) the worker —
2 (i) has completed the work shift and departed from
3 the work shift location; and
4 (ii) was unaware of the occurrence when the worker
5 completed the work shift.

6 **14. Authorised person must not make requirement in certain**
7 **circumstances**

8 An authorised person must not require a rail safety worker to
9 submit to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis (or both) if
10 the authorised person suspects, on reasonable grounds that —

- 11 (a) it would be detrimental to the worker's health to submit
12 to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis; or
13 (b) by reason of injury, disability or otherwise the worker is
14 incapable of providing a sufficient sample of breath for
15 the completion of a preliminary breath test or breath
16 analysis.

17 **15. Conduct of breath analysis**

18 (1) An authorised person must not conduct a breath analysis for the
19 purposes of this Division unless the authorised person is —

- 20 (a) a police officer authorised by the Commissioner of
21 Police to use a breath analysis instrument; or
22 (b) any other person authorised by the Regulator to use a
23 breath analysis instrument.

24 (2) An authorised person conducting a breath analysis for the
25 purposes of this Division must use a breath analysis instrument.

26 **16. Further breath analysis**

27 (1) An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to submit
28 to one or more breath analyses whether or not the worker
29 provided a sufficient sample for an earlier analysis.

- 1 (2) A requirement under subsection (1) —
2 (a) may be made only if it is reasonable in the
3 circumstances; and
4 (b) is subject to sections 13 to 15.

5 **17. Breath analysis indicates prescribed BAC**

6 If an analysis of breath by a breath analysis instrument indicates
7 a rail safety worker has the prescribed BAC, the authorised
8 person who operated the instrument must give to the worker
9 without delay a written statement (or a statement printed by the
10 instrument) stating —

- 11 (a) the date the sample of breath was taken and analysed;
12 and
13 (b) the time of the breath analysis; and
14 (c) the result of the analysis.

15 **Division 3 — Drug testing**

16 **18. Drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis**

17 (1) An authorised person's power under the *Rail Safety National*
18 *Law (WA)* section 127 to require a rail safety worker to submit
19 to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis (or
20 any combination of these) (whether or not in combination with a
21 blood test) is subject to this Division.

22 (2) A requirement mentioned in subsection (1) is a direction to the
23 worker as mentioned in the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*
24 section 127(3).

25 **19. When drug screening test or oral fluid analysis may be**
26 **required**

- 27 (1) An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to submit
28 to a drug screening test or oral fluid analysis (or any
29 combination of these) —
30 (a) on a random basis — without suspecting a prohibited
31 drug is present in the worker's body; or

- 1 (b) on a non-random basis — in either or both of the
2 following circumstances —
- 3 (i) a prescribed notifiable occurrence happens
4 involving the worker;
- 5 (ii) the authorised person suspects, on reasonable
6 grounds, that a prohibited drug is present in the
7 worker's body.

8 (2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 21 and 22.

9 **20. When urine analysis may be required**

10 (1) An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to submit
11 to urine analysis if a prescribed notifiable occurrence happens
12 involving the worker.

13 (2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 21 and 22.

14 **21. Rail safety worker not obliged to comply with requirement
15 in certain circumstances**

16 (1) A rail safety worker who is on railway premises after carrying
17 out rail safety work is not obliged to comply with a requirement
18 made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(1)
19 to submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine
20 analysis (or any combination of these) if —

- 21 (a) the worker is not involved in a prescribed notifiable
22 occurrence; and
- 23 (b) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker carried
24 out the work.

25 (2) A rail safety worker who is involved in a prescribed notifiable
26 occurrence is not obliged to comply with a requirement made
27 under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(1) to
28 submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine
29 analysis (or any combination of these) if —

- 30 (a) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker was
31 involved in the occurrence; or

- 1 (b) the worker —
- 2 (i) has completed the work shift and departed from
- 3 the work shift location; and
- 4 (ii) was unaware of the occurrence when the worker
- 5 completed the work shift.

6 **22. Authorised person must not make requirement in certain**

7 **circumstances**

8 An authorised person must not require a rail safety worker to

9 submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine

10 analysis (or any combination of these) if the authorised person

11 suspects, on reasonable grounds that —

- 12 (a) it would be detrimental to the worker’s health to submit
- 13 to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine
- 14 analysis; or
- 15 (b) by reason of injury, disability or otherwise the worker is
- 16 incapable of providing a sufficient sample for the
- 17 completion of a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis
- 18 or urine analysis.

19 **Division 4 — Blood samples**

20 **23. Term used: hospital**

21 In this Division —

22 *hospital* has the meaning given in the *Hospitals and Health*

23 *Services Act 1927* section 2(1).

24 **24. Provision of blood sample**

25 (1) An authorised person’s power under the *Rail Safety National*

26 *Law (WA)* section 127 to require a rail safety worker to submit

27 to a blood test (whether or not in combination with a drug

28 screening test, oral fluid analysis, urine analysis or any

29 combination of these) is subject to this Division.

1 (2) A requirement mentioned in subsection (1) is a direction to the
2 worker as mentioned in the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*
3 section 127(3).

4 **25. Blood sample after preliminary breath test or breath**
5 **analysis requirement**

6 (1) If a rail safety worker who is required by an authorised person
7 to submit to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis under
8 section 12, or a further breath analysis under section 16(1),
9 refuses or fails to provide a sufficient sample of breath, the
10 authorised person may require the worker to provide a sample
11 of the worker's blood.

12 (2) However, the authorised person cannot require a rail safety
13 worker to provide a sample of his or her blood under
14 subsection (1) if the worker is not obliged to submit to a
15 preliminary breath test or breath analysis as mentioned in
16 section 13.

17 (3) An authorised person may also require a rail safety worker to
18 provide a sample of his or her blood if, as a result of a
19 preliminary breath test under section 12, the authorised person
20 has formed the opinion the worker might have the prescribed
21 BAC and —

22 (a) it is not possible to conduct a breath analysis (for
23 example if there is no authorised person available to
24 operate a breath analysis instrument or if breath analysis
25 is attempted but the instrument malfunctions); or

26 (b) the authorised person did not require the worker to
27 submit to a breath analysis for a reason mentioned in
28 section 14.

1 **26. Blood sample after drug screening, oral fluid analysis or**
2 **urine analysis requirement**

3 An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to
4 provide a sample of the worker's blood in any of the following
5 circumstances —

- 6 (a) if an authorised person requires the worker to submit to
7 a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis
8 and the worker refuses to submit to, or fails to provide a
9 sufficient sample for, the test;
- 10 (b) if, as a result of a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis
11 or urine analysis, the authorised person suspects on
12 reasonable grounds that a prohibited drug is present in
13 the worker's body;
- 14 (c) if the authorised person did not require the worker to
15 submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or
16 urine analysis for a reason mentioned in section 22;
- 17 (d) if the worker is involved in a prescribed notifiable
18 occurrence.

19 **27. Blood sample if test or analysis fails to explain conduct,**
20 **condition or appearance**

21 An authorised person may require the worker to provide a
22 sample of a rail safety worker's blood if —

- 23 (a) the worker submits to a preliminary breath test, breath
24 analysis, drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine
25 analysis; and
- 26 (b) the test or analysis fails to indicate that —
- 27 (i) the worker might have the prescribed BAC; or
28 (ii) a prohibited drug might be present in the
29 worker's body;
- 30 and

- 1 (c) the conduct, condition or appearance of the worker is
2 such as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that the
3 worker is affected by alcohol or a prohibited drug.

4 **28. Rail safety worker not obliged to comply with requirement**
5 **in certain circumstances**

6 (1) A rail safety worker who is still on railway premises after
7 carrying out rail safety work is not obliged to comply with a
8 requirement made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*
9 section 127(1) to submit to a blood test if —

- 10 (a) the worker is not involved in a prescribed notifiable
11 occurrence; and
12 (b) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker carried
13 out the work.

14 (2) A rail safety worker who is involved in a prescribed notifiable
15 occurrence is not obliged to comply with a requirement made
16 under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(1) to
17 submit to a blood test if —

- 18 (a) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker was
19 involved in the occurrence; or
20 (b) the worker —
21 (i) has completed the work shift and departed from
22 the work shift location; and
23 (ii) was unaware of the occurrence when the worker
24 completed the work shift.

25 **29. Compulsory blood testing following a prescribed notifiable**
26 **occurrence**

27 (1) If a rail safety worker suffers an injury as a result of a
28 prescribed notifiable occurrence and, within 12 hours after the
29 occurrence, the worker attends at, or is admitted to, a hospital to
30 receive treatment for the injury, an authorised person may
31 request a sample taker at the hospital to ensure that a sample of

- 1 the worker's blood is taken as soon as practicable (even though
2 the worker might be unconscious).
- 3 (2) The sample taker may comply with the request if it is
4 reasonably practicable to do so in the circumstances.
- 5 (3) If a rail safety worker suffers an injury as a result of a
6 prescribed notifiable occurrence and the worker is dead on
7 arrival at the hospital, or dies before a sample of blood has been
8 taken, the medical practitioner who reports the death under the
9 *Coroners Act 1996* section 17 may —
- 10 (a) take a sample of blood from the body of the deceased or
11 cause a sample to be taken; or
- 12 (b) notify the coroner as soon as practicable that, in view of
13 the circumstances in which the death occurred, a sample
14 of blood should be taken from the body of the deceased.
- 15 (4) The coroner, on receipt of notification under subsection (3)(b),
16 may authorise and direct a pathologist to take a sample of blood
17 from the body of the deceased.
- 18 (5) A sample taker is not obliged to take a sample of blood under
19 this section if a sample of blood has previously been taken from
20 the body of the deceased under this section by another sample
21 taker.

22 **Division 5 — Evidence**

23 **30. Term used: relevant time**

24 In this Division —

25 *relevant time*, in relation to a person who is a rail safety worker,
26 means —

- 27 (a) if the worker was tested for alcohol or prohibited drugs
28 because of the worker's involvement in a prescribed
29 notifiable occurrence — the time the occurrence
30 happened; or

1 (b) otherwise — the time the worker last carried out rail
2 safety work.

3 **31. Use of test or analysis result in court proceedings**

4 (1) This section applies in any court proceedings in relation to a rail
5 safety worker even if evidence is given in the proceedings that
6 the worker consumed alcohol or a prohibited drug —

7 (a) after the relevant time in relation to the worker; and

8 (b) before a preliminary breath test, breath analysis, drug
9 screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis was
10 conducted in relation to the worker or a sample of the
11 worker's blood was taken.

12 (2) If the breath analysis was conducted in relation to the rail safety
13 worker in accordance with this Part, the BAC indicated by the
14 analysis is taken to be the BAC of the person at the relevant
15 time.

16 (3) If more than one breath analysis was conducted, the lower of the
17 BACs indicated is taken to be the BAC of the rail safety worker
18 at the relevant time.

19 (4) If a sample of a rail safety worker's blood was taken under this
20 Part —

21 (a) the BAC indicated by an analysis of the sample is taken
22 to be the BAC of the worker at the relevant time; and

23 (b) any prohibited drug detected by an analysis of the
24 sample is taken to have been present in the worker's
25 body at the relevant time.

26 (5) If a sample of a rail safety worker's oral fluid or urine was taken
27 under this Part any prohibited drug detected by an analysis of
28 the sample is taken to have been present in the worker's body at
29 the relevant time.

- 1 **32. Calculating BAC at relevant time**
- 2 (1) For the purposes of section 31, a rail safety worker's BAC at the
- 3 relevant time is to be calculated —
- 4 (a) having regard to —
- 5 (i) the time of the worker's last drink containing
- 6 alcohol taken at or before the relevant time; and
- 7 (ii) the relevant time; and
- 8 (iii) the time at which the sample of the worker's
- 9 breath or blood was provided or taken for
- 10 analysis (the time of sampling); and
- 11 (iv) the safety worker's blood alcohol content at the
- 12 time of sampling;
- 13 and
- 14 (b) so as to give effect to the presumption that after the
- 15 worker's latest drink containing alcohol the worker's
- 16 blood alcohol content increases at the rate of 0.016 g of
- 17 alcohol per 100 ml of blood per hour for a period of
- 18 2 hours and, after that period, decreases at the rate of
- 19 0.016 g of alcohol per 100 ml of blood per hour.
- 20 (2) For the purpose of making a calculation under subsection (1) —
- 21 (a) in any case where any one or more of the times referred
- 22 to in that subsection can only be ascertained as falling
- 23 within a period of time, the calculation is to be made
- 24 taking such time within that period as produces the
- 25 result most favourable to the rail safety worker; and
- 26 (b) in any case where the time of a rail safety worker's last
- 27 drink containing alcohol is not ascertained, the time of
- 28 the worker's last drink containing alcohol is to be taken
- 29 to have been such time as produces the result most
- 30 favourable to the worker charged.
- 31 (3) The concentration of alcohol calculated to have been present in
- 32 the blood of a person at any time under this section is

1 conclusively presumed to have been present in the blood of that
2 person at that time.

3 **33. Evidence by certificate**

4 (1) In any court proceedings, a certificate in a form approved by the
5 Minister purporting to be signed by any of the following is
6 prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the certificate and
7 the facts on which they are based —

- 8 (a) the Commissioner of Police — certifying either of the
9 following about a person named in the certificate —
- 10 (i) the person is a police officer authorised to use a
11 breath analysis instrument;
- 12 (ii) the person is an analyst;
- 13 (b) the Regulator — certifying a person named in the
14 certificate is an authorised person;
- 15 (c) an authorised person — certifying any or all of the
16 following —
- 17 (i) the apparatus used by the authorised person was
18 a breath analysis instrument;
- 19 (ii) the breath analysis instrument was in proper
20 order and properly operated;
- 21 (iii) the breath analysis instrument was used in a
22 manner that complied with this Part or the local
23 regulations;
- 24 (iv) a sample of the breath of a rail safety worker
25 named in the certificate was provided for
26 analysis using a breath analysis instrument;
- 27 (v) a concentration of alcohol in breath expressed in
28 grams of alcohol per 210 litres of breath was
29 indicated by the breath analysis instrument as
30 being present in the breath of the rail safety
31 worker named in the certificate on the day and at
32 the time specified in the certificate;

- 1 (vi) a requirement imposed on the authorised person
2 by local regulations has been complied with;
- 3 (d) a member of the staff of a hospital — certifying
4 something arising out of the member’s occupation;
- 5 (e) an analyst, or a person acting under the supervision of
6 an analyst — certifying something arising out of the
7 analyst’s or person’s occupation.
- 8 (2) A certificate certifying anything mentioned in
9 subsection (1)(c), (d) or (e) cannot be received as evidence
10 against a person (the *defendant*) in proceedings for an offence
11 against this Part or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3
12 Division 9 if —
- 13 (a) a copy of the certificate has not been served on the
14 defendant at least 7 days before the commencement of
15 the proceedings; or
- 16 (b) the defendant has, at least 2 days before the
17 commencement of the trial, given to the court written
18 notice requiring the attendance at the trial of the person
19 who signed the certificate; or
- 20 (c) the court requires the person who signed the certificate
21 to attend at the trial.
- 22 (3) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Minister may approve
23 forms of certificates to be used by different persons for different
24 purposes.

25 **Division 6 — Other matters for purposes of this Part**

26 **34. Reports relating to worker’s refusal or failure to comply**
27 **with requirement of authorised person**

- 28 (1) This section applies if a rail safety worker —
- 29 (a) is required by an authorised person to submit to a
30 preliminary breath test or breath analysis and the worker
31 refuses or fails to comply with the requirement; or

1 (b) is required by an authorised person to submit to a drug
2 screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis or to
3 provide a sample of his or her blood and the worker
4 refuses or fails to comply with the requirement.

5 (2) The authorised person must, as soon as practicable, report the
6 refusal or failure to comply with the requirement to —

7 (a) the accredited person for whom the rail safety worker
8 performs rail safety work; and

9 (b) the Regulator.

10 **35. Protection from personal liability for sample takers and**
11 **analysts**

12 A sample taker or an analyst, or a person acting under the
13 supervision of a sample taker or analyst, is not personally liable
14 for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith —

15 (a) in the exercise of a power or the performance of a
16 function under this Part or the *Rail Safety National Law*
17 (*WA*) Part 3 Division 9; or

18 (b) in the reasonable belief that the act or omission was in
19 the exercise of a power or the performance of a function
20 under this Part or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*
21 Part 3 Division 9.

22 **36. Self-incrimination no excuse**

23 A person is not entitled to refuse or fail to comply with a
24 requirement or direction relating to the taking of a sample of the
25 person's breath, oral fluid, urine or blood under this Part or the
26 *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9 on the ground
27 the person —

28 (a) would or might, by complying with the requirement or
29 direction, provide evidence that could be used against
30 the person; or

- 1 (b) consumed alcohol or a prohibited drug after the person
2 last performed railway safety work and before the
3 requirement or direction was made or given to him or
4 her.

5 **37. Local regulations**

6 (1) The Governor may make regulations prescribing all matters —

- 7 (a) that are required or permitted under this Part or for the
8 *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9; or
9 (b) that are necessary or convenient for this Part or the *Rail*
10 *Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9.

11 (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the regulations may be made
12 for any or all of the following purposes —

- 13 (a) the procedures for, and equipment to be used in —
14 (i) conducting a preliminary breath test, breath
15 analysis, drug screening test, oral fluid analysis
16 or urine analysis; or
17 (ii) taking a blood sample;
18 (b) the destruction of —
19 (i) a sample taken for this Part or the *Rail Safety*
20 *National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9; and
21 (ii) any other forensic material taken incidentally for
22 the purposes of this Part or the *Rail Safety*
23 *National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9.

1 **Part 4 — Local repeal and transitional provisions**

2 **Division 1 — Preliminary**

3 **38. Terms used**

4 In this Part —

5 *commencement day* means the day on which this section
6 commences.

7 *repealed Act* means the *Rail Safety Act 2010*.

8 **Division 2 — Repeal**

9 **39. Repeal**

10 The *Rail Safety Act 2010* is repealed.

11 **Division 3 — Transitional**

12 **40. Accreditation**

13 (1) In this section —

14 *transitional railway operations* means railway operations in
15 respect of which —

16 (a) immediately before the commencement day,
17 accreditation was not required under the repealed Act;
18 and

19 (b) on and after the commencement day, accreditation is
20 required under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*.

21 (2) A rail transport operator who applies for accreditation under the
22 *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* in respect of transitional railway
23 operations during the period of 3 years beginning on the
24 commencement day is, from the time of the application is made
25 until the application is determined, to be taken to hold the
26 accreditation.

- 1 (3) An application for accreditation, or variation of accreditation,
2 made but not determined under the repealed Act immediately
3 before the commencement day, is taken to be an application for
4 accreditation, or variation of accreditation, under the *Rail Safety*
5 *National Law (WA)* and must be determined in accordance with
6 that Law.
- 7 (4) A rail transport operator that, immediately before the
8 commencement day, holds an accreditation under the repealed
9 Act in respect of railway operations carried out by or on behalf
10 of the operator is, on and after the commencement day, taken to
11 hold an accreditation in respect of those railway operations
12 under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* subject to any
13 conditions and restrictions that applied to the accreditation
14 under the repealed Act immediately before the commencement
15 day.
- 16 (5) If, immediately before the commencement day, the
17 accreditation, or part of the accreditation, of a rail transport
18 operator has been suspended under the repealed Act, the
19 accreditation under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* that the
20 operator is taken to have because of subsection (4) is subject to
21 the same suspension as applied to the accreditation under the
22 repealed Act immediately before the commencement day.

23 **41. Registration**

- 24 (1) A rail infrastructure manager of a private siding that,
25 immediately before the commencement day, is registered under
26 the repealed Act is, on and after the commencement day, taken
27 to be registered under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* in
28 respect of the private siding.
- 29 (2) A registration under subsection (1) is subject to conditions or
30 restrictions determined by the Regulator in accordance with
31 subsection (3).

- 1 (3) The conditions or restrictions must be determined by notice to
2 the relevant rail infrastructure manager and must comprise —
- 3 (a) any conditions or restrictions that applied to the
4 registration under the repealed Act (whether or not they
5 are varied by the Regulator); or
- 6 (b) any new conditions or restrictions determined by the
7 Regulator.
- 8 (4) A notice under subsection (3) —
- 9 (a) must be in writing and given to the rail infrastructure
10 manager; and
- 11 (b) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the
12 registration, must include —
- 13 (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or
14 restriction; and
- 15 (ii) information about the right of review under the
16 *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Part 7.*

17 **42. Police officers continue to be authorised**

- 18 (1) In this section —
- 19 *authorised tester* means an authorised drug tester or authorised
20 person as those terms are defined in the *Road Traffic Act 1974*
21 section 65.
- 22 (2) A police officer who was an authorised tester immediately
23 before the commencement day is, on and after the
24 commencement day, taken to be authorised to use a breath
25 analysis instrument mentioned in section 15(1)(a).

26 **43. Alleged offences against repealed Act**

- 27 (1) Despite the repeal effected by section 39, the repealed Act
28 continues to apply to an offence allegedly committed against
29 that Act before the commencement day as if that Act had not
30 been repealed.

1 (2) For the purposes of this section, if an act or omission
2 constituting an offence against the repealed Act is alleged to
3 have taken place between 2 dates, one before and one on or after
4 the commencement day, the act or omission is taken to be
5 alleged to have taken place before the commencement day.

6 **44. Notifiable occurrences**

7 (1) A report of a notifiable occurrence made under Part 4 Division 6
8 of the repealed Act as in force immediately before the
9 commencement day has effect as if it were a report of that
10 occurrence made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*
11 Part 3 Division 8.

12 (2) An investigation of a notifiable occurrence under Part 4
13 Division 6 of the repealed Act as in force immediately before
14 the commencement day continues as if it were an investigation
15 under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 8.

16 **45. Notices**

17 (1) An improvement notice in force under Part 5 Division 7 of the
18 repealed Act immediately before the commencement day has
19 effect as if it were an improvement notice under the *Rail Safety*
20 *National Law (WA)* Part 5 Division 1.

21 (2) A prohibition notice in force under Part 5 Division 8 of the
22 repealed Act immediately before the commencement day
23 continues to have effect as if it were a prohibition notice under
24 the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 5 Division 2.

25 **46. Safety-related systems, agreements, plans, programmes and**
26 **assessments**

27 A system, agreement, plan, programme or assessment in force
28 under Part 4 Division 4 of the repealed Act immediately before
29 the commencement day has effect as if it were a corresponding
30 system, agreement plan, programme or assessment under the
31 *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 6.

1 **47. Reviews and appeals**

2 (1) If an application for accreditation, or variation of accreditation,
3 has been refused under the repealed Act and the period within
4 which the applicant could have applied for a review of the
5 decision had that Act not been repealed has not, immediately
6 before the commencement day, expired, the applicant may,
7 before the expiry of that period, apply for a review of the
8 decision under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* as if the
9 decision had been made under the Law.

10 (2) A person who is to be granted accreditation as the result of a
11 review of, or appeal against, a decision made under the repealed
12 Act who has not, immediately before the commencement day,
13 been accredited, must be granted accreditation under the *Rail*
14 *Safety National Law (WA)* subject to any conditions and
15 restrictions that would have applied to the accreditation under
16 the repealed Act.

17 **48. Provision of information and assistance by Director of Rail**
18 **Safety**

19 Despite any other Act or law, the Director Rail Safety under the
20 repealed Act is authorised, on his or her own initiative or at the
21 request of ONRSR —

22 (a) to provide ONRSR with any information (including
23 information given in confidence) in the possession or
24 control of the Director that is reasonably required by
25 ONRSR for the local application provisions of this Act
26 or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*; and

27 (b) to provide ONRSR with any other assistance that is
28 reasonably required by ONRSR to perform or exercise a
29 function or power under the local application provisions
30 of this Act or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*.

31 **49. Funds in, or payable to, Rail Safety Accreditation Account**

32 (1) On the commencement day any moneys standing to the credit of
33 the Rail Safety Accreditation Account referred to in section 43

1 of the repealed Act (the *former account*) are to be credited to
2 the Consolidated Account and the former account is then to be
3 closed.

4 (2) The Consolidated Account is to be credited with any money that
5 became payable to the former account before the
6 commencement day and that is paid after that day.

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Part 5 — Consequential amendments

50. Various references to “*Rail Safety Act 2010*” amended

- (1) This section amends the Acts listed in the Table.
- (2) In the provisions listed in the Table delete “*Rail Safety Act 2010*” and insert:

Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2014

Table

<i>Government Railways Act 1904</i>	s. 2A s. 13(1a)(d) s. 61(5)
<i>Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994</i>	s. 7(2)
<i>Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Laws) Act 2011</i>	s. 17(1) def. of <i>relevant State property law</i> par. (d)
<i>Public Transport Authority Act 2003</i>	s. 3 def. of <i>train</i> s. 4(1)(a)
<i>Rail Freight System Act 2000</i>	s. 9(1)(a)
<i>Railways (Access) Act 1998</i>	s. 8

Notes:

- 1. In the *Government Railways Act 1904*, the heading to amended section 2A is to read:
Relationship of this Act to *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2014*
- 2. In the *Railways (Access) Act 1998*, the heading to amended section 8 is to read:
Code is subject to *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2014*

Schedule — Rail Safety National Law

[s. 4]

Part 1 — Preliminary

1. Short title

This Law may be cited as the *Rail Safety National Law*.

2. Commencement

This Law commences in a participating jurisdiction as provided by the application Act of the jurisdiction.

3. Purpose, objects and guiding principles of Law

(1) The main purpose of this Law is to provide for safe railway operations in Australia.

(2) The objects of this Law are —

- (a) to establish the Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator (the ***ONRSR***); and
- (b) to make provision for the appointment, functions and powers of the National Rail Safety Regulator (the ***Regulator***); and
- (c) to make provision for a national system of rail safety, including by providing a scheme for national accreditation of rail transport operators in respect of railway operations; and
- (d) to provide for the effective management of safety risks associated with railway operations; and
- (e) to provide for the safe carrying out of railway operations; and
- (f) to provide for continuous improvement of the safe carrying out of railway operations; and
- (g) to make special provision for the control of particular risks arising from railway operations; and
- (h) to promote public confidence in the safety of transport of persons or freight by rail; and
- (i) to promote the provision of advice, information, education and training for safe railway operations; and

- 1 (j) to promote the effective involvement of relevant
2 stakeholders, through consultation and cooperation, in the
3 provision of safe railway operations.
- 4 (3) The guiding principles under this Law are —
- 5 (a) to assist rail transport operators to achieve productivity by the
6 provision of a national scheme for rail safety; and
- 7 (b) to operate the national scheme in a timely, transparent,
8 accountable, efficient, effective, consistent and fair way; and
- 9 (c) that fees required to be paid for the provision of the national
10 scheme are to be reasonable having regard to the efficient and
11 effective operation of the scheme.
- 12 (4) The Parliament does not intend by this section to create in any person
13 any legal right or give rise to any civil cause of action.

14 **4. Interpretation**

- 15 (1) In this Law, unless the contrary intention appears —
- 16 **accredited person** means a rail transport operator who is accredited
17 under this Law, but does not include a person whose accreditation
18 under this Law —
- 19 (a) has been surrendered or revoked or has otherwise ceased to
20 have effect under this Law; or
- 21 (b) is suspended under this Law;
- 22 **Acting Regulator** means an Acting National Rail Safety Regulator
23 appointed under Part 2 Division 2;
- 24 **amusement structure** means a structure or device operated for hire or
25 reward, or provided on hire or lease —
- 26 (a) that is used or designed to be used for amusement or
27 entertainment and on which persons may be moved, carried,
28 raised, lowered or supported by any part of the structure or
29 device; and
- 30 (b) that is an arrangement of structural or mechanical elements
31 (or both) that has as its prime function the provision of
32 movement of a passenger or passengers in a controlled
33 manner so that the passenger or passengers are not
34 necessarily required to move themselves to obtain the desired
35 effect;

1 **application Act** means the Act of a jurisdiction that applies the Rail
2 Safety National Law set out in the Schedule to the *Rail Safety*
3 *National Law (South Australia) Act 2012* of South Australia as a law
4 of the jurisdiction;

5 **approved code of practice** means a code of practice approved under
6 section 249;

7 **AQF** means the Australian Qualifications Framework within the
8 meaning of the *Skilling Australia's Workforce Act 2005* of the
9 Commonwealth;

10 **AQTF** means the Australian Quality Training Framework within the
11 meaning of the *Skilling Australia's Workforce Act 2005* of the
12 Commonwealth;

13 **associated railway track structures** includes —

14 (a) associated works (such as cuttings, sidings, tunnels, bridges,
15 stations, platforms, tram stops, excavations, land fill, track
16 support earthworks and drainage works); and

17 (b) over-track structures and under-track structures (including
18 tunnels under-tracks);

19 **Australian Accounting Standards** means Accounting Standards
20 issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board;

21 **Australian rail safety law** means this Law or a corresponding
22 previous enactment in a participating jurisdiction corresponding, or
23 substantially corresponding, to this Law;

24 **authorised person** means —

25 (a) a police officer; or

26 (b) a person appointed under section 124;

27 **Category 1 offence** — see section 58;

28 **Category 2 offence** — see section 59;

29 **Category 3 offence** — see section 60;

30 **commercial benefits order** means an order under section 230;

31 **designated provision** of this Law — see section 204;

32 **drug** means —

33 (a) a substance declared by the national regulations to be a drug
34 for the purposes of this Law; and

- 1 (b) a substance declared under section 6 to be a drug for the
2 purposes of this Law; and
- 3 (c) any other substance (other than alcohol) that, when consumed
4 or used by a person, deprives that person (temporarily or
5 permanently) of any of his or her normal mental or physical
6 faculties;
- 7 **employee** means a person employed under a contract of employment
8 or contract of training;
- 9 **employer** means a person who employs 1 or more other persons under
10 contracts of employment or contracts of training;
- 11 **exercise**, for a function, includes perform;
- 12 **footpath** means an area open to the public that is designated for, or 1
13 of its main uses is, use by pedestrians;
- 14 **Fund** means the National Rail Safety Regulator Fund established
15 under Part 2 Division 4;
- 16 **improvement notice** means a notice under Part 5 Division 1;
- 17 **infringement penalty provision** has the meaning given by
18 section 233;
- 19 **interface agreement** means an agreement made under Part 3
20 Division 6 Subdivision 2 about managing risks to safety identified
21 and assessed in accordance with that Subdivision;
- 22 **jurisdiction** means a State or Territory;
- 23 **level crossing** means an area where a road and a railway meet at
24 substantially the same level, whether or not there is a level crossing
25 sign on the road at all or any of the entrances to the area;
- 26 **member**, of ONRSR, means the Regulator, an Acting Regulator or a
27 non-executive member appointed under Part 2 Division 2;
- 28 **national regulations** means the regulations made under section 264;
- 29 **non-disturbance notice** means a notice under Part 5 Division 3;
- 30 **notifiable occurrence** means an accident or incident associated with
31 railway operations —
- 32 (a) that has, or could have, caused —
- 33 (i) significant property damage; or
- 34 (ii) serious injury; or
- 35 (iii) death;
- 36 or

- 1 (e) a siding under the control and management of an accredited
2 rail infrastructure manager; or
- 3 (f) a siding, or a siding of a class, prescribed by the national
4 regulations not to be a private siding;
- 5 **prohibition notice** means a notice under Part 5 Division 2;
- 6 **public place** means —
- 7 (a) a place that —
- 8 (i) the public is entitled to use; or
- 9 (ii) is open to members of the public; or
- 10 (iii) is used by the public,
11 whether or not on payment of money; or
- 12 (b) a place that the occupier allows members of the public to
13 enter, whether or not on payment of money;
- 14 **public road** means any road other than a private road;
- 15 **public sector auditor** means —
- 16 (a) the Auditor-General (however described) of a participating
17 jurisdiction; or
- 18 (b) an auditor employed, appointed or otherwise engaged, by an
19 Auditor-General of a participating jurisdiction;
- 20 **rail infrastructure** means the facilities that are necessary to enable a
21 railway to operate and includes —
- 22 (a) railway tracks and associated railway track structures; and
- 23 (b) service roads, signalling systems, communications systems,
24 rolling stock control systems, train control systems and data
25 management systems; and
- 26 (c) notices and signs; and
- 27 (d) electrical power supply and electric traction systems; and
- 28 (e) associated buildings, workshops, depots and yards; and
- 29 (f) plant, machinery and equipment,
- 30 but does not include —
- 31 (g) rolling stock; or
- 32 (h) any facility, or facility of a class, that is prescribed by the
33 national regulations not to be rail infrastructure;

1 ***rail infrastructure manager***, in relation to rail infrastructure of a
2 railway, means the person who has effective control and management
3 of the rail infrastructure, whether or not the person —

- 4 (a) owns the rail infrastructure; or
5 (b) has a statutory or contractual right to use the rail
6 infrastructure or to control, or provide, access to it;

7 ***rail or road crossing*** includes a railway crossing, a bridge carrying a
8 road over a railway and a bridge carrying a railway over a road;

9 ***rail safety officer*** means a person holding an appointment as a rail
10 safety officer under Part 4 Division 2;

11 ***rail safety undertaking*** — see Part 10 Division 6;

12 ***rail safety work*** — see section 8;

13 ***rail safety worker*** means an individual who has carried out, is
14 carrying out, or is about to carry out, rail safety work;

15 ***rail transport operator*** means —

- 16 (a) a rail infrastructure manager; or
17 (b) a rolling stock operator; or
18 (c) a person who is both a rail infrastructure manager and a
19 rolling stock operator;

20 ***rail workplace*** means a place where rail safety work is carried out,
21 and includes any place where a rail safety worker goes, or is likely to
22 be, while doing rail safety work;

23 ***railway*** means a guided system, or proposed guided system, designed
24 for the movement of rolling stock having the capability of
25 transporting passengers or freight (or both) on a railway track with a
26 gauge of 600 millimetres or more, together with its rail infrastructure
27 and rolling stock, and includes the following:

- 28 (a) a heavy railway;
29 (b) a light railway;
30 (c) a monorail;
31 (d) an inclined railway;
32 (e) a tramway;
33 (f) a railway within a marshalling yard or a passenger or freight
34 terminal;

- 1 (g) a private siding;
- 2 (h) a guided system, or guided system of a class, prescribed by
- 3 the national regulations to be a railway;

4 Note: See section 7 for railways to which this Law does not apply.

5 ***railway crossing*** means —

- 6 (a) a level crossing; or
- 7 (b) any area where a footpath or shared path crosses a railway at
- 8 substantially the same level;

9 ***railway operations*** means any of the following —

- 10 (a) the construction of a railway, railway tracks and associated
- 11 railway track structures;
- 12 (b) the construction of rolling stock;
- 13 (c) the management, commissioning, maintenance, repair,
- 14 modification, installation, operation or decommissioning of
- 15 rail infrastructure;
- 16 (d) the commissioning, use, modification, maintenance, repair or
- 17 decommissioning of rolling stock;
- 18 (e) the operation or movement, or causing the operation or
- 19 movement by any means, of rolling stock on a railway
- 20 (including for the purposes of construction or restoration of
- 21 rail infrastructure);
- 22 (f) the movement, or causing the movement, of rolling stock for
- 23 the purposes of operating a railway service;
- 24 (g) the scheduling, control and monitoring of rolling stock being
- 25 operated or moved on rail infrastructure;

26 ***railway premises*** means —

- 27 (a) land (including any premises on land) on or in which is
- 28 situated rail infrastructure; or
- 29 (b) land (including any premises on land) on or in which is
- 30 situated any over-track or under-track structure or part of an
- 31 over-track or under-track structure; or
- 32 (c) freight centres or depots used in connection with the carrying
- 33 out of railway operations; or
- 34 (d) workshops or maintenance depots used in connection with the
- 35 carrying out of railway operations; or

- 1 (e) premises (including an office, building or housing) used in
2 connection with the carrying out of railway operations; or
3 (f) rolling stock or other vehicles associated with railway
4 operations; or
5 (g) any other rail workplace;

6 ***reasonably practicable*** — see section 47;

7 ***Register*** means the National Rail Safety Register established under
8 section 42;

9 ***registered person*** means a rail infrastructure manager who is
10 registered under this Law, but does not include a person whose
11 registration under this Law —

- 12 (a) has been surrendered or revoked or has otherwise ceased to
13 have effect under this Law; or
14 (b) is suspended under this Law;

15 ***Regulator*** means the National Rail Safety Regulator or an Acting
16 National Rail Safety Regulator appointed under Part 2 Division 2;

17 ***responsible Minister***, for a participating jurisdiction, means the
18 Minister of that jurisdiction nominated by that jurisdiction as its
19 responsible Minister for the purposes of this Law;

20 ***road infrastructure*** includes —

- 21 (a) a road, including its surface or pavement; and
22 (b) anything under or supporting a road or its surface or
23 pavement; and
24 (c) any bridge, tunnel, causeway, road-ferry, ford or other work
25 or structure forming part of a road system or supporting a
26 road; and
27 (d) any bridge or other work or structure located above, in or on a
28 road; and
29 (e) any traffic control devices, electricity equipment, emergency
30 telephone systems or any other facilities (whether of the same
31 or a different kind) in, on, over, under or connected with
32 anything referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d); and

1 (f) anything prescribed by the national regulations to be road
2 infrastructure,
3 but does not include rail infrastructure or anything that is prescribed
4 by the national regulations not to be road infrastructure;

5 **road manager** —

6 (a) in relation to a private road — means the owner, or other
7 person responsible for the care, control and management, of
8 the road; or

9 (b) in relation to a public road — means an authority, person or
10 body responsible for the care, control or management of the
11 road;

12 **rolling stock** means a vehicle that operates on or uses a railway, and
13 includes a locomotive, carriage, rail car, rail motor, light rail vehicle,
14 train, tram, light inspection vehicle, self propelled infrastructure
15 maintenance vehicle, trolley, wagon or monorail vehicle, but does not
16 include a vehicle designed to operate both on and off a railway when
17 the vehicle is not operating on a railway;

18 **rolling stock operator** means a person who has effective control and
19 management of the operation or movement of rolling stock on rail
20 infrastructure for a railway, but does not include a person by reason
21 only that the person drives the rolling stock or controls the network or
22 the network signals;

23 **running line** means a railway track used primarily for the through
24 movement of trains;

25 **safety** means the safety of people, including rail safety workers,
26 passengers, other users of railways, users of rail or road crossings and
27 the general public;

28 **safety duty** — see section 57;

29 **safety management system** — see Part 3 Division 6;

30 **siding** means a portion of railway track, connected by points to a
31 running line or another siding, on which rolling stock can be placed
32 clear of the running line;

33 **South Australian Minister** means the responsible Minister for South
34 Australia;

1 **substance** means substance in any form (whether gaseous, liquid,
 2 solid or other), and includes material, preparation, extract and
 3 admixture;

4 **supervisory intervention order** — see section 231;

5 **supply** includes —

6 (a) in relation to goods — supply or resupply by way of sale,
 7 exchange, lease, hire or hire purchase, whether as principal or
 8 agent; or

9 (b) in relation to services — provide, grant or confer, whether as
 10 principal or agent;

11 **Territory** means the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern
 12 Territory;

13 **this Law** means —

14 (a) this Law as it applies as a law of a participating jurisdiction;
 15 or

16 (b) a law of a participating jurisdiction that —

17 (i) substantially corresponds to the provisions of this
 18 Law; or

19 (ii) is prescribed by the national regulations for the
 20 purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of
 21 **participating jurisdiction**;

22 **train** means —

23 (a) 2 or more units of rolling stock coupled together, at least 1 of
 24 which is a locomotive or other self propelled unit; or

25 (b) a unit of rolling stock that is a locomotive or other self
 26 propelled unit;

27 **train safety recording** — see section 130;

28 **union** means —

29 (a) an employee organisation that is registered, or taken to be
 30 registered, under the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations)*
 31 *Act 2009* of the Commonwealth; or

32 (b) an association of employees or independent contractors (or
 33 both) that is registered or recognised as such an association
 34 (however described) under a State or Territory industrial law.

- 1 (2) In this Law —
- 2 (a) a reference to *this Law* extends to a statutory instrument
- 3 made under this Law, or a provision of this Law or a statutory
- 4 instrument made under this Law; and
- 5 (b) a reference to the *responsible Ministers* is a reference to a
- 6 group of Ministers consisting of —
- 7 (i) the responsible Minister for each participating
- 8 jurisdiction; and
- 9 (ii) a Commonwealth Minister nominated by the
- 10 Commonwealth as the responsible Minister for the
- 11 Commonwealth for the purposes of this Law (the
- 12 *Commonwealth Minister*).
- 13 (3) The Commonwealth Minister has complete discretion as to whether or
- 14 not to exercise a function or power given to the responsible Ministers
- 15 under this Law and so, for the purposes of this Law, a
- 16 recommendation of the responsible Ministers that is required to be
- 17 unanimous will be taken to be unanimous if the Commonwealth
- 18 Minister declines to exercise the function or power and the
- 19 responsible Minister for each participating jurisdiction agrees with the
- 20 recommendation.
- 21 **5. Interpretation generally**
- 22 Schedule 2 to this Law applies in relation to this Law.
- 23 **6. Declaration of substance to be drug**
- 24 (1) The responsible Ministers may declare a substance to be a drug for the
- 25 purposes of this Law.
- 26 (2) A declaration under subsection (1) —
- 27 (a) is to be published on the NSW legislation website in
- 28 accordance with Part 6A of the *Interpretation Act 1987* of
- 29 New South Wales; and
- 30 (b) will commence on the day specified in the declaration for its
- 31 commencement (being not earlier than the date it is
- 32 published); and
- 33 (c) is to be published by ONRSR on its website.

- 1 **7. Railways to which this Law does not apply**
- 2 (1) This Law does not apply to or in relation to —
- 3 (a) a railway in a mine that is underground, or chiefly
- 4 underground, and that is used in connection with the
- 5 performance of mining operations; or
- 6 (b) a slipway; or
- 7 (c) a railway used only to guide a crane; or
- 8 (d) an aerial cable operated system; or
- 9 (e) a railway used only by a horse-drawn tram; or
- 10 (f) a railway used only for a static display; or
- 11 (g) any other railway, or class of railway, prescribed by the
- 12 national regulations to be a railway, or railway of a class, to
- 13 which this Law does not apply.
- 14 (2) This Law does not apply to or in relation to the following railways —
- 15 (a) a railway that —
- 16 (i) is privately owned and operated as a hobby; and
- 17 (ii) is operated only on private property; and
- 18 (iii) does not operate on or cross a public road; and
- 19 (iv) is not operated for hire or reward, or provided on hire
- 20 or lease; and
- 21 (v) to which members of the public do not have access
- 22 (whether by invitation or otherwise);
- 23 (b) a railway that —
- 24 (i) is used only for the purposes of an amusement
- 25 structure; and
- 26 (ii) is operated only within an amusement park; and
- 27 (iii) does not operate on or cross a public road; and
- 28 (iv) is not connected with another railway in respect of
- 29 which a rail transport operator is required to be
- 30 accredited or registered under this Law.
- 31 (3) Despite subsection (2)(b), the national regulations may prescribe a
- 32 specified railway of a class referred to in that paragraph to be a
- 33 railway to which or in relation to which this Law applies.

- 1 **8. Meaning of rail safety work**
- 2 (1) Subject to subsection (2), any of the following classes of work is *rail*
- 3 *safety work* for the purposes of this Law —
- 4 (a) driving or despatching rolling stock or any other activity
- 5 which is capable of controlling or affecting the movement of
- 6 rolling stock;
- 7 (b) signalling (and signalling operations), receiving or relaying
- 8 communications or any other activity which is capable of
- 9 controlling or affecting the movement of rolling stock;
- 10 (c) coupling or uncoupling rolling stock;
- 11 (d) maintaining, repairing, modifying, monitoring, inspecting or
- 12 testing —
- 13 (i) rolling stock, including checking that the rolling
- 14 stock is working properly before being used; or
- 15 (ii) rail infrastructure;
- 16 (e) installation of components in relation to rolling stock;
- 17 (f) work on or about rail infrastructure relating to the design,
- 18 construction, repair, modification, maintenance, monitoring,
- 19 upgrading, inspection or testing of the rail infrastructure or
- 20 associated works or equipment, including checking that the
- 21 rail infrastructure is working properly before being used;
- 22 (g) installation or maintenance of —
- 23 (i) a telecommunications system relating to rail
- 24 infrastructure or used in connection with rail
- 25 infrastructure; or
- 26 (ii) the means of supplying electricity directly to rail
- 27 infrastructure, any rolling stock using rail
- 28 infrastructure or a telecommunications system;
- 29 (h) work involving certification as to the safety of rail
- 30 infrastructure or rolling stock or any part or component of rail
- 31 infrastructure or rolling stock;
- 32 (i) work involving the decommissioning of rail infrastructure or
- 33 rolling stock or any part or component of rail infrastructure or
- 34 rolling stock;

- 1 (j) work involving the development, management or monitoring
2 of safe working systems for railways;
- 3 (k) work involving the management or monitoring of passenger
4 safety on, in or at any railway;
- 5 (l) any other work that is prescribed by the national regulations
6 to be rail safety work.

7 (2) For the purposes of this Law, *rail safety work* does not include any
8 work, or any class of work, prescribed by the national regulations not
9 to be rail safety work.

10 **9. Single national entity**

11 (1) It is the intention of the Parliament of this jurisdiction that this Law as
12 applied by an Act of this jurisdiction, together with this Law as
13 applied by Acts of the other participating jurisdictions, has the effect
14 that an entity established by this Law is 1 single national entity, with
15 functions conferred by this Law as so applied.

16 (2) An entity established by this Law has power to do acts in or in
17 relation to this jurisdiction in the exercise of a function expressed to
18 be conferred on it by this Law as applied by Acts of each participating
19 jurisdiction.

20 (3) An entity established by this Law may exercise its functions in
21 relation to —

- 22 (a) 1 participating jurisdiction; or
23 (b) 2 or more or all participating jurisdictions collectively.

24 (4) In this section, a reference to this Law as applied by an Act of a
25 jurisdiction includes —

- 26 (a) a reference to a law that substantially corresponds to this Law
27 enacted in a jurisdiction; and
28 (b) a law prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes
29 of the definition of a *participating jurisdiction*.

1 **10. Extraterritorial operation of Law**

2 It is the intention of the Parliament of this jurisdiction that the
3 operation of this Law is to, as far as possible, include operation in
4 relation to the following —

- 5 (a) things situated in or outside the territorial limits of this
6 jurisdiction;
- 7 (b) acts, transactions and matters done, entered into or occurring
8 in or outside the territorial limits of this jurisdiction;
- 9 (c) things, acts, transactions and matters (wherever situated,
10 done, entered into or occurring) that would, apart from this
11 Law, be governed or otherwise affected by the law of another
12 jurisdiction.

13 **11. Crown to be bound**

- 14 (1) This Law binds the Crown, in right of this jurisdiction and, insofar as
15 the legislative power of the Parliament of this jurisdiction permits, the
16 Crown in all its other capacities.
- 17 (2) No criminal liability attaches to the Crown itself (as distinct from its
18 agents, instrumentalities, officers and employees) under this Law.

19 **Part 2 — Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator**

20 **Division 1 — Establishment, functions, objectives, etc**

21 **12. Establishment**

- 22 (1) The Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator (**ONRSR**) is
23 established.
- 24 (2) ONRSR —
- 25 (a) is a body corporate with perpetual succession; and
26 (b) has a common seal; and
27 (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- 28 (3) ONRSR represents the Crown.

- 1 **13. Functions and objectives**
- 2 (1) In addition to any other function conferred on ONRSR by this Law or
- 3 an Act, ONRSR has the following functions —
- 4 (a) to administer, audit and review the accreditation regime under
- 5 this Law;
- 6 (b) to work with rail transport operators, rail safety workers, and
- 7 others involved in railway operations, to improve rail safety
- 8 nationally;
- 9 (c) to conduct research, collect and publish information relating
- 10 to rail safety;
- 11 (d) to provide, or facilitate the provision of, advice, education
- 12 and training in relation to rail safety;
- 13 (e) to monitor, investigate and enforce compliance with this Law;
- 14 (f) to engage in, promote and coordinate the sharing of
- 15 information to achieve the objects of this Law, including the
- 16 sharing of information with a prescribed authority;
- 17 (g) at the request of the Commonwealth or a jurisdiction — to
- 18 carry out any other function as agreed between ONRSR and
- 19 the jurisdiction.
- 20 (2) In exercising its functions, ONRSR must —
- 21 (a) facilitate the safe operations of rail transport in Australia; and
- 22 (b) exhibit independence, rigour and excellence in carrying out
- 23 its regulatory functions; and
- 24 (c) promote safety and safety improvement as a fundamental
- 25 objective in the delivery of rail transport in Australia.
- 26 (3) In this section —
- 27 *prescribed authority* means —
- 28 (a) the Australian Transport Safety Bureau established under the
- 29 *Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003* of the
- 30 Commonwealth; and
- 31 (b) any other relevant authority established under a law of a
- 32 participating jurisdiction.

1 **14. Independence of ONRSR**

2 Except as provided under this Law or an Act, ONRSR is not subject
3 to Ministerial direction in the exercise of its functions or powers.

4 **15. Powers**

5 (1) ONRSR has all the powers of an individual and, in particular, may —

- 6 (a) enter into contracts; and
7 (b) acquire, hold, dispose of, and deal with, real and personal
8 property; and
9 (c) do anything necessary or convenient to be done in the
10 exercise of its functions.

11 (2) Without limiting subsection (1), ONRSR may enter into an agreement
12 (a *service agreement*) with a State or Territory that makes provision
13 for —

- 14 (a) the State or Territory to provide services to ONRSR that
15 assist ONRSR in exercising its functions; or
16 (b) ONRSR to provide services to the State or Territory.

17 **Division 2 — Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator**

18 **Subdivision 1 — Constitution of ONRSR**

19 **16. Constitution of ONRSR**

20 (1) ONRSR consists of —

- 21 (a) a person appointed by the South Australian Minister acting on
22 the unanimous recommendation of the responsible Ministers
23 as the National Rail Safety Regulator (the *Regulator*); and
24 (b) 2 non-executive members (full-time or part-time) as are
25 appointed by the South Australian Minister acting on the
26 unanimous recommendation of the responsible Ministers.

27 (2) The exercise of a function or power of ONRSR is not affected by a
28 vacancy in the membership of ONRSR.

- 1 (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the
2 Regulator —
3 (i) is absent from duty or from Australia; or
4 (ii) is, for any reason, unable to exercise the duties of the
5 office;
6 or
7 (c) if the Regulator is disqualified from acting in relation to a
8 particular matter — in relation to that matter.
- 9 (3) Anything done by or in relation to a person purporting to act under an
10 appointment is not invalid merely because —
11 (a) the occasion for the appointment had not arisen; or
12 (b) there is a defect or irregularity in connection with the
13 appointment; or
14 (c) the appointment had ceased to have effect; or
15 (d) the occasion to act had not arisen or had ceased.

16 **19. Functions of Regulator**

- 17 (1) The functions of the Regulator include —
18 (a) being the chief executive of ONRSR; and
19 (b) exercising the functions of ONRSR conferred on the
20 Regulator under this Law or an Act; and
21 (c) otherwise acting on behalf of ONRSR in appropriate cases.
- 22 (2) An act of the Regulator will be taken to be an act of ONRSR.
- 23 (3) Except as provided under this Law or an Act of a participating
24 jurisdiction, the Regulator is not subject to direction in the exercise of
25 his or her functions or powers.
- 26 (4) The Regulator must act consistently with the policies determined by
27 ONRSR.

28 **20. Power of Regulator to obtain information**

- 29 (1) This section applies if the Regulator has reasonable grounds to believe
30 that a person is capable of giving information, providing documents
31 or giving evidence in relation to a possible contravention of this Law
32 or that will assist to monitor or enforce compliance with this Law.

- 1 (2) The Regulator may, by written notice served on the person, require
2 the person to do 1 or more of the following —
- 3 (a) to give the Regulator in writing signed by the person (or in
4 the case of a body corporate, by a competent officer of the
5 body corporate) and within the time and in the manner
6 specified in the notice, that information of which the person
7 has knowledge;
- 8 (b) to produce to the Regulator, in accordance with the notice,
9 those documents;
- 10 (c) to appear before a person appointed by the Regulator on a
11 day, and at a time and place, specified in the notice (being a
12 day, time and place that are reasonable in the circumstances)
13 and give either orally or in writing that evidence and produce
14 those documents.
- 15 (3) The notice must —
- 16 (a) state that the requirement is made under this section; and
- 17 (b) contain a statement to the effect that a failure to comply with
18 a requirement is an offence; and
- 19 (c) if the notice requires the person to provide information or
20 documents or answer questions —
- 21 (i) contain a statement about the effect of sections 155
22 and 245; and
- 23 (ii) state that the person may attend with a legal
24 practitioner.
- 25 (4) The Regulator must not make a requirement under subsection (2)(c)
26 unless the Regulator has taken all reasonable steps to obtain the
27 information under subsections (2)(a) and (b) and has been unable to
28 do so.
- 29 (5) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a
30 requirement under this section.
- 31 Maximum penalty:
- 32 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
- 33 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- 34 (6) Subsection (5) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
35 reasonable excuse.

- 1 (7) Section 155 (with any necessary changes) applies to a requirement
2 under this section.

3 **Subdivision 3 — Non-executive members**

4 **21. Appointment of non-executive members**

- 5 (1) A person may be appointed as a non-executive member of ONRSR
6 who is qualified for appointment because the person has a high level
7 of expertise in 1 or more areas relevant to ONRSR's functions.
- 8 (2) A non-executive member will be appointed for a term not exceeding
9 4 years on terms and conditions determined by the South Australian
10 Minister acting on the unanimous recommendation of the responsible
11 Ministers.
- 12 (3) A non-executive member is entitled to be paid the remuneration and
13 allowances decided by the South Australian Minister acting on the
14 unanimous recommendation of the responsible Ministers from time to
15 time.
- 16 (4) In setting the remuneration and allowances for a non-executive
17 member regard must be had to relevant rates (if any) published by the
18 Remuneration Tribunal of the Commonwealth from time to time.
- 19 (5) At the expiration of a term of appointment, a non-executive member
20 will be eligible for reappointment.
- 21 (6) The conditions of appointment of a non-executive member must not,
22 without the consent of the member, be varied while the member is in
23 office so as to become less favourable to the member.

24 **Subdivision 4 — Miscellaneous provisions relating to membership**

25 **22. Vacancy in or removal from office**

- 26 (1) The office of a member of ONRSR becomes vacant if the member —
27 (a) completes a term of office; or
28 (b) resigns by written notice given to the responsible Ministers;
29 or
30 (c) has been found guilty of an offence, whether in a
31 participating jurisdiction or elsewhere, that the responsible

- 1 Ministers consider renders the member unfit to continue to
2 hold the office of member; or
- 3 (d) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for
4 the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with
5 the member's creditors or makes an assignment of the
6 member's remuneration for their benefit; or
- 7 (e) is absent, without leave first being granted by the relevant
8 entity from 3 or more consecutive meetings of ONRSR of
9 which reasonable notice has been given to the member
10 personally or by post; or
- 11 (f) is removed from office by the South Australian Minister
12 under this section; or
- 13 (g) dies.
- 14 (2) The South Australian Minister may remove a member of ONRSR
15 from office if the responsible Ministers recommend the removal of the
16 member on the basis that the member has engaged in misconduct or
17 has failed to or is unable to properly exercise the member's functions
18 as a member of ONRSR.
- 19 (3) In this section —
20 *relevant entity* means —
- 21 (a) for the Regulator — the responsible Ministers; or
22 (b) for a non-executive member — the Regulator.
- 23 **23. Member to give responsible Ministers notice of certain events**
- 24 A member of ONRSR must, within 7 days of either of the following
25 events occurring, give the responsible Ministers notice of the event —
- 26 (a) the member is convicted of an offence;
27 (b) the member becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of
28 any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors,
29 compounds with the member's creditors or makes an
30 assignment of the member's remuneration for their benefit.
- 31 **24. Extension of term of office during vacancy in membership**
- 32 (1) If the office of a member of ONRSR becomes vacant because the
33 member has completed the member's term of office, the member is

- 1 taken to continue to be a member during that vacancy until the date on
2 which the vacancy is filled, whether by reappointment of the member
3 or appointment of a successor to the member.
- 4 (2) However, this section ceases to apply to the member if —
- 5 (a) the member resigns the member's office by signed notice
6 given to the responsible Ministers; or
- 7 (b) the responsible Ministers decide the services of the member
8 are no longer required.
- 9 (3) The maximum period for which a member of ONRSR is taken to
10 continue to be a member under this section after completion of the
11 member's term of office is 6 months.
- 12 **25. Members to act in public interest**
- 13 A member of ONRSR is to act impartially and in the public interest in
14 the exercise of the member's functions as a member.
- 15 **26. Disclosure of conflict of interest**
- 16 (1) If a member of ONRSR has a direct or indirect pecuniary or other
17 interest that conflicts or may conflict with the exercise of the
18 member's functions as a member, the member must, as soon as
19 possible after the relevant facts have come to the member's
20 knowledge, disclose the nature of the member's interest and the
21 conflict to —
- 22 (a) for the Regulator — the responsible Ministers; or
23 (b) for a non-executive member — the Regulator.
- 24 (2) If a disclosure is made under subsection (1), the entity to whom the
25 disclosure is made must notify ONRSR of the disclosure.
- 26 (3) Particulars of any disclosure made under subsection (1) must be
27 recorded by ONRSR in a register of interests kept for the purpose.
- 28 (4) After a member of ONRSR has disclosed the nature of an interest and
29 conflict or potential conflict under subsection (1), the member must
30 not be present during any deliberation of ONRSR with respect to any
31 matter that is, or may be, affected by the conflict, or take part in any

1 (5) The person presiding at a meeting of ONRSR has a deliberative vote
2 and, in the event of an equality of votes, has a second or casting vote.

3 (6) Subject to this Division, ONRSR may regulate its own procedures.

4 (7) ONRSR must ensure that minutes of its meetings are kept.

5 **29. Defects in appointment of members**

6 A decision of ONRSR is not invalidated by any defect or irregularity
7 in the appointment of a member.

8 **30. Decisions without meetings**

9 (1) A decision is taken to have been made at a meeting of ONRSR if —

10 (a) without meeting, a majority of the members indicate
11 agreement with the proposed decision in accordance with the
12 method determined under this section; and

13 (b) all members were informed, or reasonable efforts were made
14 to inform all members, of the proposed decision.

15 (2) Subsection (1) applies only if ONRSR —

16 (a) has determined that it applies; and

17 (b) has determined the method by which members are to indicate
18 agreement with proposed decisions.

19 (3) ONRSR must keep a record of decisions made under this section.

20 **31. Common seal and execution of documents**

21 (1) The common seal of ONRSR must not be affixed to a document
22 except in pursuance of a decision of ONRSR, and the affixing of the
23 seal must be attested by the signature of the Regulator or Acting
24 Regulator.

25 (2) ONRSR may, by instrument under ONRSR's common seal, authorise
26 an employee of ONRSR (whether nominated by name or by office or
27 title) or any other person to execute documents on behalf of ONRSR
28 subject to conditions and limitations (if any) specified in the
29 instrument of authority.

- 1 (e) all money directed or authorised to be paid into the Fund
2 under this Law, any law of a participating jurisdiction or any
3 law of the Commonwealth; and
- 4 (f) any other money or property received by ONRSR in
5 connection with the exercise of its functions; and
- 6 (g) any money paid to ONRSR for the provision of services to a
7 State or Territory under an agreement mentioned in
8 section 15(2)(b).

9 **34. Payments out of Fund**

10 Payments may be made from the Fund for the purpose of —

- 11 (a) paying any costs or expenses, or discharging any liabilities,
12 incurred in the administration or enforcement of this Law,
13 including (for example) payments made to a State or
14 Territory for the provision of services under an agreement
15 mentioned in section 15(2)(a); and
- 16 (b) paying any money directed or authorised to be paid out of the
17 Fund under this Law; and
- 18 (c) any other payments recommended by ONRSR and approved
19 by the responsible Ministers.

20 **35. Investment of money in Fund**

- 21 (1) ONRSR must invest its funds in a way that is secure and provides a
22 low risk so that ONRSR's exposure to the loss of funds is minimised.
- 23 (2) ONRSR must keep records that show it has invested in a way that
24 complies with subsection (1).

25 **36. Financial management duties of ONRSR**

26 ONRSR must —

- 27 (a) ensure its operations are carried out efficiently, effectively
28 and economically; and
- 29 (b) keep proper books and records in relation to the Fund and
30 other money received by ONRSR; and
- 31 (c) ensure expenditure is made from the Fund for lawful
32 purposes only and, as far as possible, reasonable value is
33 obtained for money expended from the Fund; and

- 1 (d) ensure its procedures, including internal control procedures,
2 afford adequate safeguards with respect to —
3 (i) the correctness, regularity and propriety of payments
4 made from the Fund; and
5 (ii) receiving and accounting for payments made to the
6 Fund; and
7 (iii) prevention of fraud or mistake;
8 and
9 (e) take any action necessary to ensure the preparation of
10 accurate financial statements in accordance with Australian
11 Accounting Standards for inclusion in its annual report; and
12 (f) take any action necessary to facilitate the audit of those
13 financial statements under this Law; and
14 (g) arrange for any further audit by a qualified person of the
15 books and records kept by ONRSR in relation to the Fund, if
16 directed to do so by the responsible Ministers.

17 **Division 5 — Staff**

18 **37. Chief executive**

- 19 (1) The Regulator is the chief executive of ONRSR responsible for —
20 (a) the day to day management of ONRSR; and
21 (b) carrying out any other function conferred on the chief
22 executive under this Law, an Act or by ONRSR.
23 (2) The chief executive must act consistently with the policies determined
24 by ONRSR.

25 **38. Staff**

- 26 (1) ONRSR may, for the purpose of exercising its functions, employ
27 staff.
28 (2) The staff of ONRSR are to be employed on the terms and conditions
29 decided by ONRSR from time to time.
30 (3) Subsection (2) is subject to any relevant industrial award or agreement
31 that applies to the staff.

1 **39. Secondments to ONRSR**

2 ONRSR may make arrangements for the services of a person who is a
3 member of the staff of a government agency of a participating
4 jurisdiction or the Commonwealth to be made available to ONRSR in
5 connection with the exercise of its functions.

6 **40. Consultants and contractors**

7 (1) ONRSR may engage persons with suitable qualifications and
8 experience as consultants or contractors.

9 (2) The terms and conditions of engagement of consultants or contractors
10 are as decided by ONRSR from time to time.

11 **Division 6 — Miscellaneous**

12 **41. Regulator may be directed to investigate rail safety matter**

13 (1) The responsible Minister for a participating jurisdiction may give a
14 written direction to the Regulator to investigate, or provide advice or
15 information about, a rail safety matter relating to the participating
16 jurisdiction.

17 (2) A direction may not be given under this section —

18 (a) that directs the Regulator as to how to conduct an
19 investigation into a rail safety matter; or

20 (b) that directs the Regulator as to which persons the Regulator
21 may request or direct to provide assistance in investigating a
22 rail safety matter; or

23 (c) about the outcome of any such investigation; or

24 (d) that directs the Regulator to stop any such investigation.

25 (3) The Regulator must cause a direction given under this section to be
26 published in ONRSR's next annual report.

27 **42. National Rail Safety Register**

28 (1) The Regulator must establish and maintain the National Rail Safety
29 Register for the purposes of this Law.

1 **43. Annual report**

2 (1) The Regulator must, on or before 30 September in each year, deliver
3 to the responsible Ministers a report on ONRSR's activities for the
4 financial year ending on the preceding 30 June.

5 (2) The annual report must include —

- 6 (a) information on the development of rail safety (including an
7 aggregation of statistics of a prescribed class reported to
8 ONRSR under this Law for the relevant financial year); and
- 9 (b) information on any improvements and important changes in
10 relation to the regulation of rail safety for the relevant
11 financial year; and
- 12 (c) details of all rail safety issues brought to the attention of
13 ONRSR during the relevant financial year and the action (if
14 any) taken in relation to each such issue; and
- 15 (d) if, at the start of the relevant financial year, there are still
16 outstanding any rail safety issues that previously had been
17 brought to the attention of ONRSR — details of the action (if
18 any) taken in respect of each such issue; and
- 19 (e) details about any significant activity undertaken in each
20 participating jurisdiction during the relevant financial year
21 by, or on behalf of, ONRSR; and
- 22 (f) the financial statement in respect of the relevant financial
23 year; and
- 24 (g) the report on the financial statement made by the public
25 sector auditor who conducted the audit; and
- 26 (h) any other information required to be included in the report by
27 another provision under this Law or by the responsible
28 Ministers.

29 (3) The financial statement must be —

- 30 (a) prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting
31 Standards; and
- 32 (b) audited, and reported on, by a public sector auditor.

33 (4) The responsible Ministers must make arrangements for the tabling of
34 ONRSR's annual report in the Parliament of each participating
35 jurisdiction.

1 **47. Meaning of reasonably practicable**

2 In this Part —

3 *reasonably practicable*, in relation to a duty to ensure safety, means
4 that which is (or was at a particular time) reasonably able to be done
5 in relation to ensuring safety, taking into account and weighing up all
6 relevant matters, including —

- 7 (a) the likelihood of the hazard or the risk concerned occurring;
8 and
9 (b) the degree of harm that might result from the hazard or the
10 risk; and
11 (c) what the person concerned knows, or ought reasonably to
12 know, about —
13 (i) the hazard or the risk; and
14 (ii) ways of eliminating or minimising the risk;
15 and
16 (d) the availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or
17 minimise the risk; and
18 (e) after assessing the extent of the risk and the available ways of
19 eliminating or minimising the risk — the cost associated with
20 available ways of eliminating or minimising the risk
21 (including whether the cost is grossly disproportionate to the
22 risk).

23 **Division 2 — Occupational health and safety and railway operations**

24 **48. Relationship between this Law and OHS legislation**

25 (1) If a provision of the occupational health and safety legislation applies
26 to railway operations, that provision continues to apply, and must be
27 observed, in addition to this Law.

28 (2) If a provision of this Law is inconsistent with a provision of the
29 occupational health and safety legislation, the provision of the
30 occupational health and safety legislation prevails to the extent of any
31 inconsistency.

32 Note: For example, if a provision of this Law deals with a certain matter and
33 a provision of the occupational health and safety legislation deals with
34 the same matter and it is impossible to comply with both provisions, a

- 1 (iii) in relation to the transport of freight by railway —
2 load or unload freight on or from rolling stock;
3 and
4 (d) the Regulator; and
5 (e) ONRSR; and
6 (f) the public.
- 7 (2) The level and nature of responsibility that a person referred to in
8 subsection (1), or falling within a class of person referred to in that
9 subsection, has for rail safety is dependent on the nature of the risk to
10 rail safety that the person creates from the carrying out of an activity
11 (or the making of a decision) and the capacity that person has to
12 control, eliminate or mitigate those risks.
- 13 (3) The persons and classes of persons referred to in subsection (1)
14 should —
15 (a) participate in or be able to participate in; and
16 (b) be consulted on; and
17 (c) be involved in the formulation and implementation of,
18 measures to manage risks to safety associated with railway operations.
- 19 (4) Managing risks associated with the carrying out of rail infrastructure
20 operations or rolling stock operations is the responsibility of the
21 person best able to control those risks.
- 22 (5) If approaches to managing risks associated with any particular railway
23 have potential impacts on any other railway or a railway network of
24 which the railway is a part, the best practicable rail safety outcome
25 should be sought.
- 26 **51. Principles applying to rail safety duties**
- 27 (1) A duty under this Law cannot be transferred to another person.
- 28 (2) A person can have more than 1 duty under this Law by virtue of being
29 in more than 1 class of duty holder.
- 30 (3) More than 1 person can concurrently have the same duty under this
31 Law and each duty holder must comply with that duty to the standard
32 required by this Law even if another duty holder has the same duty.

- 1 enable those workers to perform rail safety work in
2 relation to the operator's railway operations in a way
3 that is safe; and
- 4 (ii) such information to rail transport operators and other
5 persons on railway premises under the control or
6 management of the operator as is necessary to enable
7 those persons to ensure their safety.
- 8 (3) Without limiting subsection (1), a rail infrastructure manager must
9 ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable —
- 10 (a) the provision or maintenance of rail infrastructure that is safe;
11 and
- 12 (b) that any design, construction, commissioning, use,
13 installation, modification, maintenance, repair or
14 decommissioning of the manager's rail infrastructure is done
15 or carried out in a way that ensures the safety of railway
16 operations; and
- 17 (c) that systems and procedures for the scheduling, control and
18 monitoring of railway operations are established and
19 maintained so as to ensure the safety of the manager's
20 railway operations; and
- 21 (d) that communications systems and procedures are established
22 and maintained so as to ensure the safety of the manager's
23 railway operations.
- 24 (4) Without limiting subsection (1), a rolling stock operator must ensure,
25 so far as is reasonably practicable —
- 26 (a) the provision or maintenance of rolling stock that is safe; and
- 27 (b) that any design, construction, commissioning, use,
28 modification, maintenance, repair or decommissioning of the
29 operator's rolling stock is done or carried out in a way that
30 ensures safety; and
- 31 (c) compliance with the rules and procedures for the scheduling,
32 control and monitoring of rolling stock that have been
33 established by a rail infrastructure manager in relation to the
34 use of the manager's rail infrastructure by the rolling stock
35 operator; and

- 1 (ii) the results of any testing or examination referred to in
2 paragraph (d); and
3 (iii) any conditions necessary to ensure, so far as is
4 reasonably practicable, that the thing is safe if it is
5 used for a purpose for which it was designed,
6 commissioned, manufactured, supplied, installed or
7 erected.

- 8 (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if the person who supplies the
9 thing —
10 (a) carries on the business of financing the acquisition of the
11 thing by customers; and
12 (b) has, in the course of that business, acquired an interest in the
13 thing solely for the purpose of financing its acquisition by a
14 customer from a third person or its provision to a customer by
15 a third person; and
16 (c) has not taken possession of the thing or has taken possession
17 of it solely for the purpose of passing possession to that
18 customer,

19 the reference in that subsection to the person who supplies that thing
20 is instead taken to be a reference to the third person.

- 21 (3) A person who decommissions any rail infrastructure or rolling stock
22 must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable —
23 (a) that the decommissioning is carried out safely; and
24 (b) such testing and examination as may be necessary for
25 compliance with this section is carried out.

26 **54. Duties of persons loading or unloading freight**

27 A person who loads or unloads freight on or from rolling stock in
28 relation to the transport of the freight by railway must ensure, so far as
29 is reasonably practicable, that the loading or unloading is carried out
30 safely and so as to ensure the safe operation of the rolling stock.

31 **55. Duty of officers to exercise due diligence**

- 32 (1) If a person has a duty or obligation under this Law, an officer of the
33 person must exercise due diligence to ensure that the person complies
34 with that duty or obligation.

- 1 (2) A rail safety worker must not, when carrying out rail safety work,
2 intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse anything provided
3 to the worker by the rail transport operator —
4 (a) in the interests of safety; or
5 (b) under this Law.
- 6 (3) A rail safety worker must not, when carrying out rail safety work,
7 wilfully or recklessly place the safety of another person on or in the
8 immediate vicinity of rail infrastructure at risk.
- 9 (4) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) or (b), in determining whether a
10 rail safety worker failed to take reasonable care, regard must be had as
11 to what the worker knew about the relevant circumstances.

12 **Subdivision 3 — Offences and penalties**

13 **57. Meaning of *safety duty***

14 In this Subdivision —

15 *safety duty* means a duty imposed under Subdivision 2.

16 **58. Failure to comply with safety duty — reckless conduct —**
17 **Category 1**

- 18 (1) A person commits a Category 1 offence if —
19 (a) the person has a safety duty; and
20 (b) the person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct
21 that exposes an individual to whom that duty is owed to a risk
22 of death or serious injury or illness; and
23 (c) the person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death
24 or serious injury or illness.

25 Maximum penalty:

- 26 (a) in the case of an individual — \$300 000 or imprisonment
27 for 5 years, or both;
28 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$3 000 000.

- 29 (2) The prosecution bears the burden of proving that the conduct was
30 engaged in without reasonable excuse.

- 1 (ii) is exempt under this Law from compliance with this
2 section in respect of those operations;
3 or
4 (b) is carrying out those operations for or on behalf of —
5 (i) a rail transport operator who is accredited under this
6 Part in respect of those operations; or
7 (ii) a rail transport operator who is exempt under this
8 Law from compliance with this section in respect of
9 those operations;
10 or
11 (c) is exempt under this Law from compliance with this section
12 in respect of those operations.

13 Maximum penalty:

- 14 (a) in the case of an individual — \$150 000;
15 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$1 500 000.

16 Note: If a body corporate and related bodies corporate are involved, an
17 exemption may be given so that only 1 of the bodies need be
18 accredited (**related body corporate** meaning related by virtue of
19 section 50 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth).

- 20 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a rail safety worker, not being a rail
21 transport operator, carrying out rail safety work for or on behalf of a
22 rail transport operator who —
23 (a) is accredited under this Part; or
24 (b) is exempt under this Law from compliance with this section,
25 in relation to that rail safety work.

26 **63. Purposes for which accreditation may be granted**

- 27 (1) Accreditation may be granted to a rail transport operator for any 1 or
28 more of the following purposes —
29 (a) for the carrying out of railway operations for the part or parts
30 of a railway specified in the accreditation, or for a part or
31 parts having the scope or characteristics so specified;
32 (b) for any service or aspect, or part of a service or aspect, of
33 railway operations specified in the accreditation;

- 1 **65. What applicant must demonstrate**
- 2 The Regulator must not grant accreditation to an applicant unless
- 3 satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated —
- 4 (a) that the applicant is, or is to be, a rail infrastructure manager
- 5 or rolling stock operator in respect of the railway operations
- 6 for which accreditation is sought; and
- 7 (b) that the applicant has the competence and capacity to manage
- 8 risks to safety associated with the railway operations for
- 9 which accreditation is sought; and
- 10 (c) that the applicant —
- 11 (i) has the competence and capacity to implement the
- 12 proposed safety management system; and
- 13 (ii) has the financial capacity, or has public risk insurance
- 14 arrangements, to meet reasonable potential accident
- 15 liabilities arising from the railway operations; and
- 16 (iii) has met the consultation requirements set out in
- 17 Division 6 in relation to the applicant’s safety
- 18 management system; and
- 19 (iv) has complied with the requirements prescribed by the
- 20 national regulations (if any) for the purposes of this
- 21 section.
- 22 **66. Regulator may direct applicants to coordinate applications**
- 23 (1) If the Regulator —
- 24 (a) receives applications from 2 or more rail transport operators
- 25 for accreditation; and
- 26 (b) believes that coordinated preparation of the applications is
- 27 necessary to ensure railway operations of the applicants are
- 28 carried out safely,
- 29 the Regulator may give a direction in writing to each of the applicants
- 30 to coordinate their applications (a *coordination direction*).
- 31 (2) A coordination direction —
- 32 (a) may be given to rail transport operators carrying out, or
- 33 proposing to carry out, railway operations in different
- 34 jurisdictions; and

- 1 (b) may require each rail transport operator subject to the
2 direction to provide to each other rail transport operator
3 subject to the direction information concerning any
4 circumstances in relation to the carrying out of railway
5 operations by the first-mentioned operator that could
6 constitute a risk to safety in relation to the carrying out of
7 railway operations by another operator subject to the
8 direction.
- 9 (3) A rail transport operator to whom a coordination direction has been
10 given under this section must comply with the direction.
11 Maximum penalty:
12 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
13 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- 14 (4) A rail transport operator who has coordinated the preparation of an
15 application with other rail transport operators in accordance with a
16 coordination direction under this section must include in the
17 application reference to —
18 (a) information given by the operator to each other operator
19 subject to the direction; and
20 (b) information given to the operator by each other operator
21 subject to the direction.
22 Maximum penalty:
23 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
24 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- 25 **67. Determination of application**
- 26 (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant
27 period —
28 (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in
29 section 65 and (if applicable) section 66 — notify the
30 applicant that accreditation has been granted, with or without
31 conditions or restrictions; or
32 (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that
33 the application has been refused.

- 1 (2) Accreditation under this Law is subject to —
- 2 (a) any conditions or restrictions prescribed by the national
3 regulations for the purposes of this section that are applicable
4 to the accreditation; and
- 5 (b) any other condition or restriction imposed on the
6 accreditation by the Regulator.
- 7 (3) Before imposing a condition or restriction on the accreditation of an
8 applicant, the Regulator must, if the imposition of the intended
9 condition or restriction is likely to result in significant costs or
10 expenses to the applicant or any other person —
- 11 (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of
12 the effect of imposing the intended condition or restriction on
13 the accreditation; and
- 14 (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and
15 any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area
16 of responsibility is likely to be affected by the imposition of
17 the intended condition or restriction on the accreditation.
- 18 (4) Notification under this section —
- 19 (a) must be in writing and given to the applicant; and
- 20 (b) if accreditation has been granted, must specify —
- 21 (i) the prescribed details of the applicant; and
- 22 (ii) the scope and nature of the railway operations, and
23 the manner in which they are to be carried out, in
24 respect of which the accreditation is granted; and
- 25 (iii) any condition or restriction imposed by the Regulator
26 under this section on the grant of accreditation; and
- 27 (iv) any other prescribed information;
- 28 and
- 29 (c) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the
30 accreditation, must include —
- 31 (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or restriction,
32 including (if applicable) the results of any
33 cost-benefit analysis carried out under this section;
34 and

- 1 (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;
2 and
3 (d) if the application has been refused, must include —
4 (i) the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the
5 application; and
6 (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;
7 and
8 (e) if the relevant period in relation to the application has been
9 extended, must include information about the right of review
10 under Part 7.
- 11 (5) In this section —
12 *relevant period*, in relation to an application, means —
13 (a) 6 months after the application was received by the Regulator;
14 or
15 (b) if the Regulator requested further information, 6 months, or
16 such other period, as is agreed between the Regulator and the
17 applicant, after the Regulator receives the last information so
18 requested; or
19 (c) if the Regulator, by written notice given to the applicant
20 before the expiry of the relevant 6 months, specifies another
21 period, that period,
22 whichever is the longer.

23 **Subdivision 3 — Variation of accreditation**

24 **68. Application for variation of accreditation**

- 25 (1) An accredited person may, at any time, apply to the Regulator for
26 variation of the accreditation.
- 27 (2) An accredited person must apply to the Regulator for variation of the
28 accreditation if —
29 (a) the applicant proposes to vary the scope and nature of the
30 railway operations in respect of which the applicant is
31 accredited; or

- 1 (b) the applicant no longer has the competence or capacity to
2 manage risks to safety associated with the railway operations
3 in respect of which the applicant is accredited; or
4 (c) any other variation is proposed in respect of the railway
5 operations in respect of which the applicant is accredited that
6 should be reflected in the accreditation.
- 7 (3) An application for variation must be made in the manner and form
8 approved by the Regulator and —
9 (a) must specify the details of the variation being sought; and
10 (b) must contain the prescribed information; and
11 (c) must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.
- 12 (4) The Regulator may require an accredited person who has applied for a
13 variation —
14 (a) to supply further information requested by the Regulator; and
15 (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to
16 the Regulator.
- 17 (5) Section 66 applies to an application for variation as if a reference in
18 that section to accreditation were a reference to variation of
19 accreditation.
- 20 **69. Determination of application for variation**
- 21 (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant
22 period —
23 (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in
24 sections 65 and 66 (so far as they are applicable to the
25 proposed variation) — notify the applicant that the
26 accreditation has been varied, with or without conditions or
27 restrictions; or
28 (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that
29 the application has been refused.
- 30 (2) Notification under this section —
31 (a) must be in writing and given to the applicant; and
32 (b) if the accreditation has been varied, must specify —
33 (i) the prescribed details of the applicant; and

1 **70. Prescribed conditions and restrictions**

2 The accreditation of a person that is varied under this Part is subject to
3 any conditions or restrictions prescribed by the national regulations
4 that are applicable to the accreditation as varied.

5 **71. Variation of conditions and restrictions**

6 (1) An accredited person may, at any time, apply to the Regulator for a
7 variation of a condition or restriction imposed by the Regulator to
8 which the accreditation is subject.

9 (2) An application for variation of a condition or restriction must be made
10 as if it were an application for variation of accreditation (and
11 section 68 applies accordingly).

12 (3) The Regulator must consider the application and, if satisfied as to the
13 matters referred to in sections 65 and 66 (so far as they are applicable
14 to the proposed variation), notify the accredited person in accordance
15 with the provisions of this Division applicable to a grant of
16 accreditation (so far as is practicable) that the variation has been
17 granted or refused.

18 (4) Notification under subsection (3) that a variation has been refused
19 must include the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the
20 variation and information about the right of review under Part 7.

21 **72. Regulator may make changes to conditions or restrictions**

22 (1) The Regulator may, subject to this section, at any time, vary or revoke
23 a condition or restriction imposed by the Regulator to which the
24 accreditation of an accredited person is subject or impose a new
25 condition or restriction.

26 (2) Before taking action under this section, the Regulator must —

27 (a) give the accredited person written notice of the action that the
28 Regulator proposes to take; and

29 (b) allow the accredited person to make written representations
30 about the intended action within 28 days (or any other period
31 that the Regulator and the accredited person agree on); and

32 (c) consider any representations made under paragraph (b) and
33 not withdrawn; and

- 1 (d) if the intended action is likely to result in significant costs or
2 expenses to the accredited person or any other person —
- 3 (i) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit
4 analysis of the effect of the intended action; and
- 5 (ii) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the
6 Treasurer, and any other Minister, of a participating
7 jurisdiction whose area of responsibility is likely to
8 be affected by the intended action.
- 9 (3) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply if the Regulator considers it
10 necessary to take immediate action in the interests of safety but, if the
11 action is likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the
12 accredited person or any other person, the Regulator must, as soon as
13 practicable after taking the action —
- 14 (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of
15 the effect of the action; and
- 16 (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and
17 any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area
18 of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.
- 19 (4) The Regulator must, by written notice given to the accredited person,
20 provide —
- 21 (a) details of any action taken under this section; and
- 22 (b) a statement of reasons for any action taken under this section,
23 including (if applicable) the results of any cost-benefit
24 analysis carried out; and
- 25 (c) information about the right of review under Part 7.

26 **Subdivision 4 — Revocation, suspension or surrender of accreditation**

27 **73. Revocation or suspension of accreditation**

- 28 (1) This section applies in respect of an accredited person if —
- 29 (a) the Regulator considers that the accredited person —
- 30 (i) is no longer able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of
31 the Regulator the matters referred to in section 65 or
32 to satisfy the conditions, or to comply with the
33 restrictions, of the accreditation; or

- 1 (ii) is not managing the rail infrastructure, or is not
2 operating rolling stock in relation to any rail
3 infrastructure, to which the accreditation relates and
4 has not done so for at least the preceding 12 months;
- 5 or
- 6 (b) the accredited person contravenes this Law.
- 7 (2) The Regulator may —
- 8 (a) suspend the accreditation, or part of the accreditation, of the
9 accredited person for a period determined by the Regulator;
10 or
- 11 (b) revoke the accreditation of the accredited person, wholly or in
12 part, or in respect of particular railway operations specified in
13 the notice, with immediate effect or with effect from a
14 specified future date; or
- 15 (c) impose conditions or restrictions on the accreditation; or
- 16 (d) vary conditions or restrictions to which the accreditation is
17 subject,
- 18 and, if the Regulator revokes the accreditation, the Regulator may
19 declare that the accredited person is disqualified from applying for
20 accreditation, or for accreditation in respect of specified railway
21 operations, during a specified period.
- 22 (3) Before making a decision under subsection (2), the Regulator —
- 23 (a) must notify the person in writing —
- 24 (i) that the Regulator is considering making a decision
25 under subsection (2) of the kind, and for the reasons,
26 specified in the notice; and
- 27 (ii) that the person may, within 28 days or such longer
28 period as is specified in the notice, make written
29 representations to the Regulator showing cause why
30 the decision should not be made;
- 31 and
- 32 (b) must consider any representations made under
33 paragraph (a)(ii) and not withdrawn.
- 34 (4) If the Regulator suspends or revokes the accreditation of the
35 accredited person, wholly or in part, or in respect of specified railway

- 1 operations, the Regulator must include in the notice of suspension or
2 revocation the reasons for the suspension or revocation and
3 information about the right of review under Part 7.
- 4 (5) The Regulator may withdraw a suspension of the accreditation of a
5 person by written notice given to the person.

- 1 **74. Immediate suspension of accreditation**
- 2 (1) If the Regulator considers that there is, or would be, an immediate and
3 serious risk to safety unless an accreditation is suspended
4 immediately, the Regulator may, without complying with
5 section 73(3) or (4), by written notice given to the accredited person,
6 immediately suspend the accreditation of the person —
- 7 (a) wholly or in part, or in respect of particular railway
8 operations specified in the notice; and
- 9 (b) for a specified period, not exceeding 6 weeks.
- 10 (2) The Regulator may, by written notice given to a person whose
11 accreditation is suspended, wholly or in part, or in respect of
12 particular railway operations —
- 13 (a) reduce the period of suspension specified in a notice under
14 subsection (1); or
- 15 (b) extend the period of suspension specified in a notice under
16 subsection (1) but not so that the suspension continues for
17 more than 6 weeks after the date of the notice under that
18 subsection.
- 19 (3) The Regulator may withdraw a suspension of the accreditation of a
20 person by written notice given to the person.
- 21 (4) Before making a decision under subsection (2)(b) to extend a period
22 of suspension, the Regulator —
- 23 (a) must notify the person in writing —
- 24 (i) that the Regulator is considering extending the period
25 of suspension for the reasons specified in the notice;
26 and
- 27 (ii) that the person may, within 7 days or such longer
28 period as is specified in the notification, make written
29 representations to the Regulator showing cause why
30 the suspension should not be extended;
- 31 and
- 32 (b) must consider any representations made under
33 paragraph (a)(ii) and not withdrawn.

- 1 (5) If the Regulator extends the suspension of the person, the Regulator
2 must notify the person in writing that the suspension is being
3 extended and include in the notice the reasons for the extension and
4 information about the right of review under Part 7.

5 **75. Surrender of accreditation**

- 6 (1) Accreditation may only be surrendered in accordance with this
7 section.
- 8 (2) If an accredited person intends to surrender accreditation, the
9 accredited person must —
- 10 (a) give the Regulator written notice of the intention to surrender
11 the accreditation; and
- 12 (b) provide the Regulator with details as to the arrangements
13 proposed in relation to the cessation of the person's railway
14 operations.
- 15 (3) If the Regulator is satisfied as to the arrangements proposed in
16 relation to the cessation of the accredited person's railway operations,
17 the Regulator must, as soon as reasonably practicable, by written
18 notice given to the person, inform the person that the person's
19 accreditation may be surrendered in accordance with the proposed
20 arrangements on the date specified in the notice.
- 21 (4) If the Regulator is not satisfied as to the arrangements proposed in
22 relation to the cessation of the accredited person's railway operations,
23 the Regulator must, as soon as reasonably practicable, by written
24 notice given to the person, inform the person —
- 25 (a) that the Regulator is not satisfied as to the proposed
26 arrangements; and
- 27 (b) of the reasons for the Regulator's dissatisfaction; and
- 28 (c) that the person's accreditation may not be surrendered until
29 the Regulator is satisfied as to the proposed arrangements.

30 **Subdivision 5 — Miscellaneous**

31 **76. Annual fees**

- 32 (1) An accredited person must pay the annual fee prescribed by the
33 national regulations.

- 1 (2) The annual fee must be paid by an accredited person at the time
2 accreditation is granted and thereafter on an annual basis on or before
3 the prescribed date.
- 4 (3) However, the Regulator may accept payment of an annual fee in
5 accordance with an agreement (that provides, for example, for the
6 payment of fees by instalments) made with the person who is liable to
7 pay the fee.
- 8 (4) The national regulations may —
- 9 (a) fix different fees for different kinds of accreditations; and
10 (b) fix various methods for the calculation of various fees; and
11 (c) fix fees which may be differential, varying according to any
12 factor determined by the Regulator; and
13 (d) impose additional fees for the late payment of fees under this
14 section.

15 **77. Waiver of fees**

16 The Regulator may waive, or refund, the whole or part of any fee
17 payable under this Division.

18 **78. Penalty for breach of condition or restriction**

19 An accredited person must not contravene a condition or restriction of
20 accreditation applying under this Part.

21 Maximum penalty:

- 22 (a) in the case of an individual — \$150 000;
23 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$1 500 000.

24 **79. Accreditation cannot be transferred or assigned**

- 25 (1) An accreditation —
- 26 (a) is personal to the person who holds it; and
27 (b) is not capable of being transferred or assigned to any other
28 person or otherwise dealt with by the person who holds it;
29 and
30 (c) does not vest by operation of law in any other person.

- 1 (2) A purported transfer or assignment of an accreditation or any other
2 purported dealing with an accreditation by the person who holds it is
3 of no effect.
- 4 (3) This section has effect despite anything in this Law, an Act or a rule
5 of law to the contrary.

6 **80. Sale or transfer of railway operations by accredited person**

- 7 (1) If an accredited person proposes to sell or otherwise transfer any
8 railway operations for which the person is accredited, the Regulator
9 may, on an application for accreditation being made by the proposed
10 transferee, waive compliance by the proposed transferee with any 1 or
11 more of the requirements of this Part.
- 12 (2) However, the Regulator must not waive compliance with any such
13 requirements unless the proposed transferee demonstrates, to the
14 satisfaction of the Regulator, that the proposed transferee has the
15 competence and capacity to comply with the relevant requirements of
16 this Part that apply to applicants for accreditation of the appropriate
17 kind.
- 18 (3) A waiver of compliance with requirements may be given subject to
19 such conditions and restrictions (if any) as appear to the Regulator to
20 be necessary.

21 **81. Keeping and making available records for public inspection**

- 22 (1) A person must ensure that —
- 23 (a) if the person is an accredited person or has an exemption
24 under this Law — the current notice of accreditation or
25 exemption; and
- 26 (b) any other document prescribed by the national regulations for
27 the purposes of this section,
- 28 are available for inspection —
- 29 (c) if the person is a body corporate — at the person’s registered
30 office during ordinary business hours;
- 31 (d) if the person is not a body corporate — at the person’s
32 principal place of business during ordinary business hours

1 (or, if the Regulator approves another place and time, at that
2 place and time).

3 Maximum penalty:

4 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;

5 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.

6 (2) A person who is required under subsection (1) to make available
7 documents for inspection must maintain a register of those documents
8 for inspection.

9 Maximum penalty:

10 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;

11 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.

12 **Division 5 — Registration of rail infrastructure managers of private sidings**

13 **Subdivision 1 — Exemptions relating to certain private sidings**

14 **82. Exemption from accreditation in respect of certain private sidings**

15 (1) A rail infrastructure manager of a private siding is not required to be
16 accredited under this Part in respect of railway operations (other than
17 those involving the operation of rolling stock) carried out in the
18 private siding.

19 (2) Subject to section 83(2), a rail infrastructure manager of a private
20 siding is not required to comply with Division 6, Division 7 or
21 Division 8 of this Part in relation to the private siding in respect of
22 railway operations (other than those involving the operation of rolling
23 stock) carried out in the private siding.

24 **83. Requirement for managers of certain private sidings to be**
25 **registered**

26 (1) A rail infrastructure manager of a private siding that is to be (or
27 continue to be) connected with, or to have access to, a railway of an
28 accredited person or another private siding, must be registered in
29 respect of the private siding in accordance with this Division.

30 Maximum penalty:

31 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;

32 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

- 1 (2) A rail infrastructure manager of a private siding that is to be (or
2 continue to be) connected with, or to have access to, a railway of an
3 accredited person or another private siding must —
- 4 (a) comply with the requirements of Division 6 Subdivision 2 of
5 this Part insofar as they are relevant to the railway operations
6 carried out in the private siding; and
- 7 (b) seek to enter into an interface agreement with the accredited
8 person or rail infrastructure manager of the other private
9 siding (as the case may be).

10 Maximum penalty:

- 11 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
- 12 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

13 **Subdivision 2 — Procedures for granting registration**

14 **84. Application for registration**

- 15 (1) A rail infrastructure manager of a private siding to which section 83
16 applies may apply to the Regulator for registration in respect of the
17 private siding.
- 18 (2) An application must be made in the manner and form approved by the
19 Regulator and —
- 20 (a) must contain —
- 21 (i) details about the scale and complexity of the private
22 siding; and
- 23 (ii) details about the extent of the railway track layout
24 and other rail infrastructure of the private siding; and
- 25 (iii) details about the railway operations to be carried out
26 in the private siding; and
- 27 (iv) if the private siding is to be (or continue to be)
28 connected with, or to have access to —
- 29 (A) a railway of an accredited person — the
30 prescribed details about the railway and the
31 accredited person; or

- 1 (B) another private siding — the prescribed
2 details about that siding and the rail
3 infrastructure manager of that siding;
4 and
5 (v) any other prescribed information;
6 and
7 (b) must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.
- 8 (3) The Regulator may require an applicant for registration —
9 (a) to supply further information requested by the Regulator; and
10 (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to
11 the Regulator.

12 **85. What applicant must demonstrate**

- 13 The Regulator must not grant registration to an applicant unless
14 satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated —
15 (a) that the applicant is, or is to be, the rail infrastructure
16 manager of the private siding; and
17 (b) that the railway operations to be carried out (or continue to be
18 carried out) in the private siding are such that registration of
19 the applicant (rather than accreditation of the applicant in
20 respect of the railway operations) is, in the opinion of the
21 Regulator, the appropriate action; and
22 (c) that the applicant has complied with the requirements
23 prescribed by the national regulations (if any) for the
24 purposes of this section.

25 **86. Determination of application**

- 26 (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant
27 period —
28 (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in
29 section 85 — notify the applicant that registration has been
30 granted, with or without conditions or restrictions; or
31 (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that
32 the application has been refused.

- 1 (b) if the Regulator requested further information, 6 months, or
2 such other period, as is agreed between the Regulator and the
3 applicant, after the Regulator receives the last information so
4 requested; or
5 (c) if the Regulator, by written notice given to the applicant
6 before the expiry of the relevant 6 months, specifies another
7 period, that period,
8 whichever is the longer.

9 **Subdivision 3 — Variation of registration**

10 **87. Application for variation of registration**

- 11 (1) A registered person may, at any time, apply to the Regulator for a
12 variation of the registration.
- 13 (2) A registered person must apply to the Regulator for a variation of the
14 registration if —
15 (a) the applicant proposes to vary the scale and complexity of the
16 private siding in respect of which the applicant is registered;
17 or
18 (b) the applicant proposes to vary the railway operations to be
19 carried out in the private siding in respect of which the
20 applicant is registered; or
21 (c) any other variation is proposed in relation to the private
22 siding in respect of which the applicant is registered that
23 should be reflected in the registration.
- 24 (3) An application for variation must be made in the manner and form
25 approved by the Regulator and —
26 (a) must specify the details of the variation being sought; and
27 (b) must contain the prescribed information; and
28 (c) must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.
- 29 (4) The Regulator may require a registered person who has applied for a
30 variation under this section —
31 (a) to supply further information requested by the Regulator; and
32 (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to
33 the Regulator.

- 1 **88. Determination of application for variation**
- 2 (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant
- 3 period —
- 4 (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in
- 5 section 85 (so far as they are applicable to the proposed
- 6 variation), notify the applicant that registration has been
- 7 varied, with or without conditions or restrictions; or
- 8 (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that
- 9 the application has been refused.
- 10 (2) Notification under this section —
- 11 (a) must be in writing and given to the applicant; and
- 12 (b) if registration has been varied, must specify —
- 13 (i) the prescribed details of the applicant; and
- 14 (ii) the variation to the registration; and
- 15 (iii) any conditions and restrictions imposed by the
- 16 Regulator on the registration as varied; and
- 17 (iv) any other prescribed information;
- 18 and
- 19 (c) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the
- 20 registration as varied, must include —
- 21 (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or restriction;
- 22 and
- 23 (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;
- 24 and
- 25 (d) if the application has been refused, must include —
- 26 (i) the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the
- 27 application; and
- 28 (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;
- 29 and
- 30 (e) if the relevant period in relation to an application has been
- 31 extended, must include information about the right of review
- 32 under Part 7.

- 1 (3) In this section —
2 *relevant period*, in relation to an application, means —
3 (a) 6 months after the application was received by the Regulator;
4 or
5 (b) if the Regulator requested further information, 6 months, or
6 such other period, as is agreed between the Regulator and the
7 applicant, after the Regulator receives the last information so
8 requested; or
9 (c) if the Regulator, by written notice given to the applicant
10 before the expiry of the relevant 6 months, specifies another
11 period, that period,
12 whichever is the longer.

13 **89. Prescribed conditions and restrictions**

14 The registration of a person that is varied under this Division is
15 subject to any conditions or restrictions prescribed by the national
16 regulations that are applicable to the registration as varied.

17 **90. Variation of conditions and restrictions**

- 18 (1) A registered person may, at any time, apply to the Regulator for a
19 variation of a condition or restriction imposed by the Regulator to
20 which the registration is subject.
- 21 (2) An application for variation of a condition or restriction must be made
22 as if it were an application for variation of registration (and section 87
23 applies accordingly).
- 24 (3) The Regulator must consider the application and, if satisfied as to the
25 matters referred to in section 86 (so far as they are applicable to the
26 proposed variation), notify the registered person in accordance with
27 the provisions of this Division applicable to a grant of registration (so
28 far as is practicable), that the variation has been granted or refused.
- 29 (4) Notification under subsection (3) that a variation has been refused
30 must include the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the
31 variation and information about the right of review under Part 7.

- 1 (b) the registered person contravenes this Law.
- 2 (2) The Regulator may —
- 3 (a) suspend the registration of the registered person for a period
4 determined by the Regulator; or
- 5 (b) revoke the registration of the registered person with
6 immediate effect or with effect from a specified future date;
7 or
- 8 (c) impose conditions or restrictions on the registration; or
- 9 (d) vary conditions or restrictions to which the registration is
10 subject.
- 11 (3) Before making a decision under subsection (2), the Regulator —
- 12 (a) must notify the person in writing —
- 13 (i) that the Regulator is considering making a decision
14 under subsection (2) of the kind, and for the reasons,
15 specified in the notice; and
- 16 (ii) that the person may, within 28 days or such longer
17 period as is specified in the notice, make written
18 representations to the Regulator showing cause why
19 the decision should not be made;
- 20 and
- 21 (b) must consider any representations made under
22 paragraph (a)(ii) and not withdrawn.
- 23 (4) If the Regulator suspends or revokes the registration of the registered
24 person, the Regulator must include in the notice of suspension or
25 revocation the reasons for the suspension or revocation and
26 information about the right of review under Part 7.
- 27 (5) The Regulator may withdraw a suspension of the registration of a
28 person by written notice given to the person.
- 29 **93. Immediate suspension of registration**
- 30 (1) If the Regulator considers that there is, or would be, an immediate and
31 serious risk to safety unless a registration is suspended immediately,
32 the Regulator may, without complying with section 92(3) or (4), by
33 written notice given to the registered person, immediately suspend the

- 1 registration of the person for a specified period, not exceeding
2 6 weeks.
- 3 (2) The Regulator may, by written notice given to a person whose
4 registration is suspended —
- 5 (a) reduce the period of suspension specified in a notice under
6 subsection (1); or
- 7 (b) extend the period of suspension specified in a notice under
8 subsection (1) but not so that the suspension continues for
9 more than 6 weeks after the date of the notice under that
10 subsection.
- 11 (3) The Regulator may withdraw a suspension of the registration of a
12 person by written notice given to the person.
- 13 (4) Before making a decision under subsection (2)(b) to extend a period
14 of suspension, the Regulator —
- 15 (a) must notify the person in writing —
- 16 (i) that the Regulator is considering extending the period
17 of suspension for the reasons specified in the
18 notification; and
- 19 (ii) that the person may, within 7 days or such longer
20 period as is specified in the notification, make written
21 representations to the Regulator showing cause why
22 the suspension should not be extended;
- 23 and
- 24 (b) must consider any representations made under
25 paragraph (a)(ii) and not withdrawn.
- 26 (5) If the Regulator extends the suspension of the person, the Regulator
27 must notify the person in writing that the suspension is being
28 extended and include in the notice the reasons for the extension and
29 information about the right of review under Part 7.

30 **94. Surrender of registration**

- 31 (1) Registration may only be surrendered in accordance with this section.

- 1 (2) If a registered person intends to surrender registration, the registered
2 person must —
- 3 (a) give the Regulator written notice of the intention to surrender
4 the registration; and
- 5 (b) provide the Regulator with details as to the arrangements
6 proposed in relation to the cessation of the person's railway
7 operations in respect of the private siding.
- 8 (3) If the Regulator is satisfied as to the arrangements proposed in
9 relation to the cessation of the registered person's railway operations,
10 the Regulator must, as soon as reasonably practicable, by written
11 notice given to the person, inform the person that the person's
12 registration may be surrendered in accordance with the proposed
13 arrangements on the date specified in the notice.
- 14 (4) If the Regulator is not satisfied as to the arrangements proposed in
15 relation to the cessation of the registered person's railway operations,
16 the Regulator must, as soon as reasonably practicable, by written
17 notice given to the person, inform the person —
- 18 (a) that the Regulator is not satisfied as to the proposed
19 arrangements; and
- 20 (b) of the reasons for the Regulator's dissatisfaction; and
- 21 (c) that the person's registration may not be surrendered until the
22 Regulator is satisfied as to the proposed arrangements.

23 **Subdivision 5 — Miscellaneous**

24 **95. Annual fees**

- 25 (1) A registered person must pay the annual fee prescribed by the national
26 regulations.
- 27 (2) The annual fee must be paid by a registered person at the time
28 registration is granted and thereafter on an annual basis on or before
29 the prescribed date.
- 30 (3) However, the Regulator may accept payment of an annual fee in
31 accordance with an agreement (that provides, for example, for the
32 payment of fees by instalments) made with the person who is liable to
33 pay the fee.

- 1 (2) A registered person must ensure that the notice of registration, and
2 any other document prescribed by the national regulations for the
3 purposes of this section, is available for inspection —
4 (a) if the person is a body corporate — at the person’s registered
5 office during ordinary business hours;
6 (b) if the person is not a body corporate — at the person’s
7 principal place of business during ordinary business hours
8 (or, if the Regulator approves another place and time, at that
9 place and time).
10 Maximum penalty:
11 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
12 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- 13 (3) A person who is required under subsection (2) to make available
14 documents for inspection must maintain a register of those documents
15 for inspection.
16 Maximum penalty:
17 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
18 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.

19 **Division 6 — Safety management**

20 **Subdivision 1 — Safety management systems**

21 **99. Safety management system**

- 22 (1) A rail transport operator must have a safety management system for
23 railway operations in respect of which the operator is required to be
24 accredited that —
25 (a) is in a form approved by the Regulator; and
26 (b) provides for systems and procedures for compliance with the
27 risk management obligations under this Law; and
28 (c) identifies any risks to safety in relation to railway operations
29 in respect of which the operator is required to be accredited;
30 and
31 (d) provides for the comprehensive and systematic assessment of
32 any identified risks; and

- 1 (e) specifies the controls (including audits, expertise, resources
2 and staff) that are to be used by the operator to manage
3 identified risks and to monitor safety in relation to those
4 railway operations; and
- 5 (f) includes procedures for monitoring, reviewing and revising
6 the adequacy of those controls; and
- 7 (g) addresses and includes any other matter prescribed by the
8 national regulations that is relevant to the railway operations
9 for which the rail transport operator is accredited.
- 10 Maximum penalty:
- 11 (a) in the case of an individual — \$150 000;
- 12 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$1 500 000.
- 13 (2) The safety management system for a rail transport operator must also
14 include the following matters prepared in accordance with the
15 requirements of this Division —
- 16 (a) measures to manage identified risks to safety for the purposes
17 of interface agreements;
- 18 (b) a security management plan;
- 19 (c) an emergency management plan;
- 20 (d) a health and fitness management program;
- 21 (e) a drug and alcohol management program;
- 22 (f) a fatigue risk management program.
- 23 (3) Before establishing a safety management system in relation to railway
24 operations in respect of which a rail transport operator is required to
25 be accredited or reviewing or varying any such safety management
26 system, the operator must, so far as is reasonably practicable —
- 27 (a) consult with —
- 28 (i) persons likely to be affected by the safety
29 management system or its review or variation, being
30 persons who carry out those railway operations or
31 work on or at the operator’s railway premises or with
32 the operator’s rolling stock; and
- 33 (ii) health and safety representatives (within the meaning
34 of the occupational health and safety legislation)

- 1 representing any of the persons referred to in
2 subparagraph (i); and
- 3 (iii) any union representing any of the persons referred to
4 in subparagraph (i); and
- 5 (iv) any other rail transport operator with whom the first
6 mentioned operator is required to enter into an
7 interface agreement relating to risks to safety of
8 railway operations carried out by or on behalf of
9 either of them; and
- 10 (v) the public, as appropriate;
11 and
- 12 (b) provide the persons consulted with a reasonable opportunity
13 to make submissions on the proposed safety management
14 system; and
- 15 (c) advise those persons in a timely manner of the outcome of the
16 consultation process.
- 17 (4) If the safety management system of a rail transport operator and the
18 safety management system of another rail transport operator who has
19 an agreement referred to in subsection (3)(a)(iv) with the first
20 mentioned operator, when taken as 1 system, comply with this Law,
21 both safety management systems are taken to comply with this Law.
- 22 (5) A safety management system must be evidenced in writing and must
23 identify —
- 24 (a) each person responsible for preparing any part of the safety
25 management system; and
- 26 (b) the person, or class of persons, responsible for implementing
27 the system.
- 28 **100. Conduct of assessments for identified risks**
- 29 (1) In conducting an assessment for the purposes of section 99(1)(d), the
30 rail transport operator must —
- 31 (a) examine and analyse each identified risk, including —
- 32 (i) the nature of the risk; and
33 (ii) the likelihood of the risk occurring; and

1 periods are prescribed, at least once each year or at such other time as
2 is agreed between the operator and the Regulator).

3 Maximum penalty:

- 4 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
5 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.

6 **103. Safety performance reports**

7 (1) A rail transport operator must give the Regulator a safety performance
8 report about the operator's railway operations in respect of which the
9 operator is required to be accredited for each reporting period that —

- 10 (a) is in a form approved by the Regulator; and
11 (b) complies with the requirements (if any) prescribed by the
12 national regulations for the purposes of this section; and
13 (c) contains —
14 (i) a description and assessment of the safety
15 performance of the operator's railway operations; and
16 (ii) comments on any deficiencies, and any irregularities,
17 in the railway operations that may be relevant to the
18 safety of the railway; and
19 (iii) a description of any safety initiatives in relation to the
20 railway operations undertaken during the reporting
21 period or proposed to be undertaken in the next
22 reporting period; and
23 (iv) any other information or performance indicators
24 prescribed by the national regulations for the
25 purposes of this section.

26 (2) A rail transport operator must submit a report in accordance with this
27 section within 6 months after the end of each reporting period.

28 Maximum penalty:

- 29 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
30 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.

1 (3) In this section —

2 *reporting period* means a financial year or such other period as is
3 agreed from time to time by the Regulator and the rail transport
4 operator.

5 **104. Regulator may direct amendment of safety management system**

6 (1) The Regulator may, by written notice given to an accredited person,
7 direct the person to amend the person's safety management system in
8 a specified manner within a specified period, being not less than
9 28 days after the giving of the direction.

10 (2) Before giving a direction to amend a safety management system under
11 subsection (1), the Regulator must, if the intended amendment is
12 likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the accredited
13 person or any other person —

- 14 (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of
15 the effect of the intended amendment; and
16 (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and
17 any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area
18 of responsibility is likely to be affected by the intended
19 amendment.

20 (3) A direction under subsection (1) —

- 21 (a) must state the reasons why the Regulator considers it
22 necessary for the rail transport operator to amend the safety
23 management system; and
24 (b) must include (if applicable) the results of any cost-benefit
25 analysis carried out under this section; and
26 (c) must include information about the right of review under
27 Part 7.

28 (4) An accredited person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to
29 comply with a direction under subsection (1).

30 Maximum penalty:

- 31 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
32 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

33 (5) Subsection (4) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
34 reasonable excuse.

Subdivision 2 — Interface agreements

105. Requirements for and scope of interface agreements

- (1) An interface agreement must include provisions for —
- (a) implementing and maintaining measures to manage risks identified under section 99(1)(c) associated with the interface; and
 - (b) the evaluation, testing and (where appropriate) revision of measures in relation to identified risks and incidents considered; and
 - (c) the respective roles and responsibilities of each party to the agreement in relation to those measures; and
 - (d) procedures by which the parties to the agreement will exchange information about, and monitor compliance with, their obligations under the agreement; and
 - (e) a process for keeping the agreement under review and its revision.
- (2) An interface agreement may —
- (a) be entered into by 2 or more rail transport operators or by 1 or more rail transport operators and 1 or more road managers; and
 - (b) include measures to manage any number of risks to safety that may arise because of, or partly because of, any railway operations; and
 - (c) include measures to manage any number of risks to safety that may arise from any railway operations because of, or partly because of, the existence or use of any road infrastructure; and
 - (d) make provision for or in relation to any matter by applying, adopting or incorporating any matter contained in any document; and
 - (e) consist of 2 or more documents.

- 1 (2) The road manager of a public road must —
- 2 (a) identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks
- 3 to safety that may arise from the existence or use of any rail
- 4 or road crossing that is part of the road infrastructure of the
- 5 road because of, or partly because of —
- 6 (i) the existence of road infrastructure of a prescribed
- 7 public road; or
- 8 (ii) the existence or use of any rail or road crossing that is
- 9 part of the road infrastructure of a public road;
- 10 and
- 11 (b) determine measures to manage, so far as is reasonably
- 12 practicable, those risks; and
- 13 (c) for the purpose of managing those risks — seek to enter into
- 14 an interface agreement with the rail infrastructure manager of
- 15 the rail infrastructure.
- 16 (3) Nothing in this section authorises or requires a road manager to act
- 17 inconsistently with, or without regard to, the functions, obligations or
- 18 powers conferred on it by or under an Act or law.

19 **108. Interface coordination — rail infrastructure and private roads**

- 20 (1) A rail infrastructure manager must —
- 21 (a) identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks
- 22 to safety that may arise from railway operations carried out
- 23 on or in relation to the manager's rail infrastructure because
- 24 of, or partly because of, the existence or use of any rail or
- 25 road crossing that is part of the road infrastructure of a private
- 26 road; and
- 27 (b) consider the extent to which those risks are managed by any
- 28 prescribed protocols; and
- 29 (c) consider whether it is necessary to manage those risks in
- 30 conjunction with the road manager of that road and —
- 31 (i) if the rail infrastructure manager is of the opinion that
- 32 it is necessary that those risks be managed in
- 33 conjunction with the road manager — give written
- 34 notice of that opinion to the road manager and

- 1 determine measures to manage, so far as is
2 reasonably practicable, those risks; or
- 3 (ii) if the rail infrastructure manager is of the opinion that
4 the management of those risks does not need to be
5 carried out in conjunction with the road manager —
6 keep a written record of that opinion;
- 7 and
- 8 (d) unless paragraph (c)(ii) applies — for the purpose of
9 managing those risks, seek to enter into an interface
10 agreement with the road manager.
- 11 Maximum penalty:
- 12 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
13 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.
- 14 (2) If a rail infrastructure manager gives a road manager of a private road
15 a written notice under subsection (1)(c)(i), the road manager must —
- 16 (a) identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks
17 to safety that may arise from the existence or use of any rail
18 or road crossing that is part of the road infrastructure of the
19 road because of, or partly because of, railway operations; and
- 20 (b) determine measures to manage, so far as is reasonably
21 practicable, those risks; and
- 22 (c) for the purpose of managing those risks — seek to enter into
23 an interface agreement with the rail infrastructure manager.
- 24 Maximum penalty:
- 25 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
26 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

27 **109. Identification and assessment of risks**

28 A rail transport operator, rail infrastructure manager or road manager
29 that is required under this Subdivision to identify and assess risks to
30 safety that may arise from operations carried out by another person
31 may do so —

- 32 (a) by itself identifying and assessing those risks; or
33 (b) by identifying and assessing those risks jointly with the other
34 person; or

- 1 (c) by adopting the identification and assessment of those risks
2 carried out by the other person.

3 **110. Regulator may give directions**

- 4 (1) This section applies if the Regulator is satisfied that a rail transport
5 operator, rail infrastructure manager or road manager referred to in
6 this Subdivision —
- 7 (a) is unreasonably refusing or failing to enter into an interface
8 agreement with another person as required under this
9 Subdivision; or
- 10 (b) is unreasonably delaying the negotiation of such an
11 agreement.
- 12 (2) The Regulator may give a written notice to the rail transport operator,
13 rail infrastructure manager or road manager (as the case requires) and
14 the other person that —
- 15 (a) warns of the Regulator's powers under this section, including
16 the power to issue a direction under subsection (3) at any time
17 after a specified date; and
- 18 (b) includes a copy of this section; and
- 19 (c) may contain suggested terms for inclusion in an interface
20 agreement.
- 21 (3) If the Regulator gives a notice under subsection (2) to a rail transport
22 operator, rail infrastructure manager or road manager, the Regulator
23 may, in writing, require the operator or manager to provide such
24 information as the Regulator reasonably requires for the purposes of
25 making a direction under this section.
- 26 (4) If a notice is given under subsection (2) and an interface agreement
27 has not been entered into by or on the date specified in the notice, the
28 Regulator —
- 29 (a) may determine the arrangements that are to apply in relation
30 to the management of risks to safety referred to in
31 section 106, 107 or 108 (as the case requires); and
- 32 (b) may direct any of the persons to whom the notice is issued to
33 give effect to those arrangements; and
- 34 (c) must specify the time within which a direction is to be
35 complied with.

- 1 (5) A direction under subsection (4) —
2 (a) must be in writing; and
3 (b) must set out any arrangements determined by the Regulator
4 under that subsection.
- 5 (6) A person to whom a notice or direction is given under this section
6 must comply with the notice or direction within the time specified in
7 the notice or direction.
8 Maximum penalty:
9 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
10 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

11 **111. Register of interface agreements**

- 12 (1) A rail transport operator must maintain a register of —
13 (a) interface agreements to which it is a party; and
14 (b) arrangements determined by the Regulator under section 110,
15 that are applicable to the operator’s railway operations.
16 Maximum penalty:
17 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
18 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- 19 (2) A road manager must maintain a register of —
20 (a) interface agreements to which it is a party; and
21 (b) arrangements determined by the Regulator under section 110,
22 that are applicable to any road in relation to which it is the road
23 manager.
24 Maximum penalty:
25 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
26 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.

1 **Subdivision 3 — Other safety plans and programs**

2 **112. Security management plan**

3 (1) A rail transport operator must have a security management plan for
4 railway operations in respect of which the operator is required to be
5 accredited that —

6 (a) incorporates measures to protect people from theft, assault,
7 sabotage, terrorism and other criminal acts of other parties
8 and from other harm; and

9 (b) complies with this Law and any requirements prescribed by
10 the national regulations.

11 Maximum penalty:

12 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;

13 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

14 (2) The rail transport operator must ensure —

15 (a) that the security management plan is implemented; and

16 (b) that appropriate response measures of the security
17 management plan are implemented without delay if an
18 incident of a kind referred to in subsection (1)(a) occurs.

19 Maximum penalty:

20 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;

21 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

22 **113. Emergency management plan**

23 (1) A rail transport operator must have an emergency management plan
24 that complies with subsection (2) for railway operations in respect of
25 which the operator is required to be accredited.

26 Maximum penalty:

27 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;

28 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

29 (2) The emergency management plan must —

30 (a) address and include the matters that are prescribed; and

- 1 (b) be prepared —
2 (i) so far as is reasonably practicable — in conjunction
3 with any of the emergency services that would be
4 expected to attend in the event of a significant
5 incident involving the operator's railway operations
6 and any other person who is prescribed; and
7 (ii) in accordance with the national regulations;
8 and
9 (c) be kept and maintained in accordance with the national
10 regulations; and
11 (d) be provided to the relevant emergency services and any other
12 person who is prescribed; and
13 (e) be tested in accordance with the national regulations.
14 (3) A rail transport operator must ensure that the appropriate response
15 measures of the emergency management plan are implemented if an
16 emergency occurs.
17 Maximum penalty:
18 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
19 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

20 **114. Health and fitness management program**

- 21 A rail transport operator must prepare and implement a health and
22 fitness program for rail safety workers who carry out rail safety work
23 in relation to railway operations in respect of which the operator is
24 required to be accredited that complies with the prescribed
25 requirements relating to health and fitness programs.
26 Maximum penalty:
27 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
28 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

29 **115. Drug and alcohol management program**

- 30 A rail transport operator must prepare and implement a drug and
31 alcohol management program for rail safety workers who carry out
32 rail safety work in relation to railway operations in respect of which
33 the operator is required to be accredited that complies with the

1 prescribed requirements relating to drug and alcohol management
2 programs.

3 Maximum penalty:

4 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;

5 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

6 **116. Fatigue risk management program**

7 A rail transport operator must prepare and implement a program, in
8 accordance with the prescribed requirements, for the management of
9 fatigue of rail safety workers who carry out rail safety work in relation
10 to railway operations in respect of which the operator is required to be
11 accredited that complies with the prescribed requirements relating to
12 fatigue risk management programs.

13 Maximum penalty:

14 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;

15 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

16 **Subdivision 4 — Provisions relating to rail safety workers**

17 **117. Assessment of competence**

18 (1) A rail transport operator must ensure that each rail safety worker who
19 is to carry out rail safety work in relation to railway operations in
20 respect of which the operator is required to be accredited has the
21 competence to carry out that work.

22 Maximum penalty:

23 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;

24 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

25 (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the competence of a rail safety
26 worker to carry out rail safety work —

27 (a) must be assessed —

28 (i) in accordance with the provisions of the AQTF and
29 any qualification and units of competence recognised
30 under the AQF applicable to that rail safety work; or

1 **118. Identification of rail safety workers**

2 (1) A rail transport operator must ensure that each rail safety worker who
3 is to carry out rail safety work in relation to the operator's railway
4 operations has a form of identification that is sufficient to enable the
5 type of competence and training of the worker for that rail safety work
6 to be checked by a rail safety officer.

7 Maximum penalty:

8 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;

9 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.

10 (2) A rail safety worker who is carrying out rail safety work must, when
11 requested by a rail safety officer to do so, produce the identification
12 provided in accordance with subsection (1) to the officer.

13 Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

14 **Subdivision 5 — Other persons to comply with safety management system**

15 **119. Other persons to comply with safety management system**

16 A person, not being an employee employed to carry out railway
17 operations, who undertakes railway operations on or in relation to rail
18 infrastructure or rolling stock of a rail transport operator must comply
19 with the safety management system of the rail transport operator to
20 the extent that it applies to those railway operations.

21 Maximum penalty:

22 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;

23 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

24 **Division 7 — Information about rail safety etc**

25 **120. Power of Regulator to obtain information from rail transport**
26 **operators**

27 (1) The Regulator may, by written notice given to a rail transport
28 operator, require the operator to provide to the Regulator on or before
29 a specified date and in a manner and form approved by the Regulator,
30 1 or more of the following —

31 (a) information concerning measures taken by the rail transport
32 operator to promote rail safety;

- 1 (b) information concerning matters, including matters relating to
2 the financial capacity or insurance arrangements of the rail
3 transport operator, relating to rail safety or the accreditation
4 of the rail transport operator that the Regulator reasonably
5 requires;
- 6 (c) the information prescribed for the purposes of this subsection.
- 7 (2) A rail transport operator must comply with a notice given to the
8 operator under subsection (1).
9 Maximum penalty:
10 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
11 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- 12 (3) A rail transport operator must provide to the Regulator, in a manner
13 and form approved by the Regulator and at the prescribed times and in
14 respect of the prescribed periods, information prescribed by the
15 national regulations for the purposes of this subsection relating to rail
16 safety or accreditation.
17 Maximum penalty:
18 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
19 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.

20 **Division 8 — Investigating and reporting by rail transport operators**

21 **121. Notification of certain occurrences**

- 22 (1) A rail transport operator must report to the Regulator or another
23 authority specified by the Regulator within the time, and in the
24 manner, prescribed by the national regulations, all notifiable
25 occurrences that happen on, or in relation to, the operator's railway
26 premises or railway operations.
27 Maximum penalty:
28 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
29 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.
- 30 (2) Two or more rail transport operators may make a joint report with
31 respect to a notifiable occurrence affecting them.

- 1 (3) In addition to the matters specified in subsection (1), the Regulator
2 may, by written notice given to a rail transport operator, require the
3 operator to report to the Regulator or another authority specified by
4 the Regulator, any other occurrence or type of occurrence which
5 endangers or could endanger the safe operation of any railway
6 operations.
- 7 (4) A rail transport operator to whom a requirement under subsection (3)
8 applies must comply with the requirement.
- 9 Maximum penalty:
- 10 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
11 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.
- 12 (5) The Regulator may require information in a report under this section
13 to be verified by statutory declaration.

14 **122. Investigation of notifiable occurrences**

- 15 (1) The Regulator may, by written notice given to a rail transport
16 operator, require the operator to investigate notifiable occurrences, or
17 any other occurrences that have endangered or may endanger the safe
18 operation of the railway operations carried out by the operator.
- 19 (2) The level of investigation must be determined by the severity and
20 potential consequences of the notifiable occurrence as well as by other
21 similar occurrences and its focus should be to determine the cause and
22 contributing factors, rather than to apportion blame.
- 23 (3) The rail transport operator must ensure that the investigation is
24 conducted in a manner approved by the Regulator and within the
25 period specified by the Regulator.
- 26 Maximum penalty:
- 27 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
28 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

1 (4) A rail transport operator who has carried out an investigation under
2 this section must report to the Regulator on the investigation in a
3 manner specified by the Regulator within the period specified by the
4 Regulator.

5 Maximum penalty:

6 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;

7 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

8 (5) However, information or a document provided by a rail transport
9 operator in a report under this section is not admissible as evidence
10 against the operator in civil or criminal proceedings other than
11 proceedings arising out of the false or misleading nature of the
12 information or document.

13 **Division 9 — Drug and alcohol testing by Regulator**

14 **123. Testing for presence of drugs or alcohol**

15 A rail safety worker may be required to undertake a test for the
16 presence of a drug or alcohol in accordance with this Law and the
17 application Act.

18 **124. Appointment of authorised persons**

19 (1) The Regulator may, by instrument in writing, appoint —

20 (a) a rail safety officer; or

21 (b) a person with qualifications or experience considered by the
22 Regulator to be appropriate for the performance of relevant
23 functions under this Law and the application Act,

24 to be an authorised person for a term, and subject to the conditions,
25 specified in the instrument.

26 Note: A person appointed under subsection (1)(b) need not be an employee
27 of a government agency or instrumentality.

28 (2) The authority of an authorised person may be limited by the relevant
29 instrument of appointment to a particular part of a participating
30 jurisdiction, to a particular railway or to particular rail safety workers,
31 or otherwise.

1 **125. Identity cards**

2 (1) The Regulator must give each authorised person appointed under
3 section 124 an identity card that states the person's name and
4 appointment as an authorised person and includes any other matter
5 prescribed by the national regulations.

6 (2) An authorised person to whom an identity card has been issued must
7 produce his or her identity card for inspection on request to a person
8 required by the authorised person to submit to a test or to do any other
9 thing under this Law or the application Act.

10 (3) If a person to whom an identity card has been issued ceases to be an
11 authorised person, the person must return the identity card to the
12 Regulator as soon as practicable.

13 Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

14 **126. Authorised person may require preliminary breath test or breath**
15 **analysis**

16 (1) Subject to this section, an authorised person may at any time require a
17 rail safety worker who —

18 (a) is about to carry out rail safety work; or

19 (b) is carrying out rail safety work; or

20 (c) is attempting to carry out rail safety work; or

21 (d) is still on railway premises after carrying out rail safety work;
22 or

23 (e) without limiting a preceding paragraph — is involved in a
24 prescribed notifiable occurrence,

25 to submit to testing by means of a preliminary breath test or breath
26 analysis (or both).

27 (2) For the purposes of making a requirement that a rail safety worker
28 submit to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis, an authorised
29 person may —

30 (a) require the worker to provide the worker's name and
31 residential address; and

1 (b) give any other reasonable direction to the worker.

2 Example: An authorised person may (for example) direct the rail safety
3 worker to accompany the authorised person and attend at a
4 specified place for the purposes of carrying out the preliminary
5 breath test or breath analysis.

6 (3) A rail safety worker must immediately comply with a direction given
7 by an authorised person (whether under this section or the application
8 Act) for the purpose of requiring the worker to submit to a
9 preliminary breath test or breath analysis.

10 Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

11 (4) The application Act and regulations made under the application Act
12 may prescribe the manner in which a preliminary breath test or breath
13 analysis is to be conducted and may (for example) require that more
14 than 1 sample of breath is to be provided for testing or analysis (and,
15 in such a case, specify which reading of the apparatus or instrument
16 will be taken to be the result of the preliminary breath test or breath
17 analysis for the purposes of this Law, the application Act or any other
18 Act).

19 **127. Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid**
20 **analysis and blood test**

21 (1) Subject to this section, an authorised person may at any time require a
22 rail safety worker who —

23 (a) is about to carry out rail safety work; or

24 (b) is carrying out rail safety work; or

25 (c) is attempting to carry out rail safety work; or

26 (d) is still on railway premises after carrying out rail safety work;
27 or

28 (e) without limiting a preceding paragraph — is involved in a
29 prescribed notifiable occurrence,

30 to submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test (or
31 any combination of these).

- 1 (2) For the purposes of making a requirement that a rail safety worker
2 submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test, an
3 authorised person may —
- 4 (a) require the worker to provide the worker's name and
5 residential address; and
- 6 (b) give any other reasonable direction to the worker.
- 7 Example: An authorised person may (for example) direct the rail safety
8 worker to accompany the authorised person and attend at a
9 specified place for the purposes of carrying out the drug
10 screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test.
- 11 (3) A rail safety worker must immediately comply with a direction given
12 by an authorised person (whether under this section or the application
13 Act) for the purpose of requiring the worker to submit to a drug
14 screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test (or any combination of
15 these).
- 16 Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- 17 (4) The application Act and regulations made under the application Act
18 may prescribe the manner in which a drug screening test, oral fluid
19 analysis or blood test is to be conducted.
- 20 **128. Offence relating to prescribed concentration of alcohol or**
21 **prescribed drug**
- 22 (1) A rail safety worker must not carry out, or attempt to carry out, rail
23 safety work —
- 24 (a) while there is present in his or her blood the prescribed
25 concentration of alcohol; or
- 26 (b) while a prescribed drug is present in his or her oral fluid or
27 blood; or
- 28 (c) while so much under the influence of alcohol or a drug as to
29 be incapable of effectively discharging a function or duty of a
30 rail safety worker.
- 31 Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- 32 (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c), a person is incapable of
33 effectively discharging a function or duty of a rail safety worker if,
34 owing to the influence of alcohol or a drug, the use of any mental or
35 physical faculty of that person is lost or appreciably impaired (but this

1 subsection does not restrict in any way the operation of
2 subsection (1)(c)).

3 (3) Subject to subsection (4), it is a defence to a charge of an offence
4 against subsection (1)(b) if the defendant proves that he or she did not
5 knowingly consume the prescribed drug present in his or her oral fluid
6 or blood.

7 (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the defendant consumed the
8 prescribed drug believing that he or she was consuming a substance
9 unlawfully but was mistaken as to, unaware of, or indifferent to, the
10 identity of the prescribed drug.

11 (5) For the purposes of this section —

12 ***prescribed concentration of alcohol***, in relation to a rail safety
13 worker, means —

- 14 (a) any concentration of alcohol in the blood; or
15 (b) if some other concentration of alcohol is prescribed in the
16 national regulations (being a specified amount of alcohol in
17 100 millilitres of blood) for the purposes of this definition —
18 that concentration;

19 ***prescribed drug*** means —

- 20 (a) any of the following substances —
21 (i) *delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol*;
22 (ii) Methylamphetamine (Methamphetamine);
23 (iii) 3,4-Methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA);
24 and
25 (b) any other substance declared by the national regulations to be
26 a prescribed drug for the purposes of this section.

27 **129. Oral fluid or blood sample or results of analysis etc not to be used**
28 **for other purposes**

29 A sample of oral fluid or blood taken under this Part or the application
30 Act (and any other forensic material taken incidentally during a drug
31 screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test) must not be used for a
32 purpose other than that contemplated by this Part or the application
33 Act, in connection with the control or management of any work or

1 activity associated with railway operations, or for the purpose of
2 disciplinary proceedings against a rail safety worker.

3 **Division 10 — Train safety recordings**

4 **130. Interpretation**

5 In this Division —

6 ***train safety recording*** means a recording consisting of (or mainly of)
7 sounds or images or data, or any combination of sounds, images or
8 data, produced by a device installed in a train, signal box, train control
9 complex or other railway premises for the purpose of recording
10 activities carried out by rail safety workers in relation to the operation
11 of a train.

12 **131. Disclosure of train safety recordings**

13 A person must not publish or communicate to any person —

14 (a) a train safety recording or any part of a train safety recording;
15 or

16 (b) any information obtained from a train safety recording or any
17 part of a train safety recording,

18 otherwise than in the course of an inquiry or an investigation into an
19 accident or incident under this Part or for the purposes of, or in
20 connection with —

21 (c) criminal proceedings (not being criminal proceedings in
22 which it is not admissible), investigations relating to any such
23 criminal proceedings or investigations by or proceedings
24 before a coroner; or

25 (d) civil proceedings in which an order is made under
26 section 132; or

27 (e) a disclosure or publication that is otherwise permitted under
28 this Law or an Act.

29 Maximum penalty:

30 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;

31 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.

- 1 **132. Admissibility of evidence of train safety recordings in civil**
2 **proceedings**
- 3 (1) A train safety recording is not admissible in evidence in any civil
4 proceedings against a rail safety worker.
- 5 (2) A party to civil proceedings may, at any time before the determination
6 of the proceedings, apply to the court in which the proceedings have
7 been instituted for an order that a train safety recording, or part of a
8 train safety recording, be admissible in evidence in the proceedings.
- 9 (3) If an application is made to a court under subsection (2), the court
10 must —
- 11 (a) examine the train safety recording; and
12 (b) if satisfied that —
- 13 (i) a material question of fact in the proceedings will not
14 be able to be properly determined from other
15 evidence available to the court; and
- 16 (ii) the train safety recording, or a part of the train safety
17 recording, if admitted in evidence in the proceedings,
18 will assist in the proper determination of that material
19 question of fact; and
- 20 (iii) in the circumstances of the case, the public interest in
21 the proper determination of that material question of
22 fact outweighs the public interest in protecting the
23 privacy of rail safety workers,
- 24 the court may order that the train safety recording, or that part
25 of the train safety recording, be admissible in evidence in the
26 proceedings.
- 27 (4) If the court makes an order referred to in subsection (3), the train
28 safety recording is (despite subsection (1)) admissible in evidence in
29 the proceedings.
- 30 Note: Part 6 of the *Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003* of the
31 Commonwealth provides for limitations on the disclosure and use of
32 train safety recordings in court proceedings.

- 1 **Division 11 — Audit of railway operations by Regulator**
- 2 **133. Audit of railway operations by Regulator**
- 3 (1) The Regulator —
- 4 (a) may audit the railway operations of a rail transport operator;
- 5 and
- 6 (b) may prepare and implement a program (an *audit program*)
- 7 for each year for inspecting the railway operations of rail
- 8 transport operators; and
- 9 (c) may, for the purposes of an audit, inspect the railway
- 10 operations of a rail transport operator, whether or not under
- 11 an audit program.
- 12 (2) Without limiting subsection (1)(b), an audit program may focus on 1
- 13 or more of the following —
- 14 (a) particular rail transport operators;
- 15 (b) particular criteria relating to rail transport operators;
- 16 (c) particular aspects of rail safety;
- 17 (d) particular aspects of railway operations.
- 18 (3) The Regulator must give not less than 24 hours written notice to a rail
- 19 transport operator before inspecting the operator’s railway operations
- 20 under this section.
- 21 (4) The national regulations may establish procedures for the conduct of
- 22 audits under this section, including procedures to ensure the
- 23 confidentiality of records.
- 24 (5) In this section —
- 25 *rail transport operator* includes a person, not being an employee,
- 26 engaged to carry out railway operations, who undertakes railway
- 27 operations on or in relation to rail infrastructure or rolling stock of a
- 28 rail transport operator.

1

Part 4 — Securing compliance

2

Division 1 — Guiding principle

3

134. Guiding principle

4

Enforcement of this Law should be undertaken for the purpose of —

5

(a) protecting public safety; and

6

(b) promoting improvement in rail safety; and

7

(c) removing incentive for any unfair commercial advantage that might be derived from contravening the rail safety requirements under this Law; and

8

9

10

(d) influencing the attitude and behaviour of persons whose actions may have adverse impacts on rail safety; and

11

12

(e) securing compliance with this Law through effective and appropriate compliance and enforcement measures.

13

14

Division 2 — Rail safety officers

15

135. Appointment

16

(1) The Regulator may, by instrument in writing, appoint a person, or a person of a prescribed class, to be a rail safety officer for a term, and subject to the conditions, specified in the instrument.

17

18

19

Notes:

20

1 A person appointed under subsection (1) need not be an employee of a government agency or instrumentality.

21

22

2 A person appointed under subsection (1) may be a police officer of a participating jurisdiction.

23

24

(2) Without limiting the conditions to which the appointment of a rail safety officer may be subject, a condition may specify 1 or more of the following —

25

26

27

(a) functions under this Law that may not be exercised by the officer;

28

29

(b) the only functions under this Law that may be exercised by the officer;

30

- 1 (c) the circumstances or manner in which a function under this
2 Law may be performed by the officer.

3 **136. Identity cards**

- 4 (1) The Regulator must give each rail safety officer an identity card that
5 states the person's name and appointment as a rail safety officer and
6 includes any other matter prescribed by the national regulations.
- 7 (2) A rail safety officer must produce his or her identity card for
8 inspection on request when exercising a function under this Law.
- 9 (3) If a person to whom an identity card has been issued ceases to be a
10 rail safety officer, the person must return the identity card to the
11 Regulator as soon as practicable.
- 12 Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

13 **137. Accountability of rail safety officers**

- 14 (1) A rail safety officer must give written notice to the Regulator of all
15 interests, pecuniary or otherwise, that the officer has, or acquires, and
16 that conflict or could conflict with the proper exercise of the officer's
17 functions.
- 18 (2) The Regulator must give a direction to a rail safety officer not to deal,
19 or to no longer deal, with a matter if the Regulator becomes aware
20 that the officer has a potential conflict of interest in relation to a
21 matter and the Regulator considers that the officer should not deal, or
22 should no longer deal, with the matter.

23 **138. Suspension and ending of appointment of rail safety officers**

- 24 (1) The Regulator may suspend or end the appointment of a rail safety
25 officer.
- 26 (2) A person's appointment as a rail safety officer ends when the person
27 ceases to be eligible for appointment as a rail safety officer.

28 **Division 3 — Regulator has functions and powers of rail safety officers**

29 **139. Regulator has functions and powers of rail safety officers**

- 30 (1) The Regulator has all the functions and powers that a rail safety
31 officer has under this Law.

1 (3) A rail safety officer may enter a place that adjoins railway premises if
2 the entry is urgently required for the purpose of dealing with a railway
3 accident or incident.

4 (4) An entry may be made under subsection (1) or (3) with or without the
5 consent of the person with control or management of the place.

6 (5) A rail safety officer may enter any place if the entry is authorised by a
7 search warrant.

8 Note: A rail safety officer may enter residential premises to gain access to
9 railway premises — see section 153(c).

10 **144. Notification of entry**

11 (1) A rail safety officer may enter a place under section 143 without prior
12 notice to any person.

13 (2) A rail safety officer must, as soon as practicable after entry to a place
14 that is, or that the officer reasonably suspects is, railway premises,
15 take all reasonable steps to notify the person with control or
16 management of the place.

17 (3) However, a rail safety officer is not required to notify any person if to
18 do so would defeat the purpose for which the place was entered or
19 cause unreasonable delay.

20 **145. General powers on entry**

21 (1) A rail safety officer who enters a place under section 143 may do any
22 of the following —

23 (a) inspect, examine and make inquiries at the place;

24 (b) inspect and examine any thing (including a document) at the
25 place;

26 (c) bring to the place and use any equipment or materials that
27 may be required;

28 (d) enter or open, using reasonable force, rail infrastructure,
29 rolling stock, a road vehicle or other thing to examine the
30 structure, rolling stock, road vehicle or other thing;

31 (e) give directions with respect to the stopping or movement of
32 any rolling stock or road vehicle;

- 1 (f) take measurements, make surveys and take levels and, for
2 those purposes, dig trenches, break up the soil and set up any
3 posts, stakes or markers;
- 4 (g) conduct tests and make sketches or recordings (including
5 photographs, films, audio, video, digital or other recordings);
- 6 (h) mark, tag or otherwise identify rolling stock, a road vehicle or
7 other thing;
- 8 (i) seize any thing (including a document) at the place if the
9 officer reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence
10 against this Law;
- 11 (j) take and remove for analysis, testing or examination a sample
12 of any substance or thing without paying for it;
- 13 (k) require a person at the place to give the officer reasonable
14 help to exercise the officer's powers under paragraphs (a)
15 to (j);
- 16 (l) exercise any power that is reasonably necessary to be
17 exercised by the officer for the purposes of this Law.
- 18 (2) A film, photograph, video or digital recording, or other image, taken
19 under subsection (1)(g) of rail infrastructure, or of any part of rail
20 infrastructure, is not inadmissible as evidence by reason only of the
21 fact that it includes the likeness of 1 or more persons if the capturing
22 of that likeness is incidental to the taking of the film, photograph,
23 video or digital recording, or other image.
- 24 (3) A person required to give reasonable help under subsection (1)(k)
25 must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the
26 requirement.
- 27 Maximum penalty:
- 28 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
- 29 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- 30 (4) Subsection (3) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
31 reasonable excuse.
- 32 (5) In this section —
- 33 *reasonable help* includes —
- 34 (a) assistance to enable the rail safety officer to find and gain
35 access to electronically stored material and information; and

- 1 (b) unloading rolling stock; and
2 (c) running the engine of a locomotive; and
3 (d) driving a train; and
4 (e) giving the rail safety officer assistance to enter any rail
5 infrastructure or any part of rail infrastructure, or open rolling
6 stock or any part of rolling stock.

7 **146. Persons assisting rail safety officers**

- 8 (1) A person (the *assistant*), including an interpreter, may accompany a
9 rail safety officer entering a place under this Part to assist the officer
10 if the officer considers the assistance necessary.
- 11 (2) The assistant —
- 12 (a) may do such things at the place and in such manner as the rail
13 safety officer reasonably requires to assist the officer in the
14 exercise of his or her powers under this Law; but
- 15 (b) must not do anything that the officer does not have power to
16 do, except as permitted under a search warrant.
- 17 (3) Anything done lawfully by the assistant is taken for all purposes to
18 have been done by the rail safety officer.

19 **147. Use of electronic equipment**

- 20 (1) Without limiting section 145, if —
- 21 (a) a thing found in or on rolling stock or a road vehicle, or at a
22 place, is, or includes, a disk, tape or other device for the
23 storage of information; and
- 24 (b) the equipment in or on the rolling stock or road vehicle, or at
25 the place, may be used with the disk, tape or other device,
- 26 the rail safety officer, or a person assisting the officer, may operate
27 the equipment to access the information.
- 28 (2) A rail safety officer, or a person assisting a rail safety officer, must
29 not operate or seize equipment for the purpose mentioned in this
30 section unless the officer or person assisting believes on reasonable
31 grounds that the operation or seizure of the equipment can be carried
32 out without damage to the equipment.

1 **148. Use of equipment to examine or process things**

2 (1) Without limiting section 145, a rail safety officer exercising a power
3 under this Part may bring to, onto, or into, rolling stock, a road
4 vehicle or a place any equipment reasonably necessary for the
5 examination or processing of things found at, on or in the rolling
6 stock, road vehicle or place in order to determine whether they are
7 things that may be seized.

8 (2) The rail safety officer, or a person assisting the officer, may operate
9 equipment already in or on the rolling stock or road vehicle, or at the
10 place, to carry out the examination or processing of a thing found in
11 or on the rolling stock or road vehicle, or at the place in order to
12 determine whether it is a thing that may be seized, if the officer or
13 person assisting believes on reasonable grounds that —

14 (a) the equipment is suitable for the examination or the
15 processing; and

16 (b) the examination or processing can be carried out without
17 damage to the equipment.

18 **149. Securing a site**

19 (1) For the purpose of protecting evidence that might be relevant for
20 compliance or investigative purposes, an authorised officer may
21 secure the perimeter of any site at a place by whatever means the
22 authorised officer considers appropriate.

23 (2) A person must not, without the permission of an authorised officer,
24 enter or remain at a site the perimeter of which is secured under this
25 section.

26 Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

27 (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the person enters the site, or remains
28 at the site —

29 (a) to ensure the safety of persons; or

30 (b) to remove deceased persons or animals from the site; or

31 (c) to move a road vehicle, or the wreckage of a road vehicle, to
32 a safe place; or

33 (d) to protect the environment from significant damage or
34 pollution.

1 (4) An authorised officer must not unreasonably withhold a permission
2 referred to in subsection (2).

3 (5) In this section —
4 ***authorised officer*** means a rail safety officer or a police officer.

5 Note: See also Part 5 Division 3 which provides for the issue of a
6 non-disturbance notice.

7 **Subdivision 2 — Search warrants**

8 **150. Search warrants**

9 (1) A rail safety officer may apply to a magistrate for a search warrant for
10 a place.

11 (2) Subject to subsection (6), the application must be sworn and state the
12 grounds on which the warrant is sought.

13 (3) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the rail
14 safety officer gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate
15 requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

16 Example: The magistrate may require additional information supporting the
17 application to be given by statutory declaration.

18 (4) The magistrate may issue a search warrant only if the magistrate is
19 satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting —

20 (a) there is a particular thing or activity (the ***evidence***) that may
21 provide evidence of an offence against this Law; and

22 (b) the evidence is, or may be within the next 72 hours, at the
23 place.

24 (5) Subject to subsection (6), the search warrant must state —

25 (a) that a stated rail safety officer may, with necessary and
26 reasonable help and force, enter the place and exercise the
27 powers of the officer; and

28 (b) the offence for which the search warrant is sought; and

29 (c) the evidence that may be seized under the search warrant; and

30 (d) the hours of the day or night when the place may be entered;
31 and

- 1 (e) the date, within 7 days after the search warrant's issue, the
2 search warrant ends.
- 3 (6) A rail safety officer may apply to a magistrate for a search warrant by
4 telephone, fax or other prescribed means if the officer considers the
5 urgency of the situation requires it and, in such a case, the following
6 provisions will apply —
- 7 (a) the magistrate may complete and sign the warrant without the
8 provision of sworn evidence and without a written application
9 that states the grounds on which the warrant is sought if the
10 magistrate is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for
11 issuing the warrant urgently;
- 12 (b) if the magistrate completes and signs a warrant under
13 paragraph (a), the magistrate must then tell the officer —
- 14 (i) the terms of the warrant (as contemplated by
15 subsection (5)); and
- 16 (ii) the date on which, and the time at which, the warrant
17 was signed;
- 18 (c) if steps are taken under paragraph (b), the officer must
19 then —
- 20 (i) complete a form of warrant in the same terms as the
21 warrant signed by the magistrate and write on the
22 form —
- 23 (A) the name of the magistrate; and
- 24 (B) the date on which, and the time at which,
25 the warrant was signed;
- 26 and
- 27 (ii) send the magistrate the completed form of warrant
28 not later than the day after the warrant is executed or
29 comes to an end;
- 30 (d) a form of warrant completed by an officer under
31 paragraph (c) has the same force and effect as a warrant
32 signed by the magistrate under subsections (4) and (5).

1 **151. Announcement before entry on warrant**

2 (1) Before executing a search warrant, the rail safety officer named in the
3 warrant or an assistant to the officer must —

4 (a) announce that he or she is authorised by the warrant to enter
5 the place; and

6 (b) give any person at the place an opportunity to allow that
7 entry.

8 (2) However, the rail safety officer or an assistant to the officer need not
9 comply with subsection (1) if he or she believes on reasonable
10 grounds that immediate entry to the place is needed to ensure —

11 (a) the safety of any person; or

12 (b) that the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.

13 **152. Copy of warrant to be given to person with control or**
14 **management of place**

15 If the person who has or appears to have control or management of a
16 place is present at the place when a search warrant is being executed,
17 the rail safety officer must —

18 (a) identify himself or herself to that person by producing his or
19 her identity card for inspection; and

20 (b) give that person a copy of the warrant.

21 **Subdivision 3 — Limitation on entry powers**

22 **153. Places used for residential purposes**

23 Despite anything else in this Division, the powers of a rail safety
24 officer under this Part in relation to entering a place are not
25 exercisable in respect of any part of a place that is used only for
26 residential purposes except —

27 (a) with the consent of the person with control or management of
28 the place; or

29 (b) under the authority conferred by a search warrant; or

- 1 (c) for the sole purpose of gaining access to suspected railway
2 premises, but only —
3 (i) if the officer reasonably believes that no reasonable
4 alternative access is available; and
5 (ii) at a reasonable time, having regard to the times at
6 which the officer believes rail safety work is being
7 carried out at the place to which access is sought.

8 **Subdivision 4 — Specific powers on entry**

9 **154. Power to require production of documents and answers to**
10 **questions**

- 11 (1) A rail safety officer who enters a place under this Division may —
12 (a) require a person to tell the officer who has custody of, or
13 access to, a document; or
14 (b) require a person who has custody of, or access to, a document
15 to produce that document to the officer while the officer is at
16 the place, or within a specified period; or
17 (c) require a person at the place to answer any questions put by
18 the officer.
- 19 (2) A requirement under subsection (1)(b) must be made by written notice
20 unless the circumstances require the rail safety officer to have
21 immediate access to the document.
- 22 (3) An interview conducted by a rail safety officer under subsection (1)(c)
23 must be conducted in private if —
24 (a) the rail safety officer considers it appropriate; or
25 (b) the person being interviewed so requests.
- 26 (4) Subsection (3) does not limit the operation of section 146 or prevent a
27 representative of the person being interviewed from being present at
28 the interview.
- 29 (5) Subsection (3) may be invoked during an interview by —
30 (a) the rail safety officer; or
31 (b) the person being interviewed,
32 in which case the subsection applies to the remainder of the interview.

1 (6) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a
2 requirement under this section.

3 Maximum penalty:

4 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;

5 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.

6 (7) Subsection (6) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
7 reasonable excuse.

8 **155. Abrogation of privilege against self-incrimination**

9 (1) A person is not excused from answering a question or providing
10 information or a document under this Part on the ground that the
11 answer to the question, or the information or document, may tend to
12 incriminate the person or expose the person to a penalty.

13 (2) However, the answer to a question or information or a document
14 provided by an individual is not admissible as evidence against that
15 individual in civil or criminal proceedings other than proceedings
16 arising out of the false or misleading nature of the answer,
17 information or document.

18 **156. Warning to be given**

19 (1) Before requiring a person to answer a question or provide information
20 or a document under this Part, a rail safety officer must —

21 (a) identify himself or herself to the person as a rail safety officer
22 by producing the officer's identity card or in some other way;
23 and

24 (b) warn the person that failure to comply with the requirement
25 or to answer the question, without reasonable excuse, would
26 constitute an offence; and

27 (c) warn the person about the effect of section 155; and

28 (d) advise the person about the effect of section 245.

29 (2) It is not an offence for an individual to refuse to answer a question put
30 by a rail safety officer or provide information or a document to a rail
31 safety officer under this Part on the ground that the question,
32 information or document might tend to incriminate him or her, unless
33 he or she was first given the warning in subsection (1)(c).

1 **159. Directions relating to seizure**

2 (1) To enable a thing to be seized under this Part, a rail safety officer may
3 direct the person in control of it —

4 (a) to take it to a specified place within a specified time; and

5 (b) if necessary, to remain in control of it at the specified place
6 for a period specified in the direction.

7 (2) A direction under subsection (1) —

8 (a) must be given by signed written notice given to the person; or

9 (b) if for any reason it is not practicable to give a signed written
10 notice to the person — may be given orally and confirmed by
11 signed written notice given to the person as soon as is
12 practicable.

13 (3) A further direction may be made under this section about the thing if
14 it is necessary and reasonable to make the further direction.

15 Example: A further direction may (for example) be that the thing be
16 transported during stated off-peak hours, be transported along a
17 particular route, or be transported in a particular way.

18 (4) A person given a direction under subsection (1) or (3) must comply
19 with that direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

20 Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

21 (5) Subsection (4) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
22 reasonable excuse.

23 (6) Without limiting what may otherwise be a reasonable excuse under
24 subsection (4), it is a reasonable excuse for a person in control of a
25 thing not to comply with a direction under subsection (1) or (3) if, in
26 all the circumstances, the direction was unreasonable.

27 (7) In this section —

28 *in control*, in relation to a thing, means having, or reasonably
29 appearing to a rail safety officer as having, authority to exercise
30 control over the thing.

31 **160. Rail safety officer may direct a thing's return**

32 (1) If a rail safety officer has directed a person to take a thing to a
33 specified place within a specified time under section 159(1), a rail

1 safety officer may direct the person to return the thing to the place
2 from which it was taken.

3 (2) A person given a direction under subsection (1) must comply with
4 that direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

5 Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

6 (3) Subsection (2) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
7 reasonable excuse.

8 **161. Receipt for seized things**

9 (1) After a rail safety officer seizes a thing under this Part, the officer
10 must give a receipt for it to the person from whom the thing was
11 seized or the owner of the thing.

12 (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with
13 subsection (1), the rail safety officer must leave the receipt at the
14 place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure
15 way.

16 (3) The receipt must describe generally the thing seized and its condition.

17 (4) This section does not apply if it would be impracticable or
18 unreasonable to expect the rail safety officer to account for the thing,
19 given its condition, nature and value.

20 **162. Forfeiture of seized things**

21 (1) A seized thing is forfeited to the Regulator if the Regulator —

22 (a) cannot find the person entitled to the thing after making
23 reasonable inquiries; or

24 (b) cannot return it to the person entitled to it, after making
25 reasonable efforts; or

26 (c) reasonably believes it is necessary to forfeit the thing to
27 prevent it being used to commit an offence against this Law.

28 (2) Subsection (1)(a) does not require the Regulator to make inquiries if it
29 would be unreasonable to make inquiries to find the person entitled to
30 the thing.

- 1 (3) Subsection (1)(b) does not require the Regulator to make efforts if it
2 would be unreasonable to make efforts to return the thing to the
3 person entitled to it.
- 4 (4) If the Regulator decides to forfeit the thing under subsection (1)(c),
5 the Regulator must tell the person entitled to the thing of the decision
6 by written notice.
- 7 (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if —
8 (a) the Regulator cannot find the person entitled to the thing,
9 after making reasonable inquiries; or
10 (b) it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the
11 notice.
- 12 (6) The notice must state —
13 (a) the reasons for the decision; and
14 (b) information about the right of review under Part 7.
- 15 (7) In deciding whether and, if so, what inquiries and efforts are
16 reasonable or whether it would be unreasonable to give notice about a
17 thing, regard must be had to the thing's nature, condition and value.
- 18 (8) Any costs reasonably incurred by the Regulator in storing or
19 disposing of a thing forfeited under subsection (1)(c) may be
20 recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the
21 Regulator from that person.
- 22 (9) In this section —
23 *person entitled* to a thing means the person from whom it was seized
24 unless that person is not entitled to possess it in which case it means
25 the owner of the thing.

26 **163. Return of seized things**

- 27 (1) If a seized thing has not been forfeited under this Part, the person
28 entitled to the thing may apply to the Regulator for the return of the
29 thing after the end of 6 months after it was seized.
- 30 (2) The Regulator must return the thing to the applicant under
31 subsection (1) unless the Regulator has reasonable grounds to retain
32 the thing.

1 (3) The Regulator may impose any conditions on the return of the thing
2 under this section that the Regulator considers appropriate to
3 eliminate or minimise any risk to rail safety related to the thing.

4 (4) In this section —
5 *person entitled* to a thing means the person entitled to possess the
6 thing or the owner of the thing.

7 **164. Access to seized thing**

8 (1) Until a seized thing is forfeited or returned under this Part, a rail
9 safety officer must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a
10 document, to copy it.

11 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable or it would be
12 unreasonable to allow the inspection or copying.

13 **Division 6 — Damage and compensation**

14 **165. Damage etc to be minimised**

15 In the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power under this Law, a
16 rail safety officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the
17 officer, and any assistant to the officer, cause as little inconvenience,
18 detriment and damage as is practicable.

19 **166. Rail safety officer to give notice of damage**

20 (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer or an assistant to a rail
21 safety officer damages a thing when exercising or purporting to
22 exercise a power under this Law.

23 (2) The rail safety officer must, as soon as practicable, give written notice
24 of the damage to the person whom the officer believes on reasonable
25 grounds is the person in control of the thing.

26 (3) If the rail safety officer believes the damage was caused by a latent
27 defect in the thing or circumstances beyond the officer's or assistant's
28 control, the officer may state it in the notice.

29 (4) If, for any reason, it is impracticable to comply with subsection (2),
30 the rail safety officer must leave the notice in a conspicuous position
31 and in a reasonably secure way where the damage happened.

- 1 (5) This section does not apply to damage the rail safety officer
2 reasonably believes is trivial.

3 **167. Compensation**

- 4 (1) A person may claim compensation from the Regulator if the person
5 incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of
6 a power under Division 5.
- 7 (2) Compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding —
8 (a) brought in a court of competent jurisdiction; or
9 (b) for an offence against this Law brought against the person
10 claiming compensation.
- 11 (3) The court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is
12 just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.
- 13 (4) The national regulations may prescribe matters that may, or must, be
14 taken into account by the court when considering whether it is just to
15 make the order.

16 **Division 7 — Other matters**

17 **168. Power to require name and address**

- 18 (1) A rail safety officer may require a person to provide the person's
19 name and residential address if —
20 (a) the officer finds the person committing an offence against this
21 Law; or
22 (b) the officer finds the person in circumstances that lead, or has
23 information that leads, the officer to reasonably suspect the
24 person has committed an offence against this Law; or
25 (c) the officer reasonably believes that the person may be able to
26 assist in the investigation of an offence against this Law.
- 27 (2) When asking a person to provide the person's name and residential
28 address, the rail safety officer must —
29 (a) tell the person the reason for the requirement to provide the
30 person's name and residential address; and

1 **Division 8 — Offences in relation to rail safety officers**

2 **172. Offence to hinder or obstruct rail safety officer**

3 A person must not intentionally hinder or obstruct a rail safety officer
4 in exercising his or her powers under this Law, or induce or attempt to
5 induce any other person to do so.

6 Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

7 **173. Offence to impersonate rail safety officer**

8 A person who is not a rail safety officer must not, in any way, hold
9 himself or herself out to be a rail safety officer.

10 Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

11 **174. Offence to assault, threaten or intimidate rail safety officer**

12 A person must not directly or indirectly assault, threaten or intimidate,
13 or attempt to assault, threaten or intimidate, a rail safety officer or a
14 person assisting a rail safety officer.

15 Maximum penalty:

16 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000 or imprisonment
17 for 2 years, or both;

18 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$250 000.

19 **Part 5 — Enforcement measures**

20 **Division 1 — Improvement notices**

21 **175. Issue of improvement notices**

22 (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer reasonably believes that a
23 person —

24 (a) is contravening a provision of this Law; or

25 (b) has contravened a provision of this Law in circumstances that
26 make it likely that the contravention will continue or be
27 repeated; or

28 (c) is carrying out or has carried out —

29 (i) railway operations that threaten safety; or

- 1 (ii) other operations that threaten rail safety.
- 2 (2) Subject to this section, the rail safety officer may issue an
3 improvement notice requiring the person —
- 4 (a) to remedy the contravention; or
- 5 (b) to prevent a likely contravention from occurring; or
- 6 (c) to remedy the things or operations causing the contravention
7 or likely contravention; or
- 8 (d) to carry out railway operations or other operations so that
9 safety is not threatened or likely to be threatened.
- 10 (3) Before serving an improvement notice issued to a person on a ground
11 stated in subsection (1)(a) or (b) that includes a direction that the
12 person take specified action to remedy the contravention or prevent
13 the likely contravention, or to remedy the things or operations causing
14 the contravention or likely contravention, the Regulator must, if of the
15 opinion that the action is likely to result in significant costs or
16 expenses to the person or any other person —
- 17 (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of
18 the effect of the action; and
- 19 (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and
20 any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area
21 of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.
- 22 (4) Before serving an improvement notice issued to a person on a ground
23 stated in subsection (1)(c) that includes a direction that the person
24 take specified action by which railway operations or other operations
25 may be carried out so that safety is not threatened or likely to be
26 threatened, the Regulator must, if of the opinion that the action is
27 likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the person or any
28 other person —
- 29 (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of
30 the effect of the action; and
- 31 (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and
32 any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area
33 of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.
- 34 (5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not apply if the Regulator considers it
35 necessary to take immediate action in the interests of safety but, if the

- 1 action is likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the person
2 or any other person, the Regulator must, as soon as practicable after
3 taking the action —
- 4 (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of
5 the effect of the action; and
- 6 (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and
7 any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area
8 of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.

9 **176. Contents of improvement notices**

- 10 (1) An improvement notice must —
- 11 (a) if the notice relates to a contravention or likely contravention
12 of this Law —
- 13 (i) state that the rail safety officer believes the person —
- 14 (A) is contravening a provision of this Law; or
15 (B) has contravened a provision of this Law in
16 circumstances that make it likely that the
17 contravention will continue or be repeated;
- 18 and
- 19 (ii) state the provision the officer believes is being, or has
20 been, contravened; and
- 21 (iii) briefly, state how the provision is being, or has been,
22 contravened; and
- 23 (iv) state the day before which the person is required to
24 remedy the contravention or likely contravention;
- 25 and
- 26 (b) in any other case —
- 27 (i) state that the rail safety officer believes the person is
28 carrying out or has carried out —
- 29 (A) railway operations that threaten safety; or
30 (B) other operations that threaten rail safety;
- 31 and

- 1 (ii) briefly, state how —
- 2 (A) the railway operations are threatening, or
- 3 have threatened, safety; or
- 4 (B) the other operations are threatening, or have
- 5 threatened, rail safety;
- 6 and
- 7 (iii) state the day before which the person is required to
- 8 carry out railway operations or other operations so
- 9 that safety is not threatened or likely to be threatened;
- 10 and
- 11 (c) if a cost-benefit analysis has been carried out under
- 12 section 175, set out the results of that analysis; and
- 13 (d) set out the penalty for non-compliance with the notice; and
- 14 (e) include information about the right to a review under Part 7
- 15 of the decision to serve the notice; and
- 16 (f) state that the notice is served under this section.
- 17 (2) An improvement notice served on a person on a ground stated in
- 18 section 175(1)(a) or (b) may include directions concerning the action
- 19 to be taken to remedy the contravention or prevent the likely
- 20 contravention, or the things or operations causing the contravention or
- 21 likely contravention, to which the notice relates.
- 22 (3) An improvement notice served on a person on the ground stated in
- 23 section 175(1)(c) may include directions concerning the action to be
- 24 taken by which railway operations or other operations to which the
- 25 notice relates may be carried out so that safety is not threatened or
- 26 likely to be threatened.
- 27 (4) The day stated for compliance with the improvement notice must be
- 28 reasonable in all the circumstances.

29 **177. Compliance with improvement notice**

30 The person to whom an improvement notice is issued must comply

31 with the notice within the period specified in the notice.

32 Maximum penalty:

- 33 (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;

1 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.

2 **178. Extension of time for compliance with improvement notices**

3 (1) This section applies if a person has been issued with an improvement
4 notice.

5 (2) A rail safety officer may, by written notice given to the person, extend
6 the compliance period for the improvement notice.

7 (3) However, the rail safety officer may only extend the compliance
8 period if the period has not ended.

9 (4) In this section —

10 *compliance period* means the period stated in the improvement notice
11 under section 176, and includes that period as extended under this
12 section.

13 **Division 2 — Prohibition notices**

14 **179. Issue of prohibition notice**

15 (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer reasonably believes that —

16 (a) an activity is occurring in relation to railway operations or
17 railway premises that involves or will involve an immediate
18 risk to safety; or

19 (b) an activity may occur in relation to railway operations or
20 railway premises that, if it occurs, will involve an immediate
21 risk to safety; or

22 (c) an activity may occur at, on, or in, the immediate vicinity of
23 rail infrastructure or rolling stock that, if it occurs, will
24 involve an immediate risk to safety.

25 (2) The rail safety officer may issue a prohibition notice to a person who
26 has, or appears to have, control over the activity prohibiting the
27 carrying on of the activity, or the carrying on of the activity in a
28 specified way, until a rail safety officer is satisfied that the matters
29 that give or will give rise to the risk have been remedied.

30 (3) A prohibition notice may be issued orally, but must be confirmed by
31 written notice given to the person as soon as practicable.

1 **180. Contents of prohibition notice**

- 2 (1) A prohibition notice must —
- 3 (a) state that the rail safety officer believes that grounds for the
- 4 issue of the prohibition notice exist and the basis for that
- 5 belief; and
- 6 (b) briefly, state the activity that the officer believes involves or
- 7 will involve the risk and the matters that give or will give rise
- 8 to the risk; and
- 9 (c) state the provision (if any) of this Law that the officer
- 10 believes is being, or is likely to be, contravened by that
- 11 activity; and
- 12 (d) set out the penalty for contravening the notice; and
- 13 (e) include information about the right to a review under Part 7
- 14 of the decision to serve the notice; and
- 15 (f) state that the notice is served under this section.
- 16 (2) A prohibition notice may include directions on the measures to be
- 17 taken to remedy the risk, activities or matters to which the notice
- 18 relates, or the contravention or likely contravention mentioned in
- 19 subsection (1)(c).
- 20 (3) A direction in a prohibition notice may offer the person on whom the
- 21 notice has been served a choice of ways to remedy the risk, activities
- 22 or matters to which the notice relates, or the contravention or likely
- 23 contravention mentioned in subsection (1)(c).
- 24 (4) Without limiting section 179, a prohibition notice that prohibits the
- 25 carrying on of an activity in a specified way may do so by specifying
- 26 1 or more of the following —
- 27 (a) a place, or part of a place, at which the activity is not to be
- 28 carried out;
- 29 (b) any thing that is not to be used in connection with the
- 30 activity;
- 31 (c) any procedure that is not to be followed in connection with
- 32 the activity.

1 **181. Compliance with prohibition notice**

2 The person to whom a direction is given under this Division or a
3 prohibition notice is issued must comply with the direction or notice.

4 Maximum penalty:

- 5 (a) in the case of an individual — \$150 000;
6 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$1 500 000.

7 **Division 3 — Non-disturbance notices**

8 **182. Issue of non-disturbance notice**

9 A rail safety officer may issue a non-disturbance notice to the person
10 with control or management of railway premises if the officer
11 reasonably believes that it is necessary to do so to facilitate the
12 exercise of his or her powers under this Law.

13 **183. Contents of non-disturbance notice**

14 (1) A non-disturbance notice may require the person to —

- 15 (a) preserve the site at which a notifiable occurrence has
16 occurred for a specified period; or
17 (b) prevent the disturbance of a particular site (including the
18 operation of plant) in other circumstances for a specified
19 period that is reasonable in the circumstances.

20 (2) A non-disturbance notice must specify the period (of no more than
21 7 days) for which it applies and set out —

- 22 (a) the obligations of the person to whom the notice is issued;
23 and
24 (b) the measures to be taken to preserve a site or prevent
25 disturbance of a site; and
26 (c) information about the right to a review under Part 7 of the
27 decision to serve the notice; and
28 (d) the penalty for contravening the notice.

29 (3) In subsection (1), a reference to a site includes any plant, substance,
30 structure or thing associated with the site.

- 1 (4) A non-disturbance notice does not prevent any action —
2 (a) to assist an injured person; or
3 (b) to remove a deceased person; or
4 (c) that is essential to make the site safe or prevent a further
5 incident; or
6 (d) that is associated with a police investigation; or
7 (e) in respect of which a rail safety officer has given permission.

8 **184. Compliance with non-disturbance notice**

- 9 (1) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a
10 non-disturbance notice issued to the person.
11 Maximum penalty:
12 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
13 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.
14 (2) Subsection (1) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
15 reasonable excuse.

16 **185. Issue of subsequent notices**

17 If a rail safety officer considers it necessary to do so, he or she may
18 issue 1 or more subsequent non-disturbance notices to a person,
19 whether before or after the expiry of the previous notice, each of
20 which must comply with section 183.

21 **Division 4 — General requirements applying to notices**

22 **186. Application of Division**

23 In this Division —
24 *notice* means an improvement notice, or a prohibition notice or
25 non-disturbance notice.

26 **187. Notice to be in writing**

- 27 (1) Subject to subsection (2), a notice must be in writing.
28 (2) A prohibition notice may be issued orally, but must be confirmed by
29 written notice as soon as practicable.

1 **188. Directions in notices**

2 A direction included in an improvement notice or prohibition notice
3 may —

- 4 (a) refer to an approved code of practice; and
5 (b) offer the person to whom it is issued a choice of ways in
6 which to remedy the contravention.

7 **189. Recommendations in notice**

8 (1) An improvement notice or prohibition notice may include
9 recommendations.

10 (2) It is not an offence to fail to comply with recommendations in an
11 improvement notice or a prohibition notice.

12 **190. Variation or cancellation of notice by rail safety officer**

13 (1) A rail safety officer may make minor changes to a notice —

- 14 (a) for clarification; or
15 (b) to correct errors or references; or
16 (c) to reflect changes of address or other circumstances.

17 (2) A rail safety officer may extend the compliance period for an
18 improvement notice in accordance with section 178.

19 (3) A rail safety officer may cancel a notice.

20 **191. Formal irregularities or defects in notice**

21 A notice is not invalid merely because of —

- 22 (a) a formal defect or irregularity in the notice unless the defect
23 or irregularity causes or is likely to cause substantial
24 injustice; or
25 (b) a failure to use the correct name of the person to whom the
26 notice is issued if the notice sufficiently identifies the person
27 and is issued or given to the person in accordance with
28 section 192.

1 **192. Serving notices**

- 2 (1) A notice may be served on a person —
- 3 (a) in accordance with section 258; or
- 4 (b) by leaving it for the person at the railway premises to which
- 5 the notice relates with a person who is or appears to be the
- 6 person with control or management of the premises; or
- 7 (c) in a prescribed manner.
- 8 (2) The national regulations may prescribe —
- 9 (a) the manner of serving a notice; and
- 10 (b) the steps a person on whom a notice is served must take to
- 11 bring it to the attention of other persons.

12 **Division 5 — Remedial action**

13 **193. When Regulator may carry out action**

- 14 (1) This section applies if a person to whom a prohibition notice is issued
- 15 fails to take reasonable steps to comply with the notice.
- 16 (2) The Regulator may take any remedial action the Regulator believes
- 17 reasonable to make the railway premises or situation safe after giving
- 18 written notice to the person to whom the prohibition notice was issued
- 19 of —
- 20 (a) the Regulator’s intention to take that action; and
- 21 (b) the owner’s or person’s liability for the costs of that action.

22 **194. Power of Regulator to take other remedial action**

- 23 (1) This section applies if the Regulator reasonably believes that —
- 24 (a) circumstances in which a prohibition notice can be issued
- 25 exist; and
- 26 (b) a prohibition notice cannot be issued at railway premises
- 27 because, after taking reasonable steps, the person with control
- 28 or management of the premises cannot be found.
- 29 (2) The Regulator may take any remedial action necessary to make the
- 30 railway premises safe.

1 **195. Costs of remedial or other action**

2 The Regulator may recover the reasonable costs of any remedial
3 action taken under —

- 4 (a) section 193 from the person to whom the notice is issued; or
5 (b) section 194 from any person to whom the prohibition notice
6 could have been issued in respect of the matter,

7 as a debt due to the Regulator.

8 **Division 6 — Injunctions**

9 **196. Application of Division**

10 In this Division —

11 *notice* means an improvement notice, or a prohibition notice or
12 non-disturbance notice.

13 **197. Injunctions for non-compliance with notices**

14 (1) The Regulator may apply to the court for an injunction —

- 15 (a) compelling a person to comply with a notice; or
16 (b) restraining a person from contravening a notice.

17 (2) The Regulator may do so —

- 18 (a) whether or not proceedings have been brought for an offence
19 against this Law in connection with any matter in respect of
20 which the notice was issued; and
21 (b) whether any period for compliance with the notice has
22 expired.

23 **Division 7 — Miscellaneous**

24 **198. Response to certain reports**

25 (1) The Regulator may, if of the opinion as a result of a report to which
26 this section applies that action is necessary for the purpose of the safe
27 construction or operation of a railway, direct a rail transport operator,
28 by written notice, to install on or with respect to the infrastructure of
29 the railway, or on or with respect to rolling stock, within the time

- 1 specified in the notice, safety or protective systems, devices,
2 equipment or appliances specified in the notice.
- 3 (2) A direction under this section must state the reasons why the
4 Regulator considers it is necessary for the rail transport operator to
5 take the action specified in the direction and include information
6 about the right of review under Part 7.
- 7 (3) If the action specified to be taken in a direction is, in the opinion of
8 the Regulator, likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the
9 rail transport operator, the Regulator must, before giving the
10 direction —
- 11 (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of
12 the effect of taking the action; and
- 13 (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and
14 any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area
15 of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.
- 16 (4) A rail transport operator must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to
17 comply with a direction under this section.
- 18 Maximum penalty:
- 19 (a) in the case of an individual — \$150 000;
20 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$1 500 000.
- 21 (5) Subsection (4) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
22 reasonable excuse.
- 23 (6) A **report to which this section applies** is —
- 24 (a) a report (including any recommendations) following an
25 inquest held by a coroner under an Act of a participating
26 jurisdiction; or
- 27 (b) a report of an investigation held under the *Transport Safety*
28 *Investigation Act 2003* of the Commonwealth; or
- 29 (c) any other report of an investigation into a matter relating to
30 rail safety.

1 **199. Power to require works to stop**

2 (1) A person (other than a rail transport operator) must, before carrying
3 out any works near a railway that threaten, or are likely to threaten —

- 4 (a) the safety of the railway; or
5 (b) the operational integrity of the railway,

6 notify the relevant rail infrastructure manager of the intention to carry
7 out those works.

8 Maximum penalty:

- 9 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
10 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

11 (2) If —

12 (a) a person is carrying out, or proposes to carry out, works near
13 a railway; and

14 (b) the Regulator believes on reasonable grounds that the works
15 threaten, or are likely to threaten —

- 16 (i) the safety of the railway; or
17 (ii) the operational integrity of the railway,

18 the Regulator may, by written notice, give the person a direction to
19 stop, alter or not to commence the work.

20 (3) If —

21 (a) a rail transport operator is carrying out, or proposes to carry
22 out, railway operations on or near land on which there is
23 infrastructure, or works, of a utility; and

24 (b) the Regulator believes on reasonable grounds that the railway
25 operations threaten, or are likely to threaten —

- 26 (i) the safety of the utility infrastructure or works; or
27 (ii) the safe provision by the utility of water, gas or
28 electricity or other like services,

29 the Regulator may, by written notice, give the operator a direction to
30 stop, alter or not to commence the railway operations.

- 1 (4) A person who is given a notice under subsection (2) or (3) must
2 comply with the direction set out in the notice unless the person has a
3 reasonable excuse.
- 4 Maximum penalty:
- 5 (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
- 6 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.
- 7 (5) If a person carries out work in contravention of subsection (1) or a
8 direction given under subsection (2) or (3), the Regulator may, by
9 written notice, direct a person who has the care, control or
10 management of the land where the infrastructure or works are situated
11 to alter, demolish or take away the work within a reasonable time
12 specified in the notice.
- 13 (6) A person who is given a notice under subsection (5) must comply
14 with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- 15 Maximum penalty:
- 16 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
- 17 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- 18 (7) Subsections (4) and (6) place an evidential burden on the accused to
19 show a reasonable excuse.
- 20 (8) A notice under this section must —
- 21 (a) include information about the right to a review under Part 7
22 of the decision to serve the notice; and
- 23 (b) state that the notice is served under this section.
- 24 **200. Temporary closing of railway crossings, bridges etc**
- 25 (1) An authorised officer may close temporarily or regulate a railway
26 crossing, bridge, subway or other structure for crossing or passing
27 over or under a railway if satisfied it is necessary because of an
28 immediate threat to safety.
- 29 (2) If an authorised officer decides to close temporarily or regulate a
30 railway crossing, bridge, subway or other structure, the authorised
31 officer must, as soon as practicable after its closure or regulation,
32 notify the person or authority responsible for the railway crossing,
33 bridge, subway or other structure of its closure or regulation.

- 1 (3) In this section —
2 *authorised officer* means —
3 (a) a person who holds a specific authority from the Regulator
4 for the purposes of this section; or
5 (b) a person who holds a specific authority issued by an
6 accredited person for the purposes of this section.

7 **201. Use of force**

8 A power conferred by this Law to enter railway premises, or to do
9 anything in or on railway premises, may not be exercised unless the
10 rail safety officer or a person assisting a rail safety officer proposing
11 to exercise the power, uses no more force than is reasonably necessary
12 to effect the entry or to do the thing for which the entry is effected.

13 **202. Power to use force against persons to be exercised only by police**
14 **officers**

15 A provision in this Law that authorises a person to use reasonable
16 force does not authorise a person who is not a police officer to use
17 force against another person.

18 **Part 6 — Exemptions**

19 **Division 1 — Ministerial exemptions**

20 **203. Ministerial exemptions**

- 21 (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Regulator, by notice in
22 the Gazette, grant exemptions from this Law or specified provisions
23 of this Law in respect of railway operations carried out, or proposed
24 to be carried out, in this jurisdiction —
25 (a) to a person specified by the Minister; or
26 (b) in relation to a railway specified by the Minister.
27 (2) The Minister may grant an exemption under subsection (1) —
28 (a) on conditions specified in the notice; and
29 (b) for a period (not exceeding 3 months) specified in the notice.

- 1 (c) must contain the prescribed information; and
2 (d) must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.
- 3 (3) The Regulator may require a rail transport operator who has applied
4 for an exemption —
5 (a) to supply further information requested by the Regulator; and
6 (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to
7 the Regulator.

8 **206. What applicant must demonstrate**

- 9 The Regulator must not grant an exemption to an applicant unless
10 satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated —
11 (a) that the applicant is, or is to be, a rail infrastructure manager
12 or rolling stock operator in relation to the railway operations
13 in respect of which the exemption is sought; and
14 (b) that the applicant —
15 (i) has the financial capacity, or has public risk insurance
16 arrangements, to meet reasonable potential accident
17 liabilities arising from the railway operations; and
18 (ii) has complied with the requirements prescribed by the
19 national regulations (if any) for the purposes of this
20 section.

21 **207. Determination of application**

- 22 (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant
23 period —
24 (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in
25 section 206 — notify the applicant that an exemption from a
26 designated provision of this Law has been granted, with or
27 without conditions or restrictions; or
28 (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that
29 the application has been refused.
- 30 (2) An exemption under this Division is subject to —
31 (a) any conditions or restrictions prescribed by the national
32 regulations for the purposes of this section that are applicable
33 to the exemption; and

- 1 applicant, after the Regulator receives the last information so
2 requested; or
3 (c) if the Regulator, by written notice given to the applicant
4 before the expiry of the relevant 6 months, specifies another
5 period, that period,
6 whichever is the longer.

7 **Subdivision 3 — Variation of an exemption**

8 **208. Application for variation of an exemption**

- 9 (1) A rail transport operator who has been granted an exemption under
10 this Division may, at any time, apply to the Regulator for a variation
11 of the exemption.
- 12 (2) A rail transport operator who has been granted an exemption under
13 this Division must apply to the Regulator for a variation of the
14 exemption if —
15 (a) the applicant proposes to vary the scope and nature of the
16 railway operations in respect of which the exemption has
17 been granted; or
18 (b) any other variation is proposed in respect of the railway
19 operations in respect of which the exemption has been
20 granted that should be reflected in the exemption.
- 21 (3) An application for variation must be made in the manner and form
22 approved by the Regulator and —
23 (a) must specify the details of the variation being sought; and
24 (b) must contain the prescribed information; and
25 (c) must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.
- 26 (4) The Regulator may require an applicant for a variation —
27 (a) to supply further information requested by the Regulator; and
28 (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to
29 the Regulator.

1 **209. Determination of application for variation**

- 2 (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant
3 period —
- 4 (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in
5 section 206 (so far as they are applicable to the proposed
6 variation) — notify the applicant that the exemption has been
7 varied, with or without conditions or restrictions; or
- 8 (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that
9 the application has been refused.
- 10 (2) Notification under this section —
- 11 (a) must be in writing and given to the applicant; and
- 12 (b) if the exemption has been varied, must specify —
- 13 (i) the prescribed details of the applicant; and
- 14 (ii) the variation to the exemption so far as it applies to
15 the scope and nature of the railway operations, or the
16 manner in which they are to be carried out; and
- 17 (iii) any conditions and restrictions imposed by the
18 Regulator on the exemption as varied; and
- 19 (iv) any other prescribed information;
- 20 and
- 21 (c) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the
22 exemption as varied, must include —
- 23 (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or restriction;
24 and
- 25 (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;
- 26 and
- 27 (d) if the application has been refused, must include —
- 28 (i) the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the
29 application; and
- 30 (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;
- 31 and
- 32 (e) if the relevant period in relation to an application has been
33 extended, must include information about the right of review
34 under Part 7.

- 1 (3) In this section —
2 *relevant period*, in relation to an application, means —
3 (a) 6 months after the application was received by the Regulator;
4 or
5 (b) if the Regulator requested further information, 6 months, or
6 such other period, as is agreed between the Regulator and the
7 applicant, after the Regulator receives the last information so
8 requested; or
9 (c) if the Regulator, by written notice given to the applicant
10 before the expiry of the relevant 6 months, specifies another
11 period, that period,
12 whichever is the longer.

13 **210. Prescribed conditions and restrictions**

14 An exemption granted to a rail transport operator that is varied under
15 this Division is subject to any conditions or restrictions prescribed by
16 the national regulations that are applicable to the exemption as varied.

17 **211. Variation of conditions and restrictions**

- 18 (1) A rail transport operator who has been granted an exemption under
19 this Division may, at any time, apply to the Regulator for a variation
20 of a condition or restriction imposed by the Regulator to which the
21 exemption is subject.
- 22 (2) An application for variation of a condition or restriction must be made
23 as if it were an application for variation of an exemption (and
24 section 208 applies accordingly).
- 25 (3) The Regulator must consider the application and, if satisfied as to the
26 matters referred to in sections 206 and 207 (so far as they are
27 applicable to the proposed variation), notify the applicant in
28 accordance with the provisions of this Division applicable to the
29 granting of an exemption (so far as is practicable) that the variation
30 has been granted or refused.
- 31 (4) Notification under subsection (3) that a variation has been refused
32 must include the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the
33 variation and information about the right of review under Part 7.

- 1 (b) the operator contravenes this Law.
- 2 (2) The Regulator may —
- 3 (a) suspend the exemption for a period determined by the
4 Regulator; or
- 5 (b) revoke the exemption with immediate effect or with effect
6 from a specified future date; or
- 7 (c) impose conditions or restrictions on the exemption; or
- 8 (d) vary conditions or restrictions to which the exemption is
9 subject.
- 10 (3) Before making a decision under subsection (2), the Regulator —
- 11 (a) must notify the rail transport operator in writing —
- 12 (i) that the Regulator is considering making a decision
13 under subsection (2) of the kind, and for the reasons,
14 specified in the notice; and
- 15 (ii) that the person may, within 28 days or such longer
16 period as is specified in the notice, make written
17 representations to the Regulator showing cause why
18 the decision should not be made;
- 19 and
- 20 (b) must consider any representations made under
21 paragraph (a)(ii) and not withdrawn.
- 22 (4) If the Regulator suspends or revokes the exemption, the Regulator
23 must include in the notice of suspension or revocation the reasons for
24 the suspension or revocation and information about the right of review
25 under Part 7.
- 26 (5) The Regulator may withdraw a suspension of the exemption by
27 written notice given to the rail transport operator.

Item	Provision under which reviewable decision is made	Eligible person in relation to reviewable decision
5	Section 69 (extending the period for determining an application for variation)	A rail transport operator who has applied for variation of accreditation
6	Section 71 (refusal to grant variation of a condition or restriction of accreditation)	A rail transport operator whose application for variation of a condition or restriction is refused
7	Section 72 (variation or revocation of a condition or restriction, or imposition of a new condition or restriction)	A rail transport operator whose conditions or restrictions of accreditation are changed
8	Section 73 (revocation or suspension of accreditation)	A rail transport operator whose accreditation is revoked or suspended
9	Section 74 (immediate suspension)	A rail transport operator whose accreditation is suspended
10	Section 74 (extension of immediate suspension)	A rail transport operator whose accreditation is suspended
11	Section 75 (surrender of accreditation)	An accredited person whose application for surrender of accreditation has been refused
12	Section 86 (refusal to register or imposing conditions or restrictions on registration)	A rail infrastructure manager whose application for registration is refused or is subject to conditions or restrictions
13	Section 86 (extending the period for determining an application)	A rail infrastructure manager who has applied for registration
14	Section 88 (refusal to grant variation of registration or imposing a condition or restriction)	A rail infrastructure manager whose application for variation of registration is refused

Item	Provision under which reviewable decision is made	Eligible person in relation to reviewable decision
15	Section 88 (grant of variation of registration subject to conditions or restrictions)	A rail infrastructure manager whose registration is varied subject to a condition or restriction
16	Section 88 (extending the period for determining an application for variation)	A rail infrastructure manager who has applied for variation of registration
17	Section 90 (refusal to grant variation of a condition or restriction of registration)	A rail infrastructure manager whose application for variation of a condition or restriction is refused
18	Section 91 (variation or revocation of a condition or restriction, or imposition of a new condition or restriction)	A rail infrastructure manager whose conditions or restrictions of registration are changed
19	Section 92 (revocation or suspension of registration)	A rail infrastructure manager whose registration is revoked or suspended
20	Section 93 (immediate suspension)	A rail infrastructure manager whose registration is suspended
21	Section 93 (extension of immediate suspension)	A rail infrastructure manager whose registration is suspended
22	Section 94 (surrender of registration)	A registered person whose application for surrender of registration has been refused
23	Section 104 (direction to amend safety management system)	A rail transport operator given a direction to amend a safety management system
24	Section 162 (forfeiture of seized thing)	A person who is entitled to the thing

Item	Provision under which reviewable decision is made	Eligible person in relation to reviewable decision
25	Section 175 (decision to serve an improvement notice)	A person on whom an improvement notice is served A rail transport operator whose interests are affected by the decision
26	Section 178 (extension of time for compliance with improvement notice)	A person on whom an improvement notice is served A rail transport operator whose interests are affected by the decision
27	Section 179 (decision to serve a prohibition notice)	A person on whom a prohibition notice is served A rail transport operator whose interests are affected by the decision
28	Section 182 (decision to serve a non-disturbance notice)	A person on whom a non-disturbance notice is served A rail transport operator whose interests are affected by the decision
29	Section 185 (decision to issue subsequent non-disturbance notice)	A person on whom a subsequent non-disturbance notice is served A rail transport operator whose interests are affected by the decision
30	Section 198 (direction to take specified action following report)	A rail transport operator given a direction to take specified action

Item	Provision under which reviewable decision is made	Eligible person in relation to reviewable decision
31	Section 199 (decision to serve notice giving a direction)	<p>A person given a direction to stop, alter or not to commence works on or near a railway</p> <p>A rail transport operator given a direction to stop, alter or not to commence railway operations</p> <p>A person given a direction to alter, demolish or take away work</p>
32	Section 205 (refusal to exempt or imposing conditions or restrictions on exemption)	A rail transport operator whose application for exemption is refused or is subject to conditions or restrictions
33	Section 205 (extending the period for determining an application)	A rail transport operator who has applied for an exemption
34	Section 209 (refusal to grant variation of exemption or imposing a condition or restriction)	A rail transport operator whose application for variation of an exemption is refused
35	Section 209 (grant of variation of exemption subject to conditions or restrictions)	A rail transport operator whose exemption is varied subject to a condition or restriction
36	Section 209 (extending the period for determining an application for variation)	A rail transport operator who has applied for variation of an exemption
37	Section 211 (refusal to grant variation of a condition or restriction of exemption)	A rail transport operator whose application for variation of a condition or restriction is refused

Item	Provision under which reviewable decision is made	Eligible person in relation to reviewable decision
38	Section 212 (variation or revocation of a condition or restriction, or imposition of a new condition or restriction)	A rail transport operator whose conditions or restrictions of an exemption are changed
39	Section 213 (revocation or suspension of exemption)	A rail transport operator whose exemption is revoked or suspended

- 1 (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference in this Part to a
2 decision includes a reference to —
- 3 (a) include information about the right to a review under Part 7
4 of the decision to serve the notice; or
- 5 (b) state that the notice is served under this section; or
- 6 (c) making, suspending, revoking or refusing to make a
7 determination or decision; or
- 8 (d) giving, suspending, revoking or refusing to give a direction,
9 approval, consent or permission; or
- 10 (e) issuing, suspending, revoking or refusing to issue an
11 accreditation or a registration, or to grant an exemption; or
- 12 (f) imposing a condition; or
- 13 (g) making a declaration, demand or requirement; or
- 14 (h) retaining, or refusing to deliver up, an article; or
- 15 (i) doing or refusing to do any other act or thing.
- 16 (3) In this section —
- 17 *person entitled* to a thing means the person from whom it was seized
18 unless that person is not entitled to possess it, in which case it means
19 the owner of the thing.

20 **216. Review by Regulator**

- 21 (1) An eligible person —
- 22 (a) in relation to a reviewable decision made by the Regulator —
23 may, within 28 days after the decision was made, apply to the
24 Regulator for a review of the decision;

1 registration, or a prohibition notice) pending the determination of the
2 review.

3 (8) The Regulator must make a decision on an application for a stay by
4 the end of the next business day following the day on which the
5 application is made.

6 (9) If the Regulator has not made a decision in accordance with
7 subsection (8), the Regulator is taken to have made a decision to grant
8 a stay.

9 (10) The Regulator may attach any conditions to a stay of the operation of
10 a reviewable decision that the Regulator considers appropriate.

11 **217. Appeals**

12 (1) A person may appeal to the court against —

- 13 (a) a reviewable decision made by the Regulator; or
14 (b) a decision made, or taken to have been made, by the
15 Regulator under section 216 in respect of a reviewable
16 decision (including a decision concerning a stay of the
17 operation of the reviewable decision),

18 if the person is an eligible person in relation to the reviewable
19 decision.

20 (2) An appeal must be instituted within 28 days of the making of the
21 decision appealed against.

22 **Part 8 — General liability and evidentiary provisions**

23 **Division 1 — Legal proceedings**

24 **Subdivision 1 — General matters**

25 **218. Period within which proceedings for offences may be commenced**

- 26 (1) This section applies to an offence against this Law, other than —
27 (a) an offence prescribed by the national regulations for the
28 purposes of this section; or

1 (2) This section does not authorise contraventions of 2 or more rail safety
2 duty provisions to be charged as a single offence.

3 (3) A single penalty only may be imposed in respect of 2 or more
4 contraventions of a rail safety duty provision that are charged as a
5 single offence.

6 (4) In this section —
7 *rail safety duty provision* means a provision of Part 3 Division 3.

8 **220. Authority to take proceedings**

9 (1) Any legal proceedings to recover any charge, fee or money due under
10 this Law or the national regulations in this jurisdiction may be taken
11 only by the Minister or the Regulator, or by a person authorised by the
12 Minister or the Regulator for the purpose, either generally or in any
13 particular case.

14 (2) Any legal proceedings for an offence against this Law or the national
15 regulations in this jurisdiction may be taken only by the Minister or
16 the Regulator, or by a person authorised by the Minister or the
17 Regulator for the purpose, either generally or in any particular case.

18 (3) In any proceedings referred to in this section, the production of an
19 authority or consent purporting to be signed by the Minister or the
20 Regulator is to be evidence of the authority or consent without proof
21 of the signature of the Minister or the Regulator.

22 (4) The Minister or the Regulator may, for the purposes of this section,
23 authorise any person who is a member of a specified class of persons
24 to take the actions referred to in this section.

25 **Subdivision 2 — Imputing conduct to bodies corporate**

26 **221. Imputing conduct to bodies corporate**

27 (1) For the purposes of this Law, any conduct engaged in on behalf of a
28 body corporate by an employee, agent or officer of the body corporate
29 acting within the actual or apparent scope of his or her employment,
30 or within his or her actual or apparent authority, is conduct also
31 engaged in by the body corporate.

32 (2) If an offence under this Law requires proof of knowledge, intention or
33 recklessness, it is sufficient in proceedings against a body corporate

- 1 (3) In this section —
2 *office holder* means —
3 (a) a member of ONRSR; or
4 (b) the head of the police force or police service of any
5 participating jurisdiction; or
6 (c) a rail safety officer; or
7 (d) an authorised person; or
8 (e) a police officer of a participating jurisdiction.

9 **Division 2 — Discrimination against employees**

10 **225. Dismissal or other victimisation of employee**

- 11 (1) This section applies to —
12 (a) an employer who dismisses an employee, injures an
13 employee in the employment of the employer or alters the
14 position of an employee to the employee's detriment; and
15 (b) an employer who threatens to do any of those things to an
16 employee; and
17 (c) an employer or prospective employer who refuses or fails to
18 offer employment to a prospective employee, or treats a
19 prospective employee less favourably than another
20 prospective employee would be treated in offering terms of
21 employment.
- 22 (2) The employer or prospective employer is guilty of an offence if the
23 employer or prospective employer engaged in that conduct because
24 the employee or prospective employee (as the case may be) —
25 (a) has assisted or has given any information to a public agency
26 in respect of a breach or alleged breach of an Australian rail
27 safety law; or
28 (b) has made a complaint about a breach or alleged breach of an
29 Australian rail safety law to the employer, a fellow employee,
30 union, public authority or public official; or
31 (c) assists or has assisted, or gives or has given any information
32 to, a public agency in respect of a breach or alleged breach of
33 an Australian rail safety law; or

Division 3 — Offences

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226. Offence to give false or misleading information

(1) A person must not give information in complying or purportedly complying with this Law that the person knows —

- (a) to be false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omits any matter or thing without which the information is misleading.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
- (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

(2) A person must not produce a document in complying or purportedly complying with this Law that the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular without —

- (a) indicating the respect in which it is false or misleading and, if practicable, providing correct information; or
- (b) accompanying the document with a written certificate —
 - (i) stating that the document is, to the knowledge of the first-mentioned person, false or misleading in a material particular; and
 - (ii) setting out, or referring to, the material particular in which the document is, to the knowledge of the first-mentioned person, false or misleading.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
- (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

(3) Subsection (2) places an evidential burden on the accused to show that the accused had indicated the extent to which the document was false or misleading or that the accompanying document sufficiently explained the extent to which the document was false or misleading.

- 1 (2) Subsection (1) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a
2 reasonable excuse.

3 **Division 4 — Court-based sanctions**

4 **230. Commercial benefits order**

- 5 (1) The court that finds a person guilty of an offence against this Law
6 may, on the application of the prosecutor or the Regulator, make an
7 order under this section.
- 8 (2) The court may make a commercial benefits order requiring the person
9 to pay, as a fine, an amount not exceeding 3 times the amount
10 estimated by the court to be the gross commercial benefit that —
- 11 (a) was received or receivable, by the person or by an associate
12 of the person, from commission of the offence; and
- 13 (b) in the case of a journey that was interrupted or not
14 commenced because of action taken by a rail safety officer in
15 connection with commission of the offence, would have been
16 received or receivable, by the person or by an associate of the
17 person — from commission of the offence had the journey
18 been completed.
- 19 (3) In estimating the gross commercial benefit that was or would have
20 been received or receivable from commission of the offence, the court
21 may take into account —
- 22 (a) benefits of any kind, whether monetary or otherwise; and
- 23 (b) monetary savings or a reduction in any operating or capital
24 expenditure of any kind achieved because of commission of
25 the offence; and
- 26 (c) any other matters that it considers relevant, including (for
27 example) —
- 28 (i) the value per tonne or per kilometre of the carriage of
29 the goods involved in the offence as freight; and
- 30 (ii) the distance over which any such goods were or were
31 to be carried.
- 32 (4) However, in estimating the gross commercial benefit that was or
33 would have been received or receivable from commission of the

- 1 (2) The court may make a supervisory intervention order requiring the
2 person (at the person's own expense and for a specified period not
3 exceeding 1 year) to do all or any of the following —
- 4 (a) to do specified things that the court considers will improve
5 the person's compliance with this Law or specified aspects of
6 this Law, including (for example) the following —
- 7 (i) appointing or removing staff to or from particular
8 activities or positions;
- 9 (ii) training and supervising staff;
- 10 (iii) obtaining expert advice as to maintaining appropriate
11 compliance;
- 12 (iv) installing monitoring, compliance, managerial or
13 operational equipment;
- 14 (v) implementing monitoring, compliance, managerial or
15 operational practices, systems or procedures;
- 16 (b) to conduct specified monitoring, compliance, managerial or
17 operational practices, systems or procedures subject to the
18 direction of the Regulator or a person nominated by the
19 Regulator;
- 20 (c) to furnish compliance reports to the Regulator or the court or
21 both as specified in the order;
- 22 (d) to appoint a person to have responsibilities —
- 23 (i) to assist the person in improving compliance with this
24 Law or specified aspects of this Law; and
- 25 (ii) to monitor the person's performance in complying
26 with this Law or specified aspects of this Law and in
27 complying with the requirements of the order; and
- 28 (iii) to furnish compliance reports to the Regulator or the
29 court or both as specified in the order.
- 30 (3) The court may specify matters that are to be dealt with in compliance
31 reports and the form and manner in which, and frequency with which,
32 compliance reports are to be prepared and furnished.
- 33 (4) The court may require that compliance reports or aspects of
34 compliance reports be made public, and may specify the form and

- 1 (9) In this section —
2 *compliance report*, in relation to a person in respect of whom a
3 supervisory intervention order is made, means a report relating to —
4 (a) the performance of the person in complying with —
5 (i) the rail safety laws or aspects of rail safety laws
6 specified in the order; and
7 (ii) the requirements of the order;
8 and
9 (b) without limiting the above —
10 (i) things done by the person to ensure that any failure
11 by the person to comply with the rail safety laws or
12 the specified aspects of the rail safety laws does not
13 continue; and
14 (ii) the results of those things having been done.
- 15 **232. Exclusion orders**
- 16 (1) The court that finds a person guilty of an offence against this Law
17 may, on the application of the prosecutor or the Regulator, if the court
18 considers the person to be a systematic or persistent offender against
19 an Australian rail safety law, make an order under this section.
- 20 (2) For the purpose of restricting opportunities for the person to commit
21 or be involved in commission of further offences against this Law, the
22 court may, if it considers it appropriate to do so, make an exclusion
23 order prohibiting the person, for a specified period, from —
24 (a) managing rail infrastructure, or operating rolling stock, or
25 managing or operating a particular type of rail infrastructure
26 or rolling stock; or
27 (b) being a director, secretary or officer concerned in the
28 management of a body corporate involved in managing rail
29 infrastructure that is in this jurisdiction or operating rolling
30 stock in this jurisdiction; or
31 (c) being involved in managing rail infrastructure that is in this
32 jurisdiction or operating rolling stock in this jurisdiction
33 except by driving a train or rolling stock.

Rail Safety National Law (WA) Bill 2014

Schedule Rail Safety National Law

Part 9 Infringement notices

s. 233

Item	Infringement penalty provision	Infringement penalty
1	Section 66(3) (Regulator may direct applicants to coordinate in applications)	\$1 000
2	Section 66(4) (Regulator may direct applicants to coordinate in applications)	\$1 000
3	Section 81(1) (Keeping and making available records for public inspection)	\$1 000
4	Section 81(2) (Keeping and making available records for public inspection)	\$1 000
5	Section 98(2) (Offences relating to registration)	\$1 000
6	Section 98(3) (Offences relating to registration)	\$1 000
7	Section 102 (Review of safety management system)	\$2 000
8	Section 103 (Safety performance reports)	\$1 000
9	Section 111(1) (Register of interface agreements)	\$1 000
10	Section 111(2) (Register of interface agreements)	\$1 000
11	Section 117(6) (Assessment of competence)	\$2 000
12	Section 118(1) (Identification of rail safety workers)	\$2 000
13	Section 118(2) (Identification of rail safety workers)	\$500
14	Section 120(2) (Power of Regulator to obtain information from rail transport operators)	\$2 000
15	Section 120(3) (Power of Regulator to obtain information from rail transport operators)	\$2 000

- 1 (b) that the alleged breach is a breach of the infringement penalty
2 provision; and
3 (c) the nature, and a brief description, of the alleged breach; and
4 (d) the date, time and place of the alleged breach; and
5 (e) the infringement penalty for the alleged breach; and
6 (f) the manner in which the infringement penalty may be paid;
7 and
8 (g) the time (being not less than 28 days after the date on which
9 the notice is served) within which the infringement penalty
10 must be paid; and
11 (h) that, if the amount of the infringement penalty is paid before
12 the end of the time specified in the notice, proceedings will
13 not be instituted in respect of the alleged breach by the
14 Regulator unless the notice is withdrawn before the end of
15 that time in accordance with section 238; and
16 (i) that the person is entitled to disregard the notice and defend
17 any proceedings in respect of the infringement penalty
18 provision; and
19 (j) any other particulars prescribed by the national regulations.

20 **236. Regulator cannot institute proceedings while infringement notice**
21 **on foot**

22 On serving an infringement notice under this Part, the Regulator must
23 not institute a proceeding in respect of the breach for which the
24 infringement notice was served if —

- 25 (a) the time for payment stated in the infringement notice has not
26 expired; and
27 (b) the infringement notice has not been withdrawn by the
28 Regulator in accordance with section 238.

29 **237. Late payment of penalty**

30 The Regulator may accept payment of the infringement penalty even
31 after the expiration of the time for payment stated in the infringement
32 notice if —

- 33 (a) a proceeding has not been instituted in respect of the breach
34 to which the infringement penalty relates; and

- 1 (b) the infringement notice has not been withdrawn by the
2 Regulator in accordance with section 238.

3 **238. Withdrawal of notice**

- 4 (1) The Regulator may withdraw an infringement notice at any time
5 before the end of the time for payment specified in the notice by
6 serving a withdrawal notice on the person served with the
7 infringement notice.
- 8 (2) A withdrawal notice may be served on an individual —
9 (a) by delivering it personally to the individual; or
10 (b) by sending it by post addressed to the individual to his or her
11 usual or last known place of residence or business.
- 12 (3) A withdrawal notice may be served on a person that is a body
13 corporate —
14 (a) by delivering it personally to the registered office or usual or
15 last known place of business of the body corporate; or
16 (b) by sending it by post addressed to the body corporate to its
17 registered office or usual or last known place of business.
- 18 (4) An infringement notice may be withdrawn even if the infringement
19 penalty has been paid.

20 **239. Refund of infringement penalty**

21 If an infringement notice is withdrawn in accordance with
22 section 238, the amount of any infringement penalty paid must be
23 refunded by the Regulator.

24 **240. Payment expiates breach of infringement penalty provision**

25 No proceedings may be taken by the Regulator against a person on
26 whom an infringement notice was served in respect of an alleged
27 breach of an infringement penalty provision if —

- 28 (a) the infringement penalty is —
29 (i) paid within the time for payment stated in the notice;
30 and

- 1 (ii) not withdrawn by the Regulator within the time for
2 payment stated in the notice in accordance with
3 section 238;
4 or
5 (b) the infringement penalty is accepted in accordance with
6 section 237.

7 **241. Payment not to have certain consequences**

8 The payment of an infringement penalty under this Part is not and
9 must not be taken to be an admission of a breach of an infringement
10 penalty provision or an admission of liability for the purpose of any
11 proceeding instituted in respect of the breach.

12 **242. Conduct in breach of more than 1 infringement penalty provision**

- 13 (1) If the conduct of a person constitutes a breach of 2 or more
14 infringement penalty provisions, an infringement notice may be
15 served on the person under this Part in relation to the breach of any
16 1 or more of those provisions.
17 (2) However, the person is not liable to pay more than 1 infringement
18 penalty in respect of the same conduct.

19 **Part 10 — General**

20 **Division 1 — Delegation by Minister**

21 **243. Delegation by Minister**

- 22 (1) The Minister may delegate to a body or person (including a person for
23 the time being holding or acting in a specified office or position) a
24 function or power of the Minister under this Law.
25 (2) A function or power delegated under this section may, if the
26 instrument of delegation so provides, be further delegated.

27 **Division 2 — Confidentiality of information**

28 **244. Confidentiality of information**

- 29 (1) This section applies if a person obtains information or gains access to
30 a document in exercising any power or function under this Law.

- 1 (2) The person must not do any of the following —
- 2 (a) disclose to anyone else —
- 3 (i) the information; or
- 4 (ii) the contents of or information contained in the
- 5 document;
- 6 (b) give access to the document to anyone else;
- 7 (c) use the information or document for any purpose.
- 8 Maximum penalty:
- 9 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
- 10 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- 11 (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information, or the
- 12 giving of access to a document or the use of information or a
- 13 document —
- 14 (a) about a person, with the person’s consent; or
- 15 (b) that is necessary for the exercise of a function or power under
- 16 this Law; or
- 17 (c) that is made or given by ONRSR, a member of ONRSR, or a
- 18 person authorised by ONRSR, if ONRSR reasonably believes
- 19 the disclosure, access or use —
- 20 (i) is necessary for administering, or monitoring or
- 21 enforcing compliance with, this Law; or
- 22 (ii) is necessary for the administration or enforcement of
- 23 an Act prescribed by the national regulations; or
- 24 (iii) is necessary for the administration or enforcement of
- 25 an Act or other law, if the disclosure, access or use is
- 26 necessary to lessen or prevent a serious risk to public
- 27 health or safety;
- 28 or
- 29 (d) that is required by any court, tribunal, authority or person
- 30 having lawful authority to require the production of
- 31 documents or the answering of questions; or
- 32 (e) that is required or authorised under a law; or
- 33 (f) to a Minister of a participating jurisdiction.

- 1 (4) A person must not intentionally disclose to another person the name
2 of an individual who has made a complaint in relation to that other
3 person unless —
4 (a) the disclosure is made with the consent of the complainant; or
5 (b) the disclosure is required under a law.
6 Maximum penalty:
7 (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
8 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
9 (5) Nothing in this section prevents information being used to enable
10 ONRSR to accumulate aggregate data and to enable ONRSR to
11 authorise use of the aggregate data for the purposes of research or
12 education.

13 **Division 3 — Law does not affect legal professional privilege**

14 **245. Law does not affect legal professional privilege**

15 Nothing in this Law requires a person to produce a document that
16 would disclose information, or otherwise provide information, that is
17 the subject of legal professional privilege.

18 **Division 4 — Civil liability**

19 **246. Civil liability not affected by Part 3 Division 3 or Division 6**

20 Nothing in Part 3 Division 3 or Part 3 Division 6 is to be construed —
21 (a) as conferring a right of action in civil proceedings in respect
22 of a contravention (whether by act or omission) of any
23 provisions of those Divisions; or
24 (b) as conferring a defence to an action in civil proceedings or
25 otherwise affecting a right of action in civil proceedings; or
26 (c) affecting the extent (if any) to which a right of action arises,
27 or civil proceedings may be taken, with respect to breaches of
28 duties or obligations imposed by the national regulations.

- 1 (d) any other person who is employed or engaged by ONRSR or
2 a rail transport operator,
3 any information which discloses that a person is unfit to carry out rail
4 safety work or certain types of rail safety work or that it may be
5 dangerous to allow that person to carry out rail safety work or certain
6 types of rail safety work.
- 7 (2) No action may be taken against a person to whom this section applies
8 who, in good faith, reports —
9 (a) the results of a test or examination carried out under this Law
10 or the national regulations; or
11 (b) an opinion formed by that person as a result of conducting
12 such a test or examination,
13 to a person referred to in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d).
- 14 (3) In this section —
15 *person to whom this section applies* means —
16 (a) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation*
17 *National Law* to practise in the medical profession (other than
18 as a student); or
19 (b) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation*
20 *National Law* to practise in the nursing and midwifery
21 profession as a nurse (other than as a student); or
22 (c) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation*
23 *National Law* to practise in the optometry profession (other
24 than as a student); or
25 (d) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation*
26 *National Law* to practise in the physiotherapy profession
27 (other than as a student); or
28 (e) a person brought within the ambit of this definition by the
29 national regulations.

Division 5 — Codes of practice

- 1
- 2 **249. Approved codes of practice**
- 3 (1) The responsible Ministers may approve a code of practice for the
4 purposes of this Law and may vary or revoke an approved code of
5 practice.
- 6 (2) The responsible Ministers may only approve, vary or revoke a code of
7 practice under subsection (1) if that code of practice, variation or
8 revocation was developed by a process that involved consultation
9 among —
- 10 (a) each participating jurisdiction; and
11 (b) rail transport operators and any relevant employer
12 organisation; and
13 (c) rail safety workers and any relevant union.
- 14 (3) A code of practice may apply, adopt or incorporate any matter
15 contained in a document formulated, issued or published by a person
16 or body whether —
- 17 (a) with or without modification; or
18 (b) as in force at a particular time or from time to time.
- 19 (4) An approval of a code of practice, or a variation or revocation of an
20 approved code of practice —
- 21 (a) is to be published on the NSW legislation website in
22 accordance with Part 6A of the *Interpretation Act 1987* of
23 New South Wales; and
24 (b) will commence on the day or days specified in the approval,
25 variation or revocation for its commencement (being not
26 earlier than the date it is published); and
27 (c) is to be published by the Regulator on ONRSR’s website.
- 28 (5) The Regulator must ensure that a copy of —
- 29 (a) each code of practice that is currently approved; and
30 (b) each document applied, adopted or incorporated (to any
31 extent) by an approved code of practice,

1 is available for inspection by members of the public without charge at
2 ONRSR's office during normal business hours.

3 **250. Use of codes of practice in proceedings**

4 (1) This section applies in a proceeding for an offence against this Law.

5 (2) An approved code of practice is admissible in the proceeding as
6 evidence of whether or not a duty or obligation under this Law has
7 been complied with.

8 (3) The court may —

9 (a) have regard to the code as evidence of what is known about a
10 hazard or risk, risk assessment or risk control to which the
11 code relates; and

12 (b) rely on the code in determining what is reasonably practicable
13 in the circumstances to which the code relates.

14 Note: See section 47 for the meaning of *reasonably practicable*.

15 (4) Nothing in this section prevents a person from introducing evidence
16 of compliance with this Law in a manner that is different from the
17 code but provides a standard of rail work safety that is equivalent to
18 or higher than the standard required in the code.

19 **Division 6 — Enforceable voluntary undertakings**

20 **251. Enforceable voluntary undertaking**

21 (1) The Regulator may accept (by written notice) a written undertaking (a
22 *rail safety undertaking*) given by a person in connection with a
23 matter relating to a contravention or alleged contravention by the
24 person of this Law.

25 (2) A rail safety undertaking cannot be accepted for a contravention or
26 alleged contravention that is a Category 1 offence.

27 (3) The giving of a rail safety undertaking does not constitute an
28 admission of guilt by the person giving it in respect of the
29 contravention or alleged contravention to which the undertaking
30 relates.

- 1 (d) any other order that it considers appropriate in the
2 circumstances.
- 3 (3) A person must not fail to comply with an order under this section.
4 Maximum penalty:
- 5 (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
6 (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- 7 (4) Nothing in this section prevents proceedings being brought for the
8 contravention or alleged contravention of this Law to which the rail
9 safety undertaking relates.
- 10 **256. Withdrawal or variation of rail safety undertaking**
- 11 (1) A person who has made a rail safety undertaking may, at any time,
12 with the written agreement of the Regulator —
- 13 (a) withdraw the undertaking; or
14 (b) vary the undertaking.
- 15 (2) However, the provisions of the undertaking cannot be varied to
16 provide for a different alleged contravention of this Law.
- 17 (3) The Regulator must publish, on the Register, notice of the withdrawal
18 or variation of a rail safety undertaking.
- 19 **257. Proceedings for alleged contravention**
- 20 (1) Subject to this section, no proceedings for a contravention or alleged
21 contravention of this Law may be brought against a person if a rail
22 safety undertaking is in effect in relation to that contravention.
- 23 (2) No proceedings may be brought for a contravention or alleged
24 contravention of this Law against a person who has made a rail safety
25 undertaking in respect of that contravention and has completely
26 discharged the rail safety undertaking.
- 27 (3) The Regulator may accept a rail safety undertaking in respect of a
28 contravention or alleged contravention before proceedings in respect
29 of that contravention have been finalised.
- 30 (4) If the Regulator accepts a rail safety undertaking before the
31 proceedings are finalised, the Regulator must take all reasonable steps
32 to have the proceedings discontinued as soon as possible.

1

Division 7 — Other matters

2

258. Service of documents

3

(1) A notice or document required or authorised by or under this Law to be given or served on a person may be served on the person —

4

5

(a) by delivering it personally to the person; or

6

(b) by sending it by post addressed to the person to the person's last known address; or

7

8

(c) if the person holds an accreditation or registration, or has been granted an exemption, under this Law —

9

10

(i) by sending it by post addressed to the person to that person's address for service; or

11

12

(ii) be left for the person at the person's address for service with someone apparently over the age of 16 years;

13

14

15

or

16

(d) be transmitted by fax or email to a fax number or email address provided by the person for that purpose (in which case the notice or document will be taken to have been given or served at the time of transmission).

17

18

19

20

(2) The *address for service* of a person is the address last provided by the person in writing to the Regulator as the address for service.

21

22

259. Recovery of certain costs

23

The Regulator may recover as a debt from a rail transport operator the reasonable costs of the entry and inspection of railway infrastructure, rolling stock or railway premises in respect of which the person is accredited, other than the costs of an inspection of an accredited person under Part 3 Division 11.

24

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260. Recovery of amounts due

29

Every fee, charge or other amount of money payable under this Law may be recovered by the Regulator as a debt due to the Regulator in a court of competent jurisdiction.

30

31

1 **261. Compliance with conditions of accreditation or registration**

2 (1) If—

- 3 (a) a condition or restriction to which the accreditation of a
4 person is subject makes provision for or with respect to a duty
5 or obligation imposed by this Law; and
6 (b) the accredited person complies with the condition or
7 restriction to the extent that it makes that provision,

8 the accredited person is, for the purposes of this Law, taken to have
9 complied with this Law in relation to that duty or obligation.

10 (2) If—

- 11 (a) a condition or restriction to which the registration of a person
12 is subject makes provision for or with respect to a duty or
13 obligation imposed by this Law; and
14 (b) the registered person complies with the condition or
15 restriction to the extent that it makes that provision,

16 the registered person is, for the purposes of this Law, taken to have
17 complied with this Law in relation to that duty or obligation.

18 **262. Contracting out prohibited**

19 A term of any contract or agreement that purports to exclude, limit or
20 modify the operation of this Law or any duty under this Law or to
21 transfer to another person any duty owed under this Law is void.

22 **Division 8 — Application of certain South Australian Acts to this Law**

23 **263. Application of certain South Australian Acts to this Law**

24 (1) The following Acts (as in force from time to time) apply as laws of a
25 participating jurisdiction for the purposes of this Law —

- 26 (a) the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* of South Australia;
27 (b) the *Ombudsman Act 1972* of South Australia;
28 (c) the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* of South Australia;
29 (d) the *State Records Act 1997* of South Australia.

30 (2) However, subject to subsection (4), the Acts referred to in
31 subsection (1) do not apply for the purposes of this Law to the extent

- 1 that functions are being exercised under this Law by a State or
2 Territory entity, other than a South Australian entity.
- 3 (3) The national regulations may modify any such Act for the purposes of
4 this Law.
- 5 (4) Without limiting subsection (3), the national regulations may —
- 6 (a) provide that the Act applies as if a provision of the Act
7 specified in the national regulations were omitted; or
- 8 (b) provide that the Act applies as if an amendment to the Act
9 made by a law of South Australia, and specified in the
10 national regulations, had not taken effect; or
- 11 (c) confer a function on a State or Territory entity; or
- 12 (d) confer jurisdiction on a tribunal or court of a participating
13 jurisdiction.
- 14 (5) An Act referred to in subsection (1) applies for the purposes of this
15 Law as if the Minister responsible for a government agency were the
16 Minister in relation to a body established by this Law.

17 **Division 9 — National regulations**

18 **264. National regulations**

- 19 (1) For the purposes of this section, the designated authority is the
20 Governor of the State of South Australia, or other officer for the time
21 being administering the Government of that State, acting with the
22 advice and consent of the Executive Council of that State.
- 23 (2) The designated authority, on the unanimous recommendation of the
24 responsible Ministers, may make regulations (*national regulations*)
25 as contemplated by this Law, or as necessary or expedient for the
26 purposes of this Law, including regulations that make provision for or
27 in relation to any of the matters specified in Schedule 1 to this Law.
- 28 (3) Where the national regulations refer to or incorporate a code, standard
29 or other document prepared or published by a prescribed body —
- 30 (a) a copy of the code, standard or other document must be kept
31 available for inspection by members of the public, without
32 charge and during normal office hours, at the office or offices
33 specified in the regulations; and

- 1 (b) in legal proceedings, evidence of the contents of the code,
2 standard or other document may be given by production of a
3 document purporting to be certified by or on behalf of the
4 Regulator as a true copy of the code, standard or other
5 document; and
6 (c) the code, standard or other document has effect as if it were a
7 regulation made under this Law.

8 **265. Publication of national regulations**

- 9 (1) The national regulations are to be published on the NSW legislation
10 website in accordance with Part 6A of the *Interpretation Act 1987* of
11 New South Wales.
12 (2) A regulation commences on the day or days specified in the
13 regulation for its commencement (being not earlier than the date it is
14 published).

1

Schedule 1 — National regulations

2

1. Accreditations under this Law, including —

3

(a) requirements, standards, qualifications or conditions that must be satisfied; and

4

5

(b) requirements as to the terms, conditions, restrictions or particulars applying under or with respect to them; and

6

7

(c) other matters relating to their granting, refusal, variation, suspension, cancellation or surrender.

8

9

2. Registrations under this Law, including —

10

(a) requirements, standards, qualifications or conditions that must be satisfied; and

11

12

(b) requirements as to the terms, conditions, restrictions or particulars applying under or with respect to them; and

13

14

(c) other matters relating to their granting, refusal, variation, suspension, cancellation or surrender.

15

16

3. A scheme for certificates of competency (or provisional certificates of competency) for persons employed or engaged in rail safety work, and for the duration, variation, suspension or cancellation of those certificates.

17

18

19

20

4. The prohibition of the carrying on of rail safety work or other prescribed activity except by or under the supervision of a person —

21

22

(a) who holds an appropriate certificate of competency; or

23

(b) who has prescribed qualifications, training or experience.

24

5. Safety standards or other requirements that must be complied with —

25

(a) in connection with the construction, maintenance or operation of a railway; or

26

27

(b) in connection with the performance of any work or activity; or

28

29

(c) in relation to any rail infrastructure, rolling stock, trains, system, devices, appliance or equipment; or

30

31

(d) in relation to sidings.

32

6. Procedures (including consultation) for the making, adoption and amendment of rules and procedures relating to rail network operations

33

- 1 made or adopted for the purposes of Part 3 Division 3 by the rail
2 infrastructure manager responsible for the management of that part of
3 the rail network.
- 4 7. The safeguarding, siting, installing, testing, altering, maintaining or
5 removal of any rail infrastructure, rolling stock, system, device,
6 appliance or equipment.
- 7 8. The records and documents to be kept by any person, the manner of
8 keeping those records and documents, and their inspection.
- 9 9. The providing of returns and other information, verified as prescribed.
- 10 10. The registration of plans and other documents required under this
11 Law.
- 12 11. The recording, investigation and reporting of accidents and incidents.
- 13 12. The health, fitness and functions of rail safety workers.
- 14 13. Drug and alcohol management of rail safety workers, including —
15 (a) the allowed concentration of alcohol; and
16 (b) procedures for drug and alcohol testing, including
17 compulsory testing; and
18 (c) providing for the authorisation of persons to conduct drug
19 and alcohol testing and operate equipment for that purpose;
20 and
21 (d) regulating the collection of biological samples from rail
22 safety workers for the purposes of drug and alcohol testing;
23 and
24 (e) providing for the analysis of test results, including the
25 accreditation of persons conducting the analysis; and
26 (f) providing for the approval of devices used in carrying out
27 drug and alcohol testing and analysis; and
28 (g) providing for the use of results from any testing or analysis,
29 or the steps that may be taken on account of any testing or
30 any evidence or information produced as a result of testing;
31 and
32 (h) prescribing the circumstances that amount to a defence to a
33 breach of the regulations, including where the consumption
34 of alcohol or drugs occurs after rail safety work has been
35 carried out; and

- 1 (i) providing for the confidentiality of test results; and
2 (j) regulating the destruction of biological samples collected for
3 testing; and
4 (k) providing for the protection of persons involved in taking or
5 conducting testing from liability for acts or omissions done
6 in good faith and in accordance with the regulations.
- 7 14. Fatigue management of rail safety workers, including work hours and
8 rest periods.
- 9 15. The regulation of the conduct of passengers and other persons on
10 railways, or on land or premises associated with a railway.
- 11 16. Trespass on, or entry to, railways, or on land, premises, infrastructure
12 or rolling stock associated with a railway.
- 13 17. The regulation or prohibition of the carriage of goods, freight or
14 animals on railways.
- 15 18. The unauthorised use of railways or rolling stock.
- 16 19. The display of signs and notices.
- 17 20. The opening and closing of railway gates.
- 18 21. The regulation of vehicles, animals and pedestrians crossing railways.
- 19 22. The regulation of crossings.
- 20 23. The loading, unloading or transportation of freight.
- 21 24. The identification of rolling stock, rail infrastructure, devices,
22 appliances, equipment or freight.
- 23 25. Causing damage to, or interfering with or removing, rolling stock, rail
24 infrastructure, devices, appliances, equipment or freight.
- 25 26. Procedures associated with inspections, examinations or tests under
26 this Law.
- 27 27. The form and service of notices and other documents under this Law.
- 28 28. Empowering the Regulator to prohibit a person from acting (or from
29 continuing to act) as a rail safety worker for a specified period, or
30 until further order of the Regulator.
- 31 29. Fixing fees and charges for the purposes of this Law or in respect of
32 any matter arising under this Law, including a fee that the Regulator

Rail Safety National Law (WA) Bill 2014

Schedule Rail Safety National Law

Schedule 1 National regulations

- 1 may recover from an accredited person as a debt if the accredited
2 person fails to comply with a requirement of this Law within a
3 specified time.
- 4 30. Generally, evidence in proceedings for an offence against the
5 regulations.
- 6 31. Infringement penalty provisions, including requirements for
7 infringement notices and the fixing of infringement penalties, not
8 exceeding \$1 500, for contravention of an alleged offence against this
9 Law or the regulations.
- 10 32. The imposition of penalties, not exceeding \$10 000 for a
11 contravention of, or failure to comply with, a regulation.

1 **Schedule 2 — Miscellaneous provisions relating to interpretation**

2 **Part 1 — Preliminary**

3 **1. Displacement of Schedule by contrary intention**

4 The application of this Schedule may be displaced, wholly or partly,
5 by a contrary intention appearing in this Law.

6 **Part 2 — General**

7 **2. Law to be construed not to exceed legislative power of Parliament**

8 (1) This Law is to be construed as operating to the full extent of, but so as
9 not to exceed, the legislative power of the Parliament of this
10 jurisdiction.

11 (2) If a provision of this Law, or the application of a provision of this
12 Law to a person, subject matter or circumstance, would, but for this
13 clause, be construed as being in excess of the legislative power of the
14 Parliament of this jurisdiction —

15 (a) it is a valid provision to the extent to which it is not in excess
16 of the power; and

17 (b) the remainder of this Law, and the application of the
18 provision to other persons, subject matters or circumstances,
19 is not affected.

20 (3) This clause applies to this Law in addition to, and without limiting the
21 effect of, any provision of this Law.

22 **3. Every section to be a substantive enactment**

23 Every section of this Law has effect as a substantive enactment
24 without introductory words.

25 **4. Material that is, and is not, part of this Law**

26 (1) The heading to a Part, Division or Subdivision into which this Law is
27 divided is part of this Law.

28 (2) A Schedule to this Law is part of this Law.

- 1 (3) Punctuation in this Law is part of this Law.
- 2 (4) A heading to a section or subsection of this Law does not form part of
3 this Law.

4 **5. References to particular Acts and to enactments**

5 In this Law —

- 6 (a) an Act of this jurisdiction may be cited —
- 7 (i) by its short title; or
- 8 (ii) by reference to the year in which it was passed and its
9 number;
- 10 and
- 11 (b) a Commonwealth Act may be cited —
- 12 (i) by its short title; or
- 13 (ii) in another way sufficient in a Commonwealth Act for
14 the citation of such an Act,
15 together with a reference to the Commonwealth; and
- 16 (c) an Act of another jurisdiction may be cited —
- 17 (i) by its short title; or
- 18 (ii) in another way sufficient in an Act of the jurisdiction
19 for the citation of such an Act,
20 together with a reference to the jurisdiction.

21 **6. References taken to be included in Law or Act citation etc**

- 22 (1) A reference in this Law to this Law or an Act includes a reference
23 to —
- 24 (a) this Law or the Act as originally enacted, and as amended
25 from time to time since its original enactment; and
- 26 (b) if this Law or the Act has been repealed and re-enacted (with
27 or without modification) since the enactment of the
28 reference — this Law or the Act as re-enacted, and as
29 amended from time to time since its re-enactment.

- 1 (2) A reference in this Law to a provision of this Law or of an Act
2 includes a reference to —
- 3 (a) the provision as originally enacted, and as amended from
4 time to time since its original enactment; and
- 5 (b) if the provision has been omitted and re-enacted (with or
6 without modification) since the enactment of the reference —
7 the provision as re-enacted, and as amended from time to
8 time since its re-enactment.
- 9 (3) Subclauses (1) and (2) apply to a reference in this Law to a law of the
10 Commonwealth or another jurisdiction as they apply to a reference in
11 this Law to an Act and to a provision of an Act.
- 12 **7. Interpretation best achieving Law’s purpose or object**
- 13 (1) In the interpretation of a provision of this Law, the interpretation that
14 will best achieve the purpose or object of this Law is to be preferred
15 to any other interpretation.
- 16 (2) Subclause (1) applies whether or not the purpose is expressly stated in
17 this Law.
- 18 **8. Use of extrinsic material in interpretation**
- 19 (1) In this clause —
- 20 *extrinsic material* means relevant material not forming part of this
21 Law, including (for example) —
- 22 (a) material that is set out in the document containing the text of
23 this Law as printed by the Government Printer; and
- 24 (b) a relevant report of a Royal Commission, Law Reform
25 Commission, commission or committee of inquiry, or a
26 similar body, that was laid before the Parliament of this
27 jurisdiction before the provision concerned was enacted; and
- 28 (c) a relevant report of a committee of the Parliament of this
29 jurisdiction that was made to the Parliament before the
30 provision was enacted; and
- 31 (d) a treaty or other international agreement that is mentioned in
32 this Law; and
- 33 (e) an explanatory note or memorandum relating to the Bill that
34 contained the provision, or any relevant document, that was

- 1 laid before, or given to the members of, the Parliament of this
2 jurisdiction by the member bringing in the Bill before the
3 provision was enacted; and
- 4 (f) the speech made to the Parliament of this jurisdiction by the
5 member in moving a motion that the Bill be read a second
6 time; and
- 7 (g) material in the Votes and Proceedings of the Parliament of
8 this jurisdiction or in any official record of debates in the
9 Parliament of this jurisdiction; and
- 10 (h) a document that is declared by this Law to be a relevant
11 document for the purposes of this clause;
- 12 ***ordinary meaning*** means the ordinary meaning conveyed by a
13 provision having regard to its context in this Law and to the purpose
14 of this Law.
- 15 (2) Subject to subclause (3), in the interpretation of a provision of this
16 Law, consideration may be given to extrinsic material capable of
17 assisting in the interpretation —
- 18 (a) if the provision is ambiguous or obscure — to provide an
19 interpretation of it; or
- 20 (b) if the ordinary meaning of the provision leads to a result that
21 is manifestly absurd or is unreasonable — to provide an
22 interpretation that avoids such a result; or
- 23 (c) in any other case — to confirm the interpretation conveyed
24 by the ordinary meaning of the provision.
- 25 (3) In determining whether consideration should be given to extrinsic
26 material, and in determining the weight to be given to extrinsic
27 material, regard is to be had to —
- 28 (a) the desirability of a provision being interpreted as having its
29 ordinary meaning; and
- 30 (b) the undesirability of prolonging proceedings without
31 compensating advantage; and
- 32 (c) other relevant matters.

1 **9. Effect of change of drafting practice**

2 If —

- 3 (a) a provision of this Law expresses an idea in particular words;
4 and
5 (b) a provision enacted later appears to express the same idea in
6 different words for the purpose of implementing a different
7 legislative drafting practice, including (for example) —
8 (i) the use of a clearer or simpler style; or
9 (ii) the use of gender-neutral language,

10 the ideas must not be taken to be different merely because different
11 words are used.

12 **10. Use of examples**

13 If this Law includes an example of the operation of a provision —

- 14 (a) the example is not exhaustive; and
15 (b) the example does not limit, but may extend, the meaning of
16 the provision; and
17 (c) the example and the provision are to be read in the context of
18 each other and the other provisions of this Law, but, if the
19 example and the provision so read are inconsistent, the
20 provision prevails.

21 **11. Compliance with forms**

- 22 (1) If a form is prescribed or approved by or for the purpose of this Law,
23 strict compliance with the form is not necessary and substantial
24 compliance is sufficient.
- 25 (2) If a form prescribed or approved by or for the purpose of this Law
26 requires —
27 (a) the form to be completed in a specified way; or
28 (b) specified information or documents to be included in,
29 attached to or given with the form; or

- 1 (c) the form, or information or documents included in, attached
2 to or given with the form, to be verified in a specified way,
3 the form is not properly completed unless the requirement is complied
4 with.

5 **Part 3 — Terms and references**

6 **12. Definitions**

7 (1) In this Law —

8 *Act* means an Act of the Parliament of this jurisdiction;

9 *adult* means an individual who is 18 or more;

10 *affidavit*, in relation to a person allowed by law to affirm, declare or
11 promise, includes affirmation, declaration and promise;

12 *amend* includes —

13 (a) omit or omit and substitute; or

14 (b) alter or vary; or

15 (c) amend by implication;

16 *appoint* includes reappoint;

17 *Australia* means the Commonwealth of Australia but, when used in a
18 geographical sense, does not include an external Territory;

19 *business day* means a day that is not —

20 (a) a Saturday or Sunday; or

21 (b) a public holiday, special holiday or bank holiday in the place
22 in which any relevant act is to be or may be done;

23 *calendar month* means a period starting at the beginning of any day
24 of 1 of the 12 named months and ending —

25 (a) immediately before the beginning of the corresponding day of
26 the next named month; or

27 (b) if there is no such corresponding day — at the end of the next
28 named month;

29 *calendar year* means a period of 12 months beginning on 1 January;

30 *commencement*, in relation to this Law or an Act or a provision of
31 this Law or an Act, means the time at which this Law, the Act or
32 provision comes into operation;

- 1 **Commonwealth** means the Commonwealth of Australia but, when
2 used in a geographical sense, does not include an external Territory;
3 **confer**, in relation to a function, includes impose;
4 **contravene** includes fail to comply with;
5 **country** includes —
6 (a) a federation; or
7 (b) a state, province or other part of a federation;
8 **date of assent**, in relation to an Act, means the day on which the Act
9 receives the Royal Assent;
10 **definition** means a provision of this Law (however expressed) that —
11 (a) gives a meaning to a word or expression; or
12 (b) limits or extends the meaning of a word or expression;
13 **document** means any record of information and includes —
14 (a) any paper or other material on which there is writing; or
15 (b) any paper or other material on which there are marks, figures,
16 symbols or perforations having a meaning for a person
17 qualified to interpret them; or
18 (c) any computer, disc, tape or other article or any material from
19 which sounds, images, writings or messages are capable of
20 being reproduced (with or without the aid of another article or
21 device); or
22 (d) a map, plan, drawing or photograph;
23 **electronic communication** means —
24 (a) a communication of information in the form of data, text or
25 images by means of guided or unguided electromagnetic
26 energy, or both; or
27 (b) a communication of information in the form of sound by
28 means of guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, or
29 both, where the sound is processed at its destination by an
30 automated voice recognition system;
31 **estate** includes easement, charge, right, title, claim, demand, lien or
32 encumbrance, whether at law or in equity;
33 **expire** includes lapse or otherwise cease to have effect;

- 1 **external Territory** means a Territory, other than an internal Territory,
2 for the government of which as a Territory provision is made by a
3 Commonwealth Act;
- 4 **fail** includes refuse;
- 5 **financial year** means a period of 12 months beginning on 1 July;
- 6 **function** includes a power or duty;
- 7 **Government Printer** means the Government Printer of this
8 jurisdiction, and includes any other person authorised by the
9 Government of this jurisdiction to print an Act or instrument;
- 10 **individual** means a natural person;
- 11 **information system** means a system for generating, sending,
12 receiving, storing or otherwise processing electronic communications;
- 13 **insert**, in relation to a provision of this Law, includes substitute;
- 14 **instrument** includes a statutory instrument;
- 15 **interest**, in relation to land or other property, means —
- 16 (a) a legal or equitable estate in the land or other property; or
- 17 (b) a right, power or privilege over, or in relation to, the land or
18 other property;
- 19 **internal Territory** means the Australian Capital Territory, the Jervis
20 Bay Territory or the Northern Territory;
- 21 **Jervis Bay Territory** means the Territory mentioned in the *Jervis Bay*
22 *Territory Acceptance Act 1915* of the Commonwealth;
- 23 **make** includes issue or grant;
- 24 **minor** means an individual who is under 18;
- 25 **modification** includes addition, omission or substitution;
- 26 **month** means a calendar month;
- 27 **named month** means 1 of the 12 months of the year;
- 28 **Northern Territory** means the Northern Territory of Australia;
- 29 **number** means —
- 30 (a) a number expressed in figures or words; or
- 31 (b) a letter; or
- 32 (c) a combination of a number so expressed and a letter;

- 1 **statutory declaration** means a declaration made under an Act of this
2 jurisdiction, or under a Commonwealth Act or an Act of another
3 jurisdiction, that authorises a declaration to be made otherwise than in
4 the course of a judicial proceeding;
- 5 **statutory instrument** means an instrument (including a regulation)
6 made or in force under or for the purposes of this Law, and includes
7 an instrument made or in force under any such instrument;
- 8 **swear**, in relation to a person allowed by law to affirm, declare or
9 promise, includes affirm, declare or promise;
- 10 **word** includes any symbol, figure or drawing;
- 11 **writing** includes any mode of representing or reproducing words in a
12 visible form;
- 13 **year**, without specifying the type of year, means calendar year.
- 14 (2) In a statutory instrument —
15 **the Law** means this Law.
- 16 **13. Provisions relating to defined terms and gender and number**
- 17 (1) If this Law defines a word or expression, other parts of speech and
18 grammatical forms of the word or expression have corresponding
19 meanings.
- 20 (2) Definitions in or applicable to this Law apply except so far as the
21 context or subject matter otherwise indicates or requires.
- 22 (3) In this Law, words indicating a gender include each other gender.
- 23 (4) In this Law —
24 (a) words in the singular include the plural; and
25 (b) words in the plural include the singular.
- 26 **14. Meaning of *may* and *must* etc**
- 27 (1) In this Law, the word “may”, or a similar word or expression, used in
28 relation to a power indicates that the power may be exercised or not
29 exercised, at discretion.
- 30 (2) In this Law, the word “must”, or a similar word or expression, used in
31 relation to a power indicates that the power is required to be
32 exercised.

1 (3) This clause has effect despite any rule of construction to the contrary.

2 **15. Words and expressions used in statutory instruments**

3 (1) Words and expressions used in a statutory instrument have the same
4 meanings as they have, from time to time, in this Law, or relevant
5 provisions of this Law, under or for the purposes of which the
6 instrument is made or in force.

7 (2) This clause has effect in relation to an instrument except so far as the
8 contrary intention appears in the instrument.

9 **16. Effect of express references to bodies corporate and individuals**

10 In this Law, a reference to a person generally (whether the expression
11 “person”, “party”, “someone”, “anyone”, “no-one”, “one”, “another”
12 or “whoever” or another expression is used) —

13 (a) does not exclude a reference to a body corporate or an
14 individual merely because elsewhere in this Law there is
15 particular reference to a body corporate (however expressed);
16 and

17 (b) does not exclude a reference to an individual or a body
18 corporate merely because elsewhere in this Law there is
19 particular reference to an individual (however expressed).

20 **17. Production of records kept in computers etc**

21 If a person who keeps a record of information by means of a
22 mechanical, electronic or other device is required by or under this
23 Law —

24 (a) to produce the information or a document containing the
25 information to a court, tribunal or person; or

26 (b) to make a document containing the information available for
27 inspection by a court, tribunal or person,

28 then, unless the court, tribunal or person otherwise directs —

29 (c) the requirement obliges the person to produce or make
30 available for inspection (as the case may be) a document that
31 reproduces the information in a form capable of being
32 understood by the court, tribunal or person; and

- 1 (d) the production to the court, tribunal or person of the
2 document in that form complies with the requirement.

3 **18. References to this jurisdiction to be implied**

4 In this Law —

- 5 (a) a reference to an officer, office or statutory body is a
6 reference to such an officer, office or statutory body in and
7 for this jurisdiction; and
8 (b) a reference to a locality or other matter or thing is a reference
9 to such a locality or other matter or thing in and of this
10 jurisdiction.

11 **19. References to officers and holders of offices**

12 In this Law, a reference to a particular officer, or to the holder of a
13 particular office, includes a reference to the person for the time being
14 occupying or acting in the office concerned.

15 **20. Reference to certain provisions of Law**

16 If a provision of this Law refers —

- 17 (a) to a Part, section or Schedule by a number and without
18 reference to this Law — the reference is a reference to the
19 Part, section or Schedule, designated by the number, of or to
20 this Law; or
21 (b) to a Schedule without reference to it by a number and without
22 reference to this Law — the reference, if there is only
23 1 Schedule to this Law, is a reference to the Schedule; or
24 (c) to a Division, Subdivision, subsection, paragraph,
25 subparagraph, subsubparagraph, clause, subclause, item,
26 column, table or form by a number and without reference to
27 this Law — the reference is a reference to —
28 (i) the Division, designated by the number, of the Part in
29 which the reference occurs; and
30 (ii) the Subdivision, designated by the number, of the
31 Division in which the reference occurs; and
32 (iii) the subsection, designated by the number, of the
33 section in which the reference occurs; and

- 1 (iv) the paragraph, designated by the number, of the
2 section, subsection, Schedule or other provision in
3 which the reference occurs; and
- 4 (v) the paragraph, designated by the number, of the
5 section, subsection, item, column, table or form of or
6 in the Schedule in which the reference occurs; and
- 7 (vi) the subparagraph, designated by the number, of the
8 paragraph in which the reference occurs; and
- 9 (vii) the subparagraph, designated by the number, of
10 the subparagraph in which the reference occurs; and
- 11 (viii) the clause, section, subsection, item, column, table or
12 form, designated by the number, of or in the Schedule
13 in which the reference occurs,
14 as the case requires.

15 **21. Reference to provisions of this Law or an Act is inclusive**

16 In this Law, a reference to a portion of this Law or an Act includes —

- 17 (a) a reference to the Chapter, Part, Division, Subdivision,
18 section, subsection or other provision of this Law or the Act
19 referred to that forms the beginning of the portion; and
- 20 (b) a reference to the Chapter, Part, Division, Subdivision,
21 section, subsection or other provision of this Law or the Act
22 referred to that forms the end of the portion.

23 Example: A reference to “sections 5 to 9” includes both section 5 and
24 section 9. It is not necessary to refer to “sections 5 to 9 (both
25 inclusive)” to ensure that the reference is given an inclusive
26 interpretation.

27 **Part 4 — Functions and powers**

28 **22. Exercise of statutory functions**

- 29 (1) If this Law confers a function on a person or body, the function may
30 be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.
- 31 (2) If this Law confers a function on a particular officer or the holder of a
32 particular office, the function may be exercised by the person for the
33 time being occupying or acting in the office concerned.

- 1 (3) If this Law confers a function on a body (whether or not
2 incorporated), the exercise of the function is not affected merely
3 because of vacancies in the membership of the body.
- 4 **23. Power to make instrument or decision includes power to amend
5 or repeal**
- 6 If this Law authorises or requires the making of an instrument or
7 decision —
- 8 (a) the power includes power to amend or repeal the instrument
9 or decision; and
- 10 (b) the power to amend or repeal the instrument or decision is
11 exercisable in the same way, and subject to the same
12 conditions, as the power to make the instrument or decision.
- 13 **24. Matters for which statutory instruments may make provision**
- 14 (1) If this Law authorises or requires the making of a statutory instrument
15 in relation to a matter, a statutory instrument made under this Law
16 may make provision for the matter by applying, adopting or
17 incorporating (with or without modification) the provisions of —
- 18 (a) an Act or statutory instrument; or
19 (b) another document (whether of the same or a different kind),
20 as in force at a particular time or as in force from time to
21 time.
- 22 (2) If a statutory instrument applies, adopts or incorporates the provisions
23 of a document, the statutory instrument applies, adopts or incorporates
24 the provisions as in force from time to time, unless the statutory
25 instrument otherwise expressly provides.
- 26 (3) A statutory instrument may —
- 27 (a) apply generally throughout this jurisdiction or be limited in
28 its application to a particular part of this jurisdiction; or
- 29 (b) apply generally to all persons, matters or things or be limited
30 in its application to —
- 31 (i) particular persons, matters or things; or
32 (ii) particular classes of persons, matters or things;
33 or

- 1 (c) otherwise apply generally or be limited in its application by
2 reference to specified exceptions or factors.
- 3 (4) A statutory instrument may —
- 4 (a) apply differently according to different specified factors; or
- 5 (b) otherwise make different provision in relation to —
- 6 (i) different persons, matters or things; or
- 7 (ii) different classes of persons, matters or things.
- 8 (5) A statutory instrument may authorise a matter or thing to be from time
9 to time determined, applied or regulated by a specified person or
10 body.
- 11 (6) If this Law authorises or requires a matter to be regulated by statutory
12 instrument, the power may be exercised by prohibiting by statutory
13 instrument the matter or any aspect of the matter.
- 14 (7) If this Law authorises or requires provision to be made with respect to
15 a matter by statutory instrument, a statutory instrument made under
16 this Law may make provision with respect to a particular aspect of the
17 matter despite the fact that provision is made by this Law in relation
18 to another aspect of the matter or in relation to another matter.
- 19 (8) A statutory instrument may provide for the review of, or a right of
20 appeal against, a decision made under the statutory instrument, or this
21 Law, and may, for that purpose, confer jurisdiction on any court,
22 tribunal, person or body.
- 23 (9) A statutory instrument may require a form prescribed by or under the
24 statutory instrument, or information or documents included in,
25 attached to or given with the form, to be verified by statutory
26 declaration.
- 27 **25. Presumption of validity and power to make**
- 28 (1) All conditions and preliminary steps required for the making of a
29 statutory instrument are presumed to have been satisfied and
30 performed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.
- 31 (2) A statutory instrument is taken to be made under all powers under
32 which it may be made, even though it purports to be made under this
33 Law or a particular provision of this Law.

1 **26. Appointments may be made by name or office**

2 (1) If this Law authorises or requires a person or body —

- 3 (a) to appoint a person to an office; or
4 (b) to appoint a person or body to exercise a power; or
5 (c) to appoint a person or body to do another thing,

6 the person or body may make the appointment by —

- 7 (d) appointing a person or body by name; or
8 (e) appointing a particular officer, or the holder of a particular
9 office, by reference to the title of the office concerned.

10 (2) An appointment of a particular officer, or the holder of a particular
11 office, is taken to be the appointment of the person for the time being
12 occupying or acting in the office concerned.

13 **27. Acting appointments**

14 (1) If this Law authorises a person or body to appoint a person to act in an
15 office, the person or body may, in accordance with this Law,
16 appoint —

- 17 (a) a person by name; or
18 (b) a particular officer, or the holder of a particular office, by
19 reference to the title of the office concerned,

20 to act in the office.

21 (2) The appointment may be expressed to have effect only in the
22 circumstances specified in the instrument of appointment.

23 (3) The appointer may —

- 24 (a) determine the terms and conditions of the appointment,
25 including remuneration and allowances; and
26 (b) terminate the appointment at any time.

27 (4) The appointment, or the termination of the appointment, must be in,
28 or evidenced by, writing signed by the appointer.

29 (5) The appointee must not act for more than 1 year during a vacancy in
30 the office.

- 1 (6) If the appointee is acting in the office otherwise than because of a
2 vacancy in the office and the office becomes vacant, then, subject to
3 subclause (2), the appointee may continue to act until —
4 (a) the appointer otherwise directs; or
5 (b) the vacancy is filled; or
6 (c) the end of a year from the day of the vacancy,
7 whichever happens first.
- 8 (7) The appointment ceases to have effect if the appointee resigns by
9 writing signed and delivered to the appointer.
- 10 (8) While the appointee is acting in the office —
11 (a) the appointee has all the powers and functions of the holder
12 of the office; and
13 (b) this Law and other laws apply to the appointee as if the
14 appointee were the holder of the office.
- 15 (9) Anything done by or in relation to a person purporting to act in the
16 office is not invalid merely because —
17 (a) the occasion for the appointment had not arisen; or
18 (b) the appointment had ceased to have effect; or
19 (c) the occasion for the person to act had not arisen or had
20 ceased.
- 21 (10) If this Law authorises the appointer to appoint a person to act during a
22 vacancy in the office, an appointment to act in the office may be made
23 by the appointer whether or not an appointment has previously been
24 made to the office.
- 25 **28. Powers of appointment imply certain incidental powers**
- 26 (1) If this Law authorises or requires a person or body to appoint a person
27 to an office —
28 (a) the power may be exercised from time to time as occasion
29 requires; and
30 (b) the power includes —
31 (i) power to remove or suspend, at any time, a person
32 appointed to the office; and

- 1 (ii) power to appoint another person to act in the office if
2 a person appointed to the office is removed or
3 suspended; and
- 4 (iii) power to reinstate or reappoint a person removed or
5 suspended; and
- 6 (iv) power to appoint a person to act in the office if it is
7 vacant (whether or not the office has ever been
8 filled); and
- 9 (v) power to appoint a person to act in the office if the
10 person appointed to the office is absent or is unable to
11 discharge the functions of the office (whether because
12 of illness or otherwise).

13 (2) The power to remove or suspend a person under subclause (1)(b) may
14 be exercised even if this Law provides that the holder of the office to
15 which the person was appointed is to hold office for a specified
16 period.

17 (3) The power to make an appointment under subclause (1)(b) may be
18 exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

19 (4) An appointment under subclause (1)(b) may be expressed to have
20 effect only in the circumstances specified in the instrument of
21 appointment.

22 **29. Delegation of functions**

23 (1) If this Law authorises a person or body to delegate a function, the
24 person or body may, in accordance with this Law and any other
25 applicable law, delegate the function to —

- 26 (a) a person or body by name; or
27 (b) a specified officer, or the holder of a specified office, by
28 reference to the title of the office concerned.

29 (2) The delegation may —

- 30 (a) be general or limited; and
31 (b) be made from time to time; and
32 (c) be revoked, wholly or partly, by the delegator.

- 1 (3) The delegation, or a revocation of the delegation, must be in, or
2 evidenced by, writing signed by the delegator or, if the delegator is a
3 body, by a person authorised by the body for the purpose.
- 4 (4) A delegated function may be exercised only in accordance with any
5 conditions to which the delegation is subject.
- 6 (5) The delegate may, in the exercise of a delegated function, do anything
7 that is incidental to the delegated function.
- 8 (6) A delegated function that purports to have been exercised by the
9 delegate is taken to have been properly exercised by the delegate
10 unless the contrary is proved.
- 11 (7) A delegated function that is properly exercised by the delegate is
12 taken to have been exercised by the delegator.
- 13 (8) If, when exercised by the delegator, a function is dependent on the
14 delegator's opinion, belief or state of mind, then, when exercised by
15 the delegate, the function is dependent on the delegate's opinion,
16 belief or state of mind.
- 17 (9) If —
- 18 (a) the delegator is a specified officer or the holder of a specified
19 office; and
- 20 (b) the person who was the specified officer or holder of the
21 specified office when the delegation was made ceases to be
22 the holder of the office,
- 23 then —
- 24 (c) the delegation continues in force; and
- 25 (d) the person for the time being occupying or acting in the office
26 concerned is taken to be the delegator for the purposes of this
27 clause.
- 28 (10) If —
- 29 (a) the delegator is a body; and
- 30 (b) there is a change in the membership of the body,
- 31 then —
- 32 (c) the delegation continues in force; and

- 1 (d) the body as constituted for the time being is taken to be
2 delegator for the purposes of this clause.
- 3 (11) If a function is delegated to a specified officer or the holder of a
4 specified office —
- 5 (a) the delegation does not cease to have effect merely because
6 the person who was the specified officer or the holder of the
7 specified office when the function was delegated ceases to be
8 the officer or the holder of the office; and
- 9 (b) the function may be exercised by the person for the time
10 being occupying or acting in the office concerned.
- 11 (12) A function that has been delegated may, despite the delegation, be
12 exercised by the delegator.
- 13 (13) The delegation of a function does not relieve the delegator of the
14 delegator's obligation to ensure that the function is properly
15 exercised.
- 16 (14) Subject to subclause (15), this clause applies to a subdelegation of a
17 function in the same way as it applies to a delegation of a function.
- 18 (15) If this Law authorises the delegation of a function, the function may
19 be subdelegated only if this Law expressly authorises the function to
20 be subdelegated.
- 21 **30. Exercise of powers between enactment and commencement**
- 22 (1) If a provision of this Law (the *empowering provision*) that does not
23 commence on its enactment would, had it commenced, confer a
24 power —
- 25 (a) to make an appointment; or
26 (b) to make a statutory instrument of a legislative or
27 administrative character; or
28 (c) to do another thing,
- 29 then —
- 30 (d) the power may be exercised; and

- 1 (e) anything may be done for the purpose of enabling the
2 exercise of the power or of bringing the appointment,
3 instrument or other thing into effect,
4 before the empowering provision commences.
- 5 (2) If a provision of a South Australian Act (the *empowering provision*)
6 that does not commence on its enactment would, had it commenced,
7 amend a provision of this Law so that it would confer a power —
8 (a) to make an appointment; or
9 (b) to make a statutory instrument of a legislative or
10 administrative character; or
11 (c) to do another thing,
12 then —
13 (d) the power may be exercised; and
14 (e) anything may be done for the purpose of enabling the
15 exercise of the power or of bringing the appointment,
16 instrument or other thing into effect,
17 before the empowering provision commences.
- 18 (3) If—
19 (a) this Law has commenced and confers a power to make a
20 statutory instrument (the *basic instrument-making power*);
21 and
22 (b) a provision of a South Australian Act that does not
23 commence on its enactment would, had it commenced,
24 amend this Law so as to confer additional power to make a
25 statutory instrument (the *additional instrument-making*
26 *power*),
27 then —
28 (c) the basic instrument-making power and the additional
29 instrument-making power may be exercised by making a
30 single instrument; and
31 (d) any provision of the instrument that required an exercise of
32 the additional instrument-making power is to be treated as
33 made under subclause (2).

- 1 (4) If an instrument, or a provision of an instrument, is made under
2 subclause (1) or (2) that is necessary for the purpose of —
- 3 (a) enabling the exercise of a power mentioned in the subclause;
4 or
- 5 (b) bringing an appointment, instrument or other thing made or
6 done under such a power into effect,
- 7 the instrument or provision takes effect —
- 8 (c) on the making of the instrument; or
- 9 (d) on such later day (if any) on which, or at such later time (if
10 any) at which, the instrument or provision is expressed to take
11 effect.
- 12 (5) If —
- 13 (a) an appointment is made under subclause (1) or (2); or
- 14 (b) an instrument, or a provision of an instrument, made under
15 subclause (1) or (2) is not necessary for a purpose mentioned
16 in subclause (4),
- 17 the appointment, instrument or provision takes effect —
- 18 (c) on the commencement of the relevant empowering provision;
19 or
- 20 (d) on such later day (if any) on which, or at such later time (if
21 any) at which, the appointment, instrument or provision is
22 expressed to take effect.
- 23 (6) Anything done under subclause (1) or (2) does not confer a right, or
24 impose a liability, on a person before the relevant empowering
25 provision commences.
- 26 (7) After the enactment of a provision mentioned in subclause (1) but
27 before the provision's commencement, this clause applies as if the
28 references in subclauses (2) and (5) to the commencement of the
29 empowering provision were references to the commencement of the
30 provision mentioned in subclause (2) as amended by the empowering
31 provision.
- 32 (8) In the application of this clause to a statutory instrument, a reference
33 to the enactment of the instrument is a reference to the making of the
34 instrument.

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Part 5 — Distance, time and age

31. Matters relating to distance, time and age

- (1) In the measurement of distance for the purposes of this Law, the distance is to be measured along the shortest road ordinarily used for travelling.
- (2) If a period beginning on a given day, act or event is provided or allowed for a purpose by this Law, the period is to be calculated by excluding the day, or the day of the act or event, and —
 - (a) if the period is expressed to be a specified number of clear days or at least a specified number of days — by excluding the day on which the purpose is to be fulfilled; and
 - (b) in any other case — by including the day on which the purpose is to be fulfilled.
- (3) If the last day of a period provided or allowed by this Law for doing anything is not a business day in the place in which the thing is to be or may be done, the thing may be done on the next business day in the place.
- (4) If the last day of a period provided or allowed by this Law for the filing or registration of a document is a day on which the office is closed where the filing or registration is to be or may be done, the document may be filed or registered at the office on the next day that the office is open.
- (5) If no time is provided or allowed for doing anything, the thing is to be done as soon as possible, and as often as the prescribed occasion happens.
- (6) If, in this Law, there is a reference to time, the reference is, in relation to the doing of anything in a jurisdiction, a reference to the legal time in the jurisdiction.
- (7) For the purposes of this Law, a person attains an age in years at the beginning of the person's birthday for the age.

1 **Part 6 — Effect of repeal, amendment or expiration**

2 **32. Time of Law ceasing to have effect**

3 If a provision of this Law is expressed —

- 4 (a) to expire on a specified day; or
5 (b) to remain or continue in force, or otherwise have effect, until
6 a specified day,

7 this provision has effect until the last moment of the specified day.

8 **33. Repealed provisions not revived**

9 If a provision of this Law is repealed or amended by a South
10 Australian Act, or a provision of a South Australian Act, the provision
11 is not revived merely because the South Australian Act or the
12 provision of the South Australian Act —

- 13 (a) is later repealed or amended; or
14 (b) later expires.

15 **34. Saving of operation of repealed Law provisions**

16 (1) The repeal, amendment or expiry of a provision of this Law does
17 not —

- 18 (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time the repeal,
19 amendment or expiry takes effect; or
20 (b) affect the previous operation of the provision or anything
21 suffered, done or begun under the provision; or
22 (c) affect a right, privilege or liability acquired, accrued or
23 incurred under the provision; or
24 (d) affect a penalty incurred in relation to an offence arising
25 under the provision; or
26 (e) affect an investigation, proceeding or remedy in relation to
27 such a right, privilege, liability or penalty.

28 (2) Any such penalty may be imposed and enforced, and any such
29 investigation, proceeding or remedy may be begun, continued or
30 enforced, as if the provision had not been repealed or amended or had
31 not expired.

Defined terms

Defined terms

*[This is a list of terms defined and the provisions where they are defined.
The list is not part of the law.]*

Defined term	Provision(s)
accredited person	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Act	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
Acting Regulator	Sch. cl. 4(1)
additional instrument-making power	Sch. 2 cl. 30(3)
address for service	Sch. cl. 258(2)
adult	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
affidavit	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
amend	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
amusement structure	Sch. cl. 4(1)
analyst	9(1)
application Act	6(1), Sch. cl. 4(1)
appoint	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
approved code of practice	Sch. cl. 4(1)
AQF	Sch. cl. 4(1)
AQTF	Sch. cl. 4(1)
assistant	Sch. cl. 146(1)
associated railway track structures	Sch. cl. 4(1)
audit program	Sch. cl. 133(1)
Australia	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
Australian Accounting Standards	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Australian rail safety law	Sch. cl. 4(1)
authorised officer	Sch. cl. 149(5), 200(3) and 227(3)
authorised person	Sch. cl. 4(1)
authorised tester	42(1)
BAC	9(1)
basic instrument-making power	Sch. 2 cl. 30(3)
breath analysis instrument	9(1)
business day	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
calendar month	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
calendar year	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
Category 1 offence	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Category 2 offence	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Category 3 offence	Sch. cl. 4(1)
commencement	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
commencement day	38
commercial benefits order	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Commonwealth	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
Commonwealth Minister	Sch. cl. 4(2)

Defined terms

compliance period.....	Sch. cl. 178(4)
compliance report	Sch. cl. 231(9)
confer	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
contravene.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
coordination direction	Sch. cl. 66(1)
country	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
court	6(1)
date of assent.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
defendant.....	33(2)
definition.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
designated provision	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 204
document.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
drug.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
drug screening test	9(1)
due diligence.....	Sch. cl. 55(3)
electronic communication.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
eligible person.....	Sch. cl. 215(1)
emergency services	6(1)
employee.....	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 225(6)
employer	Sch. cl. 4(1)
empowering provision	Sch. 2 cl. 30(1) and 30(2)
estate	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
evidence	Sch. cl. 150(4)
exercise	Sch. cl. 4(1)
expire	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
external Territory	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
extrinsic material.....	Sch. 2 cl. 8(1)
fail.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
financial year	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
footpath.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
former account.....	49(1)
function.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
Fund.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Gazette	6(1)
Government Printer.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
Health Practitioner Regulation National Law	6(1)
hospital.....	23
improvement notice	Sch. cl. 4(1)
in control.....	Sch. cl. 159(7)
individual	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
information system	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
infringement penalty provision	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 233
insert	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
instrument	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
interest.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)

Defined terms

interface agreement.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
internal Territory.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
Jervis Bay Territory.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
jurisdiction.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
level crossing.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
local application provisions of this Act.....	3(1)
local regulations.....	3(2)
magistrate.....	6(1)
make.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
medical practitioner.....	9(1)
member.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Minister.....	6(1)
minor.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
modification.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
month.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
named month.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
national regulations.....	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 264(2)
non-disturbance notice.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Northern Territory.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
notice.....	Sch. cl. 186 and 196
notifiable occurrence.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
number.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
oath.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
occupational health and safety legislation.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
office.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
office holder.....	Sch. cl. 224(3)
Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
officer.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
omit.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
ONRSR.....	Sch. cl. 3(2), 4(1) and 12(1)
oral fluid analysis.....	9(1)
ordinary meaning.....	Sch. 2 cl. 8(1)
participating jurisdiction.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
party.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
penalty.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
person.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
person entitled.....	Sch. cl. 162(9), 163(4) and 215(3)
person to whom this section applies.....	Sch. cl. 248(3)
police officer.....	6(1)
power.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
preliminary breath test.....	9(1)
prescribed.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
prescribed authority.....	Sch. cl. 13(3) and. 218(4)
prescribed BAC.....	9(1)
prescribed concentration of alcohol.....	Sch. cl. 128(5)

Defined terms

prescribed drug	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 128(5)
prescribed notifiable occurrence	6(1)
printed	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
private siding	Sch. cl. 4(1)
proceeding.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
prohibited drug.....	9(1)
prohibition notice	Sch. cl. 4(1)
property	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
protected person	Sch. cl. 247(3)
provision	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
public authority	Sch. cl. 225(6)
public place	Sch. cl. 4(1)
public road	Sch. cl. 4(1)
public sector auditor.....	6(1), Sch. cl. 4(1)
qualified person.....	9(1)
rail infrastructure.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
rail infrastructure manager	Sch. cl. 4(1)
rail or road crossing	Sch. cl. 4(1)
rail safety duty provision	Sch. cl. 219(4)
Rail Safety National Law (WA)	3(2)
rail safety officer	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 139(2)
rail safety undertaking	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 251(1)
rail safety work	Sch. cl. 4(1), 8(1) and 8(2)
rail safety worker	Sch. cl. 4(1)
rail transport operator.....	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 133(5)
rail workplace	Sch. cl. 4(1)
railway	Sch. cl. 4(1)
railway crossing	Sch. cl. 4(1)
railway operations.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
railway premises	Sch. cl. 4(1)
reasonable help	Sch. cl. 145(5)
reasonably practicable.....	Sch. cl. 4(1), 47 and 250(3)
Register	Sch. cl. 4(1)
registered nurse	9(1)
registered person	Sch. cl. 4(1)
Regulator.....	Sch. cl. 3(2), 4(1) and 16(1)
related body corporate	Sch. cl. 62(1)
relevant entity	Sch. cl. 22(3)
relevant period	Sch. cl. 67(5), 69(3), 86(4), 88(3), 207(4) and 209(3)
relevant time	30
repeal	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
repealed Act	38
report to which this section applies.....	Sch. cl. 198(6)
reporting period.....	Sch. cl. 103(3)
responsible Minister.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)

Defined terms

responsible Ministers	Sch. cl. 4(2)
reviewable decisions	Sch. cl. 215(1)
road infrastructure.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
road manager	Sch. cl. 4(1)
road vehicle.....	6(1)
rolling stock	Sch. cl. 4(1)
rolling stock operator	Sch. cl. 4(1)
running line	Sch. cl. 4(1)
safety	Sch. cl. 4(1)
safety duty.....	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 57
safety management system	Sch. cl. 4(1)
sample	9(1)
sample taker	9(1)
service agreement	Sch. cl. 15(2)
shared path	6(1)
siding	Sch. cl. 4(1)
sign.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
South Australian Minister	Sch. cl. 4(1)
statutory declaration.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
statutory instrument	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
substance.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
supervisory intervention order	Sch. cl. 4(1)
supply.....	Sch. cl. 4(1)
swear	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
Territory	Sch. cl. 4(1)
the jurisdiction	6(1)
the Law	Sch. 2 cl. 12(2)
this jurisdiction	6(1)
this Law	Sch. cl. 4(1) and (2)
train	Sch. cl. 4(1)
train safety recording	Sch. cl. 4(1) and 130
transitional railway operations.....	40(1)
union	Sch. cl. 4(1)
urine analysis	9(1)
WA offence.....	7
word	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
work shift	9(1)
work shift location	9(1)
writing.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
year	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)