



Western Australia

## **Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015**

---

As at 17 Sep 2015

No. 21 of 2015

Extract from [www.slp.wa.gov.au](http://www.slp.wa.gov.au), see that website for further information



## Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015

### Contents

<b>Part 1 — Preliminary</b>		
1.	Short title	2
2.	Commencement	2
3.	Terms used	2
<b>Part 2 — Application of Rail Safety National Law</b>		
4.	Application of Rail Safety National Law	3
5.	Local modifications to the Rail Safety National Law	3
6.	Meaning of generic terms in <i>Rail Safety National Law (WA)</i> for purposes of this jurisdiction	4
7.	No double jeopardy	6
8.	Exclusion of legislation of this jurisdiction	6
<b>Part 3 — Local provisions for alcohol and drug testing</b>		
<b>Division 1 — Preliminary</b>		
9.	Terms used	8
<b>Division 2 — Alcohol testing</b>		
10.	Using breath sample to find blood alcohol content	10
11.	Preliminary breath test or breath analysis	10
12.	When breath test or breath analysis may be required	11
13.	Rail safety worker not obliged to comply with requirement in certain circumstances	11

Contents

---

14.	Authorised person must not make requirement in certain circumstances	12
15.	Conduct of breath analysis	12
16.	Further breath analysis	13
17.	Breath analysis indicates prescribed BAC	13
	<b>Division 3 — Drug testing</b>	
18.	Drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis	13
19.	When drug screening test or oral fluid analysis may be required	14
20.	When urine analysis may be required	14
21.	Rail safety worker not obliged to comply with requirement in certain circumstances	14
22.	Authorised person must not make requirement in certain circumstances	15
	<b>Division 4 — Blood samples</b>	
23.	Term used: hospital	15
24.	Provision of blood sample	16
25.	Blood sample after preliminary breath test or breath analysis requirement	16
26.	Blood sample after drug screening, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis requirement	17
27.	Blood sample if test or analysis fails to explain conduct, condition or appearance	17
28.	Rail safety worker not obliged to comply with requirement in certain circumstances	18
29.	Compulsory blood testing following a prescribed notifiable occurrence	19
	<b>Division 5 — Evidence</b>	
30.	Term used: relevant time	20
31.	Use of test or analysis result in court proceedings	20
32.	Calculating BAC at relevant time	21
33.	Evidence by certificate	22
	<b>Division 6 — Other matters for purposes of this Part</b>	
34.	Reports relating to worker's refusal or failure to comply with requirement of authorised person	24

35.	Protection from personal liability for sample takers and analysts	24
36.	Self-incrimination no excuse	25
37.	Local regulations	25
<b>Part 4 — Local repeal and transitional provisions</b>		
<b>Division 1 — Preliminary</b>		
38.	Terms used	27
<b>Division 2 — Repeal</b>		
39.	Repeal	27
<b>Division 3 — Transitional</b>		
40.	Accreditation	27
41.	Registration	28
42.	Police officers continue to be authorised	29
43.	Alleged offences against repealed Act	29
44.	Notifiable occurrences	30
45.	Notices	30
46.	Safety-related systems, agreements, plans, programmes and assessments	30
47.	Reviews and appeals	31
48.	Provision of information and assistance by Director of Rail Safety	31
49.	Funds in, or payable to, Rail Safety Accreditation Account	32
<b>Part 5 — Consequential amendments</b>		
50.	Various references to “ <i>Rail Safety Act 2010</i> ” amended	33
<b>Schedule — Rail Safety National Law</b>		
<b>Part 1 — Preliminary</b>		
1.	Short title	35
2.	Commencement	35
3.	Purpose, objects and guiding principles of Law	35
4.	Interpretation	36
5.	Interpretation generally	46
6.	Declaration of substance to be drug	46

# *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015*

## Contents

---

7.	Railways to which this Law does not apply	47
8.	Meaning of rail safety work	48
9.	Single national entity	49
10.	Extraterritorial operation of Law	50
11.	Crown to be bound	50
	<b>Part 2 — Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator</b>	
	<b>Division 1 — Establishment, functions, objectives, etc</b>	
12.	Establishment	50
13.	Functions and objectives	51
14.	Independence of ONRSR	52
15.	Powers	52
	<b>Division 2 — Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator</b>	
16.	Constitution of ONRSR	52
17.	Appointment of Regulator	53
18.	Acting National Rail Safety Regulator	53
19.	Functions of Regulator	54
20.	Power of Regulator to obtain information	55
21.	Appointment of non-executive members	56
22.	Vacancy in or removal from office	57
23.	Member to give responsible Ministers notice of certain events	58
24.	Extension of term of office during vacancy in membership	58
25.	Members to act in public interest	58
26.	Disclosure of conflict of interest	58
	<b>Division 3 — Procedures</b>	
27.	Times and places of meetings	59
28.	Conduct of meetings	60
29.	Defects in appointment of members	60
30.	Decisions without meetings	60
31.	Common seal and execution of documents	61
	<b>Division 4 — Finance</b>	
32.	Establishment of Fund	61
33.	Payments into Fund	62
34.	Payments out of Fund	62

---

35.	Investment of money in Fund	62
36.	Financial management duties of ONRSR	63
	<b>Division 5 — Staff</b>	
37.	Chief executive	63
38.	Staff	64
39.	Secondments to ONRSR	64
40.	Consultants and contractors	64
	<b>Division 6 — Miscellaneous</b>	
41.	Regulator may be directed to investigate rail safety matter	64
42.	National Rail Safety Register	65
43.	Annual report	66
44.	Other reporting requirements	67
45.	Delegation	67
	<b>Part 3 — Regulation of rail safety</b>	
	<b>Division 1 — Interpretation</b>	
46.	Management of risks	68
47.	Meaning of reasonably practicable	68
	<b>Division 2 — Occupational health and safety and railway operations</b>	
48.	Relationship between this Law and OHS legislation	69
49.	No double jeopardy	69
	<b>Division 3 — Rail safety duties</b>	
50.	Principles of shared responsibility, accountability, integrated risk management, etc	70
51.	Principles applying to rail safety duties	71
52.	Duties of rail transport operators	71
53.	Duties of designers, manufacturers, suppliers etc	73
54.	Duties of persons loading or unloading freight	75
55.	Duty of officers to exercise due diligence	75
56.	Duties of rail safety workers	76
57.	Meaning of <i>safety duty</i>	77
58.	Failure to comply with safety duty — reckless conduct — Category 1	77
59.	Failure to comply with safety duty — Category 2	77
60.	Failure to comply with safety duty — Category 3	78

Contents

---

	<b>Division 4 — Accreditation</b>	
61.	Purpose of accreditation	78
62.	Accreditation required for railway operations	78
63.	Purposes for which accreditation may be granted	79
64.	Application for accreditation	80
65.	What applicant must demonstrate	80
66.	Regulator may direct applicants to coordinate applications	81
67.	Determination of application	82
68.	Application for variation of accreditation	84
69.	Determination of application for variation	85
70.	Prescribed conditions and restrictions	87
71.	Variation of conditions and restrictions	87
72.	Regulator may make changes to conditions or restrictions	87
73.	Revocation or suspension of accreditation	88
74.	Immediate suspension of accreditation	91
75.	Surrender of accreditation	92
76.	Annual fees	93
77.	Waiver of fees	93
78.	Penalty for breach of condition or restriction	93
79.	Accreditation cannot be transferred or assigned	93
80.	Sale or transfer of railway operations by accredited person	94
81.	Keeping and making available records for public inspection	94
	<b>Division 5 — Registration of rail infrastructure managers of private sidings</b>	
82.	Exemption from accreditation in respect of certain private sidings	95
83.	Requirement for managers of certain private sidings to be registered	96
84.	Application for registration	96
85.	What applicant must demonstrate	97
86.	Determination of application	98
87.	Application for variation of registration	99
88.	Determination of application for variation	100
89.	Prescribed conditions and restrictions	101
90.	Variation of conditions and restrictions	101

91.	Regulator may make changes to conditions or restrictions	102
92.	Revocation or suspension of registration	103
93.	Immediate suspension of registration	104
94.	Surrender of registration	105
95.	Annual fees	106
96.	Waiver of fees	106
97.	Registration cannot be transferred or assigned	106
98.	Offences relating to registration	107
	<b>Division 6 — Safety management</b>	
99.	Safety management system	108
100.	Conduct of assessments for identified risks	110
101.	Compliance with safety management system	110
102.	Review of safety management system	111
103.	Safety performance reports	111
104.	Regulator may direct amendment of safety management system	112
105.	Requirements for and scope of interface agreements	113
106.	Interface coordination — rail transport operators	114
107.	Interface coordination — rail infrastructure and public roads	114
108.	Interface coordination — rail infrastructure and private roads	116
109.	Identification and assessment of risks	117
110.	Regulator may give directions	117
111.	Register of interface agreements	118
112.	Security management plan	119
113.	Emergency management plan	120
114.	Health and fitness management program	121
115.	Drug and alcohol management program	121
116.	Fatigue risk management program	121
117.	Assessment of competence	122
118.	Identification of rail safety workers	124
119.	Other persons to comply with safety management system	124
	<b>Division 7 — Information about rail safety etc</b>	
120.	Power of Regulator to obtain information from rail transport operators	124

# *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015*

## Contents

---

	<b>Division 8 — Investigating and reporting by rail transport operators</b>	
121.	Notification of certain occurrences	125
122.	Investigation of notifiable occurrences	126
	<b>Division 9 — Drug and alcohol testing by Regulator</b>	
123.	Testing for presence of drugs or alcohol	127
124.	Appointment of authorised persons	127
125.	Identity cards	128
126.	Authorised person may require preliminary breath test or breath analysis	128
127.	Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test	129
128.	Offence relating to prescribed concentration of alcohol or prescribed drug	130
129.	Oral fluid or blood sample or results of analysis etc not to be used for other purposes	131
	<b>Division 10 — Train safety recordings</b>	
130.	Interpretation	132
131.	Disclosure of train safety recordings	132
132.	Admissibility of evidence of train safety recordings in civil proceedings	133
	<b>Division 11 — Audit of railway operations by Regulator</b>	
133.	Audit of railway operations by Regulator	134
	<b>Part 4 — Securing compliance</b>	
	<b>Division 1 — Guiding principle</b>	
134.	Guiding principle	135
	<b>Division 2 — Rail safety officers</b>	
135.	Appointment	135
136.	Identity cards	136
137.	Accountability of rail safety officers	136
138.	Suspension and ending of appointment of rail safety officers	136
	<b>Division 3 — Regulator has functions and powers of rail safety officers</b>	
139.	Regulator has functions and powers of rail safety officers	137

	<b>Division 4 — Functions and powers of rail safety officers</b>	
140.	Functions and powers	137
141.	Conditions on rail safety officers' powers	137
142.	Rail safety officers subject to Regulator's directions	137
	<b>Division 5 — Powers relating to entry</b>	
143.	Powers of entry	138
144.	Notification of entry	138
145.	General powers on entry	138
146.	Persons assisting rail safety officers	140
147.	Use of electronic equipment	140
148.	Use of equipment to examine or process things	141
149.	Securing a site	141
150.	Search warrants	142
151.	Announcement before entry on warrant	145
152.	Copy of warrant to be given to person with control or management of place	145
153.	Places used for residential purposes	145
154.	Power to require production of documents and answers to questions	146
155.	Abrogation of privilege against self-incrimination	147
156.	Warning to be given	147
157.	Power to copy and retain documents	148
158.	Power to seize evidence etc	148
159.	Directions relating to seizure	149
160.	Rail safety officer may direct a thing's return	150
161.	Receipt for seized things	150
162.	Forfeiture of seized things	150
163.	Return of seized things	151
164.	Access to seized thing	152
	<b>Division 6 — Damage and compensation</b>	
165.	Damage etc to be minimised	152
166.	Rail safety officer to give notice of damage	152
167.	Compensation	153
	<b>Division 7 — Other matters</b>	
168.	Power to require name and address	153
169.	Rail safety officer may take affidavits	154
170.	Attendance of rail safety officer at inquiries	154

# *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015*

## Contents

---

171.	Directions may be given under more than 1 provision	154
	<b>Division 8 — Offences in relation to rail safety officers</b>	
172.	Offence to hinder or obstruct rail safety officer	155
173.	Offence to impersonate rail safety officer	155
174.	Offence to assault, threaten or intimidate rail safety officer	155
	<b>Part 5 — Enforcement measures</b>	
	<b>Division 1 — Improvement notices</b>	
175.	Issue of improvement notices	155
176.	Contents of improvement notices	157
177.	Compliance with improvement notice	158
178.	Extension of time for compliance with improvement notices	159
	<b>Division 2 — Prohibition notices</b>	
179.	Issue of prohibition notice	159
180.	Contents of prohibition notice	160
181.	Compliance with prohibition notice	161
	<b>Division 3 — Non-disturbance notices</b>	
182.	Issue of non-disturbance notice	161
183.	Contents of non-disturbance notice	161
184.	Compliance with non-disturbance notice	162
185.	Issue of subsequent notices	162
	<b>Division 4 — General requirements applying to notices</b>	
186.	Application of Division	162
187.	Notice to be in writing	162
188.	Directions in notices	163
189.	Recommendations in notice	163
190.	Variation or cancellation of notice by rail safety officer	163
191.	Formal irregularities or defects in notice	163
192.	Serving notices	164
	<b>Division 5 — Remedial action</b>	
193.	When Regulator may carry out action	164
194.	Power of Regulator to take other remedial action	164
195.	Costs of remedial or other action	165

	<b>Division 6 — Injunctions</b>	
196.	Application of Division	165
197.	Injunctions for non-compliance with notices	165
	<b>Division 7 — Miscellaneous</b>	
198.	Response to certain reports	165
199.	Power to require works to stop	167
200.	Temporary closing of railway crossings, bridges etc	168
201.	Use of force	169
202.	Power to use force against persons to be exercised only by police officers	169
	<b>Part 6 — Exemptions</b>	
	<b>Division 1 — Ministerial exemptions</b>	
203.	Ministerial exemptions	169
	<b>Division 2 — Exemptions granted by Regulator</b>	
204.	Interpretation	170
205.	Application for exemption	170
206.	What applicant must demonstrate	171
207.	Determination of application	171
208.	Application for variation of an exemption	173
209.	Determination of application for variation	174
210.	Prescribed conditions and restrictions	175
211.	Variation of conditions and restrictions	175
212.	Regulator may make changes to conditions or restrictions	176
213.	Revocation or suspension of an exemption	176
214.	Penalty for breach of condition or restriction	178
	<b>Part 7 — Review of decisions</b>	
215.	Reviewable decisions	178
216.	Review by Regulator	184
217.	Appeals	185
	<b>Part 8 — General liability and evidentiary provisions</b>	
	<b>Division 1 — Legal proceedings</b>	
218.	Period within which proceedings for offences may be commenced	186
219.	Multiple contraventions of rail safety duty provision	187

# *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015*

## Contents

---

220.	Authority to take proceedings	187
221.	Imputing conduct to bodies corporate	188
222.	Records and evidence from records	188
223.	Certificate evidence	189
224.	Proof of appointments and signatures unnecessary	189
	<b>Division 2 — Discrimination against employees</b>	
225.	Dismissal or other victimisation of employee	189
	<b>Division 3 — Offences</b>	
226.	Offence to give false or misleading information	191
227.	Not to interfere with train, tram etc	192
228.	Applying brake or emergency device	192
229.	Stopping a train or tram	193
	<b>Division 4 — Court-based sanctions</b>	
230.	Commercial benefits order	193
231.	Supervisory intervention order	195
232.	Exclusion orders	197
	<b>Part 9 — Infringement notices</b>	
233.	Meaning of infringement penalty provision	199
234.	Power to serve notice	200
235.	Form of notice	201
236.	Regulator cannot institute proceedings while infringement notice on foot	202
237.	Late payment of penalty	202
238.	Withdrawal of notice	202
239.	Refund of infringement penalty	203
240.	Payment expiates breach of infringement penalty provision	203
241.	Payment not to have certain consequences	203
242.	Conduct in breach of more than 1 infringement penalty provision	203
	<b>Part 10 — General</b>	
	<b>Division 1 — Delegation by Minister</b>	
243.	Delegation by Minister	204
	<b>Division 2 — Confidentiality of information</b>	
244.	Confidentiality of information	204
	<b>Division 3 — Law does not affect legal professional privilege</b>	
245.	Law does not affect legal professional privilege	206

	<b>Division 4 — Civil liability</b>	
246.	Civil liability not affected by Part 3 Division 3 or Division 6	206
247.	Protection from personal liability for persons exercising functions	206
248.	Immunity for reporting unfit rail safety worker	207
	<b>Division 5 — Codes of practice</b>	
249.	Approved codes of practice	209
250.	Use of codes of practice in proceedings	210
	<b>Division 6 — Enforceable voluntary undertakings</b>	
251.	Enforceable voluntary undertaking	210
252.	Notice of decisions and reasons for decision	211
253.	When a rail safety undertaking is enforceable	211
254.	Compliance with rail safety undertaking	211
255.	Contravention of rail safety undertaking	211
256.	Withdrawal or variation of rail safety undertaking	212
257.	Proceedings for alleged contravention	212
	<b>Division 7 — Other matters</b>	
258.	Service of documents	213
259.	Recovery of certain costs	213
260.	Recovery of amounts due	214
261.	Compliance with conditions of accreditation or registration	214
262.	Contracting out prohibited	214
	<b>Division 8 — Application of certain South Australian Acts to this Law</b>	
263.	Application of certain South Australian Acts to this Law	215
	<b>Division 9 — National regulations</b>	
264.	National regulations	215
265.	Publication of national regulations	216
	<b>Schedule 1 — National regulations</b>	
	<b>Schedule 2 — Miscellaneous provisions relating to interpretation</b>	
	<b>Part 1 — Preliminary</b>	
1.	Displacement of Schedule by contrary intention	221

Contents

---

	<b>Part 2 — General</b>	
2.	Law to be construed not to exceed legislative power of Parliament	221
3.	Every section to be a substantive enactment	221
4.	Material that is, and is not, part of this Law	221
5.	References to particular Acts and to enactments	222
6.	References taken to be included in Law or Act citation etc	222
7.	Interpretation best achieving Law's purpose or object	223
8.	Use of extrinsic material in interpretation	223
9.	Effect of change of drafting practice	225
10.	Use of examples	225
11.	Compliance with forms	225
	<b>Part 3 — Terms and references</b>	
12.	Definitions	226
13.	Provisions relating to defined terms and gender and number	230
14.	Meaning of <i>may</i> and <i>must</i> etc	231
15.	Words and expressions used in statutory instruments	231
16.	Effect of express references to bodies corporate and individuals	231
17.	Production of records kept in computers etc	231
18.	References to this jurisdiction to be implied	232
19.	References to officers and holders of offices	232
20.	Reference to certain provisions of Law	232
21.	Reference to provisions of this Law or an Act is inclusive	233
	<b>Part 4 — Functions and powers</b>	
22.	Exercise of statutory functions	234
23.	Power to make instrument or decision includes power to amend or repeal	234
24.	Matters for which statutory instruments may make provision	234
25.	Presumption of validity and power to make	236
26.	Appointments may be made by name or office	236
27.	Acting appointments	236

28.	Powers of appointment imply certain incidental powers	238
29.	Delegation of functions	239
30.	Exercise of powers between enactment and commencement	241
	<b>Part 5 — Distance, time and age</b>	
31.	Matters relating to distance, time and age	243
	<b>Part 6 — Effect of repeal, amendment or expiration</b>	
32.	Time of Law ceasing to have effect	244
33.	Repealed provisions not revived	244
34.	Saving of operation of repealed Law provisions	245
35.	Continuance of repealed provisions	245
36.	Law and amending Acts to be read as one	245
	<b>Part 7 — Instruments under Law</b>	
37.	Schedule applies to statutory instruments	245

**Defined terms**





Western Australia

## **Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015**

---

**No. 21 of 2015**

---

**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.**

*[Assented to 17 September 2015]*

The Parliament of Western Australia enacts as follows:

## Part 1 — Preliminary

### 1. Short title

This is the *Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015*.

### 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.

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) This section modifies the Rail Safety National Law set out in the Schedule.
- (2) Delete section 7(3).
- (3) In section 127 delete “oral fluid analysis” (each occurrence) and insert:

oral fluid analysis, urine analysis

- (4) In section 129:
  - (a) delete “oral fluid or” and insert:

oral fluid, urine or
  - (b) delete “oral fluid analysis” and insert:

oral fluid analysis, urine analysis

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

Western Australia,

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

authority

- (7) Delete section 265.

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

Western Australian

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) In the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* —  
**application Act** means the local application provisions of this Act;

**court** means the following —

- (a) for the purposes of Parts 5 and 7 — the State Administrative Tribunal (to be constituted by at least

one judicial member for the purposes of Part 5 Division 6);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**road vehicle** means —

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

**s. 7**

---

**shared path** means an area that —

- (a) is open to or used by the public; and
- (b) is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, use by both pedestrians and riders of bicycles;

**the jurisdiction or this jurisdiction** means Western Australia.

- (2) For the purposes of the local application provisions of this Act, the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* and any other Act or law —
  - (a) the Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator is not an agency as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 3(1); and
  - (b) an employee of the Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator is not a public service officer as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 3(1).

**7. No double jeopardy**

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

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

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the *Interpretation Act 1984* does not apply to the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* or to the instruments made under that Law.
- (2) The *Interpretation Act 1984* sections 41 and 42 apply to regulations made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*.
- (3) The following Acts of this jurisdiction do not apply to the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* or to the instruments made under that Law (except as applied under the Law) —
  - (a) the *Auditor General Act 2006*;
  - (b) the *Financial Management Act 2006*;

- (c) the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*;
  - (d) the *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1971*;
  - (e) the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*;
  - (f) the *State Records Act 2000*.
- (4) The Acts referred to in subsection (3) apply to a public sector body as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 3(1), and an officer or employee of the body, performing a function under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*.

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

### **Division 1 — Preliminary**

#### **9. Terms used**

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

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

**BAC** means blood alcohol concentration;

**breath analysis instrument** means —

- (a) breath analysing equipment as defined in the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 65; or
- (b) an instrument prescribed by the local regulations for the purposes of this paragraph;

**drug screening test** means —

- (a) a preliminary oral fluid test as defined in the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 65; or
- (b) a test of a sample of a rail safety worker's oral fluid for the purpose of providing a preliminary indication of the presence of prescribed illicit drugs in the oral fluid using a device, or a device of a type, prescribed by the local regulations for the purposes of this paragraph;

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

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

- (a) an approved device as defined in the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 65; or
- (b) a device, or a device of a type, prescribed by the local regulations for the purposes of this paragraph;

**preliminary breath test** means —

- (a) a preliminary test as defined in the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 65; or
- (b) a test of a sample of a rail safety worker's breath for the purpose of providing a preliminary indication of the presence of alcohol in the breath using a device, or a device of a type, prescribed by the local regulations for the purposes of this paragraph;

**prescribed BAC**, in relation to a rail safety worker, means the prescribed concentration of alcohol, as defined in the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 128(5), in the worker's blood;

**prohibited drug** means a prescribed drug as defined in the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 128(5);

**qualified person**, in relation to the taking of a sample from another person, means a person prescribed by the local regulations as qualified to take that sample;

**registered nurse** means a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law* in the nursing and midwifery profession whose name is entered on Division 1 of the Register of Nurses kept under that Law as a registered nurse;

**sample** means a sample of breath, oral fluid, urine or blood;

**sample taker** means —

- (a) a medical practitioner; or
- (b) a registered nurse; or
- (c) a qualified person;

**urine analysis**, in relation to a rail safety worker, means a method of analysis for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of prohibited drugs in the worker's urine in accordance with the local regulations;

**work shift**, in relation to a rail safety worker, means a shift during which rail safety work is performed by the worker;

**work shift location** means the place where a rail safety worker completes a work shift.

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

### **Division 2 — Alcohol testing**

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

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

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

- (1) An authorised person's power under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 126 to require a rail safety worker to submit

to testing by means of a preliminary breath test or breath analysis (or both) is subject to this Division.

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

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

- (1) An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to submit to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis (or both) —
- (a) on a random basis — without suspecting the worker has the prescribed BAC; or
  - (b) on a non-random basis — in either or both of the following circumstances —
    - (i) a prescribed notifiable occurrence happens involving the worker;
    - (ii) the authorised person suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the worker has the prescribed BAC.
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 13 to 15.

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

- (1) A rail safety worker who is still on railway premises after carrying out rail safety work is not obliged to comply with a requirement made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 126(1) if —
- (a) the worker is not involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence; and
  - (b) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker carried out the work.
- (2) A rail safety worker who is involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence is not obliged to comply with a requirement made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 126(1) if —

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

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

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

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

**15. Conduct of breath analysis**

- (1) An authorised person must not conduct a breath analysis for the purposes of this Division unless the authorised person is —
  - (a) a police officer authorised by the Commissioner of Police to use a breath analysis instrument; or
  - (b) any other person authorised by the Regulator to use a breath analysis instrument.
- (2) An authorised person conducting a breath analysis for the purposes of this Division must use a breath analysis instrument.

**16. Further breath analysis**

- (1) An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to submit to one or more breath analyses whether or not the worker provided a sufficient sample for an earlier analysis.
- (2) A requirement under subsection (1) —
  - (a) may be made only if it is reasonable in the circumstances; and
  - (b) is subject to sections 13 to 15.

**17. Breath analysis indicates prescribed BAC**

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

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

**Division 3 — Drug testing**

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

- (1) An authorised person's power under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127 to require a rail safety worker to submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis (or any combination of these) (whether or not in combination with a blood test) is subject to this Division.
- (2) A requirement mentioned in subsection (1) is a direction to the worker as mentioned in the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(3).

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

- (1) An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to submit to a drug screening test or oral fluid analysis (or any combination of these) —
  - (a) on a random basis — without suspecting a prohibited drug is present in the worker's body; or
  - (b) on a non-random basis — in either or both of the following circumstances —
    - (i) a prescribed notifiable occurrence happens involving the worker;
    - (ii) the authorised person suspects, on reasonable grounds, that a prohibited drug is present in the worker's body.
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 21 and 22.

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

- (1) An authorised person may require a rail safety worker to submit to urine analysis if a prescribed notifiable occurrence happens involving the worker.
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 21 and 22.

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

- (1) A rail safety worker who is on railway premises after carrying out rail safety work is not obliged to comply with a requirement made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(1) to submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis (or any combination of these) if —
  - (a) the worker is not involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence; and

- (b) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker carried out the work.
- (2) A rail safety worker who is involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence is not obliged to comply with a requirement made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(1) to submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis (or any combination of these) if —
- (a) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker was involved in the occurrence; or
  - (b) the worker —
    - (i) has completed the work shift and departed from the work shift location; and
    - (ii) was unaware of the occurrence when the worker completed the work shift.

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

An authorised person must not require a rail safety worker to submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis (or any combination of these) if the authorised person suspects, on reasonable grounds that —

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

**Division 4 — Blood samples**

**23. Term used: hospital**

In this Division —

*hospital* has the meaning given in the *Hospitals and Health Services Act 1927* section 2(1).

**24. Provision of blood sample**

- (1) An authorised person's power under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127 to require a rail safety worker to submit to a blood test (whether or not in combination with a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis, urine analysis or any combination of these) is subject to this Division.
- (2) A requirement mentioned in subsection (1) is a direction to the worker as mentioned in the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(3).

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

- (1) If a rail safety worker who is required by an authorised person to submit to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis under section 12, or a further breath analysis under section 16(1), refuses or fails to provide a sufficient sample of breath, the authorised person may require the worker to provide a sample of the worker's blood.
- (2) However, the authorised person cannot require a rail safety worker to provide a sample of his or her blood under subsection (1) if the worker is not obliged to submit to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis as mentioned in section 13.
- (3) An authorised person may also require a rail safety worker to provide a sample of his or her blood if, as a result of a preliminary breath test under section 12, the authorised person has formed the opinion the worker might have the prescribed BAC and —
  - (a) it is not possible to conduct a breath analysis (for example if there is no authorised person available to

operate a breath analysis instrument or if breath analysis is attempted but the instrument malfunctions); or

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) the worker submits to a preliminary breath test, breath analysis, drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis; and
- (b) the test or analysis fails to indicate that —

- (i) the worker might have the prescribed BAC; or
- (ii) a prohibited drug might be present in the worker's body;

and

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

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

- (1) A rail safety worker who is still on railway premises after carrying out rail safety work is not obliged to comply with a requirement made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(1) to submit to a blood test if —
  - (a) the worker is not involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence; and
  - (b) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker carried out the work.
- (2) A rail safety worker who is involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence is not obliged to comply with a requirement made under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* section 127(1) to submit to a blood test if —
  - (a) more than 12 hours have passed since the worker was involved in the occurrence; or
  - (b) the worker —
    - (i) has completed the work shift and departed from the work shift location; and
    - (ii) was unaware of the occurrence when the worker completed the work shift.

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

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

### **Division 5 — Evidence**

**30. Term used: relevant time**

In this Division —

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

- (a) if the worker was tested for alcohol or prohibited drugs because of the worker's involvement in a prescribed notifiable occurrence — the time the occurrence happened; or
- (b) otherwise — the time the worker last carried out rail safety work.

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

- (1) This section applies in any court proceedings in relation to a rail safety worker even if evidence is given in the proceedings that the worker consumed alcohol or a prohibited drug —
  - (a) after the relevant time in relation to the worker; and
  - (b) before a preliminary breath test, breath analysis, drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis was conducted in relation to the worker or a sample of the worker's blood was taken.
- (2) If the breath analysis was conducted in relation to the rail safety worker in accordance with this Part, the BAC indicated by the analysis is taken to be the BAC of the person at the relevant time.
- (3) If more than one breath analysis was conducted, the lower of the BACs indicated is taken to be the BAC of the rail safety worker at the relevant time.
- (4) If a sample of a rail safety worker's blood was taken under this Part —

- (a) the BAC indicated by an analysis of the sample is taken to be the BAC of the worker at the relevant time; and
  - (b) any prohibited drug detected by an analysis of the sample is taken to have been present in the worker's body at the relevant time.
- (5) If a sample of a rail safety worker's oral fluid or urine was taken under this Part any prohibited drug detected by an analysis of the sample is taken to have been present in the worker's body at the relevant time.

**32. Calculating BAC at relevant time**

- (1) For the purposes of section 31, a rail safety worker's BAC at the relevant time is to be calculated —
- (a) having regard to —
    - (i) the time of the worker's last drink containing alcohol taken at or before the relevant time; and
    - (ii) the relevant time; and
    - (iii) the time at which the sample of the worker's breath or blood was provided or taken for analysis (the time of sampling); and
    - (iv) the safety worker's blood alcohol content at the time of sampling;
- and
- (b) so as to give effect to the presumption that after the worker's latest drink containing alcohol the worker's blood alcohol content increases at the rate of 0.016 g of alcohol per 100 ml of blood per hour for a period of 2 hours and, after that period, decreases at the rate of 0.016 g of alcohol per 100 ml of blood per hour.
- (2) For the purpose of making a calculation under subsection (1) —
- (a) in any case where any one or more of the times referred to in that subsection can only be ascertained as falling

within a period of time, the calculation is to be made taking such time within that period as produces the result most favourable to the rail safety worker; and

- (b) in any case where the time of a rail safety worker's last drink containing alcohol is not ascertained, the time of the worker's last drink containing alcohol is to be taken to have been such time as produces the result most favourable to the worker charged.
- (3) The concentration of alcohol calculated to have been present in the blood of a person at any time under this section is conclusively presumed to have been present in the blood of that person at that time.

**33. Evidence by certificate**

- (1) In any court proceedings, a certificate in a form approved by the Minister purporting to be signed by any of the following is prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the certificate and the facts on which they are based —
  - (a) the Commissioner of Police — certifying either of the following about a person named in the certificate —
    - (i) the person is a police officer authorised to use a breath analysis instrument;
    - (ii) the person is an analyst;
  - (b) the Regulator — certifying a person named in the certificate is an authorised person;
  - (c) an authorised person — certifying any or all of the following —
    - (i) the apparatus used by the authorised person was a breath analysis instrument;
    - (ii) the breath analysis instrument was in proper order and properly operated;

- (iii) the breath analysis instrument was used in a manner that complied with this Part or the local regulations;
  - (iv) a sample of the breath of a rail safety worker named in the certificate was provided for analysis using a breath analysis instrument;
  - (v) a concentration of alcohol in breath expressed in grams of alcohol per 210 litres of breath was indicated by the breath analysis instrument as being present in the breath of the rail safety worker named in the certificate on the day and at the time specified in the certificate;
  - (vi) a requirement imposed on the authorised person by local regulations has been complied with;
- (d) a member of the staff of a hospital — certifying something arising out of the member's occupation;
  - (e) an analyst, or a person acting under the supervision of an analyst — certifying something arising out of the analyst's or person's occupation.
- (2) A certificate certifying anything mentioned in subsection (1)(c), (d) or (e) cannot be received as evidence against a person (the *defendant*) in proceedings for an offence against this Part or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9 if —
- (a) a copy of the certificate has not been served on the defendant at least 7 days before the commencement of the proceedings; or
  - (b) the defendant has, at least 2 days before the commencement of the trial, given to the court written notice requiring the attendance at the trial of the person who signed the certificate; or
  - (c) the court requires the person who signed the certificate to attend at the trial.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Minister may approve forms of certificates to be used by different persons for different purposes.

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

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

- (1) This section applies if a rail safety worker —
- (a) is required by an authorised person to submit to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis and the worker refuses or fails to comply with the requirement; or
  - (b) is required by an authorised person to submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis or to provide a sample of his or her blood and the worker refuses or fails to comply with the requirement.
- (2) The authorised person must, as soon as practicable, report the refusal or failure to comply with the requirement to —
- (a) the accredited person for whom the rail safety worker performs rail safety work; and
  - (b) the Regulator.

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

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

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

under this Part or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*  
Part 3 Division 9.

**36. Self-incrimination no excuse**

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

- (a) would or might, by complying with the requirement or direction, provide evidence that could be used against the person; or
- (b) consumed alcohol or a prohibited drug after the person last performed railway safety work and before the requirement or direction was made or given to him or her.

**37. Local regulations**

- (1) The Governor may make regulations prescribing all matters —
  - (a) that are required or permitted under this Part or for the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9; or
  - (b) that are necessary or convenient for this Part or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the regulations may be made for any or all of the following purposes —
  - (a) the procedures for, and equipment to be used in —
    - (i) conducting a preliminary breath test, breath analysis, drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or urine analysis; or
    - (ii) taking a blood sample;
  - (b) the destruction of —

***Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015***

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

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

**s. 37**

---

- (i) a sample taken for this Part or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9; and
- (ii) any other forensic material taken incidentally for the purposes of this Part or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 3 Division 9.

## Part 4 — Local repeal and transitional provisions

### Division 1 — Preliminary

#### 38. Terms used

In this Part —

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

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

### Division 2 — Repeal

#### 39. Repeal

The *Rail Safety Act 2010* is repealed.

### Division 3 — Transitional

#### 40. Accreditation

(1) In this section —

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

- (a) immediately before the commencement day, accreditation was not required under the repealed Act; and
- (b) on and after the commencement day, accreditation is required under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*.

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

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

**41. Registration**

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

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

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

- (1) In this section —

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

**43. Alleged offences against repealed Act**

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

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

**44. Notifiable occurrences**

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

**45. Notices**

- (1) An improvement notice in force under Part 5 Division 7 of the repealed Act immediately before the commencement day has effect as if it were an improvement notice under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 5 Division 1.
- (2) A prohibition notice in force under Part 5 Division 8 of the repealed Act immediately before the commencement day continues to have effect as if it were a prohibition notice under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* Part 5 Division 2.

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

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

**47.      Reviews and appeals**

- (1) If an application for accreditation, or variation of accreditation, has been refused under the repealed Act and the period within which the applicant could have applied for a review of the decision had that Act not been repealed has not, immediately before the commencement day, expired, the applicant may, before the expiry of that period, apply for a review of the decision under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* as if the decision had been made under the Law.
- (2) A person who is to be granted accreditation as the result of a review of, or appeal against, a decision made under the repealed Act who has not, immediately before the commencement day, been accredited, must be granted accreditation under the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)* subject to any conditions and restrictions that would have applied to the accreditation under the repealed Act.

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

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

- (a) to provide ONRSR with any information (including information given in confidence) in the possession or control of the Director that is reasonably required by ONRSR for the local application provisions of this Act or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*; and
- (b) to provide ONRSR with any other assistance that is reasonably required by ONRSR to perform or exercise a function or power under the local application provisions of this Act or the *Rail Safety National Law (WA)*.

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

- (1) On the commencement day any moneys standing to the credit of the Rail Safety Accreditation Account referred to in section 43 of the repealed Act (the *former account*) are to be credited to the Consolidated Account and the former account is then to be closed.
- (2) The Consolidated Account is to be credited with any money that became payable to the former account before the commencement day and that is paid after that day.

## 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 2015*

**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 <b>relevant State property law</b> par. (d)
<i>Public Transport Authority Act 2003</i>	s. 3 def. of <b>train</b> 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 2015***
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 2015*



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

#### **4. Interpretation**

- (1) In this Law, unless the contrary intention appears —
  - accredited person** means a rail transport operator who is accredited under this Law, but does not include a person whose accreditation under this Law —
    - (a) has been surrendered or revoked or has otherwise ceased to have effect under this Law; or
    - (b) is suspended under this Law;
  - Acting Regulator** means an Acting National Rail Safety Regulator appointed under Part 2 Division 2;
  - amusement structure** means a structure or device operated for hire or reward, or provided on hire or lease —
    - (a) that is used or designed to be used for amusement or entertainment and on which persons may be moved, carried, raised, lowered or supported by any part of the structure or device; and
    - (b) that is an arrangement of structural or mechanical elements (or both) that has as its prime function the provision of movement of a passenger or passengers in a controlled manner so that the passenger or passengers are not



- (a) a substance declared by the national regulations to be a drug for the purposes of this Law; and
- (b) a substance declared under section 6 to be a drug for the purposes of this Law; and
- (c) any other substance (other than alcohol) that, when consumed or used by a person, deprives that person (temporarily or permanently) of any of his or her normal mental or physical faculties;

**employee** means a person employed under a contract of employment or contract of training;

**employer** means a person who employs 1 or more other persons under contracts of employment or contracts of training;

**exercise**, for a function, includes perform;

**footpath** means an area open to the public that is designated for, or 1 of its main uses is, use by pedestrians;

**Fund** means the National Rail Safety Regulator Fund established under Part 2 Division 4;

**improvement notice** means a notice under Part 5 Division 1;

**infringement penalty provision** has the meaning given by section 233;

**interface agreement** means an agreement made under Part 3 Division 6 Subdivision 2 about managing risks to safety identified and assessed in accordance with that Subdivision;

**jurisdiction** means a State or Territory;

**level crossing** means an area where a road and a railway meet at substantially the same level, whether or not there is a level crossing sign on the road at all or any of the entrances to the area;

**member**, of ONRSR, means the Regulator, an Acting Regulator or a non-executive member appointed under Part 2 Division 2;

**national regulations** means the regulations made under section 264;

**non-disturbance notice** means a notice under Part 5 Division 3;

**notifiable occurrence** means an accident or incident associated with railway operations —

- (a) that has, or could have, caused —
  - (i) significant property damage; or



- (a) a marshalling yard; or
- (b) a crossing loop; or
- (c) a passenger terminal; or
- (d) a freight terminal; or
- (e) a siding under the control and management of an accredited rail infrastructure manager; or
- (f) a siding, or a siding of a class, prescribed by the national regulations not to be a private siding;

**prohibition notice** means a notice under Part 5 Division 2;

**public place** means —

- (a) a place that —
  - (i) the public is entitled to use; or
  - (ii) is open to members of the public; or
  - (iii) is used by the public,  
whether or not on payment of money; or
- (b) a place that the occupier allows members of the public to enter, whether or not on payment of money;

**public road** means any road other than a private road;

**public sector auditor** means —

- (a) the Auditor-General (however described) of a participating jurisdiction; or
- (b) an auditor employed, appointed or otherwise engaged, by an Auditor-General of a participating jurisdiction;

**rail infrastructure** means the facilities that are necessary to enable a railway to operate and includes —

- (a) railway tracks and associated railway track structures; and
- (b) service roads, signalling systems, communications systems, rolling stock control systems, train control systems and data management systems; and
- (c) notices and signs; and
- (d) electrical power supply and electric traction systems; and
- (e) associated buildings, workshops, depots and yards; and



- (b) a light railway;
- (c) a monorail;
- (d) an inclined railway;
- (e) a tramway;
- (f) a railway within a marshalling yard or a passenger or freight terminal;
- (g) a private siding;
- (h) a guided system, or guided system of a class, prescribed by the national regulations to be a railway;

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

***railway crossing*** means —

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

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

- (a) the construction of a railway, railway tracks and associated railway track structures;
- (b) the construction of rolling stock;
- (c) the management, commissioning, maintenance, repair, modification, installation, operation or decommissioning of rail infrastructure;
- (d) the commissioning, use, modification, maintenance, repair or decommissioning of rolling stock;
- (e) the operation or movement, or causing the operation or movement by any means, of rolling stock on a railway (including for the purposes of construction or restoration of rail infrastructure);
- (f) the movement, or causing the movement, of rolling stock for the purposes of operating a railway service;
- (g) the scheduling, control and monitoring of rolling stock being operated or moved on rail infrastructure;

***railway premises*** means —



- (c) any bridge, tunnel, causeway, road-ferry, ford or other work or structure forming part of a road system or supporting a road; and
- (d) any bridge or other work or structure located above, in or on a road; and
- (e) any traffic control devices, electricity equipment, emergency telephone systems or any other facilities (whether of the same or a different kind) in, on, over, under or connected with anything referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d); and
- (f) anything prescribed by the national regulations to be road infrastructure,

but does not include rail infrastructure or anything that is prescribed by the national regulations not to be road infrastructure;

**road manager** —

- (a) in relation to a private road — means the owner, or other person responsible for the care, control and management, of the road; or
- (b) in relation to a public road — means an authority, person or body responsible for the care, control or management of the road;

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

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

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

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

**safety duty** — see section 57;

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

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

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

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

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

**supply** includes —

- (a) in relation to goods — supply or resupply by way of sale, exchange, lease, hire or hire purchase, whether as principal or agent; or
- (b) in relation to services — provide, grant or confer, whether as principal or agent;

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

**this Law** means —

- (a) this Law as it applies as a law of a participating jurisdiction; or
- (b) a law of a participating jurisdiction that —
  - (i) substantially corresponds to the provisions of this Law; or
  - (ii) is prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of **participating jurisdiction**;

**train** means —

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

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

*union* means —

- (a) an employee organisation that is registered, or taken to be registered, under the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* of the Commonwealth; or
  - (b) an association of employees or independent contractors (or both) that is registered or recognised as such an association (however described) under a State or Territory industrial law.
- (2) In this Law —
- (a) a reference to **this Law** extends to a statutory instrument made under this Law, or a provision of this Law or a statutory instrument made under this Law; and
  - (b) a reference to the **responsible Ministers** is a reference to a group of Ministers consisting of —
    - (i) the responsible Minister for each participating jurisdiction; and
    - (ii) a Commonwealth Minister nominated by the Commonwealth as the responsible Minister for the Commonwealth for the purposes of this Law (the **Commonwealth Minister**).
- (3) The Commonwealth Minister has complete discretion as to whether or not to exercise a function or power given to the responsible Ministers under this Law and so, for the purposes of this Law, a recommendation of the responsible Ministers that is required to be unanimous will be taken to be unanimous if the Commonwealth Minister declines to exercise the function or power and the responsible Minister for each participating jurisdiction agrees with the recommendation.

**5. Interpretation generally**

Schedule 2 to this Law applies in relation to this Law.

**6. Declaration of substance to be drug**

- (1) The responsible Ministers may declare a substance to be a drug for the purposes of this Law.
- (2) A declaration under subsection (1) —



- (ii) is operated only within an amusement park; and
  - (iii) does not operate on or cross a public road; and
  - (iv) is not connected with another railway in respect of which a rail transport operator is required to be accredited or registered under this Law.
- (3) Despite subsection (2)(b), the national regulations may prescribe a specified railway of a class referred to in that paragraph to be a railway to which or in relation to which this Law applies.

**8. Meaning of rail safety work**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), any of the following classes of work is **rail safety work** for the purposes of this Law —
- (a) driving or despatching rolling stock or any other activity which is capable of controlling or affecting the movement of rolling stock;
  - (b) signalling (and signalling operations), receiving or relaying communications or any other activity which is capable of controlling or affecting the movement of rolling stock;
  - (c) coupling or uncoupling rolling stock;
  - (d) maintaining, repairing, modifying, monitoring, inspecting or testing —
    - (i) rolling stock, including checking that the rolling stock is working properly before being used; or
    - (ii) rail infrastructure;
  - (e) installation of components in relation to rolling stock;
  - (f) work on or about rail infrastructure relating to the design, construction, repair, modification, maintenance, monitoring, upgrading, inspection or testing of the rail infrastructure or associated works or equipment, including checking that the rail infrastructure is working properly before being used;
  - (g) installation or maintenance of —
    - (i) a telecommunications system relating to rail infrastructure or used in connection with rail infrastructure; or

- (ii) the means of supplying electricity directly to rail infrastructure, any rolling stock using rail infrastructure or a telecommunications system;
  - (h) work involving certification as to the safety of rail infrastructure or rolling stock or any part or component of rail infrastructure or rolling stock;
  - (i) work involving the decommissioning of rail infrastructure or rolling stock or any part or component of rail infrastructure or rolling stock;
  - (j) work involving the development, management or monitoring of safe working systems for railways;
  - (k) work involving the management or monitoring of passenger safety on, in or at any railway;
  - (l) any other work that is prescribed by the national regulations to be rail safety work.
- (2) For the purposes of this Law, **rail safety work** does not include any work, or any class of work, prescribed by the national regulations not to be rail safety work.

**9. Single national entity**

- (1) It is the intention of the Parliament of this jurisdiction that this Law as applied by an Act of this jurisdiction, together with this Law as applied by Acts of the other participating jurisdictions, has the effect that an entity established by this Law is 1 single national entity, with functions conferred by this Law as so applied.
- (2) An entity established by this Law has power to do acts in or in relation to this jurisdiction in the exercise of a function expressed to be conferred on it by this Law as applied by Acts of each participating jurisdiction.
- (3) An entity established by this Law may exercise its functions in relation to —
  - (a) 1 participating jurisdiction; or
  - (b) 2 or more or all participating jurisdictions collectively.

- (4) In this section, a reference to this Law as applied by an Act of a jurisdiction includes —
- (a) a reference to a law that substantially corresponds to this Law enacted in a jurisdiction; and
  - (b) a law prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes of the definition of a *participating jurisdiction*.

**10. Extraterritorial operation of Law**

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

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

**11. Crown to be bound**

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

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

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

**12. Establishment**

- (1) The Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator (*ONRSR*) is established.
- (2) ONRSR —



- (a) the Australian Transport Safety Bureau established under the *Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003* of the Commonwealth; and
- (b) any other relevant authority established under a law of a participating jurisdiction.

**14. Independence of ONRSR**

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

**15. Powers**

- (1) ONRSR has all the powers of an individual and, in particular, may —
  - (a) enter into contracts; and
  - (b) acquire, hold, dispose of, and deal with, real and personal property; and
  - (c) do anything necessary or convenient to be done in the exercise of its functions.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), ONRSR may enter into an agreement (a *service agreement*) with a State or Territory that makes provision for —
  - (a) the State or Territory to provide services to ONRSR that assist ONRSR in exercising its functions; or
  - (b) ONRSR to provide services to the State or Territory.

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

**Subdivision 1 — Constitution of ONRSR**

**16. Constitution of ONRSR**

- (1) ONRSR consists of —
  - (a) a person appointed by the South Australian Minister acting on the unanimous recommendation of the responsible Ministers as the National Rail Safety Regulator (the *Regulator*); and



or a member of the staff of ONRSR) to act in the office of the Regulator and a person so appointed has, while so acting, all the functions and powers of the Regulator.

- (2) An Acting Regulator may act in the office of the Regulator —
- (a) during a vacancy in the office of the Regulator (whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office); or
  - (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the Regulator —
    - (i) is absent from duty or from Australia; or
    - (ii) is, for any reason, unable to exercise the duties of the office;
- or
- (c) if the Regulator is disqualified from acting in relation to a particular matter — in relation to that matter.
- (3) Anything done by or in relation to a person purporting to act under an appointment is not invalid merely because —
- (a) the occasion for the appointment had not arisen; or
  - (b) there is a defect or irregularity in connection with the appointment; or
  - (c) the appointment had ceased to have effect; or
  - (d) the occasion to act had not arisen or had ceased.

**19. Functions of Regulator**

- (1) The functions of the Regulator include —
- (a) being the chief executive of ONRSR; and
  - (b) exercising the functions of ONRSR conferred on the Regulator under this Law or an Act; and
  - (c) otherwise acting on behalf of ONRSR in appropriate cases.
- (2) An act of the Regulator will be taken to be an act of ONRSR.



- (4) The Regulator must not make a requirement under subsection (2)(c) unless the Regulator has taken all reasonable steps to obtain the information under subsections (2)(a) and (b) and has been unable to do so.
- (5) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a requirement under this section.  
Maximum penalty:
  - (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- (6) Subsection (5) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.
- (7) Section 155 (with any necessary changes) applies to a requirement under this section.

**Subdivision 3 — Non-executive members**

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

- (1) A person may be appointed as a non-executive member of ONRSR who is qualified for appointment because the person has a high level of expertise in 1 or more areas relevant to ONRSR's functions.
- (2) A non-executive member will be appointed for a term not exceeding 4 years on terms and conditions determined by the South Australian Minister acting on the unanimous recommendation of the responsible Ministers.
- (3) A non-executive member is entitled to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the South Australian Minister acting on the unanimous recommendation of the responsible Ministers from time to time.
- (4) In setting the remuneration and allowances for a non-executive member regard must be had to relevant rates (if any) published by the Remuneration Tribunal of the Commonwealth from time to time.
- (5) At the expiration of a term of appointment, a non-executive member will be eligible for reappointment.



**23. Member to give responsible Ministers notice of certain events**

A member of ONRSR must, within 7 days of either of the following events occurring, give the responsible Ministers notice of the event —

- (a) the member is convicted of an offence;
- (b) the member becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with the member's creditors or makes an assignment of the member's remuneration for their benefit.

**24. Extension of term of office during vacancy in membership**

- (1) If the office of a member of ONRSR becomes vacant because the member has completed the member's term of office, the member is taken to continue to be a member during that vacancy until the date on which the vacancy is filled, whether by reappointment of the member or appointment of a successor to the member.
- (2) However, this section ceases to apply to the member if —
  - (a) the member resigns the member's office by signed notice given to the responsible Ministers; or
  - (b) the responsible Ministers decide the services of the member are no longer required.
- (3) The maximum period for which a member of ONRSR is taken to continue to be a member under this section after completion of the member's term of office is 6 months.

**25. Members to act in public interest**

A member of ONRSR is to act impartially and in the public interest in the exercise of the member's functions as a member.

**26. Disclosure of conflict of interest**

- (1) If a member of ONRSR has a direct or indirect pecuniary or other interest that conflicts or may conflict with the exercise of the member's functions as a member, the member must, as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to the member's knowledge, disclose the nature of the member's interest and the conflict to —

- (a) for the Regulator — the responsible Ministers; or
  - (b) for a non-executive member — the Regulator.
- (2) If a disclosure is made under subsection (1), the entity to whom the disclosure is made must notify ONRSR of the disclosure.
- (3) Particulars of any disclosure made under subsection (1) must be recorded by ONRSR in a register of interests kept for the purpose.
- (4) After a member of ONRSR has disclosed the nature of an interest and conflict or potential conflict under subsection (1), the member must not be present during any deliberation of ONRSR with respect to any matter that is, or may be, affected by the conflict, or take part in any decision of ONRSR with respect to any matter that is, or may be, affected by the conflict, unless —
  - (a) for the Regulator, the responsible Ministers otherwise decide; or
  - (b) for a non-executive member, ONRSR otherwise decides.
- (5) For the purposes of the making of a decision by ONRSR under subsection (4) in relation to a matter, a member of ONRSR who has a direct or indirect pecuniary or other interest that conflicts or may conflict with the exercise of the member's functions as a member with respect to the matter must not —
  - (a) be present during any deliberation of ONRSR for the purpose of making the decision; or
  - (b) take part in the making of the decision by ONRSR.
- (6) A contravention of this section does not invalidate any decision of ONRSR but if ONRSR becomes aware a member of ONRSR contravened this section, ONRSR must reconsider any decision made by ONRSR in which the member took part in contravention of this section.

### **Division 3 — Procedures**

#### **27. Times and places of meetings**

- (1) The Regulator must hold such meetings as he or she considers necessary for the efficient exercise of ONRSR's functions.

- (2) Meetings are to be held at such times and places as the Regulator decides.

**28. Conduct of meetings**

- (1) The Regulator is to preside at all meetings of ONRSR at which he or she is present.
- (2) If the Regulator is not present at a meeting, a person appointed to act as the Regulator must be present and preside.
- (3) A quorum of ONRSR consists of 2 members.
- (4) A decision supported by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of ONRSR at which a quorum is present is the decision of ONRSR.
- (5) The person presiding at a meeting of ONRSR has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, has a second or casting vote.
- (6) Subject to this Division, ONRSR may regulate its own procedures.
- (7) ONRSR must ensure that minutes of its meetings are kept.

**29. Defects in appointment of members**

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

**30. Decisions without meetings**

- (1) A decision is taken to have been made at a meeting of ONRSR if —
  - (a) without meeting, a majority of the members indicate agreement with the proposed decision in accordance with the method determined under this section; and
  - (b) all members were informed, or reasonable efforts were made to inform all members, of the proposed decision.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only if ONRSR —
  - (a) has determined that it applies; and
  - (b) has determined the method by which members are to indicate agreement with proposed decisions.
- (3) ONRSR must keep a record of decisions made under this section.



**33. Payments into Fund**

There is payable into the Fund —

- (a) all money appropriated by the Parliament of any participating jurisdiction or the Commonwealth for the purposes of the Fund; and
- (b) all fees, charges, costs and expenses paid to or recovered by ONRSR under this Law; and
- (c) the proceeds of the investment of money in the Fund; and
- (d) all grants, gifts and donations made to ONRSR, but subject to any trusts declared in relation to the grants, gifts or donations; and
- (e) all money directed or authorised to be paid into the Fund under this Law, any law of a participating jurisdiction or any law of the Commonwealth; and
- (f) any other money or property received by ONRSR in connection with the exercise of its functions; and
- (g) any money paid to ONRSR for the provision of services to a State or Territory under an agreement mentioned in section 15(2)(b).

**34. Payments out of Fund**

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

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

**35. Investment of money in Fund**

- (1) ONRSR must invest its funds in a way that is secure and provides a low risk so that ONRSR's exposure to the loss of funds is minimised.

- (2) ONRSR must keep records that show it has invested in a way that complies with subsection (1).

**36. Financial management duties of ONRSR**

ONRSR must —

- (a) ensure its operations are carried out efficiently, effectively and economically; and
- (b) keep proper books and records in relation to the Fund and other money received by ONRSR; and
- (c) ensure expenditure is made from the Fund for lawful purposes only and, as far as possible, reasonable value is obtained for money expended from the Fund; and
- (d) ensure its procedures, including internal control procedures, afford adequate safeguards with respect to —
  - (i) the correctness, regularity and propriety of payments made from the Fund; and
  - (ii) receiving and accounting for payments made to the Fund; and
  - (iii) prevention of fraud or mistake;and
- (e) take any action necessary to ensure the preparation of accurate financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards for inclusion in its annual report; and
- (f) take any action necessary to facilitate the audit of those financial statements under this Law; and
- (g) arrange for any further audit by a qualified person of the books and records kept by ONRSR in relation to the Fund, if directed to do so by the responsible Ministers.

**Division 5 — Staff**

**37. Chief executive**

- (1) The Regulator is the chief executive of ONRSR responsible for —
- (a) the day to day management of ONRSR; and

(b) carrying out any other function conferred on the chief executive under this Law, an Act or by ONRSR.

(2) The chief executive must act consistently with the policies determined by ONRSR.

**38. Staff**

(1) ONRSR may, for the purpose of exercising its functions, employ staff.

(2) The staff of ONRSR are to be employed on the terms and conditions decided by ONRSR from time to time.

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to any relevant industrial award or agreement that applies to the staff.

**39. Secondments to ONRSR**

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

**40. Consultants and contractors**

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

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

**Division 6 — Miscellaneous**

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

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

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



- (j) the issuing of a prohibition notice to a person;
  - (k) the variation, cancellation or expiry of a prohibition notice;
  - (l) the issuing of a non-disturbance notice to a person;
  - (m) the variation, cancellation or expiry of a non-disturbance notice;
  - (n) any other matter that is prescribed in the national regulations to be included in the Register.
- (3) The Register will be kept in the form of a computer record and published on ONRSR's website.
- (4) The Register is to be available for inspection, without fee, during ordinary office hours at a public office, or public offices, determined by the Regulator.

**43. Annual report**

- (1) The Regulator must, on or before 30 September in each year, deliver to the responsible Ministers a report on ONRSR's activities for the financial year ending on the preceding 30 June.
- (2) The annual report must include —
- (a) information on the development of rail safety (including an aggregation of statistics of a prescribed class reported to ONRSR under this Law for the relevant financial year); and
  - (b) information on any improvements and important changes in relation to the regulation of rail safety for the relevant financial year; and
  - (c) details of all rail safety issues brought to the attention of ONRSR during the relevant financial year and the action (if any) taken in relation to each such issue; and
  - (d) if, at the start of the relevant financial year, there are still outstanding any rail safety issues that previously had been brought to the attention of ONRSR — details of the action (if any) taken in respect of each such issue; and
  - (e) details about any significant activity undertaken in each participating jurisdiction during the relevant financial year by, or on behalf of, ONRSR; and



- (3) A function or power delegated under this section may, if the instrument of delegation so provides, be further delegated.

### **Part 3 — Regulation of rail safety**

#### **Division 1 — Interpretation**

#### **46. Management of risks**

A duty imposed on a person under this Law to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, safety requires the person —

- (a) to eliminate risks to safety so far as is reasonably practicable; and
- (b) if it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate risks to safety, to minimise those risks so far as is reasonably practicable.

#### **47. Meaning of reasonably practicable**

In this Part —

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

- (a) the likelihood of the hazard or the risk concerned occurring; and
- (b) the degree of harm that might result from the hazard or the risk; and
- (c) what the person concerned knows, or ought reasonably to know, about —
  - (i) the hazard or the risk; and
  - (ii) ways of eliminating or minimising the risk;and
- (d) the availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or minimise the risk; and
- (e) after assessing the extent of the risk and the available ways of eliminating or minimising the risk — the cost associated with available ways of eliminating or minimising the risk



**Division 3 — Rail safety duties**

**Subdivision 1 — Principles**

**50. Principles of shared responsibility, accountability, integrated risk management, etc**

- (1) Rail safety is the shared responsibility of —
- (a) rail transport operators; and
  - (b) rail safety workers; and
  - (c) other persons who —
    - (i) design, commission, construct, manufacture, supply, install, erect, maintain, repair, modify or decommission rail infrastructure or rolling stock; or
    - (ii) supply rail infrastructure operations or rolling stock operations to rail operators; or
    - (iii) in relation to the transport of freight by railway — load or unload freight on or from rolling stock;
- and
- (d) the Regulator; and
  - (e) ONRSR; and
  - (f) the public.
- (2) The level and nature of responsibility that a person referred to in subsection (1), or falling within a class of person referred to in that subsection, has for rail safety is dependent on the nature of the risk to rail safety that the person creates from the carrying out of an activity (or the making of a decision) and the capacity that person has to control, eliminate or mitigate those risks.
- (3) The persons and classes of persons referred to in subsection (1) should —
- (a) participate in or be able to participate in; and
  - (b) be consulted on; and
  - (c) be involved in the formulation and implementation of,
- measures to manage risks to safety associated with railway operations.



- (i) is of sufficient good health and fitness to carry out that work safely; and
    - (ii) is competent to undertake that work;and
  - (c) that rail safety workers do not carry out rail safety work in relation to the operator's railway operations, and are not on duty, while impaired by alcohol or a drug; and
  - (d) that rail safety workers who perform rail safety work in relation to the operator's railway operations do not carry out rail safety work while impaired by fatigue or if they may become so impaired; and
  - (e) the provision of adequate facilities for the safety of persons at any railway premises under the control or management of the operator; and
  - (f) the provision of —
    - (i) such information and instruction to, and training and supervision of, rail safety workers as is necessary to enable those workers to perform rail safety work in relation to the operator's railway operations in a way that is safe; and
    - (ii) such information to rail transport operators and other persons on railway premises under the control or management of the operator as is necessary to enable those persons to ensure their safety.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), a rail infrastructure manager must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable —
- (a) the provision or maintenance of rail infrastructure that is safe; and
  - (b) that any design, construction, commissioning, use, installation, modification, maintenance, repair or decommissioning of the manager's rail infrastructure is done or carried out in a way that ensures the safety of railway operations; and
  - (c) that systems and procedures for the scheduling, control and monitoring of railway operations are established and



- (b) who knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the thing is to be used as or in connection with rail infrastructure or rolling stock,

must —

- (c) ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the thing is safe if it is used for a purpose for which it was designed, commissioned, manufactured, supplied, installed or erected; and
  - (d) ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that such testing and examination of the thing as may be necessary for compliance with this section is carried out; and
  - (e) take such action as is necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that there will be available in connection with the use of the thing adequate information about —
    - (i) the use for which the thing was designed, commissioned, manufactured, supplied, installed or erected; and
    - (ii) the results of any testing or examination referred to in paragraph (d); and
    - (iii) any conditions necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the thing is safe if it is used for a purpose for which it was designed, commissioned, manufactured, supplied, installed or erected.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if the person who supplies the thing —
- (a) carries on the business of financing the acquisition of the thing by customers; and
  - (b) has, in the course of that business, acquired an interest in the thing solely for the purpose of financing its acquisition by a customer from a third person or its provision to a customer by a third person; and



- (c) to ensure that the person has available for use, and uses, appropriate resources and processes to eliminate or minimise risks to safety from the railway operations of the person; and
- (d) to ensure that the person has appropriate processes for receiving and considering information regarding incidents and risks and responding in a timely way to that information; and
- (e) to ensure that the person has, and implements, processes for complying with any duty or obligation of the person under this Law; and
- (f) to verify the provision and use of the resources and processes referred to in paragraphs (c) to (e).

**56. Duties of rail safety workers**

- (1) A rail safety worker must, when carrying out rail safety work —
  - (a) take reasonable care for his or her own safety; and
  - (b) take reasonable care that his or her acts or omissions do not adversely affect the safety of other persons; and
  - (c) comply, so far as the worker is reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction given by the rail transport operator to allow the operator to comply with this Law.
- (2) A rail safety worker must not, when carrying out rail safety work, intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse anything provided to the worker by the rail transport operator —
  - (a) in the interests of safety; or
  - (b) under this Law.
- (3) A rail safety worker must not, when carrying out rail safety work, wilfully or recklessly place the safety of another person on or in the immediate vicinity of rail infrastructure at risk.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) or (b), in determining whether a rail safety worker failed to take reasonable care, regard must be had as to what the worker knew about the relevant circumstances.



**60. Failure to comply with safety duty — Category 3**

A person commits a Category 3 offence if —

- (a) the person has a safety duty; and
- (b) the person fails to comply with that duty.

Maximum penalty:

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

**Division 4 — Accreditation**

**Subdivision 1 — Purpose and requirement for accreditation**

**61. Purpose of accreditation**

The purpose of accreditation of a rail transport operator in respect of railway operations is to attest that the rail transport operator has demonstrated to the Regulator the competence and capacity to manage risks to safety associated with those railway operations.

**62. Accreditation required for railway operations**

- (1) A person must not carry out any railway operations unless the person —
  - (a) is a rail transport operator who —
    - (i) is accredited under this Part in respect of those operations; or
    - (ii) is exempt under this Law from compliance with this section in respect of those operations;
  - or
  - (b) is carrying out those operations for or on behalf of —
    - (i) a rail transport operator who is accredited under this Part in respect of those operations; or
    - (ii) a rail transport operator who is exempt under this Law from compliance with this section in respect of those operations;
  - or



- (2) Accreditation may be granted for railway operations carried out, or proposed to be carried out, in 1 or more jurisdictions by a rail transport operator.
- (3) If the applicant so requests, accreditation may be granted for a specified period only.

**Subdivision 2 — Procedures for granting accreditation**

**64. Application for accreditation**

- (1) A rail transport operator may apply to the Regulator for accreditation in respect of specified railway operations carried out, or proposed to be carried out, by or on behalf of that operator.
- (2) An application must be made in the manner and form approved by the Regulator and —
  - (a) must specify the scope and nature of the railway operations in respect of which accreditation is sought; and
  - (b) must include a description of the safety management system (including a description of the measures to be taken to manage identified risks) relating to those railway operations; and
  - (c) must contain the prescribed information; and
  - (d) must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.
- (3) The Regulator may require a rail transport operator who has applied for accreditation —
  - (a) to supply further information requested by the Regulator; and
  - (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to the Regulator.

**65. What applicant must demonstrate**

The Regulator must not grant accreditation to an applicant unless satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated —

- (a) that the applicant is, or is to be, a rail infrastructure manager or rolling stock operator in respect of the railway operations for which accreditation is sought; and

- (b) that the applicant has the competence and capacity to manage risks to safety associated with the railway operations for which accreditation is sought; and
- (c) that the applicant —
  - (i) has the competence and capacity to implement the proposed safety management system; and
  - (ii) has the financial capacity, or has public risk insurance arrangements, to meet reasonable potential accident liabilities arising from the railway operations; and
  - (iii) has met the consultation requirements set out in Division 6 in relation to the applicant's safety management system; and
  - (iv) has complied with the requirements prescribed by the national regulations (if any) for the purposes of this section.

**66. Regulator may direct applicants to coordinate applications**

- (1) If the Regulator —
  - (a) receives applications from 2 or more rail transport operators for accreditation; and
  - (b) believes that coordinated preparation of the applications is necessary to ensure railway operations of the applicants are carried out safely,

the Regulator may give a direction in writing to each of the applicants to coordinate their applications (a *coordination direction*).

- (2) A coordination direction —
  - (a) may be given to rail transport operators carrying out, or proposing to carry out, railway operations in different jurisdictions; and
  - (b) may require each rail transport operator subject to the direction to provide to each other rail transport operator subject to the direction information concerning any circumstances in relation to the carrying out of railway operations by the first-mentioned operator that could constitute a risk to safety in relation to the carrying out of

railway operations by another operator subject to the direction.

- (3) A rail transport operator to whom a coordination direction has been given under this section must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty:

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

- (4) A rail transport operator who has coordinated the preparation of an application with other rail transport operators in accordance with a coordination direction under this section must include in the application reference to —

- (a) information given by the operator to each other operator subject to the direction; and
- (b) information given to the operator by each other operator subject to the direction.

Maximum penalty:

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

**67. Determination of application**

- (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant period —
- (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in section 65 and (if applicable) section 66 — notify the applicant that accreditation has been granted, with or without conditions or restrictions; or
  - (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that the application has been refused.
- (2) Accreditation under this Law is subject to —
- (a) any conditions or restrictions prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes of this section that are applicable to the accreditation; and



- (i) the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the application; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7; and
  - (e) if the relevant period in relation to the application has been extended, must include information about the right of review under Part 7.
- (5) In this section —
- relevant period*, in relation to an application, means —
- (a) 6 months after the application was received by the Regulator; or
  - (b) if the Regulator requested further information, 6 months, or such other period, as is agreed between the Regulator and the applicant, after the Regulator receives the last information so requested; or
  - (c) if the Regulator, by written notice given to the applicant before the expiry of the relevant 6 months, specifies another period, that period,
- whichever is the longer.

**Subdivision 3 — Variation of accreditation**

**68. Application for variation of accreditation**

- (1) An accredited person may, at any time, apply to the Regulator for variation of the accreditation.
- (2) An accredited person must apply to the Regulator for variation of the accreditation if —
  - (a) the applicant proposes to vary the scope and nature of the railway operations in respect of which the applicant is accredited; or
  - (b) the applicant no longer has the competence or capacity to manage risks to safety associated with the railway operations in respect of which the applicant is accredited; or



- (ii) the variation to the accreditation so far as it applies to the scope and nature of the railway operations, or the manner in which they are to be carried out; and
    - (iii) any conditions and restrictions imposed by the Regulator on the accreditation as varied; and
    - (iv) any other prescribed information;
  - and
  - (c) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the accreditation as varied, must include —
    - (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or restriction; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;
  - and
  - (d) if the application to vary an accreditation has been refused, must include —
    - (i) the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the application; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;
  - and
  - (e) if the relevant period in relation to an application has been extended, must include information about the right of review under Part 7.
- (3) In this section —
- relevant period***, in relation to an application, means —
- (a) 6 months after the application was received by the Regulator; or
  - (b) if the Regulator requested further information, 6 months, or such other period, as is agreed between the Regulator and the applicant, after the Regulator receives the last information so requested; or
  - (c) if the Regulator, by written notice given to the applicant before the expiry of the relevant 6 months, specifies another period, that period,



- (c) consider any representations made under paragraph (b) and not withdrawn; and
  - (d) if the intended action is likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the accredited person or any other person —
    - (i) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the effect of the intended action; and
    - (ii) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area of responsibility is likely to be affected by the intended action.
- (3) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply if the Regulator considers it necessary to take immediate action in the interests of safety but, if the action is likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the accredited person or any other person, the Regulator must, as soon as practicable after taking the action —
- (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the effect of the action; and
  - (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.
- (4) The Regulator must, by written notice given to the accredited person, provide —
- (a) details of any action taken under this section; and
  - (b) a statement of reasons for any action taken under this section, including (if applicable) the results of any cost-benefit analysis carried out; and
  - (c) information about the right of review under Part 7.

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

**73. Revocation or suspension of accreditation**

- (1) This section applies in respect of an accredited person if —
  - (a) the Regulator considers that the accredited person —
    - (i) is no longer able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Regulator the matters referred to in section 65 or



- (b) must consider any representations made under paragraph (a)(ii) and not withdrawn.
- (4) If the Regulator suspends or revokes the accreditation of the accredited person, wholly or in part, or in respect of specified railway operations, the Regulator must include in the notice of suspension or revocation the reasons for the suspension or revocation and information about the right of review under Part 7.
- (5) The Regulator may withdraw a suspension of the accreditation of a person by written notice given to the person.



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

**75. Surrender of accreditation**

- (1) Accreditation may only be surrendered in accordance with this section.
- (2) If an accredited person intends to surrender accreditation, the accredited person must —
- (a) give the Regulator written notice of the intention to surrender the accreditation; and
  - (b) provide the Regulator with details as to the arrangements proposed in relation to the cessation of the person's railway operations.
- (3) If the Regulator is satisfied as to the arrangements proposed in relation to the cessation of the accredited person's railway operations, the Regulator must, as soon as reasonably practicable, by written notice given to the person, inform the person that the person's accreditation may be surrendered in accordance with the proposed arrangements on the date specified in the notice.
- (4) If the Regulator is not satisfied as to the arrangements proposed in relation to the cessation of the accredited person's railway operations, the Regulator must, as soon as reasonably practicable, by written notice given to the person, inform the person —
- (a) that the Regulator is not satisfied as to the proposed arrangements; and
  - (b) of the reasons for the Regulator's dissatisfaction; and
  - (c) that the person's accreditation may not be surrendered until the Regulator is satisfied as to the proposed arrangements.



- (a) is personal to the person who holds it; and
  - (b) is not capable of being transferred or assigned to any other person or otherwise dealt with by the person who holds it; and
  - (c) does not vest by operation of law in any other person.
- (2) A purported transfer or assignment of an accreditation or any other purported dealing with an accreditation by the person who holds it is of no effect.
- (3) This section has effect despite anything in this Law, an Act or a rule of law to the contrary.

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

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

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

- (1) A person must ensure that —
- (a) if the person is an accredited person or has an exemption under this Law — the current notice of accreditation or exemption; and
  - (b) any other document prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes of this section,



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

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

Maximum penalty:

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

- (2) A rail infrastructure manager of a private siding that is to be (or continue to be) connected with, or to have access to, a railway of an accredited person or another private siding must —

- (a) comply with the requirements of Division 6 Subdivision 2 of this Part insofar as they are relevant to the railway operations carried out in the private siding; and
- (b) seek to enter into an interface agreement with the accredited person or rail infrastructure manager of the other private siding (as the case may be).

Maximum penalty:

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

**Subdivision 2 — Procedures for granting registration**

**84. Application for registration**

- (1) A rail infrastructure manager of a private siding to which section 83 applies may apply to the Regulator for registration in respect of the private siding.
- (2) An application must be made in the manner and form approved by the Regulator and —
- (a) must contain —
    - (i) details about the scale and complexity of the private siding; and

- (ii) details about the extent of the railway track layout and other rail infrastructure of the private siding; and
  - (iii) details about the railway operations to be carried out in the private siding; and
  - (iv) if the private siding is to be (or continue to be) connected with, or to have access to —
    - (A) a railway of an accredited person — the prescribed details about the railway and the accredited person; or
    - (B) another private siding — the prescribed details about that siding and the rail infrastructure manager of that siding;and
  - (v) any other prescribed information;
- and
- (b) must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.
- (3) The Regulator may require an applicant for registration —
- (a) to supply further information requested by the Regulator; and
  - (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to the Regulator.

**85. What applicant must demonstrate**

The Regulator must not grant registration to an applicant unless satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated —

- (a) that the applicant is, or is to be, the rail infrastructure manager of the private siding; and
- (b) that the railway operations to be carried out (or continue to be carried out) in the private siding are such that registration of the applicant (rather than accreditation of the applicant in respect of the railway operations) is, in the opinion of the Regulator, the appropriate action; and
- (c) that the applicant has complied with the requirements prescribed by the national regulations (if any) for the purposes of this section.

**86. Determination of application**

- (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant period —
  - (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in section 85 — notify the applicant that registration has been granted, with or without conditions or restrictions; or
  - (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that the application has been refused.
- (2) Registration under this Law is subject to —
  - (a) any conditions or restrictions prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes of this section; and
  - (b) any other condition or restriction imposed on the registration by the Regulator.
- (3) Notification under this section —
  - (a) must be in writing and given to the applicant; and
  - (b) if registration has been granted, must specify —
    - (i) the prescribed details of the applicant; and
    - (ii) the prescribed details of the private siding; and
    - (iii) any conditions and restrictions imposed by the Regulator on the registration; and
    - (iv) any other prescribed information;and
  - (c) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the registration, must include —
    - (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or restriction; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;and
  - (d) if the application has been refused, must include —
    - (i) the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the application; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;



- (a) must specify the details of the variation being sought; and
  - (b) must contain the prescribed information; and
  - (c) must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.
- (4) The Regulator may require a registered person who has applied for a variation under this section —
- (a) to supply further information requested by the Regulator; and
  - (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to the Regulator.

**88. Determination of application for variation**

- (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant period —
- (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in section 85 (so far as they are applicable to the proposed variation), notify the applicant that registration has been varied, with or without conditions or restrictions; or
  - (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that the application has been refused.
- (2) Notification under this section —
- (a) must be in writing and given to the applicant; and
  - (b) if registration has been varied, must specify —
    - (i) the prescribed details of the applicant; and
    - (ii) the variation to the registration; and
    - (iii) any conditions and restrictions imposed by the Regulator on the registration as varied; and
    - (iv) any other prescribed information;and
  - (c) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the registration as varied, must include —
    - (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or restriction; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;



- (3) The Regulator must consider the application and, if satisfied as to the matters referred to in section 86 (so far as they are applicable to the proposed variation), notify the registered person in accordance with the provisions of this Division applicable to a grant of registration (so far as is practicable), that the variation has been granted or refused.
- (4) Notification under subsection (3) that a variation has been refused must include the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the variation and information about the right of review under Part 7.

**91. Regulator may make changes to conditions or restrictions**

- (1) The Regulator may, subject to this section, at any time, vary or revoke a condition or restriction imposed by the Regulator to which the registration of a registered person is subject or impose a new condition or restriction.
- (2) Before taking action under this section, the Regulator must —
  - (a) give the registered person written notice of the action that the Regulator proposes to take; and
  - (b) allow the registered person to make written representations about the intended action within 28 days (or any other period that the Regulator and the registered person agree on); and
  - (c) consider any representations made under paragraph (b) and not withdrawn.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the Regulator considers it necessary to take immediate action in the interests of safety.
- (4) The Regulator must, by written notice given to the registered person, provide —
  - (a) details of any action taken under subsection (1); and
  - (b) a statement of reasons for any action taken under subsection (1); and
  - (c) information about the right of review under Part 7.



- (b) must consider any representations made under paragraph (a)(ii) and not withdrawn.
- (4) If the Regulator suspends or revokes the registration of the registered person, the Regulator must include in the notice of suspension or revocation the reasons for the suspension or revocation and information about the right of review under Part 7.
- (5) The Regulator may withdraw a suspension of the registration of a person by written notice given to the person.

**93. Immediate suspension of registration**

- (1) If the Regulator considers that there is, or would be, an immediate and serious risk to safety unless a registration is suspended immediately, the Regulator may, without complying with section 92(3) or (4), by written notice given to the registered person, immediately suspend the registration of the person for a specified period, not exceeding 6 weeks.
- (2) The Regulator may, by written notice given to a person whose registration is suspended —
  - (a) reduce the period of suspension specified in a notice under subsection (1); or
  - (b) extend the period of suspension specified in a notice under subsection (1) but not so that the suspension continues for more than 6 weeks after the date of the notice under that subsection.
- (3) The Regulator may withdraw a suspension of the registration of a person by written notice given to the person.
- (4) Before making a decision under subsection (2)(b) to extend a period of suspension, the Regulator —
  - (a) must notify the person in writing —
    - (i) that the Regulator is considering extending the period of suspension for the reasons specified in the notification; and
    - (ii) that the person may, within 7 days or such longer period as is specified in the notification, make written



**Subdivision 5 — Miscellaneous**

**95. Annual fees**

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

**96. Waiver of fees**

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

**97. Registration cannot be transferred or assigned**

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



**Division 6 — Safety management**

**Subdivision 1 — Safety management systems**

**99. Safety management system**

- (1) A rail transport operator must have a safety management system for railway operations in respect of which the operator is required to be accredited that —
- (a) is in a form approved by the Regulator; and
  - (b) provides for systems and procedures for compliance with the risk management obligations under this Law; and
  - (c) identifies any risks to safety in relation to railway operations in respect of which the operator is required to be accredited; and
  - (d) provides for the comprehensive and systematic assessment of any identified risks; and
  - (e) specifies the controls (including audits, expertise, resources and staff) that are to be used by the operator to manage identified risks and to monitor safety in relation to those railway operations; and
  - (f) includes procedures for monitoring, reviewing and revising the adequacy of those controls; and
  - (g) addresses and includes any other matter prescribed by the national regulations that is relevant to the railway operations for which the rail transport operator is accredited.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$150 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$1 500 000.
- (2) The safety management system for a rail transport operator must also include the following matters prepared in accordance with the requirements of this Division —
- (a) measures to manage identified risks to safety for the purposes of interface agreements;
  - (b) a security management plan;
  - (c) an emergency management plan;



mentioned operator, when taken as 1 system, comply with this Law, both safety management systems are taken to comply with this Law.

- (5) A safety management system must be evidenced in writing and must identify —
- (a) each person responsible for preparing any part of the safety management system; and
  - (b) the person, or class of persons, responsible for implementing the system.

**100. Conduct of assessments for identified risks**

- (1) In conducting an assessment for the purposes of section 99(1)(d), the rail transport operator must —
- (a) examine and analyse each identified risk, including —
    - (i) the nature of the risk; and
    - (ii) the likelihood of the risk occurring; and
    - (iii) the magnitude and severity of the consequences should a risk be realised; and
    - (iv) the range of control measures available and considered to eliminate or minimise the risk;and
  - (b) consider risks cumulatively as well as individually; and
  - (c) use assessment methodologies that are appropriate to the risks under consideration.
- (2) The rail transport operator must keep a detailed record of all aspects of the assessment process, including —
- (a) the risks considered; and
  - (b) the likelihood, severity of consequences and control measures considered, including reasons for selecting certain control measures and rejecting others.

**101. Compliance with safety management system**

- (1) A rail transport operator must implement the operator's safety management system.



- (ii) comments on any deficiencies, and any irregularities, in the railway operations that may be relevant to the safety of the railway; and
  - (iii) a description of any safety initiatives in relation to the railway operations undertaken during the reporting period or proposed to be undertaken in the next reporting period; and
  - (iv) any other information or performance indicators prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes of this section.
- (2) A rail transport operator must submit a report in accordance with this section within 6 months after the end of each reporting period.
- Maximum penalty:
- (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- (3) In this section —
- reporting period* means a financial year or such other period as is agreed from time to time by the Regulator and the rail transport operator.

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

- (1) The Regulator may, by written notice given to an accredited person, direct the person to amend the person's safety management system in a specified manner within a specified period, being not less than 28 days after the giving of the direction.
- (2) Before giving a direction to amend a safety management system under subsection (1), the Regulator must, if the intended amendment is likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the accredited person or any other person —
  - (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the effect of the intended amendment; and
  - (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area of responsibility is likely to be affected by the intended amendment.

- (3) A direction under subsection (1) —
- (a) must state the reasons why the Regulator considers it necessary for the rail transport operator to amend the safety management system; and
  - (b) must include (if applicable) the results of any cost-benefit analysis carried out under this section; and
  - (c) must include information about the right of review under Part 7.
- (4) An accredited person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a direction under subsection (1).
- Maximum penalty:
- (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.
- (5) Subsection (4) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a 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.

**106. Interface coordination — rail transport operators**

A rail transport operator must —

- (a) identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks to safety that may arise from railway operations carried out by or on behalf of the operator because of, or partly because of, railway operations carried out by or on behalf of any other rail transport operator; and
- (b) determine measures to manage, so far as is reasonably practicable, those risks; and
- (c) for the purpose of managing those risks — seek to enter into an interface agreement with the other rail transport operator or rail transport operators.

Maximum penalty:

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

**107. Interface coordination — rail infrastructure and public roads**

(1) A rail infrastructure manager must —

- (a) identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks to safety that may arise from railway operations carried out

on or in relation to the manager's rail infrastructure because of, or partly because of —

- (i) the existence of road infrastructure of a prescribed public road; or
- (ii) the existence or use of any rail or road crossing that is part of the road infrastructure of a public road;

and

- (b) determine measures to manage, so far as is reasonably practicable, those risks; and
- (c) for the purpose of managing those risks — seek to enter into an interface agreement with the road manager of that road.

Maximum penalty:

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

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

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

- (1) A rail infrastructure manager must —
- (a) identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks to safety that may arise from railway operations carried out on or in relation to the manager's rail infrastructure because of, or partly because of, the existence or use of any rail or road crossing that is part of the road infrastructure of a private road; and
  - (b) consider the extent to which those risks are managed by any prescribed protocols; and
  - (c) consider whether it is necessary to manage those risks in conjunction with the road manager of that road and —
    - (i) if the rail infrastructure manager is of the opinion that it is necessary that those risks be managed in conjunction with the road manager — give written notice of that opinion to the road manager and determine measures to manage, so far as is reasonably practicable, those risks; or
    - (ii) if the rail infrastructure manager is of the opinion that the management of those risks does not need to be carried out in conjunction with the road manager — keep a written record of that opinion;
- and
- (d) unless paragraph (c)(ii) applies — for the purpose of managing those risks, seek to enter into an interface agreement with the road manager.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.
- (2) If a rail infrastructure manager gives a road manager of a private road a written notice under subsection (1)(c)(i), the road manager must —
- (a) identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks to safety that may arise from the existence or use of any rail or road crossing that is part of the road infrastructure of the road because of, or partly because of, railway operations; and



- (b) includes a copy of this section; and
  - (c) may contain suggested terms for inclusion in an interface agreement.
- (3) If the Regulator gives a notice under subsection (2) to a rail transport operator, rail infrastructure manager or road manager, the Regulator may, in writing, require the operator or manager to provide such information as the Regulator reasonably requires for the purposes of making a direction under this section.
- (4) If a notice is given under subsection (2) and an interface agreement has not been entered into by or on the date specified in the notice, the Regulator —
  - (a) may determine the arrangements that are to apply in relation to the management of risks to safety referred to in section 106, 107 or 108 (as the case requires); and
  - (b) may direct any of the persons to whom the notice is issued to give effect to those arrangements; and
  - (c) must specify the time within which a direction is to be complied with.
- (5) A direction under subsection (4) —
  - (a) must be in writing; and
  - (b) must set out any arrangements determined by the Regulator under that subsection.
- (6) A person to whom a notice or direction is given under this section must comply with the notice or direction within the time specified in the notice or direction.

Maximum penalty:

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

**111. Register of interface agreements**

- (1) A rail transport operator must maintain a register of —
  - (a) interface agreements to which it is a party; and
  - (b) arrangements determined by the Regulator under section 110,

that are applicable to the operator's railway operations.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- (2) A road manager must maintain a register of—
- (a) interface agreements to which it is a party; and
  - (b) arrangements determined by the Regulator under section 110,

that are applicable to any road in relation to which it is the road manager.

Maximum penalty:

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

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

#### **112. Security management plan**

- (1) A rail transport operator must have a security management plan for railway operations in respect of which the operator is required to be accredited that —
- (a) incorporates measures to protect people from theft, assault, sabotage, terrorism and other criminal acts of other parties and from other harm; and
  - (b) complies with this Law and any requirements prescribed by the national regulations.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.
- (2) The rail transport operator must ensure —
- (a) that the security management plan is implemented; and
  - (b) that appropriate response measures of the security management plan are implemented without delay if an incident of a kind referred to in subsection (1)(a) occurs.

Maximum penalty:

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

**113. Emergency management plan**

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

Maximum penalty:

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

- (2) The emergency management plan must —

- (a) address and include the matters that are prescribed; and
  - (b) be prepared —
    - (i) so far as is reasonably practicable — in conjunction with any of the emergency services that would be expected to attend in the event of a significant incident involving the operator’s railway operations and any other person who is prescribed; and
    - (ii) in accordance with the national regulations;
- and
- (c) be kept and maintained in accordance with the national regulations; and
  - (d) be provided to the relevant emergency services and any other person who is prescribed; and
  - (e) be tested in accordance with the national regulations.

- (3) A rail transport operator must ensure that the appropriate response measures of the emergency management plan are implemented if an emergency occurs.

Maximum penalty:

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



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

**117. Assessment of competence**

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

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$500 000.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the competence of a rail safety worker to carry out rail safety work —
- (a) must be assessed —
    - (i) in accordance with the provisions of the AQTF and any qualification and units of competence recognised under the AQF applicable to that rail safety work; or
    - (ii) if subparagraph (i) does not apply — in accordance with any qualifications or competencies prescribed by the national regulations; and
  - (b) must be assessed by reference to the knowledge and skills of the worker that would enable the worker to carry out the rail safety work safely.
- (3) A certificate purporting to have been issued under the AQF to a rail safety worker certifying that the worker has certain qualifications or units of competence is evidence that the worker has those qualifications or units of competence.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply if —
- (a) it is not reasonably practicable for a rail transport operator to assess the competence of a rail safety worker to carry out rail safety work in relation to the operator's rail infrastructure or rolling stock in accordance with that subsection; and
  - (b) the operator satisfies the Regulator that —



**118. Identification of rail safety workers**

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

Maximum penalty:

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

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

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

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

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

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

Maximum penalty:

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

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

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

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



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

**122. Investigation of notifiable occurrences**

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



**125. Identity cards**

- (1) The Regulator must give each authorised person appointed under section 124 an identity card that states the person's name and appointment as an authorised person and includes any other matter prescribed by the national regulations.
- (2) An authorised person to whom an identity card has been issued must produce his or her identity card for inspection on request to a person required by the authorised person to submit to a test or to do any other thing under this Law or the application Act.
- (3) If a person to whom an identity card has been issued ceases to be an authorised person, the person must return the identity card to the Regulator as soon as practicable.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

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

- (1) Subject to this section, an authorised person may at any time require a rail safety worker who —
  - (a) is about to carry out rail safety work; or
  - (b) is carrying out rail safety work; or
  - (c) is attempting to carry out rail safety work; or
  - (d) is still on railway premises after carrying out rail safety work; or
  - (e) without limiting a preceding paragraph — is involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence,to submit to testing by means of a preliminary breath test or breath analysis (or both).
- (2) For the purposes of making a requirement that a rail safety worker submit to a preliminary breath test or breath analysis, an authorised person may —
  - (a) require the worker to provide the worker's name and residential address; and



- (2) For the purposes of making a requirement that a rail safety worker submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test, an authorised person may —
- (a) require the worker to provide the worker's name and residential address; and
  - (b) give any other reasonable direction to the worker.

Example: An authorised person may (for example) direct the rail safety worker to accompany the authorised person and attend at a specified place for the purposes of carrying out the drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test.

- (3) A rail safety worker must immediately comply with a direction given by an authorised person (whether under this section or the application Act) for the purpose of requiring the worker to submit to a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test (or any combination of these).

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (4) The application Act and regulations made under the application Act may prescribe the manner in which a drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test is to be conducted.

**128. Offence relating to prescribed concentration of alcohol or prescribed drug**

- (1) A rail safety worker must not carry out, or attempt to carry out, rail safety work —
- (a) while there is present in his or her blood the prescribed concentration of alcohol; or
  - (b) while a prescribed drug is present in his or her oral fluid or blood; or
  - (c) while so much under the influence of alcohol or a drug as to be incapable of effectively discharging a function or duty of a rail safety worker.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c), a person is incapable of effectively discharging a function or duty of a rail safety worker if, owing to the influence of alcohol or a drug, the use of any mental or



Act, in connection with the control or management of any work or activity associated with railway operations, or for the purpose of disciplinary proceedings against a rail safety worker.

**Division 10 — Train safety recordings**

**130. Interpretation**

In this Division —

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

**131. Disclosure of train safety recordings**

A person must not publish or communicate to any person —

- (a) a train safety recording or any part of a train safety recording; or
- (b) any information obtained from a train safety recording or any part of a train safety recording,

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

- (c) criminal proceedings (not being criminal proceedings in which it is not admissible), investigations relating to any such criminal proceedings or investigations by or proceedings before a coroner; or
- (d) civil proceedings in which an order is made under section 132; or
- (e) a disclosure or publication that is otherwise permitted under this Law or an Act.

Maximum penalty:

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

**132. Admissibility of evidence of train safety recordings in civil proceedings**

- (1) A train safety recording is not admissible in evidence in any civil proceedings against a rail safety worker.
- (2) A party to civil proceedings may, at any time before the determination of the proceedings, apply to the court in which the proceedings have been instituted for an order that a train safety recording, or part of a train safety recording, be admissible in evidence in the proceedings.
- (3) If an application is made to a court under subsection (2), the court must —
  - (a) examine the train safety recording; and
  - (b) if satisfied that —
    - (i) a material question of fact in the proceedings will not be able to be properly determined from other evidence available to the court; and
    - (ii) the train safety recording, or a part of the train safety recording, if admitted in evidence in the proceedings, will assist in the proper determination of that material question of fact; and
    - (iii) in the circumstances of the case, the public interest in the proper determination of that material question of fact outweighs the public interest in protecting the privacy of rail safety workers,the court may order that the train safety recording, or that part of the train safety recording, be admissible in evidence in the proceedings.
- (4) If the court makes an order referred to in subsection (3), the train safety recording is (despite subsection (1)) admissible in evidence in the proceedings.

Note: Part 6 of the *Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003* of the Commonwealth provides for limitations on the disclosure and use of train safety recordings in court proceedings.

**Division 11 — Audit of railway operations by Regulator**

**133. Audit of railway operations by Regulator**

- (1) The Regulator —
  - (a) may audit the railway operations of a rail transport operator; and
  - (b) may prepare and implement a program (an *audit program*) for each year for inspecting the railway operations of rail transport operators; and
  - (c) may, for the purposes of an audit, inspect the railway operations of a rail transport operator, whether or not under an audit program.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1)(b), an audit program may focus on 1 or more of the following —
  - (a) particular rail transport operators;
  - (b) particular criteria relating to rail transport operators;
  - (c) particular aspects of rail safety;
  - (d) particular aspects of railway operations.
- (3) The Regulator must give not less than 24 hours written notice to a rail transport operator before inspecting the operator's railway operations under this section.
- (4) The national regulations may establish procedures for the conduct of audits under this section, including procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records.
- (5) In this section —

*rail transport operator* includes a person, not being an employee, engaged to carry out railway operations, who undertakes railway operations on or in relation to rail infrastructure or rolling stock of a rail transport operator.

## **Part 4 — Securing compliance**

### **Division 1 — Guiding principle**

#### **134. Guiding principle**

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

- (a) protecting public safety; and
- (b) promoting improvement in rail safety; and
- (c) removing incentive for any unfair commercial advantage that might be derived from contravening the rail safety requirements under this Law; and
- (d) influencing the attitude and behaviour of persons whose actions may have adverse impacts on rail safety; and
- (e) securing compliance with this Law through effective and appropriate compliance and enforcement measures.

### **Division 2 — Rail safety officers**

#### **135. Appointment**

- (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.

Notes:

- 1 A person appointed under subsection (1) need not be an employee of a government agency or instrumentality.
- 2 A person appointed under subsection (1) may be a police officer of a participating jurisdiction.

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

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

**136. Identity cards**

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

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

**137. Accountability of rail safety officers**

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The Regulator has all the functions and powers that a rail safety officer has under this Law.
- (2) Accordingly, a reference in this Law to a *rail safety officer* includes a reference to the Regulator.

**Division 4 — Functions and powers of rail safety officers**

**140. Functions and powers**

A rail safety officer has the following functions and powers under this Law —

- (a) to provide information and advice about compliance with this Law;
- (b) to require compliance with this Law through the issuing of notices;
- (c) to investigate contraventions of this Law and assist in the prosecution of offences;
- (d) other functions or powers conferred by the national regulations.

**141. Conditions on rail safety officers' powers**

A rail safety officer's powers under this Law are subject to any conditions specified in the instrument of the officer's appointment.

**142. Rail safety officers subject to Regulator's directions**

- (1) A rail safety officer is subject to the directions of the Regulator in the exercise of his or her powers under this Law.
- (2) A direction under subsection (1) may be of a general nature or may relate to a specified matter or specified class of matter.

**Division 5 — Powers relating to entry**

**Subdivision 1 — General powers of entry**

**143. Powers of entry**

- (1) A rail safety officer may at any time enter a place that is, or that the officer reasonably suspects is, railway premises.
- (2) If a rail safety officer enters a place under subsection (1) and it is not railway premises, the officer must leave the place immediately.
- (3) A rail safety officer may enter a place that adjoins railway premises if the entry is urgently required for the purpose of dealing with a railway accident or incident.
- (4) An entry may be made under subsection (1) or (3) with or without the consent of the person with control or management of the place.
- (5) A rail safety officer may enter any place if the entry is authorised by a search warrant.

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

**144. Notification of entry**

- (1) A rail safety officer may enter a place under section 143 without prior notice to any person.
- (2) A rail safety officer must, as soon as practicable after entry to a place that is, or that the officer reasonably suspects is, railway premises, take all reasonable steps to notify the person with control or management of the place.
- (3) However, a rail safety officer is not required to notify any person if to do so would defeat the purpose for which the place was entered or cause unreasonable delay.

**145. General powers on entry**

- (1) A rail safety officer who enters a place under section 143 may do any of the following —
  - (a) inspect, examine and make inquiries at the place;

- (b) inspect and examine any thing (including a document) at the place;
  - (c) bring to the place and use any equipment or materials that may be required;
  - (d) enter or open, using reasonable force, rail infrastructure, rolling stock, a road vehicle or other thing to examine the structure, rolling stock, road vehicle or other thing;
  - (e) give directions with respect to the stopping or movement of any rolling stock or road vehicle;
  - (f) take measurements, make surveys and take levels and, for those purposes, dig trenches, break up the soil and set up any posts, stakes or markers;
  - (g) conduct tests and make sketches or recordings (including photographs, films, audio, video, digital or other recordings);
  - (h) mark, tag or otherwise identify rolling stock, a road vehicle or other thing;
  - (i) seize any thing (including a document) at the place if the officer reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against this Law;
  - (j) take and remove for analysis, testing or examination a sample of any substance or thing without paying for it;
  - (k) require a person at the place to give the officer reasonable help to exercise the officer's powers under paragraphs (a) to (j);
  - (l) exercise any power that is reasonably necessary to be exercised by the officer for the purposes of this Law.
- (2) A film, photograph, video or digital recording, or other image, taken under subsection (1)(g) of rail infrastructure, or of any part of rail infrastructure, is not inadmissible as evidence by reason only of the fact that it includes the likeness of 1 or more persons if the capturing of that likeness is incidental to the taking of the film, photograph, video or digital recording, or other image.
- (3) A person required to give reasonable help under subsection (1)(k) must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the requirement.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- (4) Subsection (3) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.
- (5) In this section —
- reasonable help* includes —
- (a) assistance to enable the rail safety officer to find and gain access to electronically stored material and information; and
  - (b) unloading rolling stock; and
  - (c) running the engine of a locomotive; and
  - (d) driving a train; and
  - (e) giving the rail safety officer assistance to enter any rail infrastructure or any part of rail infrastructure, or open rolling stock or any part of rolling stock.

**146. Persons assisting rail safety officers**

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

**147. Use of electronic equipment**

- (1) Without limiting section 145, if —

- (a) a thing found in or on rolling stock or a road vehicle, or at a place, is, or includes, a disk, tape or other device for the storage of information; and
- (b) the equipment in or on the rolling stock or road vehicle, or at the place, may be used with the disk, tape or other device,

the rail safety officer, or a person assisting the officer, may operate the equipment to access the information.

- (2) A rail safety officer, or a person assisting a rail safety officer, must not operate or seize equipment for the purpose mentioned in this section unless the officer or person assisting believes on reasonable grounds that the operation or seizure of the equipment can be carried out without damage to the equipment.

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

- (1) Without limiting section 145, a rail safety officer exercising a power under this Part may bring to, onto, or into, rolling stock, a road vehicle or a place any equipment reasonably necessary for the examination or processing of things found at, on or in the rolling stock, road vehicle or place in order to determine whether they are things that may be seized.
- (2) The rail safety officer, or a person assisting the officer, may operate equipment already in or on the rolling stock or road vehicle, or at the place, to carry out the examination or processing of a thing found in or on the rolling stock or road vehicle, or at the place in order to determine whether it is a thing that may be seized, if the officer or person assisting believes on reasonable grounds that —
  - (a) the equipment is suitable for the examination or the processing; and
  - (b) the examination or processing can be carried out without damage to the equipment.

**149. Securing a site**

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

- (2) A person must not, without the permission of an authorised officer, enter or remain at a site the perimeter of which is secured under this section.  
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the person enters the site, or remains at the site —
- (a) to ensure the safety of persons; or
  - (b) to remove deceased persons or animals from the site; or
  - (c) to move a road vehicle, or the wreckage of a road vehicle, to a safe place; or
  - (d) to protect the environment from significant damage or pollution.
- (4) An authorised officer must not unreasonably withhold a permission referred to in subsection (2).
- (5) In this section —  
***authorised officer*** means a rail safety officer or a police officer.

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

#### **Subdivision 2 — Search warrants**

#### **150. Search warrants**

- (1) A rail safety officer may apply to a magistrate for a search warrant for a place.
- (2) Subject to subsection (6), the application must be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (3) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the rail safety officer gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.
- Example: The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.
- (4) The magistrate may issue a search warrant only if the magistrate is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting —

- (a) there is a particular thing or activity (the *evidence*) that may provide evidence of an offence against this Law; and
  - (b) the evidence is, or may be within the next 72 hours, at the place.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6), the search warrant must state —
- (a) that a stated rail safety officer may, with necessary and reasonable help and force, enter the place and exercise the powers of the officer; and
  - (b) the offence for which the search warrant is sought; and
  - (c) the evidence that may be seized under the search warrant; and
  - (d) the hours of the day or night when the place may be entered; and
  - (e) the date, within 7 days after the search warrant's issue, the search warrant ends.
- (6) A rail safety officer may apply to a magistrate for a search warrant by telephone, fax or other prescribed means if the officer considers the urgency of the situation requires it and, in such a case, the following provisions will apply —
- (a) the magistrate may complete and sign the warrant without the provision of sworn evidence and without a written application that states the grounds on which the warrant is sought if the magistrate is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for issuing the warrant urgently;
  - (b) if the magistrate completes and signs a warrant under paragraph (a), the magistrate must then tell the officer —
    - (i) the terms of the warrant (as contemplated by subsection (5)); and
    - (ii) the date on which, and the time at which, the warrant was signed;
  - (c) if steps are taken under paragraph (b), the officer must then —
    - (i) complete a form of warrant in the same terms as the warrant signed by the magistrate and write on the form —

(A) the name of the magistrate; and

(B) the date on which, and the time at which,  
the warrant was signed;

and

(ii) send the magistrate the completed form of warrant  
not later than the day after the warrant is executed or  
comes to an end;

(d) a form of warrant completed by an officer under  
paragraph (c) has the same force and effect as a warrant  
signed by the magistrate under subsections (4) and (5).



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

**Subdivision 4 — Specific powers on entry**

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

- (1) A rail safety officer who enters a place under this Division may —
  - (a) require a person to tell the officer who has custody of, or access to, a document; or
  - (b) require a person who has custody of, or access to, a document to produce that document to the officer while the officer is at the place, or within a specified period; or
  - (c) require a person at the place to answer any questions put by the officer.
- (2) A requirement under subsection (1)(b) must be made by written notice unless the circumstances require the rail safety officer to have immediate access to the document.
- (3) An interview conducted by a rail safety officer under subsection (1)(c) must be conducted in private if —
  - (a) the rail safety officer considers it appropriate; or
  - (b) the person being interviewed so requests.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not limit the operation of section 146 or prevent a representative of the person being interviewed from being present at the interview.
- (5) Subsection (3) may be invoked during an interview by —
  - (a) the rail safety officer; or
  - (b) the person being interviewed,

in which case the subsection applies to the remainder of the interview.

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

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- (7) Subsection (6) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.

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

- (1) A person is not excused from answering a question or providing information or a document under this Part on the ground that the answer to the question, or the information or document, may tend to incriminate the person or expose the person to a penalty.
- (2) However, the answer to a question or information or a document provided by an individual is not admissible as evidence against that individual in civil or criminal proceedings other than proceedings arising out of the false or misleading nature of the answer, information or document.

**156. Warning to be given**

- (1) Before requiring a person to answer a question or provide information or a document under this Part, a rail safety officer must —
  - (a) identify himself or herself to the person as a rail safety officer by producing the officer's identity card or in some other way; and
  - (b) warn the person that failure to comply with the requirement or to answer the question, without reasonable excuse, would constitute an offence; and
  - (c) warn the person about the effect of section 155; and
  - (d) advise the person about the effect of section 245.
- (2) It is not an offence for an individual to refuse to answer a question put by a rail safety officer or provide information or a document to a rail safety officer under this Part on the ground that the question,

information or document might tend to incriminate him or her, unless he or she was first given the warning in subsection (1)(c).

- (3) Nothing in this section prevents a rail safety officer from obtaining and using evidence given to the officer voluntarily by any person.

**157. Power to copy and retain documents**

- (1) A rail safety officer may —
- (a) make copies of, or take extracts from, a document given to the officer in accordance with a requirement under this Law; and
  - (b) keep that document for the period that the officer considers necessary.
- (2) While a rail safety officer retains custody of a document, the officer must permit the following persons to inspect or make copies of the document at all reasonable times:
- (a) the person who produced the document;
  - (b) the owner of the document;
  - (c) a person authorised by a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

**Subdivision 5 — Powers to support seizure**

**158. Power to seize evidence etc**

- (1) A rail safety officer who enters railway premises under section 143 may seize anything (including a document) at the premises if the officer reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against this Law.
- (2) A rail safety officer who enters a place with a search warrant may seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued.
- (3) A rail safety officer may also seize anything else at the place if the officer reasonably believes —
- (a) the thing is evidence of an offence against this Law; and
  - (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being hidden, lost or destroyed or used to continue or repeat the offence.

**159. Directions relating to seizure**

- (1) To enable a thing to be seized under this Part, a rail safety officer may direct the person in control of it —
  - (a) to take it to a specified place within a specified time; and
  - (b) if necessary, to remain in control of it at the specified place for a period specified in the direction.
- (2) A direction under subsection (1) —
  - (a) must be given by signed written notice given to the person; or
  - (b) if for any reason it is not practicable to give a signed written notice to the person — may be given orally and confirmed by signed written notice given to the person as soon as is practicable.
- (3) A further direction may be made under this section about the thing if it is necessary and reasonable to make the further direction.

Example: A further direction may (for example) be that the thing be transported during stated off-peak hours, be transported along a particular route, or be transported in a particular way.
- (4) A person given a direction under subsection (1) or (3) must comply with that direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (5) Subsection (4) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.
- (6) Without limiting what may otherwise be a reasonable excuse under subsection (4), it is a reasonable excuse for a person in control of a thing not to comply with a direction under subsection (1) or (3) if, in all the circumstances, the direction was unreasonable.
- (7) In this section —

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

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

- (1) If a rail safety officer has directed a person to take a thing to a specified place within a specified time under section 159(1), a rail safety officer may direct the person to return the thing to the place from which it was taken.
- (2) A person given a direction under subsection (1) must comply with that direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse.  
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (3) Subsection (2) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.

**161. Receipt for seized things**

- (1) After a rail safety officer seizes a thing under this Part, the officer must give a receipt for it to the person from whom the thing was seized or the owner of the thing.
- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the rail safety officer must leave the receipt at the place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.
- (3) The receipt must describe generally the thing seized and its condition.
- (4) This section does not apply if it would be impracticable or unreasonable to expect the rail safety officer to account for the thing, given its condition, nature and value.

**162. Forfeiture of seized things**

- (1) A seized thing is forfeited to the Regulator if the Regulator —
  - (a) cannot find the person entitled to the thing after making reasonable inquiries; or
  - (b) cannot return it to the person entitled to it, after making reasonable efforts; or
  - (c) reasonably believes it is necessary to forfeit the thing to prevent it being used to commit an offence against this Law.



- (2) The Regulator must return the thing to the applicant under subsection (1) unless the Regulator has reasonable grounds to retain the thing.
- (3) The Regulator may impose any conditions on the return of the thing under this section that the Regulator considers appropriate to eliminate or minimise any risk to rail safety related to the thing.
- (4) In this section —  
*person entitled* to a thing means the person entitled to possess the thing or the owner of the thing.

**164. Access to seized thing**

- (1) Until a seized thing is forfeited or returned under this Part, a rail safety officer must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a document, to copy it.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable or it would be unreasonable to allow the inspection or copying.

**Division 6 — Damage and compensation**

**165. Damage etc to be minimised**

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

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

- (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer or an assistant to a rail safety officer damages a thing when exercising or purporting to exercise a power under this Law.
- (2) The rail safety officer must, as soon as practicable, give written notice of the damage to the person whom the officer believes on reasonable grounds is the person in control of the thing.
- (3) If the rail safety officer believes the damage was caused by a latent defect in the thing or circumstances beyond the officer's or assistant's control, the officer may state it in the notice.



- (a) tell the person the reason for the requirement to provide the person's name and residential address; and
  - (b) warn the person that it is an offence to fail to state that name and residential address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) If the rail safety officer reasonably believes that the name or residential address is false, the officer may require the person to give evidence of its correctness.
- (4) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a requirement under subsection (1) or (3).  
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (5) Subsection (4) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.

**169. Rail safety officer may take affidavits**

A rail safety officer is authorised to take affidavits for any purpose relating or incidental to the exercise of his or her powers under this Law.

**170. Attendance of rail safety officer at inquiries**

A rail safety officer may participate in any inquiry into the cause of any death or injury of a rail safety worker while carrying out rail safety work, or into any other incident or event relevant to safety at railway premises.

**171. Directions may be given under more than 1 provision**

- (1) A rail safety officer may, on the same occasion, give directions under 1 or more provisions of this Law.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a rail safety officer may, in the course of exercising powers under a provision of this Law, give —
  - (a) further directions under the provision; or
  - (b) directions under 1 or more other provisions of this Law,or both.

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

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

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

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

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

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

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

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

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

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$50 000 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both;
- (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$250 000.

**Part 5 — Enforcement measures**

**Division 1 — Improvement notices**

**175. Issue of improvement notices**

- (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer reasonably believes that a person —
  - (a) is contravening a provision of this Law; or
  - (b) has contravened a provision of this Law in circumstances that make it likely that the contravention will continue or be repeated; or
  - (c) is carrying out or has carried out —
    - (i) railway operations that threaten safety; or

- (ii) other operations that threaten rail safety.
- (2) Subject to this section, the rail safety officer may issue an improvement notice requiring the person —
  - (a) to remedy the contravention; or
  - (b) to prevent a likely contravention from occurring; or
  - (c) to remedy the things or operations causing the contravention or likely contravention; or
  - (d) to carry out railway operations or other operations so that safety is not threatened or likely to be threatened.
- (3) Before serving an improvement notice issued to a person on a ground stated in subsection (1)(a) or (b) that includes a direction that the person take specified action to remedy the contravention or prevent the likely contravention, or to remedy the things or operations causing the contravention or likely contravention, the Regulator must, if of the opinion that the action is likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the person or any other person —
  - (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the effect of the action; and
  - (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.
- (4) Before serving an improvement notice issued to a person on a ground stated in subsection (1)(c) that includes a direction that the person take specified action by which railway operations or other operations may be carried out so that safety is not threatened or likely to be threatened, the Regulator must, if of the opinion that the action is likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the person or any other person —
  - (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the effect of the action; and
  - (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.

- (5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not apply if the Regulator considers it necessary to take immediate action in the interests of safety but, if the action is likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the person or any other person, the Regulator must, as soon as practicable after taking the action —
- (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the effect of the action; and
  - (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.

**176. Contents of improvement notices**

- (1) An improvement notice must —
- (a) if the notice relates to a contravention or likely contravention of this Law —
    - (i) state that the rail safety officer believes the person —
      - (A) is contravening a provision of this Law; or
      - (B) has contravened a provision of this Law in circumstances that make it likely that the contravention will continue or be repeated;
    - and
    - (ii) state the provision the officer believes is being, or has been, contravened; and
    - (iii) briefly, state how the provision is being, or has been, contravened; and
    - (iv) state the day before which the person is required to remedy the contravention or likely contravention;
  - and
  - (b) in any other case —
    - (i) state that the rail safety officer believes the person is carrying out or has carried out —
      - (A) railway operations that threaten safety; or
      - (B) other operations that threaten rail safety;
    - and

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

**177. Compliance with improvement notice**

The person to whom an improvement notice is issued must comply with the notice within the period specified in the notice.

Maximum penalty:

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

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

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

- (1) This section applies if a person has been issued with an improvement notice.
- (2) A rail safety officer may, by written notice given to the person, extend the compliance period for the improvement notice.
- (3) However, the rail safety officer may only extend the compliance period if the period has not ended.
- (4) In this section —  
*compliance period* means the period stated in the improvement notice under section 176, and includes that period as extended under this section.

**Division 2 — Prohibition notices**

**179. Issue of prohibition notice**

- (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer reasonably believes that —
  - (a) an activity is occurring in relation to railway operations or railway premises that involves or will involve an immediate risk to safety; or
  - (b) an activity may occur in relation to railway operations or railway premises that, if it occurs, will involve an immediate risk to safety; or
  - (c) an activity may occur at, on, or in, the immediate vicinity of rail infrastructure or rolling stock that, if it occurs, will involve an immediate risk to safety.
- (2) The rail safety officer may issue a prohibition notice to a person who has, or appears to have, control over the activity prohibiting the carrying on of the activity, or the carrying on of the activity in a specified way, until a rail safety officer is satisfied that the matters that give or will give rise to the risk have been remedied.
- (3) A prohibition notice may be issued orally, but must be confirmed by written notice given to the person as soon as practicable.

**180. Contents of prohibition notice**

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

**181. Compliance with prohibition notice**

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

Maximum penalty:

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

**Division 3 — Non-disturbance notices**

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

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

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

- (1) A non-disturbance notice may require the person to —
  - (a) preserve the site at which a notifiable occurrence has occurred for a specified period; or
  - (b) prevent the disturbance of a particular site (including the operation of plant) in other circumstances for a specified period that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (2) A non-disturbance notice must specify the period (of no more than 7 days) for which it applies and set out —
  - (a) the obligations of the person to whom the notice is issued; and
  - (b) the measures to be taken to preserve a site or prevent disturbance of a site; and
  - (c) information about the right to a review under Part 7 of the decision to serve the notice; and
  - (d) the penalty for contravening the notice.
- (3) In subsection (1), a reference to a site includes any plant, substance, structure or thing associated with the site.

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

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

- (1) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a non-disturbance notice issued to the person.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.
- (2) Subsection (1) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.

**185. Issue of subsequent notices**

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

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

**186. Application of Division**

In this Division —

*notice* means an improvement notice, or a prohibition notice or non-disturbance notice.

**187. Notice to be in writing**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a notice must be in writing.

- (2) A prohibition notice may be issued orally, but must be confirmed by written notice as soon as practicable.

**188. Directions in notices**

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

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

**189. Recommendations in notice**

- (1) An improvement notice or prohibition notice may include recommendations.
- (2) It is not an offence to fail to comply with recommendations in an improvement notice or a prohibition notice.

**190. Variation or cancellation of notice by rail safety officer**

- (1) A rail safety officer may make minor changes to a notice —
  - (a) for clarification; or
  - (b) to correct errors or references; or
  - (c) to reflect changes of address or other circumstances.
- (2) A rail safety officer may extend the compliance period for an improvement notice in accordance with section 178.
- (3) A rail safety officer may cancel a notice.

**191. Formal irregularities or defects in notice**

A notice is not invalid merely because of —

- (a) a formal defect or irregularity in the notice unless the defect or irregularity causes or is likely to cause substantial injustice; or
- (b) a failure to use the correct name of the person to whom the notice is issued if the notice sufficiently identifies the person

and is issued or given to the person in accordance with section 192.

**192. Serving notices**

- (1) A notice may be served on a person —
  - (a) in accordance with section 258; or
  - (b) by leaving it for the person at the railway premises to which the notice relates with a person who is or appears to be the person with control or management of the premises; or
  - (c) in a prescribed manner.
- (2) The national regulations may prescribe —
  - (a) the manner of serving a notice; and
  - (b) the steps a person on whom a notice is served must take to bring it to the attention of other persons.

**Division 5 — Remedial action**

**193. When Regulator may carry out action**

- (1) This section applies if a person to whom a prohibition notice is issued fails to take reasonable steps to comply with the notice.
- (2) The Regulator may take any remedial action the Regulator believes reasonable to make the railway premises or situation safe after giving written notice to the person to whom the prohibition notice was issued of —
  - (a) the Regulator's intention to take that action; and
  - (b) the owner's or person's liability for the costs of that action.

**194. Power of Regulator to take other remedial action**

- (1) This section applies if the Regulator reasonably believes that —
  - (a) circumstances in which a prohibition notice can be issued exist; and
  - (b) a prohibition notice cannot be issued at railway premises because, after taking reasonable steps, the person with control or management of the premises cannot be found.

- (2) The Regulator may take any remedial action necessary to make the railway premises safe.

**195. Costs of remedial or other action**

The Regulator may recover the reasonable costs of any remedial action taken under —

- (a) section 193 from the person to whom the notice is issued; or
- (b) section 194 from any person to whom the prohibition notice could have been issued in respect of the matter,

as a debt due to the Regulator.

**Division 6 — Injunctions**

**196. Application of Division**

In this Division —

*notice* means an improvement notice, or a prohibition notice or non-disturbance notice.

**197. Injunctions for non-compliance with notices**

- (1) The Regulator may apply to the court for an injunction —
- (a) compelling a person to comply with a notice; or
  - (b) restraining a person from contravening a notice.
- (2) The Regulator may do so —
- (a) whether or not proceedings have been brought for an offence against this Law in connection with any matter in respect of which the notice was issued; and
  - (b) whether any period for compliance with the notice has expired.

**Division 7 — Miscellaneous**

**198. Response to certain reports**

- (1) The Regulator may, if of the opinion as a result of a report to which this section applies that action is necessary for the purpose of the safe

construction or operation of a railway, direct a rail transport operator, by written notice, to install on or with respect to the infrastructure of the railway, or on or with respect to rolling stock, within the time specified in the notice, safety or protective systems, devices, equipment or appliances specified in the notice.

- (2) A direction under this section must state the reasons why the Regulator considers it is necessary for the rail transport operator to take the action specified in the direction and include information about the right of review under Part 7.
- (3) If the action specified to be taken in a direction is, in the opinion of the Regulator, likely to result in significant costs or expenses to the rail transport operator, the Regulator must, before giving the direction —
  - (a) conduct or cause to be conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the effect of taking the action; and
  - (b) consult with the Premier or Chief Minister, the Treasurer, and any other Minister, of a participating jurisdiction whose area of responsibility is likely to be affected by the action.
- (4) A rail transport operator must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a direction under this section.

Maximum penalty:

  - (a) in the case of an individual — \$150 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$1 500 000.
- (5) Subsection (4) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.
- (6) **A report to which this section applies** is —
  - (a) a report (including any recommendations) following an inquest held by a coroner under an Act of a participating jurisdiction; or
  - (b) a report of an investigation held under the *Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003* of the Commonwealth; or
  - (c) any other report of an investigation into a matter relating to rail safety.

**199. Power to require works to stop**

- (1) A person (other than a rail transport operator) must, before carrying out any works near a railway that threaten, or are likely to threaten —
- (a) the safety of the railway; or
  - (b) the operational integrity of the railway,

notify the relevant rail infrastructure manager of the intention to carry out those works.

Maximum penalty:

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

- (2) If —

- (a) a person is carrying out, or proposes to carry out, works near a railway; and
- (b) the Regulator believes on reasonable grounds that the works threaten, or are likely to threaten —
  - (i) the safety of the railway; or
  - (ii) the operational integrity of the railway,

the Regulator may, by written notice, give the person a direction to stop, alter or not to commence the work.

- (3) If —

- (a) a rail transport operator is carrying out, or proposes to carry out, railway operations on or near land on which there is infrastructure, or works, of a utility; and
- (b) the Regulator believes on reasonable grounds that the railway operations threaten, or are likely to threaten —
  - (i) the safety of the utility infrastructure or works; or
  - (ii) the safe provision by the utility of water, gas or electricity or other like services,

the Regulator may, by written notice, give the operator a direction to stop, alter or not to commence the railway operations.

- (4) A person who is given a notice under subsection (2) or (3) must comply with the direction set out in the notice unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty:

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

- (5) If a person carries out work in contravention of subsection (1) or a direction given under subsection (2) or (3), the Regulator may, by written notice, direct a person who has the care, control or management of the land where the infrastructure or works are situated to alter, demolish or take away the work within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

- (6) A person who is given a notice under subsection (5) must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty:

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

- (7) Subsections (4) and (6) place an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.

- (8) A notice under this section must —

- (a) include information about the right to a review under Part 7 of the decision to serve the notice; and
- (b) state that the notice is served under this section.

**200. Temporary closing of railway crossings, bridges etc**

- (1) An authorised officer may close temporarily or regulate a railway crossing, bridge, subway or other structure for crossing or passing over or under a railway if satisfied it is necessary because of an immediate threat to safety.
- (2) If an authorised officer decides to close temporarily or regulate a railway crossing, bridge, subway or other structure, the authorised officer must, as soon as practicable after its closure or regulation,



- (b) for a period (not exceeding 3 months) specified in the notice.
- (3) The Minister may, at any time, by further notice in the Gazette —
  - (a) vary or revoke an exemption; or
  - (b) vary or revoke a condition of an exemption.
- (4) A person who has been granted an exemption under this section who contravenes a condition imposed on the exemption is guilty of an offence.  
Maximum penalty:
  - (a) in the case of an individual — \$20 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$100 000.

## **Division 2 — Exemptions granted by Regulator**

### **Subdivision 1 — Interpretation**

#### **204. Interpretation**

In this Division —

*designated provision* of this Law means a provision of —

- (a) Part 3 Division 4; or
- (b) Part 3 Division 5; or
- (c) Part 3 Division 6 Subdivision 3.

### **Subdivision 2 — Procedures for conferring exemptions**

#### **205. Application for exemption**

- (1) A rail transport operator may apply to the Regulator for an exemption from a designated provision of this Law in respect of specified railway operations carried out, or proposed to be carried out, by or on behalf of the operator.
- (2) An application must be made in the manner and form approved by the Regulator and —
  - (a) must specify the scope and nature of the railway operations in respect of which an exemption is sought; and



- (2) An exemption under this Division is subject to —
- (a) any conditions or restrictions prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes of this section that are applicable to the exemption; and
  - (b) any other condition or restriction imposed on the exemption by the Regulator.
- (3) Notification under this section —
- (a) must be in writing and given to the applicant; and
  - (b) if the exemption has been granted, must specify —
    - (i) the prescribed details of the applicant; and
    - (ii) the scope and nature of the railway operations, and the manner in which they are to be carried out, in respect of which the exemption is granted; and
    - (iii) any condition or restriction imposed by the Regulator under this section on the exemption; and
    - (iv) any other prescribed information;and
  - (c) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the exemption, must include —
    - (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or restriction; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;and
  - (d) if the application has been refused must include —
    - (i) the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the application; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;and
  - (e) if the relevant period in relation to an application has been extended, must include information about the right of review under Part 7.
- (4) In this section —



- (b) to verify by statutory declaration any information supplied to the Regulator.

**209. Determination of application for variation**

- (1) Subject to this section, the Regulator must, within the relevant period —
  - (a) if the Regulator is satisfied as to the matters referred to in section 206 (so far as they are applicable to the proposed variation) — notify the applicant that the exemption has been varied, with or without conditions or restrictions; or
  - (b) if the Regulator is not so satisfied — notify the applicant that the application has been refused.
- (2) Notification under this section —
  - (a) must be in writing and given to the applicant; and
  - (b) if the exemption has been varied, must specify —
    - (i) the prescribed details of the applicant; and
    - (ii) the variation to the exemption so far as it applies to the scope and nature of the railway operations, or the manner in which they are to be carried out; and
    - (iii) any conditions and restrictions imposed by the Regulator on the exemption as varied; and
    - (iv) any other prescribed information;and
  - (c) if a condition or restriction has been imposed on the exemption as varied, must include —
    - (i) the reasons for imposing the condition or restriction; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;and
  - (d) if the application has been refused, must include —
    - (i) the reasons for the decision to refuse to grant the application; and
    - (ii) information about the right of review under Part 7;



granting of an exemption (so far as is practicable) that the variation has been granted or refused.

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

**212. Regulator may make changes to conditions or restrictions**

- (1) The Regulator may, subject to this section, at any time, vary or revoke a condition or restriction imposed by the Regulator on an exemption granted to a rail transport operator under this Division or impose a new condition or restriction.
- (2) Before taking action under this section, the Regulator must —
- (a) give the rail transport operator written notice of the action that the Regulator proposes to take; and
  - (b) allow the operator to make written representations about the intended action within 28 days (or any other period that the Regulator and the operator agree on); and
  - (c) consider any representations made under paragraph (b) and not withdrawn.
- (3) The Regulator must, by written notice given to the rail transport operator, provide —
- (a) details of any action taken under this section; and
  - (b) a statement of reasons for any action taken under this section; and
  - (c) information about the right of review under Part 7.

**Subdivision 4 — Revocation or suspension of an exemption**

**213. Revocation or suspension of an exemption**

- (1) This section applies in respect of a rail transport operator who has been granted an exemption under this Division if —
- (a) the Regulator considers that the operator —
    - (i) is no longer able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Regulator the matters referred to in section 206 or



**Subdivision 5 — Penalty for breach of condition or restriction**

**214. Penalty for breach of condition or restriction**

A rail transport operator who has been granted an exemption under this Division must not contravene a condition or restriction of the exemption applying under this Division.

Maximum penalty:

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

**Part 7 — Review of decisions**

**215. Reviewable decisions**

- (1) The following table sets out —
  - (a) decisions made under this Law that are reviewable in accordance with this Part (*reviewable decisions*); and
  - (b) who is eligible to apply for review of a reviewable decision (the *eligible person* in relation to the reviewable decision).

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision under which reviewable decision is made</b>	<b>Eligible person in relation to reviewable decision</b>
1	Section 67 (refusal to accredit or imposing conditions or restrictions on accreditation)	A rail transport operator whose application for accreditation is refused or is subject to conditions or restrictions
2	Section 67 (extending the period for determining an application)	A rail transport operator who has applied for accreditation
3	Section 69 (refusal to grant variation of accreditation or imposing a condition or restriction)	A rail transport operator whose application for variation of accreditation is refused
4	Section 69 (grant of variation of accreditation subject to conditions or restrictions)	A rail transport operator whose accreditation is varied subject to a condition or restriction



<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision under which reviewable decision is made</b>	<b>Eligible person in relation to reviewable decision</b>
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
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



<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision under which reviewable decision is made</b>	<b>Eligible person in relation to reviewable decision</b>
		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
31	Section 199 (decision to serve notice giving a direction)	A person given a direction to stop, alter or not to commence works on or near a railway
		A rail transport operator given a direction to stop, alter or not to commence railway operations
		A person given a direction to alter, demolish or take away work
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



*person entitled* to a thing means the person from whom it was seized unless that person is not entitled to possess it, in which case it means the owner of the thing.

**216. Review by Regulator**

- (1) An eligible person —
  - (a) in relation to a reviewable decision made by the Regulator — may, within 28 days after the decision was made, apply to the Regulator for a review of the decision;
  - (b) in relation to a reviewable decision other than a decision made by the Regulator — may apply to the Regulator for review of the decision within —
    - (i) 28 days after the day on which the decision first came to the eligible person's notice; or
    - (ii) such longer period as the Regulator allows.
- (2) The Regulator may appoint a person to review decisions on applications under subsection (1)(a) (who must not be the person who made the decision the subject of the review).
- (3) An application for a review must be in the form approved (in writing) by the Regulator.
- (4) If an application is made to the Regulator in accordance with this section, the Regulator may make a decision —
  - (a) to affirm or vary the reviewable decision; or
  - (b) to set aside the reviewable decision and substitute another decision that the Regulator considers appropriate.
- (5) The Regulator must give a written notice to the applicant setting out —
  - (a) the Regulator's decision under subsection (4) and the reasons for the decision; and
  - (b) the findings on material questions of fact that led to the decision, referring to the evidence or other material on which those findings were based,



**Part 8 — General liability and evidentiary provisions**

**Division 1 — Legal proceedings**

**Subdivision 1 — General matters**

**218. Period within which proceedings for offences may be commenced**

- (1) This section applies to an offence against this Law, other than —
  - (a) an offence prescribed by the national regulations for the purposes of this section; or
  - (b) an offence in respect of which proceedings may only be commenced within a period of less than 2 years after its alleged commission.
- (2) Despite anything to the contrary in an Act, proceedings for an offence against this Law to which this section applies may be commenced within —
  - (a) the period of 2 years after commission of the alleged offence; or
  - (b) if evidence of an alleged offence comes to light as a result of an inquiry by a prescribed authority — within 1 year after the report of the inquiry is published; or
  - (c) if a rail safety undertaking has been given in relation to the offence — within 6 months after —
    - (i) the undertaking is contravened; or
    - (ii) it comes to the notice of the Regulator that the undertaking has been contravened; or
    - (iii) the Regulator has agreed under section 256 to the withdrawal of the undertaking.
- (3) A proceeding for a Category 1 offence may be brought after the end of the applicable limitation period in subsection (2) if fresh evidence relevant to the offence is discovered and the court is satisfied that the evidence could not reasonably have been discovered within the relevant limitation period.
- (4) In this section —  
***prescribed authority*** means —



- (4) The Minister or the Regulator may, for the purposes of this section, authorise any person who is a member of a specified class of persons to take the actions referred to in this section.

**Subdivision 2 — Imputing conduct to bodies corporate**

**221. Imputing conduct to bodies corporate**

- (1) For the purposes of this Law, any conduct engaged in on behalf of a body corporate by an employee, agent or officer of the body corporate acting within the actual or apparent scope of his or her employment, or within his or her actual or apparent authority, is conduct also engaged in by the body corporate.
- (2) If an offence under this Law requires proof of knowledge, intention or recklessness, it is sufficient in proceedings against a body corporate for that offence to prove that the person referred to in subsection (1) had the relevant knowledge, intention or recklessness.
- (3) If for an offence against this Law mistake of fact is relevant to determining liability, it is sufficient in proceedings against a body corporate for that offence if the person referred to in subsection (1) made that mistake of fact.

**Subdivision 3 — Records and evidence**

**222. Records and evidence from records**

- (1) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Regulator and certifying that —
- (a) on a date specified in the certificate; or
  - (b) during any period so specified,

the particulars set out in the certificate as to any matter required to be recorded in the National Rail Safety Register under section 42 did or did not appear on or from the Register is, for the purposes of any legal proceedings, evidence of what it certifies.

- (2) Such a certificate is admissible in any proceedings —
- (a) without proof of the signature of the Regulator; and



- (c) an employer or prospective employer who refuses or fails to offer employment to a prospective employee, or treats a prospective employee less favourably than another prospective employee would be treated in offering terms of employment.
- (2) The employer or prospective employer is guilty of an offence if the employer or prospective employer engaged in that conduct because the employee or prospective employee (as the case may be) —
- (a) has assisted or has given any information to a public agency in respect of a breach or alleged breach of an Australian rail safety law; or
  - (b) has made a complaint about a breach or alleged breach of an Australian rail safety law to the employer, a fellow employee, union, public authority or public official; or
  - (c) assists or has assisted, or gives or has given any information to, a public agency in respect of a breach or alleged breach of an Australian rail safety law; or
  - (d) has made a complaint about a breach or alleged breach of an Australian rail safety law to a former employer, former fellow employee, union, public authority or public official.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- (3) An employer or prospective employer may be guilty of an offence against subsection (2) only if the reason mentioned in subsection (2)(a), (b), (c) or (d) is the dominant reason why the employer or prospective employer engaged in the conduct.
- (4) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (2), if all the facts constituting the offence other than the reason for the defendant's conduct are proved, the defendant bears the onus of proving that the reason alleged in the charge was not the dominant reason why the defendant engaged in the conduct.
- (5) If an employer or prospective employer is convicted or found guilty of an offence against this section, the court may (in addition to imposing a penalty) make either or both of the following orders —



- (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.

**227. Not to interfere with train, tram etc**

- (1) A person must not, without either the permission of an authorised officer or reasonable excuse —
- (a) move or attempt to move; or
  - (b) interfere or attempt to interfere with; or
  - (c) disable, or attempt to disable; or
  - (d) operate or attempt to operate,

any equipment, rail infrastructure or rolling stock owned or operated by a rail transport operator.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (2) Subsection (1) places an evidential burden on the accused to show a reasonable excuse.
- (3) In this section —
- authorised officer*** means the rail transport operator, a rail safety officer or a police officer.

**228. Applying brake or emergency device**

- (1) A person must not, without reasonable excuse —



- (3) In estimating the gross commercial benefit that was or would have been received or receivable from commission of the offence, the court may take into account —
- (a) benefits of any kind, whether monetary or otherwise; and
  - (b) monetary savings or a reduction in any operating or capital expenditure of any kind achieved because of commission of the offence; and
  - (c) any other matters that it considers relevant, including (for example) —
    - (i) the value per tonne or per kilometre of the carriage of the goods involved in the offence as freight; and
    - (ii) the distance over which any such goods were or were to be carried.
- (4) However, in estimating the gross commercial benefit that was or would have been received or receivable from commission of the offence, the court is required to disregard any costs, expenses or liabilities incurred by the person or by an associate of the person.
- (5) Nothing in this section prevents the court from ordering payment of an amount that is —
- (a) less than 3 times the estimated gross commercial benefit; or
  - (b) less than the estimated gross commercial benefit.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, a person is an associate of another if —
- (a) 1 is a spouse, de facto partner, parent, brother, sister or child of the other; or
  - (b) they are members of the same household; or
  - (c) they are partners; or
  - (d) they are both trustees or beneficiaries of the same trust, or 1 is a trustee and the other is a beneficiary of the same trust; or
  - (e) 1 is a body corporate and the other is a director or member of the governing body of the body corporate; or



- (c) to furnish compliance reports to the Regulator or the court or both as specified in the order;
- (d) to appoint a person to have responsibilities —
  - (i) to assist the person in improving compliance with this Law or specified aspects of this Law; and
  - (ii) to monitor the person's performance in complying with this Law or specified aspects of this Law and in complying with the requirements of the order; and
  - (iii) to furnish compliance reports to the Regulator or the court or both as specified in the order.
- (3) The court may specify matters that are to be dealt with in compliance reports and the form and manner in which, and frequency with which, compliance reports are to be prepared and furnished.
- (4) The court may require that compliance reports or aspects of compliance reports be made public, and may specify the form and manner in which, and frequency with which, they are to be made public.
- (5) The court may only make a supervisory intervention order if it is satisfied that the order is capable of improving the person's ability or willingness to comply with this Law, having regard to —
  - (a) the offences against Australian rail safety laws of which the person has been previously found guilty; and
  - (b) the offences against Australian rail safety laws for which the person has been proceeded against by way of unwithdrawn expiation notices or infringement notices; and
  - (c) any other offences or other matters that the court considers to be relevant to the conduct of the person in connection with railway operations.
- (6) The order may direct that any other penalty or sanction imposed for the offence by the court is suspended until the court determines that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the order.
- (7) A court that has power to make supervisory intervention orders may revoke or amend a supervisory intervention order on the application of —



court may, if it considers it appropriate to do so, make an exclusion order prohibiting the person, for a specified period, from —

- (a) managing rail infrastructure, or operating rolling stock, or managing or operating a particular type of rail infrastructure or rolling stock; or
  - (b) being a director, secretary or officer concerned in the management of a body corporate involved in managing rail infrastructure that is in this jurisdiction or operating rolling stock in this jurisdiction; or
  - (c) being involved in managing rail infrastructure that is in this jurisdiction or operating rolling stock in this jurisdiction except by driving a train or rolling stock.
- (3) The court may only make an order under this section if it is satisfied that the person should not continue the things the subject of the proposed order and that a supervisory intervention order is not appropriate, having regard to —
- (a) the offences against an Australian rail safety law of which the person has previously been found guilty; and
  - (b) the offences against an Australian rail safety law for which the person has been proceeded against by way of unwithdrawn expiation notices or infringement notices; and
  - (c) any other offences or other matters that the court considers to be relevant to the conduct of the person in connection with railway operations.
- (4) A court that has power to make an exclusion order may revoke or amend an exclusion order on the application of —
- (a) the Regulator; or
  - (b) the person in respect of whom the order was made, but in that case only if the court is satisfied that there has been a change of circumstances warranting revocation or amendment.
- (5) A person who is subject to an exclusion order must not engage in conduct that results in a contravention of the order.

Maximum penalty:

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



<b>Item</b>	<b>Infringement penalty provision</b>	<b>Infringement penalty</b>
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
16	Section 131 (Disclosure of train safety recordings)	\$2 000
17	Section 136(3) (Identity cards)	\$1 000
18	Section 149(2) (Securing a site)	\$2 000
19	Section 231(8) (Supervisory intervention order)	\$2 000
20	Section 254 (Compliance with rail safety undertaking)	\$2 000

**234. Power to serve notice**

- (1) The Regulator may serve an infringement notice on a person that the Regulator has reason to believe has breached an infringement penalty provision.
- (2) The Regulator must, however, serve an infringement notice not later than 12 months after the date on which the Regulator forms a belief that there has been a breach of an infringement penalty provision.
- (3) An infringement notice may be served on an individual —
  - (a) by delivering it personally to the individual; or

- (b) by sending it by post addressed to the individual to his or her usual or last known place of residence or business.
- (4) An infringement notice may be served on a person that is a body corporate —
  - (a) by delivering it personally to the registered office or usual or last known place of business of the body corporate; or
  - (b) by sending it by post addressed to the body corporate to its registered office or usual or last known place of business.

**235. Form of notice**

An infringement notice must state —

- (a) the date of the notice; and
- (b) that the alleged breach is a breach of the infringement penalty provision; and
- (c) the nature, and a brief description, of the alleged breach; and
- (d) the date, time and place of the alleged breach; and
- (e) the infringement penalty for the alleged breach; and
- (f) the manner in which the infringement penalty may be paid; and
- (g) the time (being not less than 28 days after the date on which the notice is served) within which the infringement penalty must be paid; and
- (h) that, if the amount of the infringement penalty is paid before the end of the time specified in the notice, proceedings will not be instituted in respect of the alleged breach by the Regulator unless the notice is withdrawn before the end of that time in accordance with section 238; and
- (i) that the person is entitled to disregard the notice and defend any proceedings in respect of the infringement penalty provision; and
- (j) any other particulars prescribed by the national regulations.

**236. Regulator cannot institute proceedings while infringement notice on foot**

On serving an infringement notice under this Part, the Regulator must not institute a proceeding in respect of the breach for which the infringement notice was served if —

- (a) the time for payment stated in the infringement notice has not expired; and
- (b) the infringement notice has not been withdrawn by the Regulator in accordance with section 238.

**237. Late payment of penalty**

The Regulator may accept payment of the infringement penalty even after the expiration of the time for payment stated in the infringement notice if —

- (a) a proceeding has not been instituted in respect of the breach to which the infringement penalty relates; and
- (b) the infringement notice has not been withdrawn by the Regulator in accordance with section 238.

**238. Withdrawal of notice**

- (1) The Regulator may withdraw an infringement notice at any time before the end of the time for payment specified in the notice by serving a withdrawal notice on the person served with the infringement notice.
- (2) A withdrawal notice may be served on an individual —
  - (a) by delivering it personally to the individual; or
  - (b) by sending it by post addressed to the individual to his or her usual or last known place of residence or business.
- (3) A withdrawal notice may be served on a person that is a body corporate —
  - (a) by delivering it personally to the registered office or usual or last known place of business of the body corporate; or
  - (b) by sending it by post addressed to the body corporate to its registered office or usual or last known place of business.

- (4) An infringement notice may be withdrawn even if the infringement penalty has been paid.

**239. Refund of infringement penalty**

If an infringement notice is withdrawn in accordance with section 238, the amount of any infringement penalty paid must be refunded by the Regulator.

**240. Payment exiates breach of infringement penalty provision**

No proceedings may be taken by the Regulator against a person on whom an infringement notice was served in respect of an alleged breach of an infringement penalty provision if —

- (a) the infringement penalty is —
  - (i) paid within the time for payment stated in the notice; and
  - (ii) not withdrawn by the Regulator within the time for payment stated in the notice in accordance with section 238;
- or
- (b) the infringement penalty is accepted in accordance with section 237.

**241. Payment not to have certain consequences**

The payment of an infringement penalty under this Part is not and must not be taken to be an admission of a breach of an infringement penalty provision or an admission of liability for the purpose of any proceeding instituted in respect of the breach.

**242. Conduct in breach of more than 1 infringement penalty provision**

- (1) If the conduct of a person constitutes a breach of 2 or more infringement penalty provisions, an infringement notice may be served on the person under this Part in relation to the breach of any 1 or more of those provisions.
- (2) However, the person is not liable to pay more than 1 infringement penalty in respect of the same conduct.

## **Part 10 — General**

### **Division 1 — Delegation by Minister**

#### **243. Delegation by Minister**

- (1) The Minister may delegate to a body or person (including a person for the time being holding or acting in a specified office or position) a function or power of the Minister under this Law.
- (2) A function or power delegated under this section may, if the instrument of delegation so provides, be further delegated.

### **Division 2 — Confidentiality of information**

#### **244. Confidentiality of information**

- (1) This section applies if a person obtains information or gains access to a document in exercising any power or function under this Law.
- (2) The person must not do any of the following —
  - (a) disclose to anyone else —
    - (i) the information; or
    - (ii) the contents of or information contained in the document;
  - (b) give access to the document to anyone else;
  - (c) use the information or document for any purpose.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual — \$10 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$50 000.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information, or the giving of access to a document or the use of information or a document —
    - (a) about a person, with the person's consent; or
    - (b) that is necessary for the exercise of a function or power under this Law; or



**Division 3 — Law does not affect legal professional privilege**

**245. Law does not affect legal professional privilege**

Nothing in this Law requires a person to produce a document that would disclose information, or otherwise provide information, that is the subject of legal professional privilege.

**Division 4 — Civil liability**

**246. Civil liability not affected by Part 3 Division 3 or Division 6**

Nothing in Part 3 Division 3 or Part 3 Division 6 is to be construed —

- (a) as conferring a right of action in civil proceedings in respect of a contravention (whether by act or omission) of any provisions of those Divisions; or
- (b) as conferring a defence to an action in civil proceedings or otherwise affecting a right of action in civil proceedings; or
- (c) affecting the extent (if any) to which a right of action arises, or civil proceedings may be taken, with respect to breaches of duties or obligations imposed by the national regulations.

**247. Protection from personal liability for persons exercising functions**

- (1) A person who is or was a protected person is not personally liable for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith —
  - (a) in the exercise of a function under this Law; or
  - (b) in the reasonable belief that the act or omission was the exercise of a function under this Law.

- (2) Any liability resulting from an act or omission that would, but for subsection (1), attach to a protected person attaches instead to ONRSR.

- (3) In this section —

*protected person* means any of the following —

- (a) a member of ONRSR;
- (b) a member of a committee of ONRSR;
- (c) a member of the staff of ONRSR;

- (d) a rail safety officer;
- (e) an authorised person;
- (f) a person to whom ONRSR has delegated any of its functions;
- (g) a person to whom an entity, or the chief executive of an entity or department of government, of a participating jurisdiction has subdelegated a function delegated to the chief executive by ONRSR;
- (h) a member of the staff of an entity or department referred to in paragraph (g);
- (i) a person acting under the authority or direction of a person referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h).

**248. Immunity for reporting unfit rail safety worker**

- (1) No action may be taken against a person to whom this section applies who, in good faith, reports to —
  - (a) ONRSR; or
  - (b) a member of ONRSR; or
  - (c) a rail transport operator; or
  - (d) any other person who is employed or engaged by ONRSR or a rail transport operator,

any information which discloses that a person is unfit to carry out rail safety work or certain types of rail safety work or that it may be dangerous to allow that person to carry out rail safety work or certain types of rail safety work.

- (2) No action may be taken against a person to whom this section applies who, in good faith, reports —
  - (a) the results of a test or examination carried out under this Law or the national regulations; or
  - (b) an opinion formed by that person as a result of conducting such a test or examination,

to a person referred to in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d).

(3) In this section —

*person to whom this section applies* means —

- (a) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law* to practise in the medical profession (other than as a student); or
- (b) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law* to practise in the nursing and midwifery profession as a nurse (other than as a student); or
- (c) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law* to practise in the optometry profession (other than as a student); or
- (d) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law* to practise in the physiotherapy profession (other than as a student); or
- (e) a person brought within the ambit of this definition by the national regulations.

**Division 5 — Codes of practice**

**249. Approved codes of practice**

- (1) The responsible Ministers may approve a code of practice for the purposes of this Law and may vary or revoke an approved code of practice.
- (2) The responsible Ministers may only approve, vary or revoke a code of practice under subsection (1) if that code of practice, variation or revocation was developed by a process that involved consultation among —
  - (a) each participating jurisdiction; and
  - (b) rail transport operators and any relevant employer organisation; and
  - (c) rail safety workers and any relevant union.
- (3) A code of practice may apply, adopt or incorporate any matter contained in a document formulated, issued or published by a person or body whether —
  - (a) with or without modification; or
  - (b) as in force at a particular time or from time to time.
- (4) An approval of a code of practice, or a variation or revocation of an approved code of practice —
  - (a) is to be published on the NSW legislation website in accordance with Part 6A of the *Interpretation Act 1987* of New South Wales; and
  - (b) will commence on the day or days specified in the approval, variation or revocation for its commencement (being not earlier than the date it is published); and
  - (c) is to be published by the Regulator on ONRSR's website.
- (5) The Regulator must ensure that a copy of —
  - (a) each code of practice that is currently approved; and
  - (b) each document applied, adopted or incorporated (to any extent) by an approved code of practice,

is available for inspection by members of the public without charge at ONRSR's office during normal business hours.

**250. Use of codes of practice in proceedings**

- (1) This section applies in a proceeding for an offence against this Law.
- (2) An approved code of practice is admissible in the proceeding as evidence of whether or not a duty or obligation under this Law has been complied with.
- (3) The court may —
  - (a) have regard to the code as evidence of what is known about a hazard or risk, risk assessment or risk control to which the code relates; and
  - (b) rely on the code in determining what is reasonably practicable in the circumstances to which the code relates.

Note: See section 47 for the meaning of *reasonably practicable*.

- (4) Nothing in this section prevents a person from introducing evidence of compliance with this Law in a manner that is different from the code but provides a standard of rail work safety that is equivalent to or higher than the standard required in the code.

**Division 6 — Enforceable voluntary undertakings**

**251. Enforceable voluntary undertaking**

- (1) The Regulator may accept (by written notice) a written undertaking (a *rail safety undertaking*) given by a person in connection with a matter relating to a contravention or alleged contravention by the person of this Law.
- (2) A rail safety undertaking cannot be accepted for a contravention or alleged contravention that is a Category 1 offence.
- (3) The giving of a rail safety undertaking does not constitute an admission of guilt by the person giving it in respect of the contravention or alleged contravention to which the undertaking relates.

**252. Notice of decisions and reasons for decision**

- (1) The Regulator must give the person seeking to make a rail safety undertaking written notice of the Regulator's decision to accept or reject the undertaking and of the reasons for the decision.
- (2) The Regulator must publish, on the Register, notice of a decision to accept a rail safety undertaking and the reasons for that decision.

**253. When a rail safety undertaking is enforceable**

A rail safety undertaking takes effect and becomes enforceable when the Regulator's decision to accept the undertaking is given to the person who made the undertaking or at any later date specified by the Regulator.

**254. Compliance with rail safety undertaking**

A person must not contravene a rail safety undertaking made by that person that is in effect.

Maximum penalty:

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

**255. Contravention of rail safety undertaking**

- (1) If the Regulator considers that a person has contravened an undertaking accepted by the Regulator, the Regulator may apply to the court for enforcement of the undertaking.
- (2) If the court is satisfied that the person has contravened the undertaking, the court, in addition to the imposition of any penalty, may make any of the following orders —
  - (a) an order that the person must comply with the undertaking or take specified action to comply with the undertaking;
  - (b) an order discharging the undertaking;
  - (c) an order directing the person to pay to the Regulator —
    - (i) the costs of the proceedings; and

- (ii) the reasonable costs of the Regulator in monitoring compliance with the rail safety undertaking in the future;
  - (d) any other order that it considers appropriate in the circumstances.
- (3) A person must not fail to comply with an order under this section.  
Maximum penalty:
  - (a) in the case of an individual — \$5 000;
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate — \$25 000.
- (4) Nothing in this section prevents proceedings being brought for the contravention or alleged contravention of this Law to which the rail safety undertaking relates.

**256. Withdrawal or variation of rail safety undertaking**

- (1) A person who has made a rail safety undertaking may, at any time, with the written agreement of the Regulator —
  - (a) withdraw the undertaking; or
  - (b) vary the undertaking.
- (2) However, the provisions of the undertaking cannot be varied to provide for a different alleged contravention of this Law.
- (3) The Regulator must publish, on the Register, notice of the withdrawal or variation of a rail safety undertaking.

**257. Proceedings for alleged contravention**

- (1) Subject to this section, no proceedings for a contravention or alleged contravention of this Law may be brought against a person if a rail safety undertaking is in effect in relation to that contravention.
- (2) No proceedings may be brought for a contravention or alleged contravention of this Law against a person who has made a rail safety undertaking in respect of that contravention and has completely discharged the rail safety undertaking.

- (3) The Regulator may accept a rail safety undertaking in respect of a contravention or alleged contravention before proceedings in respect of that contravention have been finalised.
- (4) If the Regulator accepts a rail safety undertaking before the proceedings are finalised, the Regulator must take all reasonable steps to have the proceedings discontinued as soon as possible.

**Division 7 — Other matters**

**258. Service of documents**

- (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 —
  - (a) by delivering it personally to the person; or
  - (b) by sending it by post addressed to the person to the person's last known address; or
  - (c) if the person holds an accreditation or registration, or has been granted an exemption, under this Law —
    - (i) by sending it by post addressed to the person to that person's address for service; or
    - (ii) be left for the person at the person's address for service with someone apparently over the age of 16 years;or
  - (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).
- (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.

**259. Recovery of certain costs**

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.

**260. Recovery of amounts due**

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.

**261. Compliance with conditions of accreditation or registration**

(1) If—

- (a) a condition or restriction to which the accreditation of a person is subject makes provision for or with respect to a duty or obligation imposed by this Law; and
- (b) the accredited person complies with the condition or restriction to the extent that it makes that provision,

the accredited person is, for the purposes of this Law, taken to have complied with this Law in relation to that duty or obligation.

(2) If—

- (a) a condition or restriction to which the registration of a person is subject makes provision for or with respect to a duty or obligation imposed by this Law; and
- (b) the registered person complies with the condition or restriction to the extent that it makes that provision,

the registered person is, for the purposes of this Law, taken to have complied with this Law in relation to that duty or obligation.

**262. Contracting out prohibited**

A term of any contract or agreement that purports to exclude, limit or modify the operation of this Law or any duty under this Law or to transfer to another person any duty owed under this Law is void.

**Division 8 — Application of certain South Australian Acts to this Law**

**263. Application of certain South Australian Acts to this Law**

- (1) The following Acts (as in force from time to time) apply as laws of a participating jurisdiction for the purposes of this Law —
  - (a) the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* of South Australia;
  - (b) the *Ombudsman Act 1972* of South Australia;
  - (c) the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* of South Australia;
  - (d) the *State Records Act 1997* of South Australia.
- (2) However, subject to subsection (4), the Acts referred to in subsection (1) do not apply for the purposes of this Law to the extent that functions are being exercised under this Law by a State or Territory entity, other than a South Australian entity.
- (3) The national regulations may modify any such Act for the purposes of this Law.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), the national regulations may —
  - (a) provide that the Act applies as if a provision of the Act specified in the national regulations were omitted; or
  - (b) provide that the Act applies as if an amendment to the Act made by a law of South Australia, and specified in the national regulations, had not taken effect; or
  - (c) confer a function on a State or Territory entity; or
  - (d) confer jurisdiction on a tribunal or court of a participating jurisdiction.
- (5) An Act referred to in subsection (1) applies for the purposes of this Law as if the Minister responsible for a government agency were the Minister in relation to a body established by this Law.

**Division 9 — National regulations**

**264. National regulations**

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the designated authority is the Governor of the State of South Australia, or other officer for the time

being administering the Government of that State, acting with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that State.

- (2) The designated authority, on the unanimous recommendation of the responsible Ministers, may make regulations (***national regulations***) as contemplated by this Law, or as necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Law, including regulations that make provision for or in relation to any of the matters specified in Schedule 1 to this Law.
- (3) Where the national regulations refer to or incorporate a code, standard or other document prepared or published by a prescribed body —
  - (a) a copy of the code, standard or other document must be kept available for inspection by members of the public, without charge and during normal office hours, at the office or offices specified in the regulations; and
  - (b) in legal proceedings, evidence of the contents of the code, standard or other document may be given by production of a document purporting to be certified by or on behalf of the Regulator as a true copy of the code, standard or other document; and
  - (c) the code, standard or other document has effect as if it were a regulation made under this Law.

**265. Publication of national regulations**

- (1) The national regulations are to be published on the NSW legislation website in accordance with Part 6A of the *Interpretation Act 1987* of New South Wales.
- (2) A regulation commences on the day or days specified in the regulation for its commencement (being not earlier than the date it is published).

**Schedule 1 — National regulations**

1. Accreditations under this Law, including —
  - (a) requirements, standards, qualifications or conditions that must be satisfied; and
  - (b) requirements as to the terms, conditions, restrictions or particulars applying under or with respect to them; and
  - (c) other matters relating to their granting, refusal, variation, suspension, cancellation or surrender.
2. Registrations under this Law, including —
  - (a) requirements, standards, qualifications or conditions that must be satisfied; and
  - (b) requirements as to the terms, conditions, restrictions or particulars applying under or with respect to them; and
  - (c) other matters relating to their granting, refusal, variation, suspension, cancellation or surrender.
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.
4. The prohibition of the carrying on of rail safety work or other prescribed activity except by or under the supervision of a person —
  - (a) who holds an appropriate certificate of competency; or
  - (b) who has prescribed qualifications, training or experience.
5. Safety standards or other requirements that must be complied with —
  - (a) in connection with the construction, maintenance or operation of a railway; or
  - (b) in connection with the performance of any work or activity; or
  - (c) in relation to any rail infrastructure, rolling stock, trains, system, devices, appliance or equipment; or
  - (d) in relation to sidings.

6. Procedures (including consultation) for the making, adoption and amendment of rules and procedures relating to rail network operations made or adopted for the purposes of Part 3 Division 3 by the rail infrastructure manager responsible for the management of that part of the rail network.
7. The safeguarding, siting, installing, testing, altering, maintaining or removal of any rail infrastructure, rolling stock, system, device, appliance or equipment.
8. The records and documents to be kept by any person, the manner of keeping those records and documents, and their inspection.
9. The providing of returns and other information, verified as prescribed.
10. The registration of plans and other documents required under this Law.
11. The recording, investigation and reporting of accidents and incidents.
12. The health, fitness and functions of rail safety workers.
13. Drug and alcohol management of rail safety workers, including —
  - (a) the allowed concentration of alcohol; and
  - (b) procedures for drug and alcohol testing, including compulsory testing; and
  - (c) providing for the authorisation of persons to conduct drug and alcohol testing and operate equipment for that purpose; and
  - (d) regulating the collection of biological samples from rail safety workers for the purposes of drug and alcohol testing; and
  - (e) providing for the analysis of test results, including the accreditation of persons conducting the analysis; and
  - (f) providing for the approval of devices used in carrying out drug and alcohol testing and analysis; and
  - (g) providing for the use of results from any testing or analysis, or the steps that may be taken on account of any testing or any evidence or information produced as a result of testing; and

- (h) prescribing the circumstances that amount to a defence to a breach of the regulations, including where the consumption of alcohol or drugs occurs after rail safety work has been carried out; and
  - (i) providing for the confidentiality of test results; and
  - (j) regulating the destruction of biological samples collected for testing; and
  - (k) providing for the protection of persons involved in taking or conducting testing from liability for acts or omissions done in good faith and in accordance with the regulations.
14. Fatigue management of rail safety workers, including work hours and rest periods.
  15. The regulation of the conduct of passengers and other persons on railways, or on land or premises associated with a railway.
  16. Trespass on, or entry to, railways, or on land, premises, infrastructure or rolling stock associated with a railway.
  17. The regulation or prohibition of the carriage of goods, freight or animals on railways.
  18. The unauthorised use of railways or rolling stock.
  19. The display of signs and notices.
  20. The opening and closing of railway gates.
  21. The regulation of vehicles, animals and pedestrians crossing railways.
  22. The regulation of crossings.
  23. The loading, unloading or transportation of freight.
  24. The identification of rolling stock, rail infrastructure, devices, appliances, equipment or freight.
  25. Causing damage to, or interfering with or removing, rolling stock, rail infrastructure, devices, appliances, equipment or freight.
  26. Procedures associated with inspections, examinations or tests under this Law.
  27. The form and service of notices and other documents under this Law.

***Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015***

**Schedule** Rail Safety National Law

**Schedule 1** National regulations

---

28. Empowering the Regulator to prohibit a person from acting (or from continuing to act) as a rail safety worker for a specified period, or until further order of the Regulator.
29. Fixing fees and charges for the purposes of this Law or in respect of any matter arising under this Law, including a fee that the Regulator may recover from an accredited person as a debt if the accredited person fails to comply with a requirement of this Law within a specified time.
30. Generally, evidence in proceedings for an offence against the regulations.
31. Infringement penalty provisions, including requirements for infringement notices and the fixing of infringement penalties, not exceeding \$1 500, for contravention of an alleged offence against this Law or the regulations.
32. The imposition of penalties, not exceeding \$10 000 for a contravention of, or failure to comply with, a regulation.



- (3) Punctuation in this Law is part of this Law.
- (4) A heading to a section or subsection of this Law does not form part of this Law.

**5. References to particular Acts and to enactments**

In this Law —

- (a) an Act of this jurisdiction may be cited —
  - (i) by its short title; or
  - (ii) by reference to the year in which it was passed and its number;

and

- (b) a Commonwealth Act may be cited —
  - (i) by its short title; or
  - (ii) in another way sufficient in a Commonwealth Act for the citation of such an Act,

together with a reference to the Commonwealth; and

- (c) an Act of another jurisdiction may be cited —
  - (i) by its short title; or
  - (ii) in another way sufficient in an Act of the jurisdiction for the citation of such an Act,

together with a reference to the jurisdiction.

**6. References taken to be included in Law or Act citation etc**

- (1) A reference in this Law to this Law or an Act includes a reference to —
  - (a) this Law or the Act as originally enacted, and as amended from time to time since its original enactment; and
  - (b) if this Law or the Act has been repealed and re-enacted (with or without modification) since the enactment of the reference — this Law or the Act as re-enacted, and as amended from time to time since its re-enactment.



- (e) an explanatory note or memorandum relating to the Bill that contained the provision, or any relevant document, that was laid before, or given to the members of, the Parliament of this jurisdiction by the member bringing in the Bill before the provision was enacted; and
- (f) the speech made to the Parliament of this jurisdiction by the member in moving a motion that the Bill be read a second time; and
- (g) material in the Votes and Proceedings of the Parliament of this jurisdiction or in any official record of debates in the Parliament of this jurisdiction; and
- (h) a document that is declared by this Law to be a relevant document for the purposes of this clause;

**ordinary meaning** means the ordinary meaning conveyed by a provision having regard to its context in this Law and to the purpose of this Law.

- (2) Subject to subclause (3), in the interpretation of a provision of this Law, consideration may be given to extrinsic material capable of assisting in the interpretation —
  - (a) if the provision is ambiguous or obscure — to provide an interpretation of it; or
  - (b) if the ordinary meaning of the provision leads to a result that is manifestly absurd or is unreasonable — to provide an interpretation that avoids such a result; or
  - (c) in any other case — to confirm the interpretation conveyed by the ordinary meaning of the provision.
- (3) In determining whether consideration should be given to extrinsic material, and in determining the weight to be given to extrinsic material, regard is to be had to —
  - (a) the desirability of a provision being interpreted as having its ordinary meaning; and
  - (b) the undesirability of prolonging proceedings without compensating advantage; and
  - (c) other relevant matters.



- (c) the form, or information or documents included in, attached to or given with the form, to be verified in a specified way, the form is not properly completed unless the requirement is complied with.

### **Part 3 — Terms and references**

#### **12. Definitions**

- (1) In this Law —

*Act* means an Act of the Parliament of this jurisdiction;

*adult* means an individual who is 18 or more;

*affidavit*, in relation to a person allowed by law to affirm, declare or promise, includes affirmation, declaration and promise;

*amend* includes —

- (a) omit or omit and substitute; or
- (b) alter or vary; or
- (c) amend by implication;

*appoint* includes reappoint;

*Australia* means the Commonwealth of Australia but, when used in a geographical sense, does not include an external Territory;

*business day* means a day that is not —

- (a) a Saturday or Sunday; or
- (b) a public holiday, special holiday or bank holiday in the place in which any relevant act is to be or may be done;

*calendar month* means a period starting at the beginning of any day of 1 of the 12 named months and ending —

- (a) immediately before the beginning of the corresponding day of the next named month; or
- (b) if there is no such corresponding day — at the end of the next named month;

*calendar year* means a period of 12 months beginning on 1 January;



*estate* includes easement, charge, right, title, claim, demand, lien or encumbrance, whether at law or in equity;

*expire* includes lapse or otherwise cease to have effect;

*external Territory* means a Territory, other than an internal Territory, for the government of which as a Territory provision is made by a Commonwealth Act;

*fail* includes refuse;

*financial year* means a period of 12 months beginning on 1 July;

*function* includes a power or duty;

*Government Printer* means the Government Printer of this jurisdiction, and includes any other person authorised by the Government of this jurisdiction to print an Act or instrument;

*individual* means a natural person;

*information system* means a system for generating, sending, receiving, storing or otherwise processing electronic communications;

*insert*, in relation to a provision of this Law, includes substitute;

*instrument* includes a statutory instrument;

*interest*, in relation to land or other property, means —

- (a) a legal or equitable estate in the land or other property; or
- (b) a right, power or privilege over, or in relation to, the land or other property;

*internal Territory* means the Australian Capital Territory, the Jervis Bay Territory or the Northern Territory;

*Jervis Bay Territory* means the Territory mentioned in the *Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act 1915* of the Commonwealth;

*make* includes issue or grant;

*minor* means an individual who is under 18;

*modification* includes addition, omission or substitution;

*month* means a calendar month;

*named month* means 1 of the 12 months of the year;

*Northern Territory* means the Northern Territory of Australia;

*number* means —



- (d) exclude from, or include in, the application of this Law or instrument concerned, any person, subject matter or circumstance;

*sign* includes the affixing of a seal or the making of a mark;

*statutory declaration* means a declaration made under an Act of this jurisdiction, or under a Commonwealth Act or an Act of another jurisdiction, that authorises a declaration to be made otherwise than in the course of a judicial proceeding;

*statutory instrument* means an instrument (including a regulation) made or in force under or for the purposes of this Law, and includes an instrument made or in force under any such instrument;

*swear*, in relation to a person allowed by law to affirm, declare or promise, includes affirm, declare or promise;

*word* includes any symbol, figure or drawing;

*writing* includes any mode of representing or reproducing words in a visible form;

*year*, without specifying the type of year, means calendar year.

- (2) In a statutory instrument —  
*the Law* means this Law.

**13. Provisions relating to defined terms and gender and number**

- (1) If this Law defines a word or expression, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of the word or expression have corresponding meanings.
- (2) Definitions in or applicable to this Law apply except so far as the context or subject matter otherwise indicates or requires.
- (3) In this Law, words indicating a gender include each other gender.
- (4) In this Law —
- (a) words in the singular include the plural; and
  - (b) words in the plural include the singular.



- (a) to produce the information or a document containing the information to a court, tribunal or person; or
- (b) to make a document containing the information available for inspection by a court, tribunal or person,

then, unless the court, tribunal or person otherwise directs —

- (c) the requirement obliges the person to produce or make available for inspection (as the case may be) a document that reproduces the information in a form capable of being understood by the court, tribunal or person; and
- (d) the production to the court, tribunal or person of the document in that form complies with the requirement.

**18. References to this jurisdiction to be implied**

In this Law —

- (a) a reference to an officer, office or statutory body is a reference to such an officer, office or statutory body in and for this jurisdiction; and
- (b) a reference to a locality or other matter or thing is a reference to such a locality or other matter or thing in and of this jurisdiction.

**19. References to officers and holders of offices**

In this Law, a reference to a particular officer, or to the holder of a particular office, includes a reference to the person for the time being occupying or acting in the office concerned.

**20. Reference to certain provisions of Law**

If a provision of this Law refers —

- (a) to a Part, section or Schedule by a number and without reference to this Law — the reference is a reference to the Part, section or Schedule, designated by the number, of or to this Law; or
- (b) to a Schedule without reference to it by a number and without reference to this Law — the reference, if there is only 1 Schedule to this Law, is a reference to the Schedule; or

- (c) to a Division, Subdivision, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, subsubparagraph, clause, subclause, item, column, table or form by a number and without reference to this Law — the reference is a reference to —
- (i) the Division, designated by the number, of the Part in which the reference occurs; and
  - (ii) the Subdivision, designated by the number, of the Division in which the reference occurs; and
  - (iii) the subsection, designated by the number, of the section in which the reference occurs; and
  - (iv) the paragraph, designated by the number, of the section, subsection, Schedule or other provision in which the reference occurs; and
  - (v) the paragraph, designated by the number, of the section, subsection, item, column, table or form of or in the Schedule in which the reference occurs; and
  - (vi) the subparagraph, designated by the number, of the paragraph in which the reference occurs; and
  - (vii) the subsubparagraph, designated by the number, of the subparagraph in which the reference occurs; and
  - (viii) the clause, section, subsection, item, column, table or form, designated by the number, of or in the Schedule in which the reference occurs,
- as the case requires.

**21. Reference to provisions of this Law or an Act is inclusive**

In this Law, a reference to a portion of this Law or an Act includes —

- (a) a reference to the Chapter, Part, Division, Subdivision, section, subsection or other provision of this Law or the Act referred to that forms the beginning of the portion; and
- (b) a reference to the Chapter, Part, Division, Subdivision, section, subsection or other provision of this Law or the Act referred to that forms the end of the portion.

Example: A reference to “sections 5 to 9” includes both section 5 and section 9. It is not necessary to refer to “sections 5 to 9 (both

inclusive)” to ensure that the reference is given an inclusive interpretation.

**Part 4 — Functions and powers**

**22. Exercise of statutory functions**

- (1) If this Law confers a function on a person or body, the function may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.
- (2) If this Law confers a function on a particular officer or the holder of a particular office, the function may be exercised by the person for the time being occupying or acting in the office concerned.
- (3) If this Law confers a function on a body (whether or not incorporated), the exercise of the function is not affected merely because of vacancies in the membership of the body.

**23. Power to make instrument or decision includes power to amend or repeal**

If this Law authorises or requires the making of an instrument or decision —

- (a) the power includes power to amend or repeal the instrument or decision; and
- (b) the power to amend or repeal the instrument or decision is exercisable in the same way, and subject to the same conditions, as the power to make the instrument or decision.

**24. Matters for which statutory instruments may make provision**

- (1) If this Law authorises or requires the making of a statutory instrument in relation to a matter, a statutory instrument made under this Law may make provision for the matter by applying, adopting or incorporating (with or without modification) the provisions of —
  - (a) an Act or statutory instrument; or
  - (b) another document (whether of the same or a different kind), as in force at a particular time or as in force from time to time.

- (2) If a statutory instrument applies, adopts or incorporates the provisions of a document, the statutory instrument applies, adopts or incorporates the provisions as in force from time to time, unless the statutory instrument otherwise expressly provides.
- (3) A statutory instrument may —
  - (a) apply generally throughout this jurisdiction or be limited in its application to a particular part of this jurisdiction; or
  - (b) apply generally to all persons, matters or things or be limited in its application to —
    - (i) particular persons, matters or things; or
    - (ii) particular classes of persons, matters or things;
  - or
  - (c) otherwise apply generally or be limited in its application by reference to specified exceptions or factors.
- (4) A statutory instrument may —
  - (a) apply differently according to different specified factors; or
  - (b) otherwise make different provision in relation to —
    - (i) different persons, matters or things; or
    - (ii) different classes of persons, matters or things.
- (5) A statutory instrument may authorise a matter or thing to be from time to time determined, applied or regulated by a specified person or body.
- (6) If this Law authorises or requires a matter to be regulated by statutory instrument, the power may be exercised by prohibiting by statutory instrument the matter or any aspect of the matter.
- (7) If this Law authorises or requires provision to be made with respect to a matter by statutory instrument, a statutory instrument made under this Law may make provision with respect to a particular aspect of the matter despite the fact that provision is made by this Law in relation to another aspect of the matter or in relation to another matter.
- (8) A statutory instrument may provide for the review of, or a right of appeal against, a decision made under the statutory instrument, or this

Law, and may, for that purpose, confer jurisdiction on any court, tribunal, person or body.

- (9) A statutory instrument may require a form prescribed by or under the statutory instrument, or information or documents included in, attached to or given with the form, to be verified by statutory declaration.

**25. Presumption of validity and power to make**

- (1) All conditions and preliminary steps required for the making of a statutory instrument are presumed to have been satisfied and performed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.
- (2) A statutory instrument is taken to be made under all powers under which it may be made, even though it purports to be made under this Law or a particular provision of this Law.

**26. Appointments may be made by name or office**

- (1) If this Law authorises or requires a person or body —
- (a) to appoint a person to an office; or
  - (b) to appoint a person or body to exercise a power; or
  - (c) to appoint a person or body to do another thing,
- the person or body may make the appointment by —
- (d) appointing a person or body by name; or
  - (e) appointing a particular officer, or the holder of a particular office, by reference to the title of the office concerned.
- (2) An appointment of a particular officer, or the holder of a particular office, is taken to be the appointment of the person for the time being occupying or acting in the office concerned.

**27. Acting appointments**

- (1) If this Law authorises a person or body to appoint a person to act in an office, the person or body may, in accordance with this Law, appoint —
- (a) a person by name; or



- (b) the appointment had ceased to have effect; or
  - (c) the occasion for the person to act had not arisen or had ceased.
- (10) If this Law authorises the appointer to appoint a person to act during a vacancy in the office, an appointment to act in the office may be made by the appointer whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office.

**28. Powers of appointment imply certain incidental powers**

- (1) If this Law authorises or requires a person or body to appoint a person to an office —
- (a) the power may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires; and
  - (b) the power includes —
    - (i) power to remove or suspend, at any time, a person appointed to the office; and
    - (ii) power to appoint another person to act in the office if a person appointed to the office is removed or suspended; and
    - (iii) power to reinstate or reappoint a person removed or suspended; and
    - (iv) power to appoint a person to act in the office if it is vacant (whether or not the office has ever been filled); and
    - (v) power to appoint a person to act in the office if the person appointed to the office is absent or is unable to discharge the functions of the office (whether because of illness or otherwise).
- (2) The power to remove or suspend a person under subclause (1)(b) may be exercised even if this Law provides that the holder of the office to which the person was appointed is to hold office for a specified period.
- (3) The power to make an appointment under subclause (1)(b) may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.



- (a) the delegator is a specified officer or the holder of a specified office; and
  - (b) the person who was the specified officer or holder of the specified office when the delegation was made ceases to be the holder of the office,then —
  - (c) the delegation continues in force; and
  - (d) the person for the time being occupying or acting in the office concerned is taken to be the delegator for the purposes of this clause.
- (10) If—
  - (a) the delegator is a body; and
  - (b) there is a change in the membership of the body,then —
  - (c) the delegation continues in force; and
  - (d) the body as constituted for the time being is taken to be delegator for the purposes of this clause.
- (11) If a function is delegated to a specified officer or the holder of a specified office —
  - (a) the delegation does not cease to have effect merely because the person who was the specified officer or the holder of the specified office when the function was delegated ceases to be the officer or the holder of the office; and
  - (b) the function may be exercised by the person for the time being occupying or acting in the office concerned.
- (12) A function that has been delegated may, despite the delegation, be exercised by the delegator.
- (13) The delegation of a function does not relieve the delegator of the delegator's obligation to ensure that the function is properly exercised.
- (14) Subject to subclause (15), this clause applies to a subdelegation of a function in the same way as it applies to a delegation of a function.

- (15) If this Law authorises the delegation of a function, the function may be subdelegated only if this Law expressly authorises the function to be subdelegated.

**30. Exercise of powers between enactment and commencement**

- (1) If a provision of this Law (the *empowering provision*) that does not commence on its enactment would, had it commenced, confer a power —
- (a) to make an appointment; or
  - (b) to make a statutory instrument of a legislative or administrative character; or
  - (c) to do another thing,
- then —
- (d) the power may be exercised; and
  - (e) anything may be done for the purpose of enabling the exercise of the power or of bringing the appointment, instrument or other thing into effect,
- before the empowering provision commences.
- (2) If a provision of a South Australian Act (the *empowering provision*) that does not commence on its enactment would, had it commenced, amend a provision of this Law so that it would confer a power —
- (a) to make an appointment; or
  - (b) to make a statutory instrument of a legislative or administrative character; or
  - (c) to do another thing,
- then —
- (d) the power may be exercised; and
  - (e) anything may be done for the purpose of enabling the exercise of the power or of bringing the appointment, instrument or other thing into effect,
- before the empowering provision commences.
- (3) If —

- (a) this Law has commenced and confers a power to make a statutory instrument (the *basic instrument-making power*); and
- (b) a provision of a South Australian Act that does not commence on its enactment would, had it commenced, amend this Law so as to confer additional power to make a statutory instrument (the *additional instrument-making power*),

then —

- (c) the basic instrument-making power and the additional instrument-making power may be exercised by making a single instrument; and
- (d) any provision of the instrument that required an exercise of the additional instrument-making power is to be treated as made under subclause (2).

- (4) If an instrument, or a provision of an instrument, is made under subclause (1) or (2) that is necessary for the purpose of —

- (a) enabling the exercise of a power mentioned in the subclause; or
- (b) bringing an appointment, instrument or other thing made or done under such a power into effect,

the instrument or provision takes effect —

- (c) on the making of the instrument; or
- (d) on such later day (if any) on which, or at such later time (if any) at which, the instrument or provision is expressed to take effect.

- (5) If —

- (a) an appointment is made under subclause (1) or (2); or
- (b) an instrument, or a provision of an instrument, made under subclause (1) or (2) is not necessary for a purpose mentioned in subclause (4),

the appointment, instrument or provision takes effect —

- (c) on the commencement of the relevant empowering provision;  
or
  - (d) on such later day (if any) on which, or at such later time (if any) at which, the appointment, instrument or provision is expressed to take effect.
- (6) Anything done under subclause (1) or (2) does not confer a right, or impose a liability, on a person before the relevant empowering provision commences.
- (7) After the enactment of a provision mentioned in subclause (1) but before the provision's commencement, this clause applies as if the references in subclauses (2) and (5) to the commencement of the empowering provision were references to the commencement of the provision mentioned in subclause (2) as amended by the empowering provision.
- (8) In the application of this clause to a statutory instrument, a reference to the enactment of the instrument is a reference to the making of the instrument.

#### **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.

**Part 6 — Effect of repeal, amendment or expiration**

**32. Time of Law ceasing to have effect**

If a provision of this Law is expressed —

- (a) to expire on a specified day; or
- (b) to remain or continue in force, or otherwise have effect, until a specified day,

this provision has effect until the last moment of the specified day.

**33. Repealed provisions not revived**

If a provision of this Law is repealed or amended by a South Australian Act, or a provision of a South Australian Act, the provision is not revived merely because the South Australian Act or the provision of the South Australian Act —

- (a) is later repealed or amended; or
- (b) later expires.



***Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015***

**Schedule** Rail Safety National Law

**Schedule 2** Miscellaneous provisions relating to interpretation

**cl. 37**

---

required to be done under this Law, except so far as the context or subject matter otherwise indicates or requires.

- (2) The fact that a provision of this Schedule refers to this Law and not also to a statutory instrument does not, by itself, indicate that the provision is intended to apply only to this Law.

=====

## Defined terms

*[This is a list of terms defined and the provisions where they are defined.  
The list is not part of the law.]*

<b>Defined term</b>	<b>Provision(s)</b>
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)

**Defined terms**

---

instrument .....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
interest.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
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)

**Defined terms**

---

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)
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)

**Defined terms**

---

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)
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)

**Defined terms**

---

work shift location .....	9(1)
writing.....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)
year .....	Sch. 2 cl. 12(1)