



Queensland

Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995

Transport Operations (Road Use Management— Accreditation and Other Provisions) Regulation 2005

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This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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Queensland

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Regulation 2005

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Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Regulation 2005

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 10 September 2010]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Regulation 2005*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 1 September 2005.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 9 defines particular terms used in this regulation.

Part 2 **Accredited persons other than driver trainers and rider trainers**

Division 1A **Application of part 2**

3A **Application**

This part applies to accredited persons other than driver trainers or rider trainers.

Division 1 **Accredited persons generally**

4 **Applying to be appointed as an accredited person**

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive to be appointed as an accredited person.
- (2) The application must be—
 - (a) made in the approved form; and
 - (b) supported by enough information to enable the chief executive to decide the application; and
 - (c) accompanied by the appropriate fee.

5 **Decision on application**

- (1) The chief executive must consider an application made under section 4 after receiving all necessary information relevant to the application and—
 - (a) grant the application; or
 - (b) grant the application on conditions; or
 - (c) refuse to grant the application.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the chief executive may refuse to consider an application if the applicant already holds an

accreditation of the same type under the name stated in the application or another name.

Notes—

- 1 Under the Act, section 21, the chief executive may only appoint a person as an accredited person if satisfied the person has the necessary expertise to be an accredited person to perform the function.
 - 2 See also the Act, section 91A(5) (which deals with obtaining digital photos and digitised signatures) for when the chief executive must refuse to consider an application.
 - 3 It is an offence under section 67B to hold more than 1 accreditation of the same type.
- (3) If the chief executive grants the application, the applicant is appointed as an accredited person.

6 Notice of granting of application

- (1) If the chief executive decides to grant the application, the chief executive must give the applicant an accreditation document.
- (2) If the chief executive decides to impose a condition on the accreditation, the chief executive must give the applicant—
 - (a) written notice of the condition; and
 - (b) an information notice for the decision.

7 Refusing application

- (1) The chief executive may refuse the application if—
 - (a) the applicant has been—
 - (i) convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
 - (ii) charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of; or
 - (iii) convicted of an offence against the Act, or a corresponding law, within 5 years immediately before the application was made; or

- (b) the applicant holds, or has held, accreditation that has been suspended or cancelled; or
 - (c) the chief executive is satisfied public safety is likely to be endangered if the application is approved; or
 - (d) the chief executive considers it necessary in the public interest.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the grounds on which the chief executive may refuse the application.

Editor's note—

See section 21(1) (Appointment of accredited persons) of the Act and sections 19, 22, 25 and 27 of this regulation.

- (3) If the chief executive decides to refuse the application, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision within 14 days after making the decision.

8 Statutory conditions on appointment

- (1) The conditions on which an accredited person holds office include the conditions stated in schedule 1 for the accreditation.
- (2) This section does not limit section 5(1)(b).

9 Duration of accreditation

- (1) An accreditation under this part is granted for the term, of not longer than 5 years, stated in the accreditation document given under section 6 for the accreditation.
- (2) However, an accreditation under this part may be renewed for successive terms of not longer than 5 years.

9A Renewal of accreditation

- (1) An accredited person may apply to the chief executive for renewal of accreditation.
- (2) The application must be—

- (a) made in the approved form; and
- (b) supported by enough information to enable the chief executive to decide the application; and
- (c) accompanied by the appropriate fee; and
- (d) made no sooner than 2 weeks before the accreditation ends.

9B Application of ss 5–8 to renewal of accreditation

- (1) Sections 5 to 8 apply with all necessary changes to an application for the renewal of accreditation in the same way they apply to an application for appointment as an accredited person.
- (2) Also, in applying sections 5 to 8, the chief executive may refuse an application for renewal of accreditation if the accreditation was issued—
 - (a) in error; or
 - (b) because of a document or representation that is—
 - (i) false or misleading; or
 - (ii) obtained or made in another improper way.

10 Display of accreditation document or identity card

- (1) An accredited person must, while performing the function of an accredited person, display the person's accreditation document or identity card so it is clearly visible.

Examples of how document or card may be displayed—

- displaying the document on premises or in a vehicle being used by the person
- wearing the card on the person's clothing

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) However, if it is not practicable to display the accreditation document or identity card, including, for example, because of

its size or because it can not be attached to the person's clothing, the person must—

- (a) carry the document or card while performing the person's function; and
- (b) produce it for inspection if asked by a police officer or another authorised officer.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) Also, subsection (4) applies if—

- (a) the chief executive has given the person a notice under section 6(2) about the imposition of a condition on the person's accreditation; and
- (b) the notice states the person must carry the document evidencing the condition while performing the person's function.

(4) The person must—

- (a) carry the document while performing the person's function; and
- (b) produce the document for inspection if asked by a police officer or another authorised officer.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

11 Accreditation dependent on driver licence

(1) This section applies if an accredited person is an escort vehicle driver or a pilot vehicle driver and—

- (a) the driver licence held by the person is suspended or cancelled; or
- (b) the person surrenders the licence.

(2) The person's accreditation under this part is—

- (a) if the licence is suspended—automatically suspended on the day the licence is suspended and of no effect while the licence is suspended; or

-
- (b) if the licence is cancelled or surrendered—automatically cancelled on the day the licence is cancelled or surrendered.

12 Voluntary surrender of accreditation

- (1) An accredited person may surrender the person's accreditation by giving the chief executive a written notice of surrender.
- (2) To be effective, the notice of surrender must be accompanied by the person's accreditation document or identity card, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2), the surrender of the accreditation takes effect on the day the notice is given to the chief executive.

13 Return of accreditation document or identity card

- (1) This section applies if a person's accreditation is cancelled or suspended.

Note—

A person's accreditation may be suspended or cancelled under chapter 3, part 1A of the Act.

- (2) The person must return the person's accreditation document or identity card to the chief executive within the time stated by the chief executive in the notice of cancellation or suspension, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) If a person returns an accreditation document or identity card to the chief executive because the person's accreditation is suspended, the chief executive must return the document or card to the person at the end of the suspension term.

14 Accreditation is approval for the Act, s 18(1)(c)(ii)

An accreditation under this part is an approval for the Act, section 18(1)(c)(ii).

15 Employer's duty

- (1) The employer of an accredited person must ensure the accredited person complies with the conditions stated in schedule 1 for the accreditation (*statutory conditions*) and with any conditions imposed by the chief executive (*imposed conditions*).

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (2) The employer does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if the employer exercised reasonable diligence and took reasonable steps to ensure the accredited person complied with the statutory conditions and the imposed conditions.

17 Powers of accredited persons

An accredited person has the power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of the accredited person's functions.

Division 2 Pilot vehicle drivers

18 Functions

The function of an accredited person who is a pilot vehicle driver is to drive a pilot vehicle to warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle.

19 Necessary expertise for appointment

- (1) For section 21 of the Act, a person has the necessary expertise to be appointed as a pilot vehicle driver if the person—
 - (a) holds, and has held for a total of at least 3 years during the 5 years before the day of application, a provisional or open driver licence for a car or an interstate driver licence or a driver licence granted in New Zealand that is of the same kind; and
 - (b) either—

-
- (i) passes a written competency test for pilot vehicle drivers approved and conducted by the chief executive; or
 - (ii) has completed a pilot vehicle driver training course approved by the chief executive; or
 - (iii) has other qualifications the chief executive is satisfied are at least equivalent to a qualification mentioned in subparagraph (i) or (ii).
 - (2) The chief executive may approve a pilot vehicle driver training course or a competency test for this section only if satisfied a person who passes the test or completes the course will have the skills and knowledge to perform the function of an accredited person who is a pilot vehicle driver.

20 Offence to drive pilot vehicle

A person must not drive a pilot vehicle other than as required under a guideline or permit under the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation, part 6.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 3 Escort vehicle drivers

21 Functions

The function of an accredited person who is an escort vehicle driver is to drive an escort vehicle to warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle.

22 Necessary expertise for appointment

- (1) For section 21 of the Act, a person has the necessary expertise to be appointed as an escort vehicle driver if the person—
 - (a) holds, and has held for a total of at least 3 years during the 5 years before the day of application, a provisional or open driver licence for a car or an interstate driver

licence or a driver licence granted in New Zealand that is of the same kind; and

- (b) either—
 - (i) has completed a training course for escort vehicle drivers approved by the chief executive; or
 - (ii) has other qualifications the chief executive is satisfied are at least equivalent to completion of a training course mentioned in subparagraph (i).
- (2) The chief executive may approve a training course for this section only if satisfied a person who completes the course will have the skills and knowledge to perform the function of an accredited person who is an escort vehicle driver.

23 Offence to drive escort vehicle

A person must not drive an escort vehicle other than as required under a guideline or permit under the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation, part 6.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 4 Vehicle safety inspections

24 Function

- (1) The function of an accredited person who is an approved examiner is to inspect a vehicle under the Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation to decide whether or not the vehicle is defective.
- (2) The function of an accredited person who is an approved person is to inspect a modified vehicle under the Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation to decide whether or not the modification makes the vehicle defective.
- (3) In this section—
defective see the Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation.

25 Necessary expertise—Act, s 21(1)

- (1) A person has the necessary expertise to be accredited for vehicle safety inspections for a type of vehicle, if the person has the expertise stated in schedule 2 for the type of vehicle.
- (2) A person has the necessary expertise to be accredited as an approved person to inspect and approve a type of modification of a vehicle if the person has successfully completed a training course approved by the chief executive for that type of modification.

Division 5 Traffic controllers

26 Function

The function of an accredited person who is a traffic controller is to direct traffic in a way stated in the MUTCD, the TCASAP and schedule 3.

27 Necessary expertise for appointment

- (1) For section 21 of the Act, a person has the necessary expertise to be appointed as a traffic controller if the person—
 - (a) has successfully completed an approved training course; and
 - (b) has, within the last 5 years, held a qualifying driver licence for a continuous period of at least 1 year.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to the renewal of an accreditation as a traffic controller.
- (3) In this section—

approved training course means—

 - (a) a training course for traffic controllers approved by the chief executive of the department in which the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, to the extent it relates to roads, is administered; or

- (b) another course the chief executive of that department is satisfied is at least the equivalent of a course mentioned in paragraph (a).

qualifying driver licence means a driver licence other than a learner licence or a licence equivalent to a learner licence.

28 Traffic controller to comply with condition of appointment

A traffic controller must not contravene a condition of the traffic controller's appointment.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

28A Only accredited person to be employed or engaged as traffic controller

A person must not employ, or otherwise engage, an individual to perform the function of a traffic controller unless the individual is a traffic controller.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

29 Offence to perform traffic controller's function

A person who is not a traffic controller must not perform the function of a traffic controller.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Part 3 Accrediting driver trainers and rider trainers

Division 1A Application of part 3

29A Application

This part applies to—

- (a) accreditation as a driver trainer; and
- (b) accreditation as a rider trainer.

Division 1 Definitions and basic concepts

30 Definitions for pt 3

In this part—

council means the Training and Employment Recognition Council established under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*, section 167.

driver trainer see section 31.

pre-licence driver training means driver training for a learner who holds a driver licence authorising the learner to learn to drive the class of motor vehicle for which the training is being given.

qualifications includes experience.

registered training organisation means a registered training organisation under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*.

31 Who is a *driver trainer*

A *driver trainer* is a person who, for reward, whether as a self-employed person or as an employee for someone else, gives a learner driver training.

32 What is *driver training*

Driver training is advice, demonstration, instruction or training for driving a motor vehicle.

33 Who is an *accredited rider trainer*

An *accredited rider trainer* is a person who—

- (a) is granted accreditation as a rider trainer under this part; and
- (b) may, either as a registered service provider or as an employee of a registered service provider, give a learner Q-Ride training.

34 What is *Q-Ride training*

Q-Ride training is either of the following provided by a registered service provider—

- (a) advice, demonstration, instruction or training in the competencies for riding a class RE or R motorbike;
- (b) an assessment of the attainment of the competencies.

Division 2 Accrediting driver trainers and rider trainers

35 Accrediting driver trainers

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive for the grant of an accreditation as a driver trainer.

-
- (2) The chief executive may grant the accreditation only if the applicant—
- (a) holds, and has held for at least 1 year, an O type licence authorising the applicant to drive the class of motor vehicle stated in the application as the class of motor vehicle for which the applicant proposes to give training; and
 - (b) satisfies the chief executive the applicant is competent to give driver training by having successfully completed at least 1 of the following—
 - (i) a driver trainer course accredited by the council and conducted by a registered training organisation;
 - (ii) a driver trainer competency assessment conducted by a registered training organisation;
 - (iii) a driver trainer course accredited by a training authority under a corresponding law to the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*.
- (3) Despite subsection (2)(b), the chief executive may be satisfied the applicant is competent to give driver training if the applicant has other qualifications as a driver trainer the chief executive is satisfied are at least equivalent to a qualification mentioned in subsection (2)(b).
- (4) Without limiting subsection (2) or (3), the chief executive may refuse to grant the accreditation if—
- (a) the applicant has been—
 - (i) convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
 - (ii) charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of; or
 - (iii) convicted of an offence against the Act, or a corresponding law, within 5 years immediately before the application is made; or

- (b) the applicant holds, or has held, accreditation that has been suspended or cancelled; or
 - (c) the chief executive is satisfied public safety is likely to be endangered if the application is approved; or
 - (d) the chief executive considers it necessary in the public interest.
- (5) In this section—
- O type licence* see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) Regulation 2010*.

36 Accrediting rider trainers

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive for the grant of an accreditation as a rider trainer.
- (2) The chief executive may grant the accreditation only if the applicant—
 - (a) is an accredited driver trainer who is accredited to give driver training for a class R motorbike; and
 - (b) satisfies the chief executive the applicant is competent to give Q-Ride training by having successfully completed at least 1 of the following—
 - (i) a certificate IV in assessment and workplace training issued by a registered training organisation;
 - (ii) a certificate corresponding to a certificate mentioned in subparagraph (i) issued under a corresponding law to the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*.
- (3) Despite subsection (2)(b), the chief executive may be satisfied the applicant is competent to give Q-Ride training if the applicant has other qualifications in training and assessment the chief executive is satisfied are at least equivalent to a qualification mentioned in subsection (2)(b).
- (4) Without limiting subsection (2) or (3), the chief executive may refuse to grant the accreditation if—

- (a) the applicant has been—
 - (i) convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
 - (ii) charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of; or
 - (iii) convicted of an offence against the Act, or a corresponding law, within 5 years immediately before the application is made; or
- (b) the applicant holds, or has held, accreditation that has been suspended or cancelled; or
- (c) the chief executive is satisfied public safety is likely to be endangered if the application is approved; or
- (d) the chief executive considers it necessary in the public interest.

Division 3 Applying for accreditation

38 Applying for accreditation

An application for accreditation must be—

- (a) made to the chief executive in the approved form; and
- (b) supported by enough information to enable the chief executive to decide the application; and
- (c) accompanied by the appropriate fee.

39 Decision on application

- (1) The chief executive must consider an application for accreditation after receiving all necessary information relevant to the application and—
 - (a) grant the application; or
 - (b) grant the application on conditions; or
 - (c) refuse to grant the application.

- (2) Despite subsection (1), the chief executive may refuse to consider an application if the applicant already holds an accreditation of the same type under the name stated in the application or another name.

Notes—

- 1 Under the Act, section 21, the chief executive may only appoint a person as an accredited person if satisfied the person has the necessary expertise to be an accredited person to perform the function.
 - 2 See also the Act, section 91A(5) (which deals with obtaining digital photos and digitised signatures) for when the chief executive must refuse to consider an application.
 - 3 It is an offence under section 67B to hold more than 1 accreditation of the same type.
- (3) If the chief executive grants the application, the person is appointed as an accredited person.

41 Notice of granting of accreditation

- (1) If the chief executive decides to grant the accreditation, the chief executive must give the applicant an accreditation document.
- (2) If the chief executive decides to impose a condition on the accreditation, the chief executive must give the applicant—
 - (a) written notice of the condition; and
 - (b) an information notice for the decision.

43 Notice for the decision of refusal to grant accreditation

If the chief executive decides to refuse to grant the accreditation, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision within 14 days after making the decision.

43A Statutory conditions on accreditation

- (1) The conditions on which the accreditation of a driver trainer or rider trainer is granted include the conditions stated in schedule 4.
- (2) This section does not limit section 39(1)(b).
- (3) An accredited rider trainer must not contravene the statutory accreditation condition mentioned in schedule 4, section 5.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

44 Duration of accreditation

- (1) An accreditation as a driver trainer is granted for the term, of not longer than 5 years, stated in the accreditation document given under section 41 for the accreditation.
- (2) An accreditation as a rider trainer is granted for the term of the applicant's unexpired accreditation as a driver trainer.
- (3) However, an accreditation as a driver trainer or rider trainer may be renewed for successive terms of not longer than 5 years.

45 Renewal of accreditation

- (1) An accredited driver trainer or rider trainer may apply to the chief executive to renew the accreditation.
- (2) The application must be—
 - (a) made in the approved form; and
 - (b) supported by enough information to enable the chief executive to decide the application; and
 - (c) accompanied by the appropriate fee; and
 - (d) made no sooner than 2 weeks before the accreditation ends.

46 Application of declared sections to renewal of accreditation

- (1) Each declared section applies with all necessary changes to the renewal of accreditation in the same way it applies to the grant of accreditation.
- (2) Also, in applying the declared sections, the chief executive may refuse an application for renewal of accreditation if the accreditation was issued—
 - (a) in error; or
 - (b) because of a document or representation that is—
 - (i) false or misleading; or
 - (ii) obtained or made in another improper way.
- (3) In this section—

declared section means section 35(2) to (4), section 36(2) to (4) and sections 39 to 43A.

Division 4 Continuity of accreditation

49 Accreditation dependent on driver licence

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the driver licence held by an accredited driver trainer or rider trainer is suspended or cancelled; or
 - (b) the trainer surrenders the licence.
- (2) The trainer's accreditation under this part is—
 - (a) if the licence is suspended—automatically suspended on the day the licence is suspended and of no effect while the licence is suspended; or
 - (b) if the licence is cancelled or surrendered—automatically cancelled or surrendered on the day the licence is cancelled or surrendered.

50 Accreditation as rider trainer dependent on continuation of accreditation as driver trainer

- (1) This section applies if an accredited rider trainer's driver trainer accreditation is—
 - (a) amended so the driver trainer is no longer accredited to give driver training for a class R motorbike; or
 - (b) suspended; or
 - (c) cancelled or surrendered.
- (2) The rider trainer accreditation is—
 - (a) if subsection (1)(a) happens—automatically cancelled on the day the driver trainer accreditation is amended; or
 - (b) if the driver trainer accreditation is suspended—automatically suspended on the day the driver trainer accreditation is suspended and is of no effect while the driver trainer accreditation is suspended; or
 - (c) if the driver trainer accreditation is cancelled or surrendered—automatically cancelled or surrendered on the day the driver trainer accreditation is cancelled or surrendered.

51 Voluntary surrender of accreditation

- (1) An accredited driver trainer or rider trainer may surrender the trainer's accreditation by giving the chief executive a written notice of surrender.
- (2) To be effective, the notice of surrender must be accompanied by the trainer's accreditation document or identity card, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2), the surrender of the accreditation takes effect on the day the notice is given to the chief executive.

52 Return of accreditation document or identity card

- (1) This section applies if a person's accreditation as a driver trainer or rider trainer is cancelled or suspended.

Note—

A person's accreditation may be suspended or cancelled under chapter 3, part 1A of the Act.

- (2) The person must return the person's accreditation document or identity card to the chief executive within the time stated by the chief executive in the notice of cancellation or suspension, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) If a person returns an accreditation document or identity card to the chief executive because the person's accreditation is suspended, the chief executive must return the accreditation document or identity card to the person at the end of the suspension term.

Division 5 Accreditation as a driver trainer necessary to give pre-licence driver training

53 Driver trainer giving pre-licence driver training to be accredited

- (1) A driver trainer must not give pre-licence driver training unless the driver trainer is an accredited driver trainer.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) However a driver trainer does not contravene subsection (1) if the driver trainer, while engaged or employed in a business or calling, gives pre-licence driver training to another person—
 - (a) so the person may be engaged or employed in the business or calling; and
 - (b) without receiving any reward from, or on behalf of, the person.

Division 6 Recommending issue of competency declaration

54 Employed accredited rider trainer may recommend learner be given competency declaration

- (1) An accredited rider trainer who is an employee of a registered service provider may recommend to the provider that the provider give a learner who completes Q-Ride training with the provider a competency declaration for the class of motorbike for which the training is given.
- (2) The recommendation has no effect unless the rider trainer makes it in writing (*competency recommendation notice*) and gives the competency recommendation notice to the provider.

Note—

Section 88 provides for the giving of a competency declaration when an accredited rider trainer is a registered service provider.

55 Requirement to issue competency recommendation notice

- (1) This section applies if a learner—
 - (a) completes Q-Ride training; and
 - (b) is assessed as having attained the competencies by an accredited rider trainer who is an employee of the registered service provider.
- (2) The rider trainer must, no later than 1 day after assessing the learner as having attained the competencies, give the provider a competency recommendation notice for the learner for the class of motorbike for which the training is given.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

56 Restriction on giving competency recommendation notice

An accredited rider trainer who is an employee of a registered service provider must not give the provider a competency recommendation notice for a learner to whom the provider is providing Q-Ride training unless the learner—

- (a) completes the training; and
- (b) is assessed by the rider trainer as having attained the competencies in accordance with the consistent assessment process set out in the registered service provider standards.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 7 Other provisions

57 Definition for div 7

In this division—

L plate means a plate or sign with an area, measuring at least 146mm by 146mm, that shows only a black upper case letter ‘L’ clearly marked on a yellow background.

58 Code of conduct

- (1) The chief executive may make a code (*code of conduct*) for the conduct for accredited driver trainers and rider trainers when giving learners driver training or Q-Ride training.
- (2) The code may provide for any matter the chief executive considers appropriate.

Examples of appropriate matters—

- what is inappropriate behaviour or misconduct by a driver trainer or rider trainer towards a learner
- the non-disclosure or inappropriate use by a driver trainer or rider trainer of a learner’s personal particulars

- (3) The chief executive must—

-
- (a) notify the making of the code by gazette notice; and
 - (b) make the code available for inspection at offices of the department during normal office hours.

59 Requirements for car used to give training

- (1) An accredited driver trainer must ensure that a car the driver trainer provides to give pre-licence driver training is fitted with the following equipment when the car is used to give the training on a road—
 - (a) training controls that are easily accessible for immediate use by a driver trainer sitting in the front passenger seat of the car;
 - (b) an internal rear-view mirror for the trainer as well as the driver's rear-view mirror;
 - (c) an external driving mirror on each side of the car.Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.
- (2) The driver trainer must also ensure the car has on it—
 - (a) L plates that are fitted to the front and rear of the car in the required way; and
 - (b) a conspicuously displayed sign or plate showing—
 - (i) the driver trainer's name and accreditation number as a driver trainer; or
 - (ii) if the driver trainer carries on the business of driver training under a registered business name—the registered business name and the address of the driver trainer's principal place of business; or
 - (iii) if the driver trainer gives the training as an employee of another person carrying on the business of driver training—the person's name and address or if the person carries on business under a registered business name, the registered business name and the address of the driver trainer's principal place of business.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

required way, for the fitting of L plates to the front and rear of a car, means so the L character on each of the L plates is visible from 20m away at any point within an arc of 45 degrees from the surface of each of the L plates above or to either side of the car.

training controls, for a car, means—

- (a) if the car has automatic transmission—dual footbrake and accelerator controls; or
- (b) if the car has manual transmission—dual footbrake and clutch controls.

60 Requirements for motorbike used to give training

- (1) This section applies to a person who—

(a) is—

- (i) an accredited driver trainer giving pre-licence driver training for a motorbike; or
- (ii) an accredited rider trainer; and

(b) provides a motorbike to give the training.

- (2) The person must ensure an L plate is displayed at the rear of the motorbike in the required way when the motorbike is used to give the training on a road.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

required way, for the display of an L plate at the rear of a motorbike, means so the L character on the L plate is visible from 20m away at any point within an arc of 45 degrees from the surface of the L plate above or to either side of the motorbike.

61 Requirements for other motor vehicles used to give training

- (1) An accredited driver trainer must ensure that a motor vehicle, other than a car or a motorbike, the driver trainer provides to give pre-licence driver training is fitted with L plates on the front and rear of the motor vehicle in the required way when the motor vehicle is used to give the training on a road.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

required way, for the fitting of L plates to the front and rear of a motor vehicle, means so the L character on each of the L plates is visible from 20m away at any point within an arc of 45 degrees from the surface of each of the L plates above or to either side of the motor vehicle.

61A Ratio of learners to trainers

- (1) This section applies to a person who is—
 - (a) an accredited driver trainer giving driver training for a class RE or R motorbike; or
 - (b) an accredited rider trainer giving Q-Ride training.
- (2) The person must ensure the ratio of learners to accredited driver trainers or accredited rider trainers is no more than 5:1.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) Also, a registered service provider must not allow an employee of the provider who is an accredited rider trainer to give Q-Ride training if the provider knows, or reasonably ought to know, that by giving the training the trainer would, or would be likely to, commit an offence under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

62 Display of accreditation document or identity card

- (1) When an accredited driver trainer is giving pre-licence driver training or an accredited rider trainer is giving Q-Ride

training, the trainer must display the trainer's accreditation document or identity card so as to be clearly visible to the learner.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) Also, subsection (3) applies if—
- (a) the chief executive has given the person a notice under section 41(2) about the imposition of a condition on the person's accreditation; and
 - (b) the notice states the person must carry the document evidencing the condition while performing the person's function.
- (3) The person must—
- (a) carry the document while performing the person's function; and
 - (b) produce the document for inspection if asked by a police officer or another authorised officer.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

63 Driver training records

- (1) An accredited driver trainer must keep a written record (a *driver training record*) of the pre-licence driver training the driver trainer gives to a learner.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) The driver trainer must—
- (a) make the driver training record within 1 day of giving the training; and
 - (b) include in the record the following particulars about the training—
 - (i) the learner's name and address;
 - (ii) the date, time and duration of the training;
 - (iii) the registration number of the motor vehicle in which the training is given.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) In this section—

pre-licence driver training does not include Q-Ride training.

64 Q-ride training records

(1) An accredited rider trainer who gives a learner Q-Ride training must make a written record (a *Q-Ride training record*) of the Q-Ride training the rider trainer gives to the learner.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The rider trainer must—

(a) make the record within 1 day of giving the training; and

(b) include in the record the following particulars—

(i) the learner's name and address;

(ii) the registered service provider's name;

(iii) the date, time and duration of the training;

(iv) the class of motorbike for which the training is given;

(v) the registration number of the motorbike on which the learner is given the training;

(vi) the results of assessments of the learner's achievements towards attaining the competencies.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

65 How long records to be kept

An accredited driver trainer or a person who ceases to be an accredited driver trainer must keep a learner's driver training records for at least 2 years from the date the record was made.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

66 Records for registered service provider

- (1) This section applies if an accredited rider trainer who is an employee of a registered service provider gives a learner Q-Ride training.
- (2) The rider trainer must, within 1 day of making the learner's Q-Ride training record, give the provider the record.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

67 Accreditation is approval for the Act, s 18(1)(c)(ii)

Accreditation under this part is an approval for the Act, section 18(1)(c)(ii).

Part 3A Accreditation documents and identity cards for accredited persons

67A Application of pt 3A

This part applies to accreditation under parts 2 and 3.

67B Only 1 accreditation of the same type to be held at the same time

A person must not hold more than 1 accreditation of the same type at the same time.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

67C Form of accreditation document

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive—

- (a) grants a person’s application for accreditation or renews the person’s accreditation and gives the person an accreditation document; or
- (b) gives the person a replacement accreditation document.
- (2) The accreditation document may be in the form of a smartcard accreditation document or an interim transport authority.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the form of an accreditation document.
- (4) An accreditation document given to a person may be in the form of a smartcard transport authority that includes information about 1 or more other transport authorities held by the person.
- (5) In this section—
transport authority see the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, section 36G(3).

67D General provisions about accreditation documents

- (1) An accreditation document may—
 - (a) indicate by way of a code, expression or otherwise that the person is an accredited person, and whether the accreditation is subject to a condition; and
 - (b) contain information about—
 - (i) the accreditation; and
 - (ii) the person’s personal particulars.
- (2) A code or expression mentioned in subsection (1) may be—
 - (a) stated on an accreditation document; or
 - (b) stored electronically on a smartcard accreditation document.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not limit the information that an accreditation document may contain.

67E Expressions on accreditation documents

- (1) The expression ‘driver trainer’ on an accreditation document indicates that the accredited person is an accredited driver trainer.
- (2) The expression ‘driver and rider trainer’ on an accreditation document indicates that the accredited person is both an accredited driver trainer and an accredited rider trainer.
- (3) The expression ‘escort vehicle driver’ on an accreditation document indicates that the accredited person is an escort vehicle driver.
- (4) The expression ‘pilot vehicle driver’ on an accreditation document indicates that the accredited person is a pilot vehicle driver.
- (5) The expression ‘traffic controller’ on an accreditation document indicates that the accredited person is a traffic controller.
- (6) The expression ‘authority no.’ on an accreditation document indicates the accreditation number given to an accredited person.

Note—

An accredited person is given only 1 authority number regardless of the number of types of accreditation the person holds under the Act.

67F Codes on accreditation documents

- (1) The following codes may be used on an accreditation document—
 - ‘N’ stated on an accreditation document to show that—
 - the accreditation is not subject to a condition; or
 - the accreditation is subject to a condition that the accredited person need not carry a document evidencing the condition while performing the person’s function
 - ‘Y’ stated on an accreditation document to show that the accreditation is subject to a condition that the accredited

person must carry a document evidencing the condition while performing the person's function

- 'TEXT' stored on a smartcard accreditation document to show that the accreditation is subject to a condition.
- (2) A code mentioned in the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) Regulation 1999*, schedule 2 may also be used on a smartcard accreditation document to show the class of vehicle for which an accredited person is authorised to give driver training under the accreditation.

Editor's note—

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) Regulation 1999—see the Acts Interpretation Act 1954, section 14H and Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) Regulation 2010.

67G Identity cards

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive gives a person an identity card.
- (2) The identity card must—
- (a) contain a photo of the person; and
 - (b) identify the person as an accredited person and the type of accreditation; and
 - (c) state the person's accreditation number; and
 - (d) state the day the accreditation ends; and
 - (e) bear the accredited person's signature.
- (3) If the chief executive gives an accredited person a smartcard accreditation document, the accredited person must promptly destroy the accredited person's identity card for the accreditation shown on the smartcard.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

67H Application by accredited person for replacement accreditation document

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) information stated on an accreditation document is incorrect; or
 - (b) an accredited person becomes aware, or reasonably suspects, an accreditation document has been damaged, lost or stolen.

Note—

See also section 67K for notifying the chief executive if an accreditation document has been damaged, lost or stolen.

- (2) The accredited person may apply to the chief executive for a replacement accreditation document.
- (3) An application under this section must be—
 - (a) made in the approved form; and
 - (b) accompanied by—
 - (i) the accreditation document, unless it has been, or the accredited person reasonably suspects it has been, destroyed, lost or stolen; and
 - (ii) the prescribed fee.
- (4) After receiving the application, the chief executive must give the accredited person a replacement accreditation document if the chief executive is satisfied—
 - (a) if subsection (1)(a) applies—the information on the accreditation document was incorrect; or
 - (b) if subsection (1)(b) applies—the accreditation document has been damaged, lost or stolen.
- (5) If the accreditation document that has been replaced (the ***original accreditation document***) comes into, or returns to, the accredited person's possession after a replacement accreditation document has been issued to the person, the person must destroy the original accreditation document.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (6) The chief executive may waive payment of the fee mentioned in subsection (3)(b)(ii) if—
- (a) the original accreditation document was a smartcard accreditation document; and
 - (b) the chief executive is satisfied the accredited person has not received the document because it has been lost or stolen.
- (7) In this section—
accreditation document includes an identity card.

67I Upgrading to smartcard accreditation document

- (1) This section applies to an accredited person's accreditation document that is not a smartcard accreditation document.
- (2) The accredited person may apply to the chief executive to replace the accreditation document with a smartcard accreditation document.
- (3) The application must be—
- (a) made in the approved form; and
 - (b) accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (4) The chief executive may replace the accreditation document with a smartcard accreditation document for the same period as the unexpired period of the accreditation.

67J Chief executive may require smartcard accreditation document to be replaced

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) information stated on an accreditation document is incorrect and the chief executive reasonably believes the error was caused by the chief executive; or
 - (b) the chief executive has amended the person's accreditation under section 19 of the Act and the

person's accreditation document requires amendment or replacement.

- (2) The chief executive may, by written notice, require the accredited person to return the person's smartcard accreditation document to the chief executive within a stated time and in a stated way for amendment or replacement.
- (3) If subsection (1)(a) applies, the notice must include a statement identifying the information that is incorrect and the correct information.
- (4) The accredited person must comply with the notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.
- (5) After receiving the smartcard accreditation document, the chief executive must give the accredited person a replacement smartcard accreditation document.
- (6) If subsection (1)(a) applies, the replacement smartcard accreditation document must state the correct information.

67K Notifying chief executive if accreditation document damaged, lost or stolen

- (1) This section applies if an accredited person becomes aware, or reasonably suspects, his or her accreditation document has been damaged, lost or stolen.
- (2) The accredited person must give the chief executive written notice of the damage, loss or theft as soon as practicable after becoming aware of, or suspecting, it.
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.
- (3) The written notice is sufficiently given if an application for a replacement accreditation document is made under section 67H.

67L Change of name and address

- (1) If an accredited person changes the person's name or address, the person must, within 14 days after the change, give the chief executive—
- (a) written notice of the change; and
 - (b) for a change of name, the person's accreditation document.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) If the chief executive is satisfied the information given by the accredited person is correct, the chief executive must—
- (a) for a change of name—
 - (i) endorse the change of name on the person's accreditation document; or
 - (ii) give the person a replacement accreditation document that records the change of name; or
 - (b) for a change of address—
 - (i) endorse the change of address on the person's accreditation document; or
 - (ii) give the person a replacement accreditation document that records the change of address; or
 - (iii) give the person a change of address label.

- (3) If a change of address label is damaged, lost or stolen, the accredited person must promptly ask the chief executive for a replacement label.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (4) On receipt of a change of address label or a replacement label, the accredited person must promptly attach the label to the back of the accreditation document in the space provided for a change of address label.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

67M Notifiable events under other Acts

- (1) This section applies if an accredited person, other than an accredited person who is an approved examiner or an approved person—
 - (a) has an obligation under the Act to notify the chief executive of a notifiable event; and
 - (b) has an obligation under a prescribed smartcard Act to notify the chief executive, or the general manager under the *Maritime Safety Queensland Act 2002*, of the same notifiable event; and
 - (c) complies with the obligation under the prescribed smartcard Act.
- (2) The obligation under the Act to notify the chief executive of the notifiable event is taken to have been satisfied if any time allowed to make the notification under the Act has not expired.
- (3) In this section—

notifiable event means any of the following—

 - (a) a change of name;
 - (b) a change of address;
 - (c) the damage, loss or theft of a holder’s accreditation document.

67N Possessing another person’s accreditation document or identity card

- (1) A person must not possess another person’s accreditation document or identity card unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.
- (2) A person must not give the person’s accreditation document or identity card to another person if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, the other person intends to use the document or card to deceive someone.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) For subsection (2), it is irrelevant whether the person intended to be deceived is known or unknown, or exists or does not exist.

67O Document purporting to be accreditation document or identity card

- (1) A person must not possess a document that resembles an accreditation document or identity card and is calculated to deceive someone.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not give another person a document that resembles an accreditation document or identity card and is calculated to deceive someone.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) For subsections (1) and (2), it is irrelevant whether the person intended to be deceived is known or unknown, or exists or does not exist.

67P Damaging accreditation document or identify card

A person must not wilfully damage an accreditation document or identity card.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

67Q Chief executive may direct superseded accreditation document or identity card to be destroyed

- (1) The chief executive may direct a person to destroy the person's superseded accreditation document or identity card.

- (2) The person must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

superseded accreditation document includes a superseded smartcard transport authority.

Note—

See the *Transport Planning and Coordination Regulation 2005*, section 7(5) for when an interim transport authority has effect as a smartcard transport authority.

Part 4 Registration of service providers

Division 1 Basic concepts

68 Who is an *eligible person* for Q-Ride training

- (1) A person is an *eligible person* to receive Q-Ride training for a class RE motorbike, if the person holds a class RE learner licence or a driver licence granted outside Queensland that corresponds to that licence.
- (2) Also, a person is an *eligible person* to receive Q-Ride training for a class R motorbike if the person holds, and has held for at least 1 year—
 - (a) a class RE P type, P1 type, P2 type or open licence; or
 - (b) a driver licence granted outside Queensland that corresponds to a licence mentioned in paragraph (a).

69 Who is a *registered service provider*

A *registered service provider* is a person who—

- (a) under an arrangement for reward between the person and a learner, provides a program of Q-Ride training for the learner; and
- (b) is registered under this part.

Division 2 Applying for registration

70 Applying for registration

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive in the approved form for registration as a registered service provider.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by—
 - (a) enough information to enable the chief executive to properly consider the application; and
 - (b) the appropriate fee.

71 Suitability for registration

- (1) The chief executive may register the applicant only if the chief executive is satisfied the applicant is able to conform with the registered service provider standards.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may refuse to grant the registration if—
 - (a) the applicant or, if the applicant is a corporation, an executive officer of the applicant, has been—
 - (i) convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
 - (ii) charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of; or
 - (iii) convicted of an offence against this Act, or a corresponding law, within 5 years immediately before the application was made; or
 - (b) any nominated person for the applicant has been—
 - (i) convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
 - (ii) convicted of an offence against the Act, or a corresponding law, within 5 years immediately before the application was made; or
 - (c) the chief executive is satisfied public safety is likely to be endangered if the application is approved; or

- (d) the chief executive considers it necessary in the public interest.

72 Deciding application

- (1) The chief executive must consider an application for registration within 28 days after receiving all information relevant to the application and decide either—
 - (a) to grant the registration; or
 - (b) to refuse to grant the registration.
- (2) The chief executive may grant a registration on conditions the chief executive considers reasonable and relevant.

73 Granting registration

- (1) If the chief executive decides to grant the registration, the chief executive must give the applicant a signed notice of the decision (a *registration notice*), within 14 days after making the decision.
- (2) The registration notice must state the following—
 - (a) the registered service provider's name and place of business;
 - (b) the registered service provider's registration number;
 - (c) the commencement and expiry date for the registration;
 - (d) the place of business is required to be open to inspection by an authorised officer;
 - (e) any conditions imposed by the chief executive on the registration.
- (3) The registration notice may also include any other information the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to impose a condition on the registration, the chief executive must also give the applicant an information notice for the decision with the registration notice.

74 Notice for the decision of refusal to grant registration

If the chief executive decides to refuse to grant the registration, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision within 14 days after making the decision.

75 Statutory conditions on registration

- (1) The conditions on which the registration of a registered service provider is granted include the conditions stated in schedule 5.
- (2) A registered service provider must not contravene the statutory registration condition mentioned in schedule 5, section 1.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not limit section 72(2).

76 Duration of registration

Registration is for the term, not longer than 2 years, stated in the registration notice.

77 Renewal of registration

- (1) A registered service provider may apply to the chief executive to renew the registration.
- (2) The application must be—
 - (a) made in the approved form; and
 - (b) supported by enough information to enable the chief executive to decide the application; and
 - (c) accompanied by the appropriate fee; and
 - (d) made at least 28 days before the registration ends.

78 Application of declared sections to renewal of registration

- (1) Each declared section applies to the renewal of a registration in the same way it applies to the grant of the registration.
- (2) Also, in applying the declared sections, the chief executive may refuse an application for renewal of a registration if the registration was issued—
 - (a) in error; or
 - (b) because of a document or representation that is—
 - (i) false or misleading; or
 - (ii) obtained or made in another improper way.
- (3) In this section—

declared section means sections 71 to 75.

79 Duration of renewal of registration

The renewal of a registration is for the term, not longer than 5 years, stated in the registration notice.

80 Voluntary surrender of registration

- (1) A registered service provider may surrender the provider's registration by written notice given to the chief executive.
- (2) The surrender takes effect—
 - (a) on the day the notice is given; or
 - (b) if a later day is stated in the notice, on the later day.
- (3) The provider must, before the surrender takes effect, ensure that any competency declaration forms issued by the chief executive to the provider that are unused are returned to the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

81 Registration not transferrable

The registration of a registered service provider is not able to be assigned or transferred.

82 Immediate cancellation

A registered service provider's registration is immediately cancelled on the happening of any of the following events—

- (a) if the provider is an individual—the individual dies or becomes an insolvent under administration;
- (b) if the provider is a body corporate—the corporation is being wound up.

83 Return of unused competency declarations

- (1) This section applies if the registration of a registered service provider is not renewed or is cancelled.
- (2) The chief executive may, by signed notice to a responsible person require the person within the time stated in the notice, of at least 14 days, to return to the chief executive any competency declaration forms issued by the chief executive to the provider that are unused.
- (3) The responsible person must not contravene the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (4) In this section—

responsible person means a person who ceases to be a registered service provider or, if the person is a deceased individual, the person's personal representative.

Division 3 Records

84 Records registered service provider must keep

- (1) A registered service provider must—

- (a) keep a written record of each learner to whom the provider provides Q-Ride training (a *registered service provider's learner record*); and
- (b) if asked, make it available for inspection by the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) The provider must include in the record the following—
 - (a) the learner's name and address;
 - (b) the learner's driver licence number, licence type, class and expiry date;
 - (c) the documents or information the learner produced to the provider to verify the learner's eligibility as an eligible person for Q-Ride training;
 - (d) the date the provider starts providing the training;
 - (e) the date a competency recommendation notice for the learner was received;
 - (f) the serial number of a competency declaration given to the learner;
 - (g) a copy of the verified receipt issued to the learner.

85 Where and how long training records to be kept

- (1) A registered service provider or a person who stops being a registered service provider must—
 - (a) keep training records for a learner to whom the provider provided training for at least 2 years from the date the record was made or given to the provider; and
 - (b) keep the training records at—
 - (i) a secure storage place at the provider's place of business; or
 - (ii) for a person who is no longer a registered service provider—a secure storage place stated by the

person in a signed notice to the chief executive;
and

- (c) if asked, make the training records available for inspection by the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

training records, for a learner, means the following—

- (a) the registered service provider's learner record for the learner;
- (b) the learner's Q-Ride training record given to the provider;
- (c) the competency recommendation notice for the learner given to the provider;
- (d) the copy of the competency declaration given to the learner;
- (e) if, for Q-Ride training, the learner uses a motorbike other than a motorbike provided by the registered service provider—a statement signed by the learner that the motorbike complies with the *Vehicle Standard (Australian Design Rule 57/00 - Special Requirements for L-Group Vehicles) 2006* (Cwlth).

Division 4 Competency declarations

86 Registered service provider may give competency declarations

- (1) A registered service provider may give a learner who is undertaking Q-Ride training with the provider a competency declaration.
- (2) The declaration has no effect unless it is signed by—
 - (a) if the provider is an individual—the individual; or

- (b) if the provider is a corporation—an officer or employee of the provider who is a nominated person.
- (3) A competency declaration given by a provider who is an individual or an entity other than a corporation may be signed for the provider by a nominated person.
- (4) Also, a competency declaration has no effect if it is signed for the provider by a nominated person whose authority to sign a competency declaration is cancelled, suspended or surrendered under section 86A(2).
- (5) In this section—
nominated person means a person who—
 - (a) is an accredited rider trainer; and
 - (b) has been nominated by notice signed by the provider and given to the chief executive; and
 - (c) has agreed to the nomination.

86A Restriction on signing competency declaration

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person is a nominated person; and
 - (b) the person’s rider trainer accreditation is suspended, cancelled or surrendered.
- (2) The person’s authority to sign a competency declaration under section 86 is—
 - (a) if the accreditation is suspended—automatically suspended when the accreditation is suspended and remains suspended while the accreditation is suspended; or
 - (b) if the accreditation is cancelled—automatically cancelled when the accreditation is cancelled; or
 - (c) if the accreditation is surrendered—automatically surrendered when the accreditation is surrendered.

87 Duration of competency declaration

A competency declaration for a learner is valid only for 1 year from the day the registered service provider completes it for giving to the learner.

88 Requirement to give competency declaration

- (1) This section applies if a registered service provider that provides Q-Ride training to a learner reasonably believes the learner has—
 - (a) completed the training; and
 - (b) attained the competencies.
- (2) It is not a reasonable belief for subsection (1) unless the grounds for the belief include the happening of either of the following events—
 - (a) an accredited rider trainer who is an employee of the provider gives the provider a competency recommendation notice for the learner;
 - (b) the provider is also an accredited rider trainer and assesses the learner as having attained the competencies.
- (3) The provider must promptly, but in any event within 3 days after an event mentioned in subsection (2)(a) or (b) happens, complete and give to the learner a competency declaration.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

89 Restriction on giving competency declaration

- (1) A registered service provider that provides Q-Ride training to a learner must not give the learner a competency declaration the provider knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Example of how a competency declaration may be false or misleading in a material particular—

The registered service provider gives the learner a competency declaration for a class of motorbike knowing that—

- (a) the learner has not attained the competencies to ride the class of motorbike; or
 - (b) no assessment of the learner’s competence to ride the class of motorbike has been made; or
 - (c) the assessment of the learner’s competence to ride the class of motorbike did not comply with the consistent assessment process set out in the registered service provider standards; or
 - (d) the declaration is for a class of motorbike other than that for which the training has been provided.
- (2) It is enough for a complaint against the provider for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the declaration was ‘false or misleading’.

90 Destroyed, lost or stolen competency declaration not given to learner

- (1) This section applies if a competency declaration issued by the chief executive to a registered service provider but not given by the provider to a learner is destroyed, lost or stolen (*loss event*).
- (2) The provider must give the chief executive a signed notice of the loss event as soon as possible, but within 3 days, after becoming aware of the happening of the loss event.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) The notice must state the following particulars—
 - (a) the provider’s name and registration number;
 - (b) the serial number of the declaration;
 - (c) how and when the event happened.

91 Replacement of competency declaration given to learner

- (1) A registered service provider who gives a learner a competency declaration (an *original declaration*) may give the learner a replacement declaration (a *replacement declaration*) if the provider is satisfied the original declaration has been destroyed, lost or stolen.
- (2) If the provider gives a learner a replacement declaration, the provider must give the chief executive a signed notice of the giving of the declaration as soon as possible, but within 3 days, after giving it to the learner.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) The notice must state the following particulars—
 - (a) the provider's name and registration number;
 - (b) the serial numbers of the original declaration and the replacement declaration;
 - (c) the learner's name and driver licence number.

Division 4A Other obligations of registered service providers

91A Motorbikes for Q-Ride training

- (1) If a learner is an eligible person to receive Q-Ride training for a class RE motorbike, a registered service provider must provide a learner approved motorbike, other than a moped, for providing the Q-Ride training to the learner.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) If a learner is an eligible person to receive Q-Ride training for a class R motorbike, a registered service provider must provide a motorbike, other than a learner approved motorbike, for providing the Q-Ride training to the learner.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

learner approved motorbike see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2010*, schedule 8.

91B Verified receipt

- (1) This section applies if a registered service provider receives from a learner payment of fees for Q-Ride training to be provided to the learner.
- (2) The provider must issue the learner a verified receipt—
 - (a) on the same day as the first session of the program of Q-Ride training for the learner (the *first session*); and
 - (b) before the first session starts.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

91C Direction about particular matters

- (1) Before a registered service provider starts the first session of the program of Q-Ride training for a learner, the provider must direct the learner to wear the items mentioned in subsection (4) when riding a motorbike.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (3) applies if an accredited rider trainer, as an employee of a registered service provider, gives a learner Q-Ride training.
- (3) A registered service provider must direct the accredited rider trainer to wear the items mentioned in subsection (4) when riding a motorbike.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (4) For subsections (1) and (3), the items are as follows—
 - (a) a motorbike helmet complying with AS 1698;

Editor's note—

AS 1698 (Protective helmets for vehicle users)

- (b) full-length pants;

- (c) a jacket or long sleeve shirt made from heavy material;
- (d) fully enclosed gloves designed for use by motorbike riders;
- (e) fully enclosed shoes.

91D Authorisation to use particular areas for Q-Ride training

- (1) A registered service provider must not provide Q-Ride training in an area (the *training area*) not owned or leased by the provider unless the provider—
 - (a) obtains written authorisation stating the matters mentioned in subsection (2) from the owner of the training area; and
 - (b) gives the chief executive a copy of the written authorisation.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) The written authorisation must state the following—
 - (a) that the provider is authorised to use the training area for Q-Ride training;
 - (b) the days and times when the training area may be used by the provider for Q-Ride training;
 - (c) that the provider, on the days and at the times mentioned in paragraph (b)—
 - (i) has exclusive use of the training area; and
 - (ii) may prevent access to the training area.
- (3) The registered service provider must not provide Q-Ride training in the training area other than on the days and at the times stated in the written authorisation.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

Division 5 Other provisions

92 False statements

A person (the *first person*) who is not a registered service provider must not state, either orally or in writing, anything to another person that is likely to induce the person to believe the first person—

- (a) is a registered service provider; or
- (b) may provide Q-Ride training; or
- (c) may give a person a competency declaration.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

93 False advertising

A person who is not a registered service provider must not publish, or cause to be published, an advertisement stating or implying the person—

- (a) is a registered service provider; or
- (b) may provide Q-Ride training; or
- (c) may give a person a competency declaration.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

94 Registration is an approval for the Act, s 18(1)(c)(ii)

Registration under this part is an approval for the Act, section 18(1)(c)(ii).

95 Registered service provider standards

- (1) The chief executive may make standards (*registered service provider standards*) for the provision of Q-Ride training by a registered service provider.
- (2) The standards must relate to the following—

-
- (a) the provider developing its own code of practice for providing the training;
 - (b) the provider's management systems;
 - (c) the equipment necessary for providing the training;
 - (d) the training and assessment environment;
 - (e) the provider's employee training program;
 - (f) the procedures and practices for determining the eligibility of learners to undertake the training;
 - (g) procedures and practices the provider's accredited rider trainers must conform with in giving the training including, for example, a consistent assessment process;
 - (h) the records the provider must keep for a matter mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (g).
- (3) The chief executive must—
- (a) notify the making of the standards by gazette notice; and
 - (b) make the standards available for inspection at offices of the department during normal office hours.

96 Competency standards

- (1) The chief executive may make standards (*competency standards*) about—
- (a) the competencies a learner must attain under Q-Ride training to ride a motorbike competently (*competencies*); and
 - (b) the level of performance a learner must consistently achieve to attain the competencies; and
 - (c) the assessment of the learner's attainment of the competencies by an accredited rider trainer.
- (2) The standards must include provisions for the following units of competency—
- (a) preparing the motorbike for operation;

- (b) manoeuvring the motorbike at low speed;
 - (c) controlling the motorbike at road speeds;
 - (d) applying roadcraft for the safe and efficient operation of the motorbike.
- (3) The chief executive must—
- (a) notify the making of the standards by gazette notice; and
 - (b) make the standards available for inspection at offices of the department during normal office hours.

97 Auditor register

- (1) The chief executive may keep a register of auditors.
- (2) The register may be kept in any way the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (3) The chief executive must record a person's name in the register as an auditor if the person—
 - (a) is registered with, and certified by, RABQSA International Inc ACN 112 238 169 as a quality management system auditor; and
 - (b) completes an information session, conducted by the chief executive, about the scheme; and
 - (c) gives the chief executive a written request to record the person's name in the register.
- (4) Despite subsection (3)(a), the chief executive must record the person's name in the register as an auditor if the person has another registration or certification the chief executive is satisfied is at least equivalent to the registration and certification mentioned in subsection (3)(a).

98 Form of audit reports

An audit report that a registered service provider must give to the chief executive under a statutory condition mentioned in

schedule 5 must be in the approved form and include the following particulars (*mandatory particulars*)—

- (a) the auditor's name;
- (b) the day the audit started;
- (c) the day the report was completed;
- (d) the provider's name, address and registration number;
- (e) the type of audit conducted;
- (f) details of the particular registered service provider standards examined by the auditor and the provider's compliance or noncompliance with those standards.

99 Registration notice prescribed for Act, s 26(1)(c)

A registration notice is prescribed for the Act, section 26(1)(c).

100 Reasonable excuse

- (1) It is not a reasonable excuse for a registered service provider not to comply with schedule 5, section 5(3) or (4), 6(1)(b) or (2) or 7A(4) that complying with the section might tend to incriminate the registered service provider.
- (2) However, if the registered service provider is an individual, the following is not admissible in evidence against the person in any civil or criminal proceeding—
 - (a) the auditor's report mentioned in schedule 5, section 5(3) or 6(1)(b);
 - (b) a notice mentioned in schedule 5, section 5(4), 6(2) or 7A(4).

Part 4A **Approved inspection stations**

Division 1 **Approved inspection stations**

100A AIS approvals

- (1) The chief executive may grant an approval (an *AIS approval*) for a person—
 - (a) to operate—
 - (i) particular premises as a fixed AIS; or
 - (ii) particular premises as a fixed AIS and a vehicle as a mobile AIS; and
 - (b) to inspect particular types of vehicles at the AIS.

Editor's note—

See division 2 (Applying for AIS approval).

- (2) The chief executive may grant an AIS approval only if satisfied the applicant—
 - (a) is a suitable person to operate an AIS; and
 - (b) has, at the proposed AIS, the equipment—
 - (i) that the chief executive reasonably considers necessary for inspecting vehicles of the type that may be inspected under the AIS approval; and
 - (ii) mentioned in the applicant's application for the AIS approval; and
 - (c) if the applicant is a person mentioned in section 100B(1)(a) to (e)—has a nominee.

100B Nominees

- (1) The holder of an AIS approval is required to have a nominee, if the holder—
 - (a) is a corporation; or

-
- (b) is a partnership; or
 - (c) holds an AIS approval for other premises and has not appointed a nominee for the other premises; or
 - (d) is a nominee for another AIS; or
 - (e) will not be present at the fixed AIS to supervise work on a daily basis.
- (2) An individual may apply to the chief executive for approval of the individual as the nominee for the holder of an AIS approval.
- (3) The application must be—
- (a) in the approved form; and
 - (b) endorsed by the holder of the AIS approval.
- (4) The chief executive may approve a person as a nominee only if satisfied the person—
- (a) is an adult; and
 - (b) is an appropriate person to be a nominee; and
 - (c) holds a position in which the person is charged with responsibility for the conduct of the holder's business at the fixed AIS for which the holder has an AIS approval.
- (5) A person's approval as a nominee ends if the person stops holding the position mentioned in subsection (4)(c).
- (6) Subsection (6) applies if—
- (a) the holder of an AIS approval is required to have a nominee; and
 - (b) the approval of the nominee for the holder ends.
- (7) The AIS approval is suspended until another person is approved under this section to be the nominee.

100C Nominee required to notify chief executive of particular events

A nominee approved under section 100B must give the chief executive signed notice of either of the following events within 14 days after the event happens—

- (a) the nominee is convicted of a disqualifying offence;
- (b) the nominee is convicted of an offence against the Act or a corresponding law.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

100D Exhibiting AIS approval

- (1) The holder of an AIS approval must ensure—
 - (a) the approval is exhibited at the fixed AIS to which the approval relates in a place that—
 - (i) is open to the public; and
 - (ii) allows the approval to be read easily by a member of the public at the place; and
 - (b) a copy of the approval is carried in any mobile AIS to which the approval relates.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (2) The holder must produce the AIS approval or copy of the approval for inspection at the request of any person seeking to obtain an inspection certificate.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

100E Keeping and maintaining equipment at AIS

The proprietor of an AIS must—

- (a) keep at the AIS the equipment mentioned in the application for the AIS approval to operate the AIS; and

- (b) ensure the equipment is maintained so that it efficiently performs the function for which it is designed.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

100F Inspections permitted at an AIS

- (1) The proprietor of an AIS must ensure—
 - (a) an approved examiner is available to inspect vehicles at the AIS during its ordinary business hours, unless the proprietor has a reasonable excuse; and
 - (b) the approved examiner is accredited to inspect vehicles of the type for which the AIS is approved.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (2) An approved examiner must not—
 - (a) inspect a vehicle at an AIS unless the vehicle is of a type for which the AIS is approved; or
 - (b) inspect a vehicle unless the examiner is accredited to inspect that type of vehicle; or
 - (c) inspect a vehicle at a place that is not an AIS, other than in accordance with an AIS approval that includes approval to operate a mobile AIS.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (3) The proprietor must—
 - (a) ensure each approved examiner employed at the AIS has a sound knowledge of an approved examiner's functions under the Act; and
 - (b) supervise each approved examiner employed at the AIS; and
 - (c) ensure the approved examiner discharges the examiner's functions under the Act.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (4) The proprietor must not charge an amount for an inspection for the issue of a safety certificate greater than the prescribed fee for the inspection.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

Division 2 Applying for AIS approval

100G Applying for AIS approval

- (1) An application for an AIS approval must be made to the chief executive in the approved form.
- (2) The application must be—
 - (a) supported by enough information to enable the chief executive to decide the application; and
 - (b) accompanied by the appropriate fee.

100H Deciding application

The chief executive must consider an application for an AIS approval within 28 days after it is received and decide—

- (a) to grant the approval; or
- (b) to refuse to grant the approval.

100I Statutory conditions

- (1) An AIS approval is subject to the conditions stated in schedule 5A.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the conditions that may be imposed under section 100J.

100J Discretionary conditions

The chief executive may impose reasonable and relevant conditions on an AIS approval.

100K Granting of approval

If the chief executive decides to grant the AIS approval, the chief executive must give the approval in the approved form to the applicant as soon as practicable after making the decision.

100L Refusing to grant approval or granting on conditions

- (1) If the chief executive decides to refuse to grant the AIS approval, or to grant the approval on a condition mentioned in section 100J, the chief executive must give the applicant written notice of the decision as soon as practicable after making the decision.
- (2) The notice must state—
 - (a) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) that the applicant may ask for the decision to be reviewed under section 100M.

100M Review of decisions

- (1) Sections 65 and 65A of the Act apply to an approval decision as if a reference to an original decision in section 65 were a reference to the approval decision.
- (2) In this section—

approval decision means a decision of the chief executive—

 - (a) to refuse an approval; or
 - (b) to grant an approval on a condition.

100N Refund of particular fees for AIS approval or approval as nominee

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person makes an application—
 - (i) for an AIS approval; or

- (ii) for approval, under section 100B, as the nominee for an AIS approval holder; and
 - (b) the chief executive does not ask the commissioner, under section 17C of the Act, for a written report about the person’s criminal history for the application.
- (2) The following fees must be refunded to the applicant—
 - (a) if subsection (1)(a)(i) applies and the applicant is 1 or more individuals—the additional application fee or fees paid for the application under schedule 8, item 7(a)(ii);
 - (b) if subsection (1)(a)(i) applies and the applicant is a corporation—the additional application fee or fees paid under schedule 8, item 7(b)(ii) for the application;
 - (c) if subsection (1)(a)(ii) applies—the application fee paid under schedule 8, item 9 for the application.

Division 3 General

100O Notification of change

If any of the following events happens, the proprietor of an AIS must give the chief executive written notice of the event within 7 days after the event happens—

- (a) an approved examiner starts or finishes working at the proprietor’s business;
- (b) there is a change of the name or location of the proprietor’s business;
- (c) there is a change of ownership of the proprietor’s business;
- (d) the proprietor stops carrying on business.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

100P Notification if certificate destroyed, lost or stolen

- (1) A person must immediately notify the chief executive if an unused inspection certificate issued to the person is destroyed, lost or stolen.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (2) The person must confirm the notification in writing within 7 days after the event happens.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

100Q Returning unused forms

If the proprietor of an AIS stops carrying on business, the proprietor must return the following things to the chief executive within 7 days after the proprietor stops carrying on the business—

- (a) any unused inspection certificates and safety labels;
- (b) any unused inspection reports.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

100R Document keeping

- (1) The proprietor of an AIS must keep the following documents for the following periods—

- (a) a copy of an inspection report for 2 years after the report was given;
- (b) a copy of an inspection certificate for 2 years after the certificate was given.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (2) The proprietor of an AIS must keep a cancelled inspection certificate for 2 years after the certificate was cancelled.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (3) A proprietor must keep a document mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) at the proprietor's business premises during its ordinary business hours.

- (4) However, if the proprietor of an AIS stops carrying on business, the proprietor must return to the chief executive a document that the proprietor has kept under subsection (1) or (2) within 7 days after the proprietor stops carrying on the business.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

100S Prescribed approvals—Act, ss 17B and 18(1)(c)(ii)

- (1) The chief executive may refuse to grant or renew an approval under this part if the applicant or holder, or if the applicant or holder is a corporation, an executive officer of the applicant or holder, has been—
- (a) convicted of an offence against the Act or a corresponding law; or
 - (b) convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
 - (c) charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an approval of a nominee under section 100B.
- (3) The chief executive may refuse to grant an AIS approval if the individual proposed for approval, under section 100B, as the nominee of the applicant for the AIS approval has been—
- (a) convicted of an offence against the Act or a corresponding law; or
 - (b) convicted of a disqualifying offence.
- (4) The chief executive may refuse to renew an AIS approval if the nominee approved under section 100B for the holder of the AIS approval has been—
- (a) convicted of an offence against the Act or a corresponding law; or
 - (b) convicted of a disqualifying offence.
- (5) The chief executive may refuse to grant an approval under section 100B if the applicant has been—

- (a) convicted of an offence against the Act or a corresponding law; or
 - (b) convicted of a disqualifying offence.
- (6) An approval under this part is a prescribed approval for section 18(1)(c)(ii) of the Act.

100T Meaning of *nominee* for Act, s 17C

For section 17C of the Act, *nominee*, for an AIS approval, means a nominee approved under section 100B.

Part 4B Approval of interlock providers

100U Who is an *approved interlock provider*

An *approved interlock provider* is a person who—

- (a) under a written agreement between the person and the chief executive, may provide approved interlocks; and
- (b) is approved under this part.

100V Applicant for approval

An entity is taken to be an applicant for an approval under this part to provide approved interlocks (an *approval*) if—

- (a) the entity enters into a written agreement with the chief executive to act as a provider of approved interlocks; or
- (b) the entity is—
 - (i) an approved interlock provider; and
 - (ii) the entity's approval will expire within 6 weeks; and

- (iii) the entity has a written agreement with the chief executive to act as a provider of approved interlocks after the expiry of the entity's approval.

100W Suitability for approval

The chief executive may refuse to grant the approval if the applicant or, if the applicant is a corporation, an executive officer of the applicant has been convicted of a dishonesty offence.

100X Deciding application

- (1) After considering a report from the commissioner about the criminal history of the applicant or of a relevant person for the applicant, the chief executive must decide—
 - (a) to grant the approval; or
 - (b) to refuse to grant the approval.
- (2) The chief executive may grant the approval on conditions the chief executive considers reasonable and relevant.
- (3) In this section—
relevant person, for an applicant for an approval, has the meaning given by section 17C(3) of the Act.

100Y Granting approval

- (1) If the chief executive decides to grant the approval, the chief executive must give the applicant a signed notice of the decision (an *approval notice*) within 14 days after making the decision.
- (2) The approval notice must state the following—
 - (a) the applicant's name and place of business;
 - (b) the commencement and expiry date for the approval;
 - (c) any conditions imposed by the chief executive on the approval.

- (3) The approval notice may also include any other information the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to impose a condition on the approval, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision with the approval notice.

100Z Notice for the decision of refusal to grant approval

If the chief executive decides to refuse to grant the approval, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision within 14 days after making the decision.

100ZA Statutory conditions of approval

- (1) The conditions on which the approval is granted include the conditions stated in schedule 5B.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit section 100X(2).

100ZB Duration of approval

The approval is for the term, not longer than 5 years, stated in the approval notice.

100ZC Approval not transferable

The approval can not be assigned or transferred.

100ZD Immediate cancellation

The approval is immediately cancelled on the happening of either of the following events—

- (a) if the approved interlock provider is an individual—the individual dies or becomes an insolvent under administration;
- (b) if the approved interlock provider is a corporation—the corporation is being wound up.

special circumstances permit means a permit issued under division 3 under which the permit holder is allowed to use roads in a particular way.

special event see section 102.

special event permit means a permit issued under division 2 to conduct a special event described in the permit.

take part in, a special event, includes help with the running of the special event.

102 Meaning of *special event* for pt 5

- (1) For this part, an event is a *special event* if—
 - (a) the event is wholly, or generally, of a public nature; and
 - (b) the event requires the use of roads for its conduct; and
 - (c) the conduct of the event involves, or may reasonably be expected to involve, some inconsistency with the requirements of any of the following—
 - (i) the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation;
 - (ii) the Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation;
 - (iii) the Queensland Road Rules.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a *special event* would ordinarily, though not necessarily, be expected to be unique or occasional in nature.

Examples of special events—

charity collections at traffic lights, fun runs, group bicycle rides for charity, walkathons

Division 2 Special event permits

103 Issuing a special event permit

- (1) A person proposing to conduct a special event may apply to an authorising officer for a special event permit for the event.

- (2) The authorising officer may issue the special event permit only if the authorising officer is satisfied, on reasonable grounds—
 - (a) generally, that the issue of the permit will not compromise public safety; and
 - (b) more particularly, that the person conducting the event will ensure that appropriate arrangements will be put in place—
 - (i) to minimise danger for persons taking part in the special event; and
 - (ii) to manage the impact of the special event on road users not taking part in the event.
- (3) A special event permit must include the following—
 - (a) a description of the special event to be conducted under the permit;
 - (b) requirements about how the special event is to be conducted.
- (4) The requirements about how the special event is to be conducted may include conditions that must be complied with in the conduct of the special event.
- (5) Without limiting subsection (4), conditions included in a special event permit may impose requirements, if relevant, about any of the following—
 - (a) advising persons about the special event, including, for example, emergency service organisations, local governments, passenger transport providers and members of the public likely to be affected by the special event;
 - (b) liaison with relevant police officers before the special event takes place, and obeying police directions during the conduct of the event;
 - (c) having the permit available for inspection at the site of the special event;

-
- (d) management and use of vehicles providing support for the special event;
 - (e) the display of warning signs and warning lights;
 - (f) what parts of roads may be used;
 - (g) limitations about where fundraising may be conducted;
 - (h) erecting and dismantling appropriate signs and barricading;
 - (i) available routes for emergency vehicles;
 - (j) minimising or avoiding obstruction of exits from and access to places where, or near where, the special event is to be conducted;
 - (k) the provision and placement of adequate marshals to supervise the special event with safety;
 - (l) the employment of police officers to monitor safety;
 - (m) advising persons taking part in the event of the conditions included in the special event permit.

104 Authority of special event permit

- (1) This section applies if a special event permit has been issued for the conduct of a special event.
- (2) A person taking part in the special event is not required to comply with a provision of the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation, the Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation or the Queensland Road Rules to the extent that compliance with the provision—
 - (a) is excused under the special event permit; or
 - (b) is inconsistent with the conduct of the special event described in the permit in the way permitted or required under the permit.
- (3) However, subsection (2) applies to a person taking part in the special event only if the person is taking part in the special event, as described in the permit, in the way permitted or

required under the permit, including under the conditions stated in the permit.

105 Responsibility of permit holder

A person to whom a special event permit is issued must ensure that the conditions of the permit are complied with.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 3 Special circumstances permits

106 Issuing a special circumstances permit

- (1) A person may apply to an authorising officer for a special circumstances permit.
- (2) The authorising officer may issue the special circumstances permit only if the authorising officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds—
 - (a) that special circumstances apply to the person; and
 - (b) that it would be unreasonable if, because of the special circumstances, the person were to be excluded from using roads; and
 - (c) it is reasonable that the person be permitted to use roads in a particular way that allows for the person's special circumstances; and
 - (d) generally, that the issue of the permit will not compromise public safety; and
 - (e) more particularly, that appropriate arrangements will be in place—
 - (i) to minimise danger for the permit holder; and
 - (ii) to manage the impact of a permit holder's use of roads, in the way permitted under the permit, on other road users.

Examples of special circumstances applying to a person—

- 1 The person has a disability and use of the roads in a way that adequately allows for the disability would involve some inconsistency with the requirements of the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation or the Queensland Road Rules.
 - 2 The person has a particular task to perform and performance of the task effectively would involve some inconsistency with the requirements of the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation or the Queensland Road Rules.
- (3) The permit must—
- (a) include a description of the particular way the permit holder is to be permitted to use roads; and
 - (b) state the period for which the permit applies.
- (4) The permit must not be issued for a period lasting more than 2 years.
- (5) The permit may include conditions that must be complied with by the permit holder.
- (6) Without limiting subsection (5), conditions included in the permit may impose requirements, if relevant, about any of the following—
- (a) having the permit available for inspection when using roads under the authority of the permit;
 - (b) the display of warning signs and warning lights;
 - (c) what parts of roads may be used;
 - (d) limitations about which roads may be used;
 - (e) minimising or avoiding interference with other road users.

107 Authority of special circumstances permit

- (1) This section applies if a special circumstances permit has been issued under this division for a person's use of roads.
- (2) The person, when using a road, is not required to comply with a provision of the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation

or the Queensland Road Rules to the extent that compliance with the provision—

- (a) is excused under the special circumstances permit; or
 - (b) is inconsistent with the person's use of the road in the way permitted or required under the permit.
- (3) However, subsection (2) applies to the person only if the person is using the road in the way permitted or required under the permit, including under the conditions stated in the permit.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

108 Acts and provisions that are transport Acts

Each of the following is a transport Act—

- *Tow Truck Act 1973*
- *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, section 46.

109 Approval of random inspection program

- (1) The chief executive may only approve a program for stopping private vehicles for the Act, section 47, if the program—
- (a) states that only an authorised officer who has successfully finished a particular course of training may exercise the powers of an authorised officer at a checkpoint; and
 - (b) requires an authorised officer to wear a uniform approved by the chief executive when the authorised officer is on duty at the checkpoint; and
 - (c) requires a police officer in uniform to be present at the checkpoint at night; and

- (d) establishes particular objective criteria for the random selection of motor vehicles for stopping at checkpoints.

Examples of objective criteria for random selection of motor vehicles—

- 1 Every fifth motor vehicle passing the checkpoint is to be checked.
 - 2 Every second motor vehicle passing the checkpoint that appears to the authorised officer to be older than 5 years is to be checked.
- (2) The program may include other matters the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (3) The exercise of a power under the Act, section 31(1)(a) is not invalid only because the authorised officer did not tell the driver the particular objective criterion used to select the driver's vehicle for stopping the vehicle at a checkpoint.
- (4) A training course mentioned in subsection (1) must educate authorised officers about the powers and duties of authorised officers under the Act and the appropriate way of exercising the powers and duties.

110 Way to require vehicles to stop or move in preparation for stopping

- (1) For section 31(3) or 32(3) of the Act, an authorised officer may require the person in control of a motor vehicle to stop the vehicle or for section 32(4) of the Act to move the vehicle in preparation for stopping it—
- (a) by signalling in a way stated in schedule 6; or
 - (b) by a sign displayed—
 - (i) by the authorised officer; or
 - (ii) on or in the vicinity of the road.

Examples for paragraph (b)(ii)—

- a sign indicating that trucks must stop at a weighbridge when it is open

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- a sign indicating that trucks must use left lane
 - a sign indicating that trucks must exit
- (2) To help in attracting the attention of the person in control of the motor vehicle to the authorised officer's signal or sign, an authorised officer who is not a police officer may, on the officer's vehicle—
- (a) display flashing magenta coloured lights; or
 - (b) operate a horn.

111 Light or sign creating danger to traffic

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive or commissioner considers a light or sign in, on, or near a road, or attached to a building or other structure in the vicinity of a road, may create a danger to traffic.
- (2) The chief executive or commissioner may give the owner of the light or sign a written notice requiring the owner, within the time stated in the notice, to—
- (a) remove the light or sign; or
 - (b) modify the light or sign, in the way stated in the notice, so it does not create a danger to traffic.
- (3) The owner must comply with the notice unless the owner has a reasonable excuse.
- Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.
- (4) If the owner does not comply with the notice, the chief executive or commissioner may—
- (a) remove the light or sign; and
 - (b) recover the removal costs from the owner as a debt.

112 Review of decisions

- (1) Sections 65 and 65A of the Act apply to a schedule 7 decision as if a reference to an original decision in the sections were a reference to the schedule 7 decision.

(2) In this section—

schedule 7 decision means a decision described in schedule 7.

113 Fees

Schedule 8 states fees payable for this regulation.

114 Waiver of particular fees

The chief executive may waive the payment of the following for a person—

- (a) a fee payable under schedule 8, item 1(e) or 7;
- (b) an additional application fee payable under schedule 8.

115 Refund of particular fees

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a person makes an application for—
 - (i) appointment as an accredited person; or
 - (ii) accreditation as a driver trainer; or
 - (iii) registration as a registered service provider; and
- (b) the chief executive does not ask the commissioner, under section 17C of the Act, for a written report about the person's criminal history for the application.

(2) If the application is for—

- (a) appointment as an accredited person who is a pilot vehicle driver, escort vehicle driver, approved examiner or traffic controller; or
- (b) accreditation as a driver trainer;

the additional application fee paid under schedule 8 for the application must be refunded to the applicant.

- (3) If the application is for appointment as an accredited person who is an approved person, the application fee paid under schedule 8 must be refunded to the applicant.
- (4) If the application is for registration as a registered service provider and the applicant is—
 - (a) 1 or more individuals; or
 - (b) a corporation;the application fee paid under schedule 8 for each individual or executive officer must be refunded to the applicant.

115A Refund of fees in relation to smartcard accreditation documents

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the chief executive refuses to grant an application in relation to a smartcard accreditation document; or
 - (b) an applicant withdraws an application in relation to a smartcard accreditation document before the chief executive grants the application.
- (2) The chief executive may refund the whole or part of a fee paid by the applicant in relation to the application.
- (3) This section does not affect section 115.

Part 7 **Transitional provisions**

Division 1 **Transitional provisions for Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Regulation 2005**

116 **Definition for pt 7**

In this part—

former regulation means the repealed *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Regulation 1995*.

117 **Accreditation**

An accreditation for a purpose under the former regulation and in force immediately before 1 September 2005 continues to be an accreditation for this regulation according to its terms.

118 **Registered service providers**

- (1) A registered service provider under the former regulation whose registration was in force immediately before 1 September 2005 continues to be a registered service provider for this regulation according to the terms of the registration under the former regulation.
- (2) A person who was a nominated executive officer under the former regulation immediately before 1 September 2005 continues to be a nominated officer for this regulation.
- (3) A registered service provider standard issued under the former regulation and in force immediately before the commencement day continues to have effect as a registered service provider standard issued under this regulation.
- (4) A competency standard issued under the former regulation and in force immediately before the commencement day

continues to have effect as a competency standard issued under this regulation.

119 Code of conduct

- (1) A code of conduct made under the former regulation in relation to driver trainers and rider trainers before 1 September 2005 and in force immediately before that day continues to be a code of conduct about driver trainers or rider trainers for this regulation.
- (2) A code of conduct made by the chief executive under the former regulation in relation to Q-Ride training before 1 September 2005 and in force immediately before that day continues to be a code of conduct about Q-Ride training for this regulation.

120 Special event permits

A special event permit issued under the former regulation and in force immediately before 1 September 2005 continues in force according to its terms as if it were a special event permit issued under this regulation.

121 Special circumstances permits

A special circumstances permit issued under the former regulation and in force immediately before 1 September 2005 continues in force according to its terms as if it were a special circumstances permit issued under this regulation.

Division 2 **Transitional provisions for
Transport Operations (Road Use
Management—Accreditation and
Other Provisions) and Other
Legislation Amendment Regulation
(No. 1) 2007**

122 **Requirement to give notice of review or random review to
accredited rider trainer**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an accredited rider trainer was given written notice under schedule 4, section 3 or 4 as in force immediately before 28 March 2007; and
 - (b) the period for demonstrating the accredited rider trainer's competence to give the training has not yet ended.
- (2) Schedule 4, sections 3A, 4A and 4B do not apply to the accredited rider trainer until the period for demonstrating the accredited rider trainer's competence to give the training mentioned in subsection (1)(b) has ended.

123 **Reasonable excuse**

- (1) This section applies in relation to an auditor's report that is completed but not given to the chief executive as required under schedule 5, section 5(3) or 6(1)(b) before the commencement of this section.
- (2) Section 100 as in force immediately before the commencement continues to apply to the registered service provider in relation to the giving of the auditor's report as mentioned in subsection (1).

Division 3 **Transitional provision for Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2009**

124 Existing nominated officer or person signing competency declaration

- (1) This section applies to a person who, immediately before the commencement of this section—
 - (a) was a nominated officer under section 86(2)(b), as in force at that time; or
 - (b) was a person nominated by a registered service provider to sign a competency declaration for the provider under section 86(3), as in force at that time.
- (2) Despite section 86(2)(b) and (3)—
 - (a) if the person is an accredited rider trainer, the person may, subject to section 86A, sign a competency declaration under section 86 as if the person was a nominated person; or
 - (b) if the person is not an accredited rider trainer, the person may sign a competency declaration under section 86 during the period of 6 months after the commencement of this section as if the person was a nominated person.

Division 4 **Transitional provisions for Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2010**

125 Definitions for div 4

In this division—

commencement means the commencement of this section.

repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation means the repealed *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 1999*.

Note—

The *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 1999* was repealed on 1 September 2010.

126 Existing AIS approvals

An AIS approval granted under the repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation and in force on the commencement is taken to be an AIS approval granted under this regulation and subject to the same conditions as applied to the approval under the repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation.

127 Application for AIS approval

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an application for an AIS approval was made to the chief executive under the repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation; and
 - (b) on the commencement, the application has not been decided.
- (2) The chief executive must decide the application as if the repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation was still in force.
- (3) If the chief executive grants the AIS approval, the approval is taken to be an AIS approval granted under this regulation.

128 Existing nominees for holders of AIS approvals

A person who, immediately before the commencement, was approved under the repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation as the nominee for the holder of an AIS approval is taken to be the approved nominee for the holder under this regulation.

129 Application for approval of nominee

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an individual applied to the chief executive under the repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation for approval of the individual as the nominee for the holder of an AIS approval; and
 - (b) on the commencement, the application has not been decided.
- (2) The chief executive must decide the application as if the repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation was still in force.
- (3) If the chief executive approves the individual to be the holder's nominee, the individual is taken to be the approved nominee for the holder under section 100B.

130 References to repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation

A reference in an Act or other document to the repealed vehicle standards and safety regulation may, if the context permits, and to the extent the reference relates to matters that on the commencement are dealt with under part 4A of this regulation, be taken to be a reference to this regulation.

Schedule 1 Statutory conditions for appointment as accredited person

section 8

1 Accredited person who is an approved examiner

An accredited person who is an approved examiner—

- (a) must not contravene the Act; and
- (b) must not contravene the Code of Practice—Vehicle Inspection Guidelines mentioned in the Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation, section 7(1)(f).

2 Accredited person who is an approved person

An accredited person who is an approved person—

- (a) must not contravene the Act; and
- (b) must not contravene the Codes of Practice mentioned in the Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation, section 13(2).

3 Accredited person who is a traffic controller

An accredited person who is a traffic controller—

- (a) must not contravene the Act; and
- (b) must not contravene the TCASAP.

Schedule 2 Necessary expertise for vehicle safety inspections

section 25

1 Private vehicle

A person has the necessary expertise to perform vehicle safety inspections for private vehicles if the person—

- (a) holds a certificate the chief executive considers to be at least equal to a certificate for motor mechanics issued under—
 - (i) the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*; or
 - (ii) the *Tradesmen’s Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth); or
- (b) has successfully completed a motor mechanic’s apprenticeship.

2 Motorcycle

A person has the necessary expertise to perform vehicle safety inspections for motorcycles if—

- (a) the person holds a certificate the chief executive considers to be at least equal to a certificate for motorcycle mechanics issued under—
 - (i) the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*; or
 - (ii) the *Tradesmen’s Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth); or
- (b) the person has successfully completed a motorcycle mechanic’s apprenticeship; or

- (c) the person—
 - (i) holds a certificate the chief executive considers to be at least equal to a certificate for motor mechanics issued under—
 - (A) the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*; or
 - (B) the *Tradesmen’s Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth); and
 - (ii) has at least 1 year’s continuous experience in repairing or maintaining motorcycles.

3 Prescribed heavy vehicle

A person has the necessary expertise to perform vehicle safety inspections for prescribed heavy vehicles if—

- (a) the person holds a certificate the chief executive considers to be at least equal to a certificate for motor mechanics issued under—
 - (i) the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*; or
 - (ii) the *Tradesmen’s Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth); or
- (b) the person has successfully completed a motor mechanic’s apprenticeship; or
- (c) the person—
 - (i) holds a certificate the chief executive considers to be at least equal to a certificate of Engineering Trades Person (Heavy Commercial Vehicle); and
 - (ii) has at least 1 year’s continuous experience in repairing or maintaining prescribed heavy vehicles.

4 Light trailer

- (1) A person has the necessary expertise to perform vehicle safety inspections for light trailers if the person—

- (a) holds a certificate the chief executive considers to be at least equal to a certificate for motor mechanics issued under—
 - (i) the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*; or
 - (ii) the *Tradesmen’s Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth); or
 - (b) has successfully completed a motor mechanic’s apprenticeship; or
 - (c) holds a certificate the chief executive considers to be at least equal to a certificate of competency to examine trailers approved by the National Training Board under the National Competency Standards.
- (2) In this section—
- light trailer*** means a trailer with an ATM of more than 0.75t but not more than 3.5t.

5 Heavy trailer

- (1) A person has the necessary expertise to perform vehicle safety inspections for heavy trailers if—
 - (a) the person—
 - (i) holds a certificate the chief executive considers to be at least equal to a certificate—
 - (A) for motor mechanics issued under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*; or
 - (B) for motor mechanics issued under the *Tradesmen’s Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth); or
 - (C) of Engineering Trades Person (Heavy Commercial Vehicle); or
 - (ii) has successfully completed a motor mechanic’s apprenticeship; and

- (b) the person has at least 1 year's continuous experience in repairing or maintaining heavy trailers.
- (2) In this section—
heavy trailer means a trailer with an ATM of more than 3.5t.

Schedule 3 Approved stop, go and slow hand signals for traffic controllers

section 26

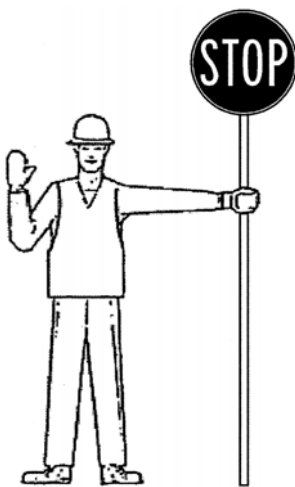


figure 1
to stop

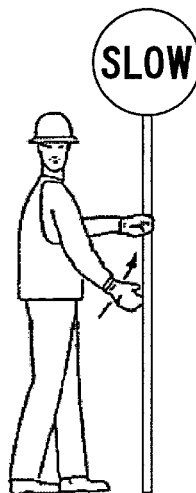


figure 2
to go

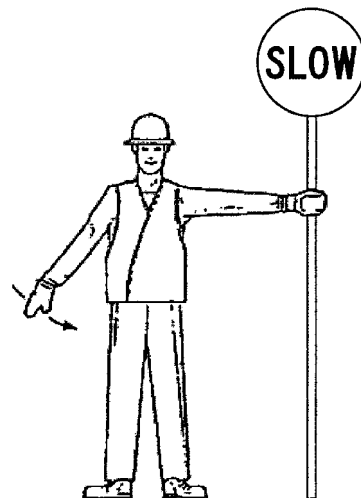


figure 3
to slow

Schedule 4 Statutory accreditation conditions for driver trainers or rider trainers

section 43A

1 Compliance with code of conduct

The trainer must not contravene the code of conduct.

2 Maintaining competency

The trainer must, throughout the accreditation, maintain at least the level of competence required under section 35(2) or (3) or 36(2) or (3) for accreditation.

3 Review by chief executive—driver trainer

If the chief executive reasonably believes an accredited driver trainer is not competent to give the training and gives the trainer at least 7 days written notice requiring the trainer to demonstrate the trainer's competence to give the training, the trainer must demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the chief executive that the trainer is competent to give the training.

3A Review by chief executive—rider trainer

If the chief executive reasonably believes an accredited rider trainer is not competent to give the training, the trainer must demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the chief executive that the trainer is competent to give the training.

4 Random review—driver trainer

- (1) If the chief executive selects an accredited driver trainer by random selection and gives the trainer at least 7 days written notice requiring the trainer to demonstrate the trainer's

competence to give the training, the trainer must demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the chief executive that the trainer is competent to give the training.

- (2) However, the chief executive may not make a requirement under subsection (1) on the trainer more than once every 6 months.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), if, after reviewing the trainer's competence, the chief executive is not satisfied the trainer is competent to give the training, the chief executive may further review the trainer's competence within the 6 months after the completion of earlier review.

4A Random review—rider trainer

If the chief executive selects an accredited rider trainer by random selection and requires the trainer to demonstrate the trainer's competence to give the training, the trainer must demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the chief executive that the trainer is competent to give the training.

4B Periodical review—rider trainer

If the chief executive gives an accredited rider trainer a written notice requiring the trainer to demonstrate the trainer's competence to give the training on a day within a stated period of up to 1 month, without stating a date, the trainer must demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the chief executive that the trainer is competent to give the training on the day or days within the stated period that the chief executive selects.

4C Allowing chief executive to observe rider trainer giving Q-Ride training

An accredited rider trainer must allow the chief executive to observe the trainer giving a learner Q-Ride training to enable the chief executive to carry out an audit of the delivery of a registered service provider's program of Q-Ride training under schedule 5, section 7A.

5 Cooperation with chief executive

- (1) This section applies for enabling the chief executive to—
 - (a) carry out a review of an accredited driver trainer's, or an accredited rider trainer's, competency under section 3, 3A, 4, 4A or 4B; or
 - (b) observe an accredited rider trainer under section 4C.
- (2) The trainer must cooperate with every reasonable requirement of the chief executive in carrying out the review or observation.

Example of a reasonable requirement in relation to carrying out a review—

The chief executive may require the trainer to allow the chief executive to observe the trainer giving a learner training.

6 Notifiable events

The trainer must give the chief executive signed notice of any of the following events within 14 days after the event happens—

- (a) the trainer is convicted of a disqualifying offence;
- (b) the trainer is charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of.

Schedule 5 Statutory registration conditions for registered service providers

section 75

1 Compliance with registered service provider standards

- (1) The registered service provider (*provider*) must not contravene the registered service provider standards (*standards*).
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to a nominated standard.
- (3) In this section—
nominated standard means—
 - (a) standard 2.2; or
 - (b) standard 2.12(a) and (b); or
 - (c) standard 3.1 and 3.2; or
 - (d) standard 4.3; or
 - (e) standard 7.9.

2 Provider's place of business to be open for inspection

The provider's place of business must be open for inspection by an authorised officer when the place is open for the conduct of business or otherwise open for entry.

3 Compliance with declared sections

- (1) The provider must not contravene a declared section.
- (2) In this section—
declared section means section 84, 85, 88(3), 89, 91A, 91B, 91C or 91D.

4 Establishing eligibility of person to be trained

The provider must, before providing or agreeing to provide Q-Ride training to a person, be reasonably satisfied the person is an eligible person for the training.

5 Scheduled compliance audits

- (1) The provider must, at the provider's cost, ensure that within the times mentioned in subsection (2) or (3)—
 - (a) an auditor undertakes and completes the audits, mentioned in subsection (2) or (3), of the provider's compliance with the standards; and
 - (b) the auditor gives the provider a report of the audit; and
 - (c) the report includes the mandatory particulars.

Editor's note—

See also the Act, chapter 3 (Road user performance and compliance), part 3 (Powers of authorised officers and other persons) for the powers of authorised officers to monitor and enforce compliance with the Act.

- (2) The audit must be started no sooner than 28 days before the anniversary day for the provider and completed no later than 28 days after the anniversary day.
- (3) The provider must give the chief executive a copy of the auditor's report within 14 days after the day the audit report is completed unless the provider has a reasonable excuse.
- (4) If the auditor's report identifies noncompliance with the standards, the report must, unless the provider has a reasonable excuse, be accompanied by a signed notice from the provider stating the action the provider has taken to—
 - (a) rectify the noncompliance; or
 - (b) ensure that it does not continue or recur.
- (5) In this section—

anniversary day means the date in each year that is the anniversary of the provider's registration.

6 Audit for noncompliance with standards

- (1) If the chief executive reasonably believes the provider is not complying with the standards, the chief executive may, by signed notice to the provider, require the provider to—
 - (a) arrange for an auditor to audit the provider's compliance with the standards within the time stated in the notice, not less than 14 days; and
 - (b) give the chief executive a copy of the auditor's report within 14 days after the report is completed, unless the provider has a reasonable excuse.
- (2) If the auditor's report identifies noncompliance with the standards, the report must, unless the provider has a reasonable excuse, be accompanied by a signed notice from the provider stating the action the provider has taken to—
 - (a) rectify the noncompliance; or
 - (b) ensure that it does not continue or recur.
- (3) If the auditor's report identifies material noncompliance with the standards, the provider must pay the cost of the audit and the report otherwise the cost is to be paid by the chief executive.

7 Restriction on engaging auditor

The provider must not engage the same auditor for more than 2 consecutive audits.

7A Chief executive audit of delivery of program of Q-Ride training

- (1) The provider must allow the chief executive to audit the delivery of the provider's program of Q-Ride training to ascertain whether the provider is complying with the provider's documented training program.
- (2) The chief executive may carry out the audit for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1)—
 - (a) once each year; and

-
- (b) otherwise, as frequently as the chief executive reasonably considers necessary for the purpose.
 - (3) The chief executive must give the provider a copy of the audit report.
 - (4) If the audit report identifies noncompliance with the standards, the provider must, unless the provider has a reasonable excuse, give the chief executive a signed notice stating the action the provider has taken to—
 - (a) rectify the noncompliance; or
 - (b) ensure that it does not continue or recur.
 - (5) The provider must give the notice to the chief executive within 14 days after receiving the copy of the audit report.
 - (6) To enable the chief executive to carry out the audit, the provider must cooperate with every reasonable requirement of the chief executive in carrying it out.
 - (7) In this section—

documented training program, of the provider, means the training program developed and documented by the provider under the standards.

8 Only accredited rider trainers to give Q-Ride training

The provider must, when providing Q-Ride training to a learner, ensure that the training is given by—

- (a) an accredited rider trainer who is an employee of the service provider; or
- (b) if the provider is an individual who is also an accredited rider trainer—the individual as an accredited rider trainer.

9 Notifiable events

The provider must give the chief executive signed notice of any of the following events within 14 days after the event happens—

- (a) the provider changes the provider's name or place of business;
- (b) the provider changes its nominated person or the provider's nominated person changes the person's name;
- (c) the provider, or if the provider is a corporation, an executive officer of the provider, has been—
 - (i) convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
 - (ii) charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of; or
 - (iii) convicted of an offence against this Act, or a corresponding law, within 5 years immediately before the application was made;
- (d) if the provider is a corporation—if a new executive officer of the provider is appointed.

10 Giving competency declarations

- (1) The provider must, when giving a competency declaration that is signed for the provider by a person mentioned in subsection (2), ensure that—
 - (a) the person is a nominated person; and
 - (b) the person's authority to sign a competency declaration has not been cancelled or surrendered, or is not suspended, under section 86A(2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the person is—
 - (a) if the provider is a corporation—an officer or employee of the provider; or
 - (b) if the provider is an individual or an entity other than a corporation—a person other than the provider.

Schedule 5A Statutory conditions of AIS approval

section 100I

- 1 The holder of the AIS approval must comply with the vehicle inspection code of practice.
- 2 The proprietor of the AIS must not contravene the Act or permit or allow an approved examiner or other agent or employee of the proprietor to contravene the Act.
- 3 The proprietor of the AIS must ensure a copy of the vehicle inspection code of practice—
 - (a) is kept in or at each AIS to which the approval relates; and
 - (b) is available for—
 - (i) use by an approved examiner for inspecting a vehicle; or
 - (ii) inspection by any other person at the AIS.
- 4 The proprietor of the AIS must ensure that—
 - (a) the proprietor or an approved examiner operating from the AIS is familiar with the contents of the vehicle inspection code of practice before undertaking an inspection for issuing an inspection certificate for a vehicle; and
 - (b) in deciding whether or not a vehicle is defective, the proprietor or approved examiner has appropriate regard to the requirements of the vehicle inspection code of practice.
- 5 If the AIS is a mobile AIS, the proprietor must ensure that the AIS trading name and approval number is clearly and legibly displayed on the sides of the AIS.
- 6 The proprietor of the AIS must ensure that a partly complete inspection certificate is kept in a secure place except when the

certificate is to be issued or is required by an authorised officer to be produced for inspection.

- 7 The holder must give the chief executive signed notice of any of the following events within 14 days after the event happens—
- (a) the holder or, if the holder is a corporation, an executive officer of the holder is—
 - (i) convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
 - (ii) charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of; or
 - (iii) convicted of an offence against the Act, or a corresponding law;
 - (b) if the holder is a corporation—a new executive officer of the holder is appointed.

Schedule 5B Statutory conditions of approval for interlock providers

section 100ZA

1 Compliance with written agreement

The approved interlock provider (the *provider*) or, if the provider is a corporation, an executive officer of the provider must not breach a term of the written agreement between the provider and the chief executive that is identified in the agreement as a material breach.

2 Notifiable events

The provider must give the chief executive signed notice of either of the following events within 14 days after the event happens—

- (a) the provider or, if the provider is a corporation, an executive officer of the provider has been convicted of a dishonesty offence; or
- (b) if the provider is a corporation—a new executive officer of the provider is appointed.

3 Dishonesty offence

The provider or, if the provider is a corporation, an executive officer of the provider must not commit a dishonesty offence.

Schedule 6

Stop and move signals by authorised officers other than police officers

section 110

1. 'Stop' signal—for persons facing signal

Figure 1



figure 1(a)
from the front

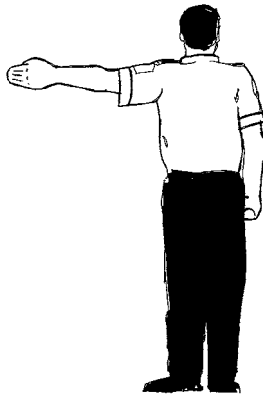


figure 1(b)
from the rear



figure 1(c)
from left side



figure 1(d)
from right side

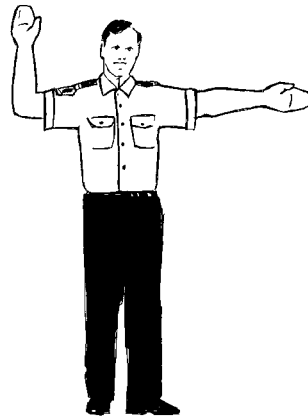


figure 1(e)
combination from front and rear

2. 'Move vehicle in preparation for stopping' signal—for person facing signal

Figure 2

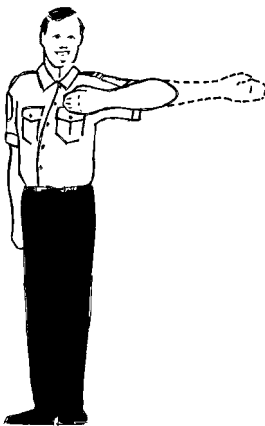


figure 2(a)
from left side

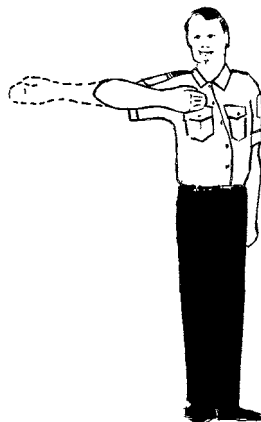


figure 2(b)
from right side



figure 2(c)
from right side

**3. 'Move vehicle to stop at place indicated' signal—for
person facing signal**

Figure 3

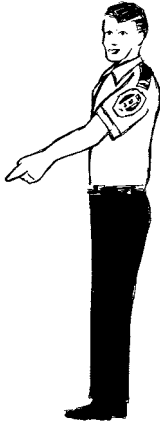


figure 3(a)
in front



figure 3(b)
behind

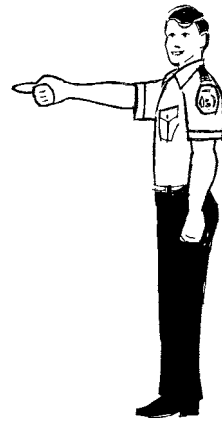


figure 3(c)
at kerb etc.

Schedule 7 Reviewable decisions

section 112

Section	Description of decision
5	refusing to grant an application for appointment as an accredited person or granting the application on a condition imposed by the chief executive
5, 9A and 9B	refusing to grant an application for renewal of accreditation or granting the renewal on a condition imposed by the chief executive
39	refusing to grant accreditation as a driver trainer or rider trainer or granting the accreditation on a condition imposed by the chief executive
39, 45 and 46	refusing to grant renewal of accreditation as a driver trainer or rider trainer or granting the renewal on a condition imposed by the chief executive
72	refusing to grant registration or granting registration on a condition imposed by the chief executive
72, 77 and 78	refusing to grant renewal of registration or granting renewal of registration on a condition imposed by the chief executive
100X	refusing to grant an approval or granting an approval on a condition imposed by the chief executive

Schedule 8 Fees

section 113

	\$
1 Application for appointment as an accredited person other than in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (s 4)—	
(a) pilot vehicle driver—	
(i) if the applicant holds an appointment as an accredited person who is a pilot vehicle driver when the application is made	83.50
(ii) if the applicant does not hold an appointment as an accredited person who is a pilot vehicle driver when the application is made—the total of the following—	
(A) the fee payable under this subparagraph	83.50
(B) additional application fee	34.05
(b) escort vehicle driver—	
(i) if the applicant holds an appointment as an accredited person who is an escort vehicle driver when the application is made	83.50
(ii) if the applicant does not hold an appointment as an accredited person who is an escort vehicle driver when the application is made—the total of the following—	
(A) the fee payable under this subparagraph	83.50
(B) additional application fee	34.05
(c) approved examiner—the total of the following—	
(i) the fee payable under this subparagraph	23.70
(ii) additional application fee	34.05
(d) traffic controller—	
(i) if the applicant holds an appointment as an accredited person who is a traffic controller when the application is made	87.35

		\$
	(ii) if the applicant does not hold an appointment as an accredited person who is a traffic controller when the application is made—the total of the following—	
	(A) the fee payable under this subparagraph	87.35
	(B) additional application fee	34.05
	(e) approved person, if the applicant does not hold an appointment as an accredited person who is an approved person when the application is made	34.05
2	Application for appointment as an accredited person for 3 years, in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (s 4)—	
	(a) pilot vehicle driver—	
	(i) if the applicant holds an appointment as an accredited person who is a pilot vehicle driver when the application is made	104.10
	(ii) if the applicant does not hold an appointment as an accredited person who is a pilot vehicle driver when the application is made—the total of the following—	
	(A) the fee payable under this subparagraph	104.10
	(B) additional application fee	34.05
	(b) escort vehicle driver—	
	(i) if the applicant holds an appointment as an accredited person who is an escort vehicle driver when the application is made	104.10
	(ii) if the applicant does not hold an appointment as an accredited person who is an escort vehicle driver when the application is made—the total of the following—	
	(A) the fee payable under this subparagraph	104.10
	(B) additional application fee	34.05
	(c) traffic controller—	

Schedule 8

	\$
(i) if the applicant holds an appointment as an accredited person who is a traffic controller when the application is made	107.95
(ii) if the applicant does not hold an appointment as an accredited person who is a traffic controller when the application is made—the total of the following—	
(A) the fee payable under this subparagraph	107.95
(B) additional application fee	34.05
3 Application for accreditation as a driver trainer for 1 year, other than in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (s 35)—the total of the following—	
(a) the fee payable under this paragraph	180.95
(b) additional application fee	34.05
4 Application for accreditation as a driver trainer for 1 year in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (s 35)—the total of the following—	
(a) the fee payable under this paragraph	201.55
(b) additional application fee	34.05
5 Application for renewal of accreditation as a driver trainer for 1 year, other than in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (s 45)	180.95
6 Application for renewal of accreditation as a driver trainer for 1 year in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (s 45)	201.55
7 Application for registration as a registered service provider (s 70)—	
(a) if the applicant is 1 or more individuals—for each individual	34.05
(b) if the applicant is a corporation—for each executive officer of the corporation	34.05
7 Application for AIS approval (s 100G)—	
(a) if the applicant is 1 or more individuals—the total of the following—	
(i) the fee payable under this subparagraph	79.30

	\$
(ii) additional application fee—for each individual	34.05
(b) if the applicant is a corporation—the total of the following—	
(i) the fee payable under this subparagraph	79.30
(ii) additional application fee—for each executive officer of the corporation	34.05
8 Application for replacement of accreditation document or identity card of accredited person, other than in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (s 67H)	18.65
8 Annual renewal of AIS approval	41.75
9 Application for replacement of accreditation document of accredited person in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (ss 67H and 67I)	35.80
9 Application for approval as nominee for an AIS approval holder (s 100B)	34.05
10 Application for replacement of identity card of accredited driver trainer or rider trainer, other than in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (s 67H)	18.65
10 Issuing a replacement AIS approval	18.05
11 Application for replacement of accreditation document of accredited driver trainer or rider trainer in the form of a smartcard accreditation document (ss 67H and 67I)	35.80

Schedule 9 Dictionary

section 3

accreditation document means an accreditation document mentioned in section 21(2) of the Act.

accredited, for a driver trainer, means accredited under this regulation.

accredited rider trainer see section 33.

advertisement includes circular, notice, sign and matter that is not in writing but which conveys a message because of the form or context in which it appears.

AIS means a fixed AIS or mobile AIS.

AIS approval see section 100A.

approval see section 100V.

approval notice see section 100Y(1).

approved examiner means a person who holds an appointment under part 2 as an accredited person with the function of an approved examiner.

approved interlock provider see section 100U.

approved person means a person who holds an appointment under part 2 as an accredited person with the function of an approved person.

approved person means a person who holds an appointment under part 2 as an accredited person with the function of an approved person.

auditor means a person whose name is recorded in the register required to be kept under section 97.

authorising officer, for part 5, see section 101.

class, of vehicle, see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) Regulation 1999*, schedule 7.

Editor's note—

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) Regulation 1999—see the Acts Interpretation Act 1954, section 14H and Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) Regulation 2010.

code of conduct see section 58.

commercial vehicle means a motor vehicle built—

- (a) in accordance with an Australian Design Rule for Motor Vehicles and Trailers as endorsed by the Australian Transport Advisory Council and issued by the Commonwealth Department of Transport; and
- (b) mainly to—
 - (i) carry goods; or
 - (ii) tow a trailer.

competencies see section 96.

competency declaration, for riding a class RE or R motorbike, means a declaration, in the approved form, by a registered service provider that the learner named in the declaration has attained the competencies to ride the class of motorbike stated in the declaration.

competency recommendation notice see section 54.

competency standards see section 96.

council, for part 3, see section 30.

damaged—

- 1 *Damaged*, in relation to a document other than a smartcard accreditation document, includes destroyed, defaced, mutilated or made illegible.
- 2 *Damaged*, in relation to a smartcard accreditation document—
 - (a) means—
 - (i) the document is damaged to an extent that—

- (A) any information on the document is impossible or difficult to read without the use of technology; or
 - (B) a digital photo or a digitised signature on the document is impossible or difficult to recognise without the use of technology; or
- (ii) any information stored electronically on the document is no longer accessible by using the holder's PIN; and
- (b) includes destroyed.
- 3 However, *damaged*, in relation to a document, does not include the document being destroyed as required under section 67H(5) or 67Q.

dishonesty offence means a disqualifying offence involving fraud or dishonesty.

driver means the person driving or in control of a motor vehicle.

driver trainer see section 31.

driver training see section 32.

driver training record see section 63.

eligible person see section 68.

employee includes agent or contractor.

escort vehicle means a vehicle that—

- (a) travels with an oversize vehicle to warn other road users of the oversize vehicle's presence; and
- (b) is required to be driven by an escort vehicle driver under a guideline or permit under the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation, part 6.

escort vehicle driver means a person who holds an appointment under part 2 as an accredited person with the functions of an escort vehicle driver.

event, for part 5, see section 101.

fixed AIS means premises for which an AIS approval is current.

information notice, for a decision of the chief executive, means a signed notice stating the following—

- (a) the decision;
- (b) the reasons for the decision;
- (c) the day the decision has effect;
- (d) the person to whom the notice is given may—
 - (i) under section 65 of the Act—ask for the decision to be reviewed by the chief executive; and
 - (ii) under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, division 2—apply to QCAT for the decision to be stayed; and
 - (iii) under section 65A of the Act—ask for the chief executive’s decision on the review (the ***reviewed decision***) to be reviewed by QCAT; and
 - (iv) under the QCAT Act—apply for the reviewed decision to be stayed.

insolvent under administration see the Corporations Act, section 9.

inspection certificate see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010*, schedule 4.

inspection report see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010*, schedule 4.

interim transport authority means an interim transport authority issued under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*.

learner means—

- (a) for a person who is undertaking driver training—a person who holds a driver licence authorising the person to learn to drive the class of motor vehicle for which the training is given; or

- (b) for a person who is undertaking Q-Ride training—an eligible person for the class of motorbike.

L plate, for part 3, division 7, see section 57.

mandatory particulars see section 98.

Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation means the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Mass, Dimensions and Loading) Regulation 2005*.

mobile AIS means a vehicle for which an AIS approval is current.

motorbike, for parts 3 and 4, means—

- (a) a 2 wheeled motor vehicle that does not have a sidecar attached to it; or
- (b) a 3 wheeled motor vehicle that—
- (i) is ridden in the same way as a 2 wheeled motor vehicle; and
- (ii) has been specifically designed by the vehicle's manufacturer to have the same handling characteristics as a 2 wheeled motorbike.

nominated person see section 86.

oversize vehicle means a vehicle that, together with any load, does not comply with the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation, part 3.

pilot vehicle means a vehicle that—

- (a) travels with an oversize vehicle to warn other road users of the oversize vehicle's presence; and
- (b) under a guideline or permit under the Mass, Dimensions and Loading Regulation, part 6, is required to be driven by—
- (i) a pilot vehicle driver; or
- (ii) an escort vehicle driver; or
- (iii) another person stated in the guideline or permit.

pilot vehicle driver means a person who holds an appointment under part 2 as an accredited person with the functions of a pilot vehicle driver.

pre-licence driver training, for part 3, see section 30.

proprietor of an AIS means—

- (a) if the holder of the AIS approval to operate the AIS is required to have a nominee—the nominee; or
- (b) otherwise—the holder of the AIS approval to operate the AIS.

provider, for schedule 5, see that schedule, section 1.

Q-Ride training see section 34.

Q-Ride training record see section 64.

qualifications, for part 3, see section 30.

registered service provider see section 69.

registered service provider's learner record see section 84.

registered service provider standards see section 95.

registered training organisation, for part 3, see section 30.

registration notice see section 73.

reward includes benefit, commission, fee, salary and wage.

safety certificate see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010*, schedule 4.

scheme means the scheme for Q-Ride training provided for in parts 3 and 4.

smartcard accreditation document means an accreditation document in the form of a card or something similar approved by the chief executive and on which information may be stored electronically.

smartcard transport authority see the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, section 36G(1).

special circumstances permit, for part 5, see section 101.

special event, for part 5, see section 101.

special event permit, for part 5, see section 101.

standards, for schedule 5, see that schedule, section 1.

take part in, for part 5, see section 101.

TCASAP means the document called Traffic Controller Accreditation Scheme Approved Procedure published by the department.

Editor's note—

A copy of this document may be viewed on the department's website at <www.tmr.qld.gov.au>.

traffic controller means a person who holds an appointment under part 2 as an accredited person with the function of a traffic controller.

vehicle includes anything the vehicle carries that is essential for its operation.

vehicle inspection code of practice means the Code of Practice—Vehicle Inspection Guidelines.

Editor's note—

This code of practice is available online at <www.tmr.qld.gov.au>.

Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation means the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010*.

verified receipt means a receipt issued by a registered service provider for payment for Q-Ride training that states the following—

- (a) the learner's name;
- (b) the serial number of the receipt;
- (c) the date the receipt was issued;
- (d) the class of motorbike for which the provider has undertaken to provide Q-Ride training to the learner;
- (e) an imprint of a stamp for the provider complying with the specifications for a Q-Ride stamp stated in the registered service provider standards.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 10 September 2010. Future amendments of the Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Regulation 2005 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1	none	1 September 2005	
1A	2005 SL No. 237	30 September 2005	
1B	2005 SL No. 297	17 December 2005	
1C	2006 SL No. 28	1 March 2006	
1D	2006 SL No. 90	1 July 2006	
1E	2006 SL No. 289	1 December 2006	
1F	2007 SL No. 27	28 March 2007	
1G	2007 SL No. 83 2007 SL No. 84	1 July 2007	
2	2007 SL No. 200	17 August 2007	
2A	2007 SL No. 309	21 December 2007	
2B	2007 SL No. 306	4 February 2008	
2C	2008 SL No. 94	24 April 2008	

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
2D	2008 SL No. 131 2008 SL No. 148	1 July 2008	
2E	2008 SL No. 395	5 December 2008	R2E withdrawn, see R3
3	—	5 December 2008	
3A	2009 SL No. 64 2009 SL No. 65	1 July 2009	
3B	2009 SL No. 248	30 November 2009	
3C	2009 Act No. 24	1 December 2009	
3D	2009 SL No. 301	11 December 2009	
3E	2010 SL No. 100	1 July 2010	
3F	2010 SL No. 100 2010 SL No. 189	24 July 2010	
3G	2010 SL No. 189	25 July 2010	
3H	2010 SL No. 190 2010 SL No. 191 2010 SL No. 192 2010 SL No. 206	1 September 2010	
3I	2010 SL No. 247	10 September 2010	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	3

6 List of legislation

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Regulation 2005 SL No. 187

made by the Governor in Council on 11 August 2005

notfd gaz 12 August 2005 pp 1297–1303

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2005 (see s 2)

exp 1 September 2015 (see SIA s 54)

Note—The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

amending legislation—

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005 SL No. 237

notfd gaz 30 September 2005 pp 425–6

commenced on date of notification

Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2005 SL No. 297 pts 1–2

notfd gaz 9 December 2005 pp 1375–8
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 17 December 2005 (see s 2)

Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2006 SL No. 28 pts 1–2

notfd gaz 24 February 2006 pp 798–801
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2006 (see s 2(2))

**Transport Legislation and Another Regulation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2006
SL No. 90 ss 1, 2(1), pt 12**

notfd gaz 19 May 2006 pp 252–4
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2006 (see s 2(1))

**Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2006 SL No. 289 s
1, pt 3**

notfd gaz 1 December 2006 pp 1587–90
commenced on date of notification

**Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other
Provisions) and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2007 SL
No. 27 pts 1, 4**

notfd gaz 16 March 2007 pp 1221–2
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 28 March 2007 (see s 2)

Transport Legislation (Fees) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2007 SL No. 83 pts 1, 11

notfd gaz 18 May 2007 pp 345–8
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2007 (see s 2)

**Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) and Other
Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2007 SL No. 84 pts 1, 3**

notfd gaz 18 May 2007 pp 345–8
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2007 (see s 2)

**Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) and Other Legislation Amendment
Regulation (No. 2) 2007 SL No. 200 ss 1, 17 sch**

notfd gaz 17 August 2007 pp 2023–5
commenced on date of notification

Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2007 SL No. 306 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 7 December 2007 pp 1978–82
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 4 February 2008 (see s 2)

**Transport Operations Legislation and Another Regulation Amendment Regulation
(No. 1) 2007 SL No. 309 pts 1–2**

notfd gaz 7 December 2007 pp 1978–82

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 21 December 2007 (see s 2)

**Transport Operations and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2008
SL No. 94 pts 1–2**

notfd gaz 18 April 2008 pp 2085–8
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 24 April 2008 (see s 2)

**Transport Legislation (Fees) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2008 SL No. 131 pts 1,
11**

notfd gaz 23 May 2008 pp 543–5
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2008 (see s 2)

**Transport Legislation and Another Regulation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2008
SL No. 148 pts 1–2**

notfd gaz 6 June 2008 pp 800–2
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2008 (see s 2)

**Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other
Provisions) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2008 SL No. 395**

notfd gaz 5 December 2008 pp 1840–3
commenced on date of notification

Transport Legislation (Fees) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2009 SL No. 64 pts 1, 11

notfd gaz 22 May 2009 pp 331–3
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2009 (see s 2)

Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2009 SL No. 65 pts 1–2

notfd gaz 22 May 2009 pp 331–3
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2009 (see s 2)

**Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Jurisdiction Provisions) Amendment
Act 2009 No. 24 ss 1–2, ch 13 pt 16**

date of assent 26 June 2009
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2009 (2009 SL No. 252)

Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2009 SL No. 248 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 6 November 2009 pp 728–30
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 30 November 2009 (see s 2)

Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2009 SL No. 301 pts 1–2

notfd gaz 11 December 2009 pp 1187–91
commenced on date of notification

Transport Legislation (Fees) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2010 SL No. 100 pts 1, 11

notfd gaz 28 May 2010 pp 290–2
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
pt 11 div 3 commenced 24 July 2010 (see s 2(2))
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2010 (see s 2(1))

Transport Legislation (New Queensland Driver Licensing) and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2010 SL No. 189 pts 1, 6

notfd gaz 23 July 2010 pp 1196–9
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
s 69 commenced 25 July 2010 (see s 2(2))
remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2010 SL No. 190

notfd gaz 23 July 2010 pp 1196–9
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
s 5 commenced 1 September 2010 (see s 2) (amdt could not be given effect)
remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2010 (see s 2)

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2010 SL No. 191 ss 1–2, 133 sch 7

notfd gaz 23 July 2010 pp 1196–9
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2010 (see s 2)

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010 SL No. 192 ss 1–2, pt 9 div 2

notfd gaz 23 July 2010 pp 1196–9
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2010 (see s 2)

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Driver Licensing) Regulation 2010 SL No. 206 ss 1–2, 168 sch 8

notfd gaz 6 August 2010 pp 1311–12
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2010 (see s 2)

Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Accreditation and Other Provisions) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2010 SL No. 247

notfd gaz 10 September 2010 pp 115–16
commenced on date of notification

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prov hdg amd 2009 SL No. 65 s 4(1)

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s 43A (prev s 40) amd 2007 SL No. 27 s 8; 2010 SL No. 189 s 57(1)
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s 44 amd 2010 SL No. 189 s 59

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s 4C ins 2008 SL No. 395 s 4

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s 1 amd 2007 SL No. 309 s 10(1)

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s 6 amd 2009 SL No. 65 s 8

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- def “**inspection certificate**” ins 2010 SL No. 190 s 9
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