



Queensland

Status of Children Act 1978

Status of Children Regulation 2012

Current as at 1 September 2012

Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 1 September 2012.

This page is specific to this reprint. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about when provisions commenced.

Spelling

The spelling of certain words or phrases may be inconsistent with other reprints because of changes made in various editions of the Macquarie Dictionary (for example, in the dictionary, 'lodgement' has replaced 'lodgment').

Dates shown on reprints

Reprints dated at last amendment All reprints produced on or after 1 July 2002, authorised (that is, hard copy) and unauthorised (that is, electronic), are dated as at the last date of amendment. Previously reprints were dated as at the date of publication. If an authorised reprint is dated earlier than an unauthorised version published before 1 July 2002, it means the legislation was not further amended and the reprint date is the commencement of the last amendment.

If the date of an authorised reprint is the same as the date shown for an unauthorised version previously published, it merely means that the unauthorised version was published before the authorised version. Also, any revised edition of the previously published unauthorised version will have the same date as that version.

Replacement reprint date If the date of an authorised reprint is the same as the date shown on another authorised reprint it means that one is the replacement of the other.



Queensland

Status of Children Regulation 2012

Contents

		Page
Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Short title	3
2	Commencement	3
3	Dictionary	3
Part 2	Parentage testing procedure	
Division 1	General	
4	Application of pt 2.	3
5	Carrying out parentage testing procedure	4
Division 2	Collecting, storing and testing samples	
6	Only sampler may take sample	4
7	Information to be given before sample taken	4
8	Collecting blood samples	5
9	Collecting samples for DNA typing	5
10	Sealing and labelling container	6
11	Statement by sampler.	7
12	Requirements for packing and storing sample	8
13	Time in which parentage testing procedure must be completed	8
Division 3	Parentage testing procedure reports	
14	Relevant person to fill in and sign.	9
Part 3	Miscellaneous	
15	Certification of copy of document mentioned in Act, s 27—Act, s 9(1)	10
16	Fees	10
Part 4	Repeal	
17	Repeal	10
Schedule 1	Fees	11
Schedule 2	Dictionary	12

Contents

Endnotes

1	Index to endnotes	13
2	Date to which amendments incorporated	13
3	Key	13
4	Table of reprints	14
5	List of legislation	14

Status of Children Regulation 2012

[reprinted as in force on 1 September 2012]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Status of Children Regulation 2012*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 1 September 2012.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 2 defines particular words used in this regulation.

Part 2 Parentage testing procedure

Division 1 General

4 Application of pt 2

This part applies for a parentage testing procedure that must be carried out on a person under a parentage testing order.

[s 5]

5 Carrying out parentage testing procedure

- (1) A parentage testing procedure must be carried out—
 - (a) at an accredited laboratory; and
 - (b) under standards of practice that entitle the laboratory to be accredited, by NATA, to carry out the procedures.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the procedures under division 2 must be carried out for a parentage testing procedure.

Division 2 Collecting, storing and testing samples

6 Only sampler may take sample

A person must not take a sample from a donor for a parentage testing procedure unless the person is a sampler.

7 Information to be given before sample taken

- (1) A sampler must not take a sample from a donor unless the deponent for an affidavit for the donor has—
 - (a) immediately before the sampler takes the sample from the donor, made the affidavit; and
 - (b) attached a recent photograph of the donor to the affidavit; and
 - (c) signed the deponent's name partly on the photograph and partly on the affidavit in a way that, if the photograph were later removed from the affidavit, the removal would be evident on inspecting the affidavit; and
 - (d) given the affidavit and another recent photograph of the donor to the sampler.
- (2) The photographs mentioned in subsection (1)(b) and (d) must—
 - (a) each measure about 45mm by 35mm; and

(b) show a full face view of the head and shoulders of the donor against a plain background.

(3) In this section—

affidavit means an affidavit in the approved form.

deponent, for an affidavit for a donor, means—

- (a) if the donor is a child who is under 16 years or is a child who is 16 or 17 years with impaired capacity—a person who may consent to the carrying out of the procedure on the donor under section 11(4)(b) of the Act; or
- (b) if the donor is an adult with impaired capacity—a person who may consent to the carrying out of the procedure on the donor under section 11(4)(c) of the Act; or
- (c) otherwise—the donor.

8 Collecting blood samples

- (1) A sampler may take a sample of blood from a donor only with a needle or syringe that—
 - (a) has not been used for any purpose; and
 - (b) is sterilised; and
 - (c) is disposable.
- (2) Before taking the sample of blood, the sampler must ensure the area of the donor's skin into which the needle is to be inserted to withdraw the blood is cleaned with an antiseptic.

9 Collecting samples for DNA typing

- (1) This section applies to the taking of a sample from a donor if the sample is for a parentage testing procedure that is DNA typing.
- (2) A sampler must not take a sample from the donor with a swab unless the swab—
 - (a) has not been used for any purpose; and

[s 10]

- (b) is sterilised.
- (3) A sampler must not take a sample that is a skin scraping or a hair root from the donor unless—
 - (a) the sampler uses an implement to take the sample; and
 - (b) the implement is sterilised.
- (4) In this section—

sample, from a donor, means a sample other than a sample of blood from the donor.

10 Sealing and labelling container

- (1) A sampler must ensure that—
 - (a) a sample from a donor is placed in a container—
 - (i) immediately after the sample is taken; and
 - (ii) in the presence of the donor; and
 - (b) the container—
 - (i) has not previously been used for any purpose; and
 - (ii) is sealed in a way that, if it were opened after being sealed, the fact would be evident on inspection of the container; and
 - (iii) is labelled in the way required under subsection (2).
- (2) The container must be labelled in the following way—
 - (a) if the label, or a part of the label, is removed or writing on the label is altered or erased, the removal of, or the alteration or erasure of the writing on, the label would be evident on inspection of the container;
 - (b) the particulars on the label are written in ink and include—
 - (i) the full name of the donor; and
 - (ii) the date of birth and the sex of the donor; and

-
- (iii) the date and time when the sample was taken;
 - (c) when paragraph (b) is complied with—the sampler and the donor sign the label in ink.
- (3) If the donor is a child who is under 16 years or is a child who is 16 or 17 years with impaired capacity—
- (a) the procedure mentioned in subsection (1)(a) must be completed in the presence of a person who may consent to the carrying out of the procedure on the donor under section 11(4)(b) of the Act; and
 - (b) the procedure mentioned in subsection (2)(c) is taken to be complied with only if a person who may consent to the carrying out of the procedure on the donor under section 11(4)(b) of the Act signs the label.
- (4) If the donor is an adult with impaired capacity—
- (a) the procedure mentioned in subsection (1)(a) must be completed in the presence of a person who may consent to the carrying out of the procedure on the donor under section 11(4)(c) of the Act; and
 - (b) the procedure mentioned in subsection (2)(c) is taken to be complied with only if a person who may consent to the carrying out of the procedure on the donor under section 11(4)(c) of the Act signs the label.

11 Statement by sampler

After taking a sample from a donor for a parentage testing procedure, the sampler who took the sample must—

- (a) make a statement, in the approved form, that—
 - (i) states the name, occupation and address of the sampler; and
 - (ii) states the date and time the sample was taken from the donor; and
 - (iii) states the name of the donor; and
 - (iv) states the type of sample taken from the donor; and

[s 12]

- (v) confirms that the sampler has carried out the procedures for the parentage testing procedure in accordance with sections 7 to 10; and
- (b) attach the photograph mentioned in section 7(1)(c) to the statement; and
- (c) sign the sampler's name partly on the photograph and partly on the statement in a way that, if the photograph were later removed from the statement, the removal would be evident on inspecting the statement.

12 Requirements for packing and storing sample

- (1) A sampler must ensure that a sample from a donor must be packed, stored and transported to an accredited laboratory for a parentage testing procedure in a way that—
 - (a) preserves the integrity of the sample; and
 - (b) ensures the carrying out of the parentage testing procedure on the sample will produce the same results as would have been obtained if the parentage testing procedure had been carried out on the sample immediately after collection of the sample.
- (2) The sampler must ensure the following documents for the donor are sent to the laboratory with the sample—
 - (a) the affidavit made under section 7(1)(a);
 - (b) the statement made under section 11.

13 Time in which parentage testing procedure must be completed

- (1) An accredited laboratory that has received a sample from a donor for carrying out a parentage testing procedure must ensure the parentage testing procedure is completed within—
 - (a) if the parentage testing procedure is red cell antigen blood grouping, red cell enzyme blood grouping or testing for serum markers—6 days after the sample is taken; or

- (b) if the parentage testing procedure is human leucocyte antigen tissue typing—3 days after the sample is taken;
or
 - (c) if the parentage testing procedure is DNA typing—a reasonable time after the sample is taken.
- (2) If the parentage testing procedure is red cell enzyme blood grouping or testing for serum markers, subsection (1)(a) is taken to be complied with if a dried sample of the sample is prepared within 6 days after the sample is taken from the donor.

Division 3 Parentage testing procedure reports

14 Relevant person to fill in and sign

- (1) For section 12(2) of the Act, a relevant person for a parentage testing procedure must fill in and sign the part of the parentage testing procedure report that, under the report, must be filled in and signed by the relevant person.
- (2) In this section—
- relevant person***, for a parentage testing procedure, means—
- (a) the nominated reporter for the parentage testing procedure report; and
 - (b) either of the following—
 - (i) the person who carried out the parentage testing procedure; or
 - (ii) the person under whose supervision the parentage testing procedure was carried out.

Schedule 1 Fees

section 16

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- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | For a document, or a certified copy of a document, mentioned in the Act, section 27— | |
| | (a) for filing (Act, section 9(1)). | 16.00 |
| | (b) for searching an index, including inspecting the document or copy (Act, section 9(2)) | 20.00 |

Schedule 2 Dictionary

section 3

accredited laboratory means a laboratory accredited by NATA to carry out a parentage testing procedure.

donor means the person required to provide a sample for a parentage testing procedure.

NATA means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.

sample, from a donor, means tissue, fluid or other bodily sample from the donor.

sampler means a person who is—

- (a) a doctor; or
- (b) employed to take a sample from a donor by the following—
 - (i) a hospital within the meaning of the *Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011*, schedule 2;
 - (ii) a pathology practice;
 - (iii) a parentage testing practice;
 - (iv) a doctor.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	13
3 Key	13
4 Table of reprints	14
5 List of legislation	14

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). However, no amendments have commenced operation on or before that day. Future amendments of the Status of Children Regulation 2012 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 2012	

5 List of legislation

Regulatory impact statements

For subordinate legislation that has a regulatory impact statement, specific reference to the statement is included in this list.

Explanatory notes

All subordinate legislation made on or after 1 January 2011 has an explanatory note.

Status of Children Regulation 2012 SL No. 135

made by the Governor in Council on 23 August 2012

notfd gaz 24 August 2012 pp 1065–6

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2012 (see s 2)

exp 1 September 2023 (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.