

South Australia

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014

under the *Road Traffic Act 1961*

Contents

Part 1—Preliminary

- 1 Short title
- 3 Interpretation

Part 2—Administrative provisions

Division 1—Traffic control devices

Subdivision 1—Work areas and work sites

- 4 Interpretation
- 4A Section 20 of Act not applicable to short term low impact works or certain fire, ambulance, breakdown or other services etc
- 4B Additional requirements for placement of speed limit signs at work areas or work sites
- 4C Fees for roadworks permits
- 4D Determination of levels of hazard etc in relation to roadworks

Division 2—Road closing provisions

- 5 Interpretation
- 6 Event management plan (section 33(1) of Act)
- 7 Road closing and exemptions for events (section 33 of Act)
- 8 Information to be available from council

Division 3—Enforcement officers and powers for Australian road laws

- 9 Prescribed provisions (section 35 of Act)
- 10 Warrants (section 41B of Act)

Part 3—Duties of drivers, passengers and pedestrians

Division 1—Notices relating to licence disqualification or suspension

- 11 Prescribed particulars of notice of licence disqualification or suspension (section 45B of Act)
- 11A Prescribed particulars of notice of licence disqualification or suspension (section 45D of Act)
- 12 Prescribed particulars of notice of immediate licence disqualification or suspension (section 47IAA of Act)
- 13A Exemption from cumulative application of new disqualification or suspension if existing suspension is under a prescribed provision

Division 2—Drink driving and drug driving

- 14 Approval of apparatus and kits for breath analysis etc (section 47H of Act)

- 15 Offences included in prescribed circumstances (section 47A of Act)
- 16 Prescribed drugs (section 47A of Act)
- 17 Conduct of breath analysis (section 47E(2e) of Act)
- 18 Oral advice on refusal or failure to comply with alcotest or breath analysis direction (section 47E(4) of Act)
- 19 Oral advice on refusal or failure to comply with drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test direction (section 47EAA of Act)
- 20 Oral advice and written notice on recording of positive breath analysis reading (section 47K(2a) of Act)
- 21 Request for approved blood test kit (section 47K(2a) of Act)
- 22 Procedures for voluntary blood test (section 47K(1a) of Act)
- 23 Prescribed period for keeping blood samples and oral fluid samples (Schedule 1 clauses 2 and 7 of Act)
- 24 Information to be included on analyst's certificate (Schedule 1 clause 7 of Act)
- 24A Use of sample of oral fluid or blood taken for prescribed purpose (Schedule 1 clause 8 of Act)
- 25 Declaration of hospitals for compulsory blood testing (section 47I of Act)
- 26 Recurrent offenders—prescribed day (section 47J of Act)

Division 3—Traffic speed analysers

- 27 Apparatus approved as traffic speed analysers (section 53A of Act)

Division 4—Photographic detection devices

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

- 28 Interpretation
- 29 Apparatus approved as photographic detection devices
- 30 Prescribed offences (section 79B of Act)
- 30A Prescribed body corporate additional fees (section 79B(2a) of Act)

Subdivision 2—Notices

- 31 Notices for purposes of section 79B(5) and (6)

Subdivision 3—Operation and testing of photographic detection devices

- 32 Operation and testing of photographic detection devices referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) for offences committed at intersections, marked foot crossings or level crossings
- 33 Operation and testing of photographic detection devices referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) or (b)(iii) for offences committed other than at intersections, marked foot crossings or level crossings
- 34 Operation and testing of photographic detection devices referred to in regulation 29(1)(b)(i) or (ii) for offences committed other than at intersections, marked foot crossings or level crossings
- 35 Operation and testing of photographic detection devices referred to in regulation 29(1)(c)
- 36 Operation and testing of average speed cameras
- 37 Operation and testing of Safe-T-Cam photographic detection devices

Subdivision 4—Special provisions relating to average speed cameras

- 38 Average speed evidence (section 175A of Act)—identification of average speed cameras, average speed camera locations etc
- 39 Evasive action in relation to average speed camera

Subdivision 5—Special provisions relating to Safe-T-Cam photographic detection devices

- 40 Heavy vehicles and minimum allowable travel time
- 41 Same person not liable for more than 1 offence evidenced by same electronic record
- 42 Evasive action in relation to Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device
- 43 Evidentiary

Part 4—Vehicle identification

- 44 Vehicle identification plates and numbers (section 110C of Act)

Part 5—Vehicle safety

- 45 Defect notices—prescribed classes of light vehicles (section 145(1b) of Act)
- 46 Formal written warnings, defect notices etc (section 145 of Act)
- 47 Authorisations (section 145(8) of Act)
- 48 Light vehicles that are not to be driven without Ministerial approval (section 161A of Act)
- 49 Seat belts and seat belt anchorages (section 162A of Act)
- 50 Child restraints, safety harnesses, booster seats etc
- 51 Safety helmets for riders of motor bikes and bicycles (section 162B of Act)
- 52 Safety helmets and riders of wheeled recreational devices and wheeled toys (section 162C of Act)
- 53 Modification of motor vehicles
- 54 Wheels and tyres
- 55 Sprocket drive vehicles
- 56 Bicycle trailers

Part 6—Central Inspection Authority

- 57 Prescribed class of vehicles (section 163C(1) of Act)
- 58 Prescribed period (section 163D(1a) of Act)
- 59 Certificate of inspection (section 163D(2) of Act)
- 60 Design, maintenance etc requirements for vehicles to which Part 4A of Act applies

Part 7—Miscellaneous

- 61 Emergency workers and employing authorities (sections 45 and 46 of Act)
- 61A South Eastern Freeway: prescribed road (section 45C of Act)
- 62 Emergency workers (sections 83 and 110AAAA of Act)
- 63 Prescribed provisions (sections 174A, 174B, 174C and 174D of Act)
- 64 Prohibition of vehicles carrying dangerous substances on certain roads
- 64A Electric personal transporters
- 65 Prohibition on towing more than 1 vehicle
- 66 Prohibition on parking in certain public places
- 66A Prescribed electronic devices for the fixing of fees for parking
- 67 Prohibition on fishing etc from certain bridges
- 68 Prohibition on dogs on certain bicycle paths
- 69 Determination of mass
- 70 Proof of GTM
- 71 Exemptions

Schedule 1—Forms

Schedule 2—Hospitals declared for compulsory blood tests

Schedule 3—Fees

- 1 Fees for inspections
- 2 Fees for light vehicle permits
- 3 Fees for roadworks permits

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Part 1—Preliminary

- 1 Expiation of alleged offences
- 2 Photographic detection devices
- 3 Expiation fee for certain offences at average speed camera locations
- 4 Expiation fee for certain Road Rules contraventions within 100 metres of Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device
- 5 Lesser expiation fee if motor vehicle not involved
- 6 Prescribed roads—offences against section 45A of Act involving road trains

Part 2—Offences against the *Road Traffic Act 1961*

Part 3—Offences against the *Australian Road Rules*

Part 4—Offences against the *Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014*

Part 5—Offences against the *Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014*

Schedule 5—Transitional provisions

Part 1—Preliminary

- 1 Interpretation

Part 3—Transitional provisions

- 3 Transitional provisions

Legislative history

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

These regulations may be cited as the *Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014*.

3—Interpretation

- (1) In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

Act means the *Road Traffic Act 1961*;

ADR (Australian Design Rule) means a national standard under the *Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989* of the Commonwealth, as in force from time to time;

approved courier means a person approved by the Commissioner of Police as a courier for the purposes of Schedule 1 of the Act;

average speed, in relation to a vehicle travelling between 2 average speed camera locations, means the average speed of the vehicle between those locations calculated in accordance with section 175A(4)(b)(ii) of the Act;

average speed camera—see regulation 38(3)(a);

average speed camera location has the same meaning as in section 175A of the Act;

average speed camera location offence means—

- (a) an offence against rule 132(2) (Keeping to the left of a dividing line) or rule 150(1) (Driving on or across a continuous white edge line) of the *Australian Road Rules*; or
- (b) an offence against regulation 39 of these regulations (Evasive action in relation to average speed camera); or
- (c) an offence against section 164A(1) of the *Road Traffic Act 1961* constituted of a contravention of or failure to comply with section 110 of the Act (Driving on sealed surface);

B-double means a combination consisting of a prime mover towing 2 semi-trailers, with the first semi-trailer being attached directly to the prime mover by a fifth wheel coupling and the second semi-trailer being mounted on the rear of the first semi-trailer by a fifth wheel coupling on the first semi-trailer;

bicycle trailer means a trailer built for being towed by a bicycle;

car means a motor vehicle built mainly to carry people that—

- (a) seats not over 9 people (including the driver); and
- (b) has a body commonly known as a sedan, station wagon, coupe, convertible or roadster; and
- (c) has 4 or more wheels;

car-type utility or **car-type panel van** means a motor vehicle of the kind commonly known as a utility or panel van of the same make as a factory produced car and in which the forward part of the body and the greater part of the mechanical equipment are the same as those in the car;

Central Inspection Authority means the Central Inspection Authority established by Part 4A of the Act;

commercial motor vehicle means—

- (a) a light motor vehicle constructed or adapted solely or mainly for the carriage of goods; or
- (b) a light motor vehicle of the type commonly called a utility; or
- (c) a bus that is a light motor vehicle;

converter dolly means a pig trailer with a fifth wheel coupling designed to convert a semi-trailer into a dog trailer;

dog trailer means a trailer (including a trailer consisting of a semi-trailer and converter dolly) with—

- (a) 1 axle group or single axle at the front that is steered by connection to the towing vehicle by a drawbar; and
- (b) 1 axle group or single axle at the rear;

electric personal transporter—see regulation 64A;

expiation notice means an expiation notice under the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*;

expiation reminder notice means an expiation reminder notice under the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*;

fifth wheel coupling means a device (other than an upper rotating element and a kingpin) used with a prime mover, semi-trailer or converter dolly to—

- (a) permit quick coupling and uncoupling; and
- (b) provide for articulation;

GDA94 means the Geocentric Datum of Australia as defined in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No 35 of 6 September 1995;

GDA2020 has the same meaning as in the *National Measurement (Recognized-Value Standard of Measurement of Position) Determination 2017* made under section 8A of the *National Measurement Act 1960* of the Commonwealth;

GTM (gross trailer mass) means the maximum loaded mass transmitted to the ground by the axles of a trailer when it is connected to a towing vehicle—

- (a) as specified by the manufacturer; or
- (b) as specified by an Australian Authority if—
 - (i) the manufacturer has not specified a maximum loaded mass transmitted to the ground by the axles of the trailer when connected to a towing vehicle; or
 - (ii) the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - (iii) the trailer has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer's specification is no longer appropriate;

pig trailer means a trailer—

- (a) with 1 axle group or a single axle near the middle of its load carrying surface; and
- (b) connected to the towing vehicle by a drawbar;

prescribed certification mark means the certification mark of—

- (a) Standards Australia; or
- (b) a body accredited under the system established by Australia and New Zealand known as the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand;

prescribed part, of a photographic detection device, means—

- (a) a closed-circuit television camera; or
- (b) an induction loop vehicle detector; or
- (c) a piezoelectric traffic sensor; or
- (d) a Variable Speed Limit Sign,

that forms part of the device;

reckless or dangerous driving offence means an offence against section 46(1) of the Act;

recording media—

- (b) in relation to a digital or other electronic camera—means any disk, card or other thing used to store electronic records made by the camera;

red light offence means—

- (a) an offence against rule 56(1), 56(2), 59(1) or 60 of the *Australian Road Rules*; or
- (b) an offence against rule 123(a) of the *Australian Road Rules* constituted of entering a level crossing while twin red lights are operating;

registration offence has the same meaning as in Schedule 1 of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*;

road train means a combination, other than a B-double, consisting of a motor vehicle towing at least 2 trailers, excluding any converter dolly supporting a semi-trailer;

Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device means a photographic detection device of a kind referred to in regulation 29(1)(d) that includes a camera that, when activated, makes an electronic record of a vehicle at one of 2 points on a road, which electronic record, when used in conjunction with an electronic record of the vehicle made by another such camera at the other point, may be used for the purposes of calculating the time taken for the vehicle to travel, or the speed of the vehicle, between the 2 points;

Southern Expressway means Road Number 6780 Southern Expressway between—

- (a) its intersection with Road Number 6726 Panalatinga Road and Road Number 6203 Main South Road at Trott Park; and
- (b) its junction with Road Number 6203 Main South Road at Bedford Park;

speeding offence means—

- (a) an offence against section 45A or 45C(1) of the Act; or
- (b) an offence against a provision of Part 3 of the *Australian Road Rules*; or
- (c) an offence against regulation 8(1) or 8(2) of the *Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014*;

stub line—see regulation 38;

towtruck has the same meaning as in the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*;

tractor means a light motor vehicle used for towing purposes, other than—

- (a) a motor vehicle designed to carry goods or passengers; or
- (b) a towtruck; or
- (c) a prime mover;

Transport Department means the administrative unit of the Public Service that is responsible for assisting a Minister in the administration of the Act;

Variable Speed Limit Sign means a variable illuminated message device that displays or is designed to display a speed limit sign.

- (2) In these regulations, **intersection**, **level crossing**, **marked foot crossing**, **speed limit sign**, **stop line**, **traffic lights**, **twin red lights** and **variable illuminated message device** have the same respective meanings as in the *Australian Road Rules*.
- (3) In these regulations, a reference to a prescribed part of a photographic detection device—
 - (a) includes a reference to more than 1 such prescribed part; and
 - (b) if more than 1 such prescribed part forms part of a photographic detection device, is a reference to any such part.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of **corresponding Authority** in section 5(1) of the Act—
 - (a) the Authority as defined in the *Road Transport Act 2013* of New South Wales is declared to be the corresponding Authority for that State;
 - (b) the chief executive for the purposes of the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* of Queensland is declared to be the corresponding Authority for that State;
 - (c) the Corporation as defined in the *Road Safety Act 1986* of Victoria is declared to be the corresponding Authority for that State.
- (5) For the purposes of the definition of **corresponding law** in section 5(1) of the Act, the following are declared to be corresponding laws:
 - (a) the *Road Transport Act 2013* of New South Wales;
 - (b) the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* of Queensland;
 - (c) the *Road Safety Act 1986* of Victoria.

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- (6) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of the definition of ***corresponding road law*** in section 5(1) of the Act—
- (a) the *Road Transport Act 2013* of New South Wales is declared to be a corresponding road law for that State;
 - (b) the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* of Queensland is declared to be a corresponding road law for that State;
 - (c) the *Road Safety Act 1986* of Victoria is declared to be a corresponding road law for that State.
- (7) For the purposes of the definition of ***unladen mass*** in section 5(1) of the Act, the following equipment carried (either habitually or intermittently) on the vehicle are prescribed equipment:
- (a) the following if carried on a vehicle other than a vehicle registered at concessional registration fee rates for primary producers under section 34 of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*:
 - (i) stock hurdles, stock crates, sheep gates, cages and other similar equipment used to contain animals;
 - (ii) containers and tanks used to carry solid, liquid or gaseous loads;
 - (iii) stake sides, drop sides, canopies, frames, tarpaulins and other similar equipment used to contain or protect a load;
 - (b) cranes, hoists, platforms and other similar equipment for the purpose of loading or unloading goods;
 - (c) air-conditioners, sleeping and cooking equipment, refrigeration units, radios and tape recorders and similar equipment;
 - (d) tools, tool boxes, towbars, spare tyres, roof racks and other similar spare equipment;
 - (e) any other equipment that is not part of a load and is usually carried on the vehicle.
- (7a) For the purposes of the definition of ***wheeled recreational device*** in section 5(1) of the Act, a wheeled recreational device within the meaning of the *Australian Road Rules* (but excluding an electric personal transporter) is prescribed.
- (7b) For the purposes of the definition of ***wheeled toy*** in section 5(1) of the Act, a wheeled toy within the meaning of the *Australian Road Rules* is prescribed.
- (8) For the purposes of these regulations, each edition of—
- (a) an Australian Standard (or AS) of a specified number; and
 - (b) an Australian/New Zealand Standard (or AS/NZS) of the same number,
- will be taken to be an edition of the same standard.

Part 2—Administrative provisions

Division 1—Traffic control devices

Subdivision 1—Work areas and work sites

4—Interpretation

- (1) In this Subdivision—

Workzone Traffic Management Standards means the *SA Standards for Workzone Traffic Management* published by the Department for Infrastructure and Transport, as in force from time to time.

- (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, words and phrases defined in section 20 of the Act have the same respective meanings in this Subdivision (and in clause 3 of Schedule 3) as in that section.

4A—Section 20 of Act not applicable to short term low impact works or certain fire, ambulance, breakdown or other services etc

- (1) Section 20 of the Act does not apply to or in relation to—

- (a) a public authority or a contractor engaged by a public authority, or an employee of a public authority or of such a contractor, in relation to a work area or work site where workers are engaged at the direction of that authority, contractor or employee to carry out short term low impact works, provided that—
- (i) the public authority, contractor or employee complies with Section 8.2 of the Workzone Traffic Management Standards; and
 - (ii) the works are not carried out—
 - (A) between the hours of 7 am and 9 am, Monday to Friday (inclusive); or
 - (B) between the hours of 4 pm and 6 pm, Monday to Friday (inclusive); or
 - (C) if the work area or work site includes a length of road to which a clearway sign applies—during a period referred to above or during any additional period for which the clearway sign applies to that length of road; or
- (b) the following authorities, bodies or persons, in relation to a work area or work site where workers are engaged at the direction of the authority, body or person:
- (i) the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service, South Australian Country Fire Service or South Australian State Emergency Service, or a member of such an organisation acting in the course of the member's duty;

- (ii) the SA Ambulance Service Inc, St John Ambulance Australia South Australia Incorporated or any other authority, body or person authorised to provide ambulance services under the *Health Care Act 2008*, or a person providing ambulance services under that Act on behalf of such an authority, body or person;
 - (iii) an authorised officer under the *Emergency Management Act 2004* acting in the course of the officer's duty;
 - (iv) the Australian Federal Police or a member of the Australian Federal Police acting in the course of the member's duty;
 - (v) the Australian Border Force or a member of the Australian Border Force acting in the course of the member's duty;
 - (vi) members of the armed forces of the Commonwealth engaged in police, fire fighting or ambulance duties or duties in connection with the urgent disposal of explosives or any emergency;
 - (vii) employees of Airservices Australia engaged in fire fighting duties or duties in connection with an emergency; or
- (c) an authority, body or person, in relation to a work area or work site where workers are engaged at the direction of the authority, body or person to—
 - (i) provide breakdown or towing services; or
 - (ii) investigate, or provide assistance at the site of, a road accident; or
- (d) the Transport Department or a contractor acting on behalf of the Department, or an employee of the Department or of such a contractor, in relation to a work area or work site where workers are engaged at the direction of the Department, contractor or employee in road clearance work.

(2) In this regulation—

breakdown services include repairing a disabled vehicle, or providing other assistance to enable a disabled vehicle to be driven, or assisting a person to gain access to the person's vehicle;

clearway sign has the same meaning as in the *Australian Road Rules*;

member of the Australian Border Force has the same meaning as in regulation 62;

road clearance work means the removal from a road of material (including trees or other debris, animal remains or any article or material that has fallen from a vehicle) that is interfering with the use of the road by persons or vehicles;

short term low impact works means works that involve the occupation of a road for not more than 20 minutes;

towing services include towing vehicles at the site of an accident or towing vehicles that have broken down or that are unsafely or illegally parked and can legally be removed.

4B—Additional requirements for placement of speed limit signs at work areas or work sites

For the purposes of section 20(3) of the Act, a speed limit sign that is placed on a road by an authority, body or person for the purpose of indicating a maximum speed to be observed by drivers while driving on, by or towards a work area or work site where workers are engaged, or works are in progress, at the direction of that authority, body or person must (in addition to being placed on the road with a relevant authorisation and in accordance with Part 2 of the Act as required by section 20) be placed on the road in accordance with the Workzone Traffic Management Standards.

4C—Fees for roadworks permits

The fee for a roadworks permit is the fee provided for in Schedule 3.

4D—Determination of levels of hazard etc in relation to roadworks

Pursuant to section 20(16) of the Act, the Workzone Traffic Management Standards are prescribed as standards or requirements for determining, for the purposes of section 20—

- (a) whether or not a work area involves—
 - (i) a hazard to workers or a greater than normal level of hazard for persons using the road; or
 - (ii) an unusually high level of hazard to workers or persons using the road; or
- (b) the circumstances in which a portion of road will be taken to be—
 - (i) affected by works in progress; or
 - (ii) used to regulate traffic in relation to works or for associated purposes; or
- (c) the circumstances in which work will be taken to be required to be undertaken by a public authority as a matter of urgency.

Division 2—Road closing provisions

5—Interpretation

In this Division—

council area means a municipality or district council district;

event means an event—

- (a) to which section 33 of the Act has been declared to apply; or
- (b) in relation to which application has been made to the Minister for a declaration that section 33 is to apply.

6—Event management plan (section 33(1) of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of section 33(1) of the Act, the Minister may require an applicant seeking an order for either or both of the following:
 - (a) closure of a road;

- (b) exemption of persons from the duty to observe an enactment, regulation or by-law,
- to provide the Minister with an *event management plan*.
- (2) The event management plan must be prepared in consultation with—
 - (a) the Commissioner of Police; or
 - (b) the Commissioner of Highways; or
 - (c) each council within whose area the event is to take place,as the Minister directs.
- (3) The event management plan must specify the person with primary responsibility for the following tasks, and the time at which the tasks are to be carried out or completed, as may be necessary:
 - (a) the provision, placement, erection and dismantling of traffic control devices;
 - (b) the placement of advance warning signs;
 - (c) the provision and distribution of written material advising of the road closure, as well as any necessary additional information, to members of the public likely to be affected by the closure, including—
 - (i) local residents; and
 - (ii) proprietors of local businesses; and
 - (iii) persons who pay council rates on local property but do not use the property as a principal place of residence;
 - (d) the fulfilment of other conditions the Minister thinks fit to impose under section 33(4) of the Act.

7—Road closing and exemptions for events (section 33 of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of section 33(3) of the Act, if the Minister is of the opinion that the order under section 33(1) of the Act will substantially affect road users—
 - (a) in another council area adjoining the council area within which the relevant event is to be held; or
 - (b) on a road under the care, control and management of the Commissioner of Highways,
- the order must be advertised by at least 2 of the following methods (as the Minister considers appropriate in the circumstances after the applicant has engaged in the required consultations):
- (c) notice in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State;
 - (d) notice in the Gazette;
 - (e) notice on a website determined by the Minister;
 - (f) notice in a social media service determined by the Minister.

- (2) For the purposes of section 33(3) of the Act, if the Minister is of the opinion that the order under section 33(1) of the Act will not substantially affect road users—
- (a) in another council area adjoining the council area within which the relevant event is to be held; or
 - (b) on a road under the care, control and management of the Commissioner of Highways,
- the order must be advertised by at least 1 of the following methods (as the Minister considers appropriate in the circumstances):
- (c) notice in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the area to which the order applies;
 - (d) notice in the Gazette;
 - (e) notice on a website determined by the Minister;
 - (f) notice in a social media service determined by the Minister.
- (3) For the purposes of subregulation (1), if an order under section 33(1)(a) of the Act is made, the required consultations are—
- (a) consultations with the councils for the council areas within which the road to be closed is situated; and
 - (b) consultations with the councils for any other council areas within which road users will be substantially affected by the road closure; and
 - (c) if road users on a road under the care, control and management of the Commissioner of Highways will be substantially affected by the closure—consultations with the Commissioner of Highways; and
 - (d) if the Minister directs—consultations with the Commissioner of Police.
- (4) A notice referred to in subregulation (1) or (2) must, if an order under section 33(1)(a) of the Act is made—
- (a) identify the name of the road to be closed and the council area or council areas within which the road is situated; and
 - (b) if the road closure order applies to only part of a road, identify the section of the road to be closed; and
 - (c) specify the date on which the road is to be closed; and
 - (d) specify the period of time during which the road is to be closed; and
 - (e) identify all roads that will be inaccessible by vehicle as a result of the closure; and
 - (f) include the name and telephone number of a person (if possible) or body from whom further details regarding the road closure can be obtained; and
 - (g) include (if possible)—
 - (i) the email address of a person from whom further information regarding the road closure can be obtained; or
 - (ii) the address of a website from which further information regarding the road closure can be obtained.

- (5) A notice referred to in subregulation (1) or (2) must, if an order under section 33(1)(b) of the Act is made, include particulars of any exemptions of persons from the duty to observe an enactment, regulation or by-law.
- (6) In this regulation—
social media service has the same meaning as in the *Enhancing Online Safety Act 2015* of the Commonwealth.

8—Information to be available from council

The Minister must ensure that every council within whose area a road to be closed is situated is provided with the following information, which is to be kept available for inspection by members of the public at the office of the council until the event has taken place:

- (a) the name of every road that will be inaccessible by vehicle as a result of the closure;
- (b) the duration of the closure;
- (c) if an order has been made under section 33(1)(b) of the Act exempting persons from the duty to observe an enactment, regulation or by-law—particulars of the order;
- (d) a copy of the road closure order;
- (e) if a traffic management plan has been prepared in relation to the road closure—a copy of that plan;
- (f) if an event management plan has been prepared—a copy of that plan;
- (g) other relevant documentation.

Division 3—Enforcement officers and powers for Australian road laws

9—Prescribed provisions (section 35 of Act)

For the purposes of section 35 of the Act (Appointment of authorised officers), the following are prescribed provisions:

- (a) the provisions of Part 12 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Restrictions on stopping and parking);
- (b) regulation 66 of these regulations (Prohibition on parking in certain public places).

10—Warrants (section 41B of Act)

- (1) An application for a warrant under section 41B of the Act may be made by facsimile.
- (2) An application for a warrant made personally or by facsimile must be in a form approved by the Chief Magistrate.
- (3) An application for a warrant may be made by telephone or facsimile only if, in the opinion of the applicant, the warrant is urgently required and there is not enough time to lodge a written application and appear before a magistrate.

- (4) If an application for a warrant is made by telephone, the following provisions apply:
- (a) the applicant must inform the magistrate of the applicant's name and identify himself or herself as an authorised officer and the magistrate, on receiving that information, is entitled to assume its accuracy without further inquiry;
 - (b) the applicant must inform the magistrate of the purpose for which the warrant is required and the grounds on which it is sought;
 - (c) the magistrate may, on being satisfied as to the grounds for the issue of the warrant, inform the applicant of the facts on which the magistrate relies as grounds for the issue of the warrant, and must not proceed to issue the warrant unless the applicant undertakes to make an affidavit verifying those facts;
 - (d) the magistrate must inform the applicant of the terms of the warrant;
 - (e) the applicant must fill out and sign a warrant form (the ***duplicate warrant***) that specifies—
 - (i) the name of the magistrate issuing the warrant; and
 - (ii) the person authorised to exercise the powers conferred by the warrant; and
 - (iii) the period for which the warrant will be in force;
 - (f) the applicant must, as soon as practicable after the issue of the warrant, forward to the magistrate an affidavit verifying the facts referred to in paragraph (c) and a copy of the duplicate warrant.
- (5) If an application for the issue of a warrant is made by facsimile, the following provisions apply:
- (a) the applicant must be available to speak to the magistrate by telephone;
 - (b) the magistrate is entitled to assume, without further inquiry, that a person who identifies himself or herself as the applicant acting in the capacity of an authorised officer during a telephone conversation with the magistrate is indeed the applicant acting in that capacity;
 - (c) the magistrate must forward the warrant to the applicant by facsimile transmission.

Part 3—Duties of drivers, passengers and pedestrians

Division 1—Notices relating to licence disqualification or suspension

11—Prescribed particulars of notice of licence disqualification or suspension (section 45B of Act)

- (a1) For the purposes of section 45B(1) of the Act, the prescribed particulars of a notice of licence disqualification or suspension given to a person are as follows:
- (a) the name, residential address and date of birth of the person to whom the notice is given;
 - (b) the person's driver's licence number (if known);
 - (c) the date and time of the offence to which the notice relates;
 - (d) the notice number;
 - (e) the date and time of the giving of the notice;
 - (f) that the notice is given under section 45B of the Act;
 - (g) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) an offence against section 45A(1) of the Act; or
 - (ii) an offence against section 79B(2) of the Act constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an offence against section 45A(1) of the Act;
 - (h) the circumstances in which the notice of licence disqualification or suspension is given;

Examples—

- a police officer reasonably believes that the person has committed an offence against section 45A(1) of the Act;
 - an alleged offence against section 79B(2) of the Act by the person constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an offence against section 45A(1) of the Act.
- (i) that the person is disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, or the person's driver's licence is suspended;
 - (j) the rank, name and identification number of the police officer giving the notice;
 - (k) an indication as to when the disqualification or suspension of licence should commence;
 - (l) the period for which the disqualification or suspension applies.

- (1) For the purposes of section 45B(3) of the Act, the prescribed particulars of a notice of licence disqualification or suspension given to a person that must be forwarded to the Registrar are as follows:
 - (a) the person's name;
 - (b) the person's address;
 - (c) the person's date of birth;
 - (d) if the person produces his or her licence—the person's licence number;
 - (e) the date and time of the offence to which the notice relates;
 - (f) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) an offence against section 45A of the Act; or
 - (ii) an offence against section 79B of the Act constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an offence against section 45A of the Act;
 - (g) the date and time of the issue of the notice;
 - (h) an indication as to when the disqualification or suspension of licence should commence.
- (2) For the purposes of section 45B(4) of the Act, the prescribed particulars that must be included in a notice of licence disqualification or suspension sent, by post, to a person by the Registrar are as follows:
 - (a) the person's name;
 - (b) the person's address;
 - (c) the person's date of birth;
 - (d) the person's licence number;
 - (e) the date and time of the offence to which the notice relates;
 - (f) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) an offence against section 45A of the Act; or
 - (ii) an offence against section 79B of the Act constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an offence against section 45A of the Act;
 - (g) the date and time of the issue of the notice;
 - (h) the date and time of the commencement of the disqualification or suspension of licence.

**11A—Prescribed particulars of notice of licence disqualification or suspension
(section 45D of Act)**

- (a1) For the purposes of section 45D(2) of the Act, the prescribed particulars of a notice of licence disqualification or suspension given to a person are as follows:
- (a) the name, residential address and date of birth of the person to whom the notice is given;
 - (b) the person's driver's licence number (if known);
 - (c) the date and time of the alleged offence to which the notice relates;
 - (d) the notice number;
 - (e) the date and time of the giving of the notice;
 - (f) that the notice is given under section 45D of the Act;
 - (g) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) an offence against section 45C(1) or (2) of the Act; or
 - (ii) an offence against section 79B(2) of the Act constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an offence against section 45C(1) of the Act;
 - (h) the circumstances in which the notice of licence disqualification or suspension is given;

Examples—

- a police officer reasonably believes that the person has committed an offence against section 45C(1) or (2) of the Act;
 - an alleged offence against section 79B(2) of the Act by the person constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an offence against section 45C(1) of the Act.
- (i) that the person is disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, or the person's driver's licence is suspended;
 - (j) the rank, name and identification number of the police officer giving the notice;
 - (k) an indication as to when the disqualification or suspension of licence should commence;
 - (l) the period for which the disqualification or suspension applies;
 - (m) that the person may apply to the court for an order that the person is not disqualified, or the person's driver's licence is not suspended, by the notice.
- (1) For the purposes of section 45D(5)(a) of the Act, the prescribed particulars of a notice of licence disqualification or suspension given to a person that must be forwarded to the Registrar are as follows:
- (a) the person's name;
 - (b) the person's address;

- (c) the person's date of birth;
 - (d) if the person produces the person's licence—the person's licence number;
 - (e) the date and time of the offence to which the notice relates;
 - (f) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) an offence against section 45C(1) or (2) of the Act; or
 - (ii) an offence against section 79B of the Act constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an offence against section 45C(1) of the Act;
 - (g) the date and time of the issue of the notice;
 - (h) an indication as to when the disqualification or suspension of licence should commence.
- (2) For the purposes of section 45D(5)(b) of the Act, the prescribed particulars that must be included in a notice of licence disqualification or suspension sent, by post, to a person by the Registrar are as follows:
- (a) the person's name;
 - (b) the person's address;
 - (c) the person's date of birth;
 - (d) the person's licence number;
 - (e) the date and time of the offence to which the notice relates;
 - (f) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) an offence against section 45C(1) or (2) of the Act; or
 - (ii) an offence against section 79B of the Act constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an offence against section 45C(1) of the Act;
 - (g) the date and time of the issue of the notice;
 - (h) the date and time of the commencement of the disqualification or suspension of licence.

12—Prescribed particulars of notice of immediate licence disqualification or suspension (section 47IAA of Act)

- (a1) For the purposes of section 47IAA(2) of the Act, the prescribed particulars of a notice of immediate licence disqualification or suspension given to a person are as follows:
- (a) the name, residential address and date of birth of the person to whom the notice is given;
 - (b) the person's driver's licence number (if known);
 - (c) the date and time of the alleged offence to which the notice relates;
 - (d) the notice number;
 - (e) the date and time of the giving of the notice;

- (f) that the notice is given under section 47IAA of the Act;
- (g) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) a category 2 offence; or
 - (ii) a category 3 offence; or
 - (iii) an offence against section 46(1) of the Act; or
 - (iv) an offence against section 47BA(1) or (1a) of the Act; or
 - (v) an offence against section 47E(3) or (3a) of the Act; or
 - (vi) an offence against section 47EAA(9) or (9a) of the Act; or
 - (vii) an offence against section 47I(7) of the Act; or
 - (viii) an offence against section 47I(14) of the Act committed by a person who was the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident;
- (h) the circumstances in which the notice of licence disqualification or suspension is given;

Examples—

- the police officer reasonably suspects that the person has committed an offence against section 47BA(1) or (1a) of the Act; or
 - the police officer reasonably believes that the person has committed an offence (other than an offence against section 47BA(1) or (1a) of the Act) to which section 47IAA of the Act applies.
- (i) that the person is disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, or the person's driver's licence is suspended;
 - (j) the rank, name and identification number of the police officer giving the notice;
 - (k) an indication as to when the disqualification or suspension of licence should commence;
 - (l) the period for which the disqualification or suspension applies;
 - (m) that the person may apply to the court for an order—
 - (i) that the person is not disqualified, or the person's driver's licence is not suspended, by the notice; or
 - (ii) reducing the period of disqualification or suspension applicable under the notice.
- (1) For the purposes of section 47IAA(5) of the Act, the prescribed particulars of a notice of immediate licence disqualification or suspension given to a person that must be forwarded to the Registrar are as follows:
- (a) the person's name;
 - (b) the person's address;
 - (c) the person's date of birth;
 - (d) if the person produces his or her licence—the person's licence number;
 - (e) the date and time of the offence to which the notice relates;

- (f) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) a category 2 offence; or
 - (ii) a category 3 offence; or
 - (iii) an offence against section 46(1) of the Act; or
 - (iv) an offence against section 47BA(1) or (1a) of the Act; or
 - (iva) an offence against section 47E(3) or (3a) of the Act; or
 - (ivb) an offence against section 47EAA(9) or (9a) of the Act; or
 - (ivc) an offence against section 47I(7) of the Act; or
 - (v) an offence against section 47I(14) committed by a person who was the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident;
 - (g) the date and time of the issue of the notice;
 - (h) an indication as to when the disqualification or suspension of licence should commence.
- (2) For the purposes of section 47IAA(6) of the Act, the prescribed particulars that must be included in a notice of licence disqualification or suspension sent, by post, to a person by the Registrar are as follows:
- (a) the person's name;
 - (b) the person's address;
 - (c) the person's date of birth;
 - (d) the person's licence number;
 - (e) the date and time of the offence to which the notice relates;
 - (f) whether the notice relates to—
 - (i) a category 2 offence; or
 - (ii) a category 3 offence; or
 - (iii) an offence against section 46(1) of the Act; or
 - (iv) an offence against section 47BA(1) or (1a) of the Act; or
 - (iva) an offence against section 47E(3) or (3a) of the Act; or
 - (ivb) an offence against section 47EAA(9) or (9a) of the Act; or
 - (ivc) an offence against section 47I(7) of the Act; or
 - (v) an offence against section 47I(14) committed by a person who was the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident;
 - (g) the date and time of the issue of the notice;
 - (h) the date and time of the commencement of the disqualification or suspension of licence.

13A—Exemption from cumulative application of new disqualification or suspension if existing suspension is under a prescribed provision

- (1) If—
 - (a) an order that a person be disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence referred to in section 169B of the Act is made in relation to a person; and
 - (b) at the time that the order is (but for the operation of section 169B(1)(b) of the Act) due to take effect, the person holds a driver's licence that is already suspended under a prescribed provision,the person is exempt from the requirement under section 169B(1)(b) of the Act that the order will instead take effect at the end of that prior suspension.
- (2) Subregulation (1)—
 - (a) only applies where the time at which the order is due to take effect (the time referred to in subregulation (1)(b)) occurs on or after the commencement of this regulation; but
 - (b) applies whether the order was given, or the prior suspension was imposed, before, on or after that commencement.
- (3) In this regulation—

prescribed provision means—

 - (a) section 38(1) of the *Fines Enforcement and Debt Recovery Act 2017*; or
 - (b) section 80(2a)(e) of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*; or
 - (c) section 82(1)(b) of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*; or
 - (d) section 83 of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*.

Division 2—Drink driving and drug driving

14—Approval of apparatus and kits for breath analysis etc (section 47H of Act)

- (1) The following apparatus are approved as breath analysing instruments:
 - (a) Dräger Alcotest 7110 Mk V;
 - (b) Lion Intoxilyzer 8000.
- (2) The Alcolizer 5 Series is approved for the purpose of conducting alcotests.
- (3) The Securetec Drugwipe II Twin is approved for the purposes of conducting drug screening tests.
- (4) The "APPROVED 'BLOOD TEST KIT'" produced by Sarstedt Australia Pty. Ltd. is an approved blood test kit.

15—Offences included in prescribed circumstances (section 47A of Act)

For the purposes of paragraph (a) of the definition of ***prescribed circumstances*** in section 47A(1) of the Act, each of the following is an offence of a prescribed class:

- (a) an offence against section 40H(5), 40I(2), 40J(3) or 40K(5) of the Act;

- (b) an offence against section 40V(4), 40W(4) or 40X(3) of the Act committed by a person who was, at the time of the offence, the driver or other person in charge of a vehicle;
- (c) an offence against a provision of Part 3 of the Act;
- (d) an offence against a provision of the *Australian Road Rules* (other than an offence against a provision of Part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking));
- (e) an offence against regulation 8(1), 8(2), 13, 27(1) or 44(1) of the *Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014*;
- (f) an offence against section 19A(1), 19A(3), 19AB(1) or 19AB(2) of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* involving the driving of a vehicle;
- (g) an offence against section 19AC(1) or 19AD(1) of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*.

16—Prescribed drugs (section 47A of Act)

For the purposes of the definition of *prescribed drug* in section 47A(1) of the Act, the following are declared to be prescribed drugs:

- (a) delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol;
- (b) methylamphetamine;
- (c) 3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA).

17—Conduct of breath analysis (section 47E(2e) of Act)

- (1) Pursuant to section 47E(2e) of the Act, if a person submits to a breath analysis, the breath analysis must be conducted in the following manner:
 - (a) the person must provide 2 separate samples of breath for analysis; and
 - (b) each sample must be provided in accordance with the directions of the operator of the breath analysing instrument and must consist of not less than 1 litre of breath; and
 - (c) there must be an interval of not less than 2 minutes and not more than 10 minutes between the provision of the samples.
- (2) Despite subregulation (1)—
 - (a) if, on analysing a sample of breath, the breath analysing instrument indicates an error in the analysis of the sample—
 - (i) that sample, or, if that sample was the second sample provided, both samples, must be disregarded; and
 - (ii) the person may be required to provide 2 further samples of breath for analysis using a different instrument (and such samples must be provided in accordance with subregulation (1)(b) and (c)); or
 - (b) if, on analysing a sample of breath, the breath analysing instrument indicates the presence of alcohol in the mouth of the person—
 - (i) that sample, or, if that sample was the second sample provided, both samples, must be disregarded; and

- (ii) the person may be required to provide 2 further samples of breath for analysis (and such samples must be provided in accordance with subregulation (1)(b) and (c)); or
- (c) if, on analysing 2 samples of breath, the breath analysing instrument indicates that the reading obtained on analysis of the second sample was more than 15% higher or lower than the reading obtained on analysis of the first sample—
 - (i) those samples must be disregarded; and
 - (ii) the person may be required to provide 2 further samples of breath for analysis (and such samples must be provided in accordance with subregulation (1)(b) and (c)); or
- (d) if, for any reason, a second sample of breath is not provided within 10 minutes of the provision of the first sample—
 - (i) the first sample is to be disregarded; and
 - (ii) the person may be required to provide 2 further samples of breath for analysis (and such samples must be provided in accordance with subregulation (1)(b) and (c)).
- (3) If a person submits to a breath analysis, the result of the breath analysis will, for the purposes of the *Road Traffic Act 1961* and any other Act, be taken to be the reading produced by the breath analysing instrument, on analysis of the samples of breath provided by the person in accordance with this regulation, that indicates the lower concentration of alcohol in the person's breath (not taking into account any samples that, in accordance with this regulation, are to be disregarded).

18—Oral advice on refusal or failure to comply with alcotest or breath analysis direction (section 47E(4) of Act)

The prescribed oral advice for the purposes of section 47E(4)(ab) of the Act is set out in Schedule 1 Form 2.

19—Oral advice on refusal or failure to comply with drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test direction (section 47EAA of Act)

The prescribed oral advice for the purposes of section 47EAA(10)(b) of the Act is set out in Schedule 1 Form 3.

20—Oral advice and written notice on recording of positive breath analysis reading (section 47K(2a) of Act)

- (1) The oral advice required to be given for the purposes of section 47K(2a)(a) of the Act, must be as set out in Part A of Schedule 1 Form 4.
- (2) The written notice required to be delivered for the purposes of section 47K(2a)(a) of the Act must be as set out in Part B of Schedule 1 Form 4.

21—Request for approved blood test kit (section 47K(2a) of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of section 47K(2a)(b) of the Act, a request for an approved blood test kit must be made in accordance with the following provisions:
 - (a) the request may, in the first instance, be made orally to the person operating the breath analysing instrument (*operator*);
 - (b) on such a request having been made by the person, the operator or any other police officer present at the scene must complete a written request form in the form set out in Schedule 1 Form 5 by inserting the particulars required by the form;
 - (c) the person making the request must then sign the request form in the presence of the operator or other police officer and the person's signature must be attested to by the signature of the operator or other police officer;
 - (d) the original of the signed request form may be retained by the person making the request;
 - (e) a copy of the signed request form must be delivered to the operator or other police officer.
- (2) The copy of the request form delivered to the operator or other police officer must be delivered to the Minister or retained on the Minister's behalf for 12 months from the day on which the request form was signed by the person making the request.

22—Procedures for voluntary blood test (section 47K(1a) of Act)

The following are the prescribed procedures in accordance with which a sample of a person's blood must be taken and dealt with for the purposes of section 47K(1a) of the Act:

- (a) the person must cause the sample to be taken by a medical practitioner or registered nurse of the person's choice and must deliver the blood test kit supplied to the person under section 47K(2a)(b) of the Act to the medical practitioner or registered nurse for use for that purpose;
- (b) the medical practitioner or registered nurse by whom the sample of the person's blood is taken must place the sample, in approximately equal proportions, in 2 containers (being the containers provided as part of the blood test kit);
- (c) each container must contain a sufficient quantity of blood to enable an accurate evaluation to be made of any concentration of alcohol present in the blood and the sample of blood taken by the medical practitioner or registered nurse must be such as to furnish 2 such quantities of blood;
- (d) the medical practitioner or registered nurse must seal each container by application of the adhesive seal (bearing an identifying number) provided as part of the blood test kit;
- (e) it is the duty of the medical practitioner or registered nurse to take such measures as are reasonably practicable in the circumstances to ensure that the blood is not adulterated and does not deteriorate so as to prevent a proper assessment of the concentration of alcohol present in the blood of the person from whom the sample was taken;

- (f) the medical practitioner or registered nurse must then complete a certificate that includes the information set out in Schedule 1 Form 6;
- (g) the certificate must be signed by the medical practitioner or registered nurse certifying as to the matters set out in the form;
- (h) the certificate must also bear the signature of the person from whom the blood sample was taken, attested to by the signature of the medical practitioner or registered nurse;
- (i) the original of the signed certificate must then be delivered to the person from whom the blood sample was taken together with 1 of the sealed containers containing part of the blood sample;
- (j) a copy of the signed certificate must be delivered by the medical practitioner or registered nurse together with the other sealed container containing part of the blood sample to a police officer or an approved courier;
- (k) a police officer to whom a copy of the signed certificate and the other sealed container is delivered under paragraph (j) must deliver the copy and container to Forensic Science SA or to an approved courier;
- (l) an approved courier to whom a copy of the signed certificate and the other sealed container is delivered under this regulation must deliver the copy and container to Forensic Science SA;
- (m) the blood sample container and copy of the certificate referred to in paragraph (j) must not be delivered into the possession of the person from whom the sample was taken;
- (n) on receipt of the blood sample container and certificate at Forensic Science SA, the blood in the container must be analysed as soon as reasonably practicable by or under the supervision of an analyst to determine the concentration of alcohol present in the blood expressed in grams in 100 millilitres of blood;
- (o) the analyst must then complete and sign a certificate certifying as to the following matters:
 - (i) the date of receipt at Forensic Science SA of the blood sample container and the certificate accompanying the blood sample container;
 - (ii) the identifying number appearing on the adhesive seal used to seal the blood sample container;
 - (iii) the name and professional qualifications of the analyst;
 - (iv) the concentration of alcohol found to be present in the blood expressed in grams in 100 millilitres of blood;
 - (v) any factors relating to the blood sample or the analysis that might, in the opinion of the analyst, adversely affect the accuracy or validity of the analysis;
 - (vi) any other information relating to the blood sample or analysis or both that the analyst thinks fit to include;

- (p) the analyst's certificate must be sent by post to the person from whom the blood sample was taken at the address shown as the person's address on the certificate accompanying the blood sample container;
- (q) a copy of the analyst's certificate must be sent to or retained on behalf of the Minister;
- (r) a copy of the analyst's certificate must also be sent to the Commissioner of Police;
- (s) the person from whom the blood sample was taken may cause the sample of blood as contained in the blood sample container delivered to that person to be analysed to determine the concentration of alcohol present in the blood.

**23—Prescribed period for keeping blood samples and oral fluid samples
(Schedule 1 clauses 2 and 7 of Act)**

For the purposes of clauses 2(e)(ii) and 7(e)(ii) of Schedule 1 of the Act, the prescribed period for which a container containing a sample of a person's blood or oral fluid (as the case requires) must be kept available for collection by or on behalf of that person is 12 months from the day on which the sample was taken from the person.

24—Information to be included on analyst's certificate (Schedule 1 clause 7 of Act)

For the purposes of clause 7(f)(iv) of Schedule 1 of the Act, the required information in relation to any prescribed drug or drugs found to be present in the sample is information identifying the drug or drugs.

**24A—Use of sample of oral fluid or blood taken for prescribed purpose
(Schedule 1 clause 8 of Act)**

For the purposes of Schedule 1 clause 8(1)(b) of the Act, the following purposes are prescribed:

- (a) research for the purpose of identifying trends in drug use, with a view to informing the following:
 - (i) the list of prescribed drugs in regulation 16;
 - (ii) education campaigns to deter drug driving;
- (b) research for the purposes of the validation, development and furtherance of forensic research and methodologies.

25—Declaration of hospitals for compulsory blood testing (section 47I of Act)

The institutions declared to be hospitals for the purposes of section 47I(19) of the Act are specified in Schedule 2.

26—Recurrent offenders—prescribed day (section 47J of Act)

For the purposes of section 47J of the Act, the prescribed day is 1 February 2010.

Division 3—Traffic speed analysers

27—Apparatus approved as traffic speed analysers (section 53A of Act)

Pursuant to section 53A of the Act, the following are approved as traffic speed analysers:

- (a) a Genesis-VP Directional Traffic Safety Radar;
- (b) a Kustom hand-held radar traffic speed analyser;
- (c) a Kustom mobile radar traffic speed analyser;
- (d) a Kustom Prolaser II infrared light detection and ranging system manufactured by Kustom Signals Inc;
- (e) a Laser Technology Inc. LTI 20/20 TruSpeed laser;
- (ea) a RAPTOR RP-1 manufactured by Kustom Signals Inc.;
- (f) a REDFLEXpoint-to-point camera system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
- (g) a REDFLEXred-speed HDX system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
- (h) a REDFLEXred-speed HDX system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector, a Variable Speed Limit Sign and a closed-circuit television camera;
- (i) a REDFLEXred-speed HDX system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector, a piezoelectric traffic sensor, a Variable Speed Limit Sign and a closed-circuit television camera;
- (j) a REDFLEXradarcam mobile digital camera system (with or without tripod mounting) manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd of Australia;
- (ja) a REDFLEXradarcam mobile dual radar digital camera system (with or without tripod mounting) manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd of Australia;
- (k) a Traffipax Speedophot II;
- (l) a Traffipax Traffiphot III-SR manufactured by Robot Visual Systems GmbH of Germany, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
- (m) a Traffipax Traffiphot III-SRD manufactured by Robot Visual Systems GmbH of Germany, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
- (n) a Traffistar SR520 manufactured by Robot Visual Systems GmbH of Germany or Jenoptik Robot GmbH of Germany, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;

- (o) an UltraLyte 100 LR Laser Speed Gun.

Division 4—Photographic detection devices

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

28—Interpretation

- (1) In this Division—

check, in relation to a photographic detection device, means the examination (whether on site, from a remote location or both on site and from a remote location) of the device (or an electronic record made by the device, or photograph produced from such a record) to determine settings for the operation of the device—

- (a) displayed by, or able to be determined from, the device at the time of the check; or
- (b) displayed by the device at, or able to be determined from the device in relation to, an earlier point in time;

test, in relation to a photographic detection device, may include—

- (a) an examination of the device (or of an electronic record made by the device, or photograph produced from such a record); or
 - (b) the operation or partial operation of the device (including wholly or partially in a test or virtual mode); or
 - (c) the performance of observations or other actions external to the device; or
 - (d) any combination of the above undertaken simultaneously or separately,
- (whether on site, from a remote location or both on site and from a remote location).

- (2) For the purposes of this Division—

- (a) a requirement in this Division relating to the installation or setting up of a photographic detection device of a kind referred to in regulation 29(1)(a), (b) or (e) to provide evidence of offences will be taken to also apply to the removal of such a device (or portion of such a device) with recording media in place to a new location from another location at which it was previously being used to provide evidence of offences; and
- (b) an average speed camera location is, in relation to 2 average speed camera locations whose location and shortest distance from each other along a particular route are specified in a notice under section 175A(3) of the Act—
 - (i) a **start location** if it is the first of the locations that is reached by a vehicle travelling along that route in the general direction of travel specified in the notice; and
 - (ii) an **end location** if it is the second of the locations reached by such a vehicle.

29—Apparatus approved as photographic detection devices

- (1) The following are approved as photographic detection devices for the purposes of the Act or any other Act:
- (a) in relation to a reckless or dangerous driving offence, a registration offence, a red light offence, a speeding offence or a red light offence and a speeding offence arising out of the same incident—
 - (i) a Traffipax Traffiphot III-SR manufactured by Robot Visual Systems GmbH of Germany, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
 - (ii) a Traffipax Traffiphot III-SRD manufactured by Robot Visual Systems GmbH of Germany, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
 - (iii) a Traffistar SR520 manufactured by Robot Visual Systems GmbH of Germany or Jenoptik Robot GmbH of Germany, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
 - (iv) a REDFLEXred-speed HDX system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
 - (b) in relation to a reckless or dangerous driving offence, a registration offence or a speeding offence (other than a speeding offence arising out of the same incident as a red light offence)—
 - (i) a REDFLEXred-speed HDX system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector, a Variable Speed Limit Sign and a closed-circuit television camera;
 - (ii) a REDFLEXred-speed HDX system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector, a piezoelectric traffic sensor, a Variable Speed Limit Sign and a closed-circuit television camera;
 - (iii) a REDFLEXpoint-to-point camera system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector;
 - (c) in relation to a reckless or dangerous driving offence, a registration offence or a speeding offence (other than a speeding offence arising out of the same incident as a red light offence)—
 - (i) a REDFLEXradarcam mobile digital camera system (with or without tripod mounting) manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd of Australia;
 - (ia) a REDFLEXradarcam mobile dual radar digital camera system (with or without tripod mounting) manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd of Australia;

- (ii) a device (other than a device referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)) consisting of a camera that forms part of or is linked to a traffic speed analyser, where the camera is designed to operate as part of or in conjunction with, and is used as part of or in conjunction with, the traffic speed analyser;
- (d) in relation to a reckless or dangerous driving offence, a registration offence, a speeding offence or prescribed heavy vehicle driving offence—
 - (i) a system incorporating 1 or more of each of the following modules:
 - (A) a Model P359 visual scene camera manufactured by PIPS Technology Inc;
 - (B) a Model P358 infrared flash unit manufactured by PIPS Technology Inc;
 - (C) a Model P357 roadside processor manufactured by PIPS Technology Inc;
 - (D) a Model P366 vehicle detection camera manufactured by PIPS Technology Inc or such a camera (or more than 1 such camera) together with a TIRTL (The Infra-Red Traffic Logger) manufactured by CEOS Industrial Pty Ltd or an induction loop vehicle detector;
 - (ii) a system incorporating 1 or more of each of the following modules:
 - (A) a Kodak Digital Traffic Camera MegaPlus KDTC 2.0;
 - (B) a HYMOD roadside processor manufactured by CSIRO;
 - (iii) a system incorporating 1 or more of each of the following modules:
 - (A) a P492 ANPR Camera manufactured by 3M United States Inc;
 - (B) an Aspect Plus infra red flash unit manufactured by Gatso Australia Pty Ltd;
 - (C) a Gatso SpeedPoints roadside processor manufactured by Gatso Australia Pty Ltd;
 - (iv) a system incorporating 1 or more of each of the following modules:
 - (A) a Sensys Gatso Australia Pty Ltd GT20-S ANPR camera;
 - (B) a Sensys Gatso Australia Pty Ltd FT3-S infra red flash unit;
 - (C) a Sensys Gatso Australia Pty Ltd Gatso SpeedPoints Plus ANPR processor;
- (e) in relation to a reckless or dangerous driving offence, a registration offence, a speeding offence or an average speed camera location offence—a system incorporating—
 - (i) a module comprising a REDFLEXpoint-to-point camera system manufactured by Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd, linked to and used in conjunction with an induction loop vehicle detector (or more than 1 such module) situated at an average speed camera location; and

- (ii) such a module (or more than 1 such module) situated at another average speed camera location,

that are linked to and used in conjunction with each other for the purpose of enabling the average speed of vehicles travelling between the 2 locations to be calculated from electronic records of the vehicles made at each location by those modules.

- (2) In this regulation—

prescribed heavy vehicle driving offence means a contravention of or failure to comply with—

- (a) regulation 40(1) of these regulations (Heavy vehicles and minimum allowable travel time); or
- (b) regulation 42 of these regulations (Evasive action in relation to Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device); or
- (c) a provision of Chapter 6 of the *Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia)* (Vehicle operations—driver fatigue).

30—Prescribed offences (section 79B of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of ***prescribed offence*** in section 79B(1) of the Act, the offences in subregulation (2) are prescribed.

- (2) An offence against—

- (a) section 46(1) of the Act (Reckless and dangerous driving);
- (b) section 164A(1) of the Act constituted of a contravention of or failure to comply with section 110 of the Act (Driving on sealed surface);
- (c) a provision of Part 3 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Speed limits);
- (d) rule 56(1) of the *Australian Road Rules* (Stopping for a red traffic light or arrow);
- (e) rule 56(2) of the *Australian Road Rules* (Stopping for a red traffic light or arrow);
- (f) rule 59(1) of the *Australian Road Rules* (Proceeding through a red traffic light);
- (g) rule 60 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Proceeding through a red traffic arrow);
- (h) rule 123(a) of the *Australian Road Rules* (Entering a level crossing when a train or tram is approaching etc) constituted of entering a level crossing while twin red lights are operating;
- (i) rule 132(2) of the *Australian Road Rules* (Keeping to the left of the centre of a road or the dividing line);
- (j) rule 150(1) of the *Australian Road Rules* (Driving on or across a continuous white edge line);
- (k) regulation 8(1) of the *Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014* (Speed limits applying to driving of road trains);

- (l) regulation 8(2) of the *Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014* (Speed limits applying to driving of road trains);
 - (m) regulation 39 of these regulations (Evasive action in relation to average speed camera);
 - (n) regulation 40(1) of these regulations (Heavy vehicles and minimum allowable travel time);
 - (o) regulation 42 of these regulations (Evasive action in relation to Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device).
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (d) of the definition of ***prescribed offence*** in section 79B(1) of the Act, an offence against a provision of Chapter 6 of the *Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia)* (Vehicle operations—driver fatigue) is prescribed.

30A—Prescribed body corporate additional fees (section 79B(2a) of Act)

- (1) The prescribed body corporate additional fee for the purposes of section 79B(2a)(a)(i) of the Act is \$3 600.
- (2) The prescribed body corporate additional fee for the purposes of section 79B(2a)(b)(i) of the Act is \$1 800.

Subdivision 2—Notices

31—Notices for purposes of section 79B(5) and (6)

For the purposes of section 79B(5) and (6) of the Act, a notice that accompanies an expiation notice, expiation reminder notice or summons must be in the form set out in Schedule 1 Form 7 and contain the information and instructions set out in that form.

Subdivision 3—Operation and testing of photographic detection devices

32—Operation and testing of photographic detection devices referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) for offences committed at intersections, marked foot crossings or level crossings

- (1) In this regulation—
red traffic light means a red traffic light or red traffic arrow as defined in the *Australian Road Rules*;
relevant offence means—
 - (a) a red light offence; or
 - (b) a speeding offence; or
 - (c) a red light offence and a speeding offence arising out of the same incident, committed at an intersection, marked foot crossing or level crossing.

- (2) Where a photographic detection device referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) is used to provide evidence of relevant offences, the following provisions must be complied with:
- (a) the camera or cameras forming part of the device must be positioned and aimed so that when vehicles are proceeding into the intersection, or over the marked foot crossing or level crossing, as the case may be, a photograph or series of photographs may be taken of the vehicles from the rear, at least 1 of which will depict the traffic lights or twin red lights towards which the vehicles are facing when proceeding towards the intersection or crossing;
 - (b) the induction loop vehicle detector (**induction loop**) must be installed—
 - (i) in the case of an intersection or marked foot crossing—under the road surface on the intersection or crossing side of the stop line before which vehicles must stop if the traffic lights referred to in paragraph (a) are showing a red traffic light; or
 - (ii) in the case of a level crossing—under the road surface on the crossing side of the entrance to the crossing;
 - (c) if the device is used to provide evidence of speeding offences, the device must be programmed and set to operate, and the induction loop and the traffic lights or twin red lights referred to in paragraph (a) must be linked up with the device, so that if a vehicle is detected by the device passing over the induction loop at a speed equal to or greater than a speed set on the device, at least 2 electronic records are made of that vehicle from the rear—
 - (i) at least 1 of which is made following a programmed delay after the first is made; and
 - (ii) on at least 1 of which is recorded the speed of the vehicle as detected by the device; and
 - (iii) on each of which is recorded the date, time and code for the location at which the record is made, together with the lane in which the vehicle is travelling;
 - (d) if the device is used to provide evidence of red light offences, the device must be programmed and set to operate, and the induction loop and the traffic lights or twin red lights referred to in paragraph (a) must be linked up with the device, so that, following a programmed delay after the traffic lights commence showing a red traffic light, or the twin red lights commence operating, as the case may be, if a vehicle is detected by the device passing over the induction loop while the red traffic light is showing, or the twin red lights are operating, as the case may be, at least 2 electronic records are made of that vehicle from the rear—
 - (i) the first of which is made following the detection of the vehicle by the device; and
 - (ii) at least 1 of which is made following a programmed delay after the first is made; and
 - (iii) on each of which is recorded the date, time and code for the location at which the record is made, together with the lane in which the vehicle is travelling;

- (e) if the device is used to provide evidence of red light offences and speeding offences arising out of the same incidents, the device must be programmed and set to operate, and the induction loop and the traffic lights or twin red lights referred to in paragraph (a) must be linked up with the device, so that, following a programmed delay after the traffic lights commence showing a red traffic light, or the twin red lights commence operating, as the case may be, if a vehicle is detected by the device passing over the induction loop while the red traffic light is showing, or the twin red lights are operating, as the case may be, at least 2 electronic records are made of that vehicle from the rear—
 - (i) the first of which is made following the detection of the vehicle by the device; and
 - (ii) at least 1 of which is made following a programmed delay after the first is made; and
 - (iii) on at least 1 of which is recorded the speed of the vehicle as detected by the device; and
 - (iv) on each of which is recorded the date, time and code for the location at which the record is made, together with the lane in which the vehicle is travelling;
- (f) once in every 28 days while the device is being used to provide evidence of speeding offences—
 - (i) a test must be carried out (by reference to a speed not exceeding the speed limit applying to drivers driving vehicles through the intersection or crossing) to ensure that the device—
 - (A) detects a vehicle passing over the induction loop and indicates the speed of the vehicle as detected by the device; and
 - (B) correctly indicates the lane in which the vehicle is travelling; and
 - (C) makes at least the number of electronic records of the detected vehicle, from the direction and with the recorded information, referred to in paragraph (c) or (e); and
 - (ii) a check must be carried out to ensure that the device—
 - (A) indicates the correct date, time and code for the location at which electronic records are made by the device; and
 - (B) is set to make at least the number of electronic records, from the direction and with any speed set on the device or programmed delay, referred to in paragraph (c) or (e); and
 - (iii) if a fault is indicated by a test referred to in subparagraph (i), corrective action must be taken and the test must be repeated until no fault is indicated; and
 - (iv) if a fault is indicated by a check referred to in subparagraph (ii), corrective action must be taken until no fault is indicated;
- (g) once in every 28 days while the device is being used to provide evidence of red light offences—

- (i) a test must be carried out to ensure that the device—
 - (A) detects a vehicle passing over the induction loop; and
 - (B) correctly indicates the lane in which the vehicle is travelling; and
 - (C) makes at least the number of electronic records of the detected vehicle, from the direction and with the recorded information, referred to in paragraph (d) or (e); and
 - (ii) a check must be carried out to ensure that the device—
 - (A) indicates the correct date, time and code for the location at which electronic records are made by the device; and
 - (B) is set to make at least the number of electronic records, from the direction and with any programmed delay, referred to in paragraph (d) or (e); and
 - (iii) if a fault is indicated by a test referred to in subparagraph (i), corrective action must be taken and the test must be repeated until no fault is indicated; and
 - (iv) if a fault is indicated by a check referred to in subparagraph (ii), corrective action must be taken until no fault is indicated;
 - (h) if that part of the road surface under which the induction loop is installed has 2 or more lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction, a test referred to in paragraph (f)(i) or (g)(i) is not required to be carried out in relation to each such lane in the same 28 day period provided that, once in every 28 days, the test is carried out in relation to 1 of those lanes and the lane in relation to which the test is carried out is not the same as the lane in relation to which the previous test was carried out;
 - (i) if—
 - (i) a test or check; or
 - (ii) an electronic record referred to in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) made by the device,indicates a fault that has affected the proper operation of the device as required by these regulations, any electronic record affected by the fault must be rejected for evidentiary purposes;
 - (j) the accuracy with which the device detects vehicle speeds must be tested on the day on which it is used (or on a day within the period of 27 days immediately preceding that day) with a view to the issuing of a certificate under section 175(3)(ba) of the Act.
- (3) Where a photographic detection device referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) is used to provide evidence of reckless or dangerous driving offences or registration offences committed at an intersection, marked foot crossing or level crossing, the provisions of subregulation (2) must be complied with.

33—Operation and testing of photographic detection devices referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) or (b)(iii) for offences committed other than at intersections, marked foot crossings or level crossings

- (1) Where a photographic detection device referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) or (b)(iii) is used to provide evidence of speeding offences committed other than at an intersection, marked foot crossing or level crossing (not being evidence of the average speed of vehicles between 2 average speed camera locations), the following provisions must be complied with:
- (a) the induction loop vehicle detector (*induction loop*) must be installed under the surface of the road;
 - (b) the camera or cameras forming part of the device must be positioned and aimed, and the induction loop linked up, so that when vehicles proceed over or continue past that part of the road under which the induction loop is installed, a photograph or series of photographs may be taken of the vehicles from the front or from the rear;
 - (c) the device must be programmed and set to operate so that if a vehicle is detected by the device passing over the induction loop at a speed equal to or greater than a speed set on the device, at least 2 electronic records are made of that vehicle from the front or from the rear—
 - (i) at least 1 of which is made following a programmed delay after the first is made; and
 - (ii) on at least 1 of which is recorded the speed of the vehicle as detected by the device; and
 - (iii) on each of which is recorded the date, time and code for the location at which the record is made, together with the lane in which the vehicle is travelling;
 - (d) subject to paragraph (e), once in every 28 days—
 - (i) a test must be carried out (by reference to a speed not exceeding the speed limit applying to drivers driving vehicles on the length of road under which the induction loop is installed) to ensure that the device—
 - (A) detects a vehicle passing over the induction loop and indicates the speed of the vehicle as detected by the device; and
 - (B) correctly indicates the lane in which the vehicle is travelling; and
 - (C) makes at least the number of electronic records of the detected vehicle, from a direction and with the recorded information, referred to in paragraph (c); and
 - (ii) a check must be carried out to ensure that the device—
 - (A) indicates the correct date, time and code for the location at which electronic records are made by the device; and

- (B) is set to make at least the number of electronic records, from a direction and with any speed set on the device or programmed delay, referred to in paragraph (c); and
- (iii) if a fault is indicated by a test referred to in subparagraph (i), corrective action must be taken and the test must be repeated until no fault is indicated; and
- (iv) if a fault is indicated by a check referred to in subparagraph (ii), corrective action must be taken until no fault is indicated;
- (e) if that part of the road surface under which the induction loop is installed has 2 or more lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction, the test referred to in paragraph (d)(i) is not required to be carried out in relation to each such lane in the same 28 day period provided that, once in every 28 days, the test is carried out in relation to 1 of those lanes and the lane in relation to which the test is carried out is not the same as the lane in relation to which the previous test was carried out;
- (f) if—
 - (i) a test or check; or
 - (ii) an electronic record referred to in paragraph (c) made by the device, indicates a fault that has affected the proper operation of the device as required by these regulations, any electronic record affected by the fault must be rejected for evidentiary purposes;
- (g) the accuracy with which the device detects vehicle speeds must be tested on the day on which it is used (or on a day within the period of 27 days immediately preceding that day) with a view to the issuing of a certificate under section 175(3)(ba) of the Act.
- (2) Where a photographic detection device referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) or (b)(iii) is used to provide evidence of reckless or dangerous driving offences or registration offences committed other than at an intersection, marked foot crossing or level crossing, the provisions of subregulation (1) must be complied with.

34—Operation and testing of photographic detection devices referred to in regulation 29(1)(b)(i) or (ii) for offences committed other than at intersections, marked foot crossings or level crossings

- (1) Where a photographic detection device referred to in regulation 29(1)(b)(i) or (ii) is used to provide evidence of speeding offences committed other than at an intersection, marked foot crossing or level crossing, the following provisions must be complied with:
 - (a) the induction loop vehicle detector (*induction loop*) must be installed under the surface of the road;
 - (b) if a piezoelectric traffic sensor (*piezo strip*) forms part of the device, the piezo strip must be installed under the surface of the road together with the induction loop;

- (c) the camera or cameras forming part of the device (other than a closed-circuit television camera) must be positioned and aimed, and the induction loop and the piezo strip (if any) linked up with the other parts of the device, so that when vehicles proceed over or continue past the part of the road under the surface of which the induction loop and the piezo strip (if any) is (or are) installed, a photograph or series of photographs may be taken of the vehicles;
- (d) the Variable Speed Limit Sign (*VSL*S) must be—
 - (i) installed so that a speed limit sign displayed by the VSL S applies for the purposes of the *Australian Road Rules* (whether some or all of the time) to the length of road under the surface of which the induction loop and the piezo strip (if any) is (or are) installed; and
 - (ii) linked up with the other parts of the device so that the speed limit (if any) indicated by the VSL S, and any changes in that speed limit, may be noted by, and used for the purposes of the operation of, the device;
- (e) the closed-circuit television camera must be positioned and aimed, and linked up with the other parts of the device, so that a video recording directed at the speed limit (if any) indicated by the VSL S referred to in paragraph (d) may be made;
- (f) the device must be programmed and set to operate so that if a vehicle is detected by the device passing over the induction loop and the piezo strip (if any) at a speed equal to or greater than a speed set on the device (being a speed set for all vehicles or for vehicles of a class, whether determined according to the number of axles of a vehicle or otherwise, that includes the detected vehicle)—
 - (i) at least 2 electronic records are made of the vehicle—
 - (A) at least 1 of which is made following a programmed delay after the first is made; and
 - (B) on at least 1 of which is recorded—
 - the speed of the vehicle as detected by the device; and
 - the speed limit (if any) indicated at that time by the VSL S referred to in paragraph (d) as noted by the device and the period for which that noted speed limit has remained constant; and
 - (C) on each of which is recorded the date, time and code for the location at which the record is made, together with the lane in which the vehicle is travelling; and
 - (ii) the following additional electronic records are made:
 - (A) a record containing a portion of the video recording referred to in paragraph (e), being a portion of that recording for a programmed period preceding the detection of the vehicle, on which is recorded the date and start and end times for the video recording;

- (B) a record containing a still image taken from that portion of video recording, on which is recorded the information referred to in paragraph (f)(i)(C);
- (g) subject to paragraph (h), once in every 28 days—
 - (i) a test must be carried out (by reference to a speed not exceeding the speed limit applying to drivers driving vehicles on the length of road under the surface of which the induction loop and the piezo strip (if any) is (or are) installed, and by reference to a vehicle of any number of axles) to ensure that the device—
 - (A) detects a vehicle passing over the induction loop and indicates the speed of the vehicle as detected by the device; and
 - (B) if a piezo strip forms part of the device—detects the vehicle passing over the piezo strip and correctly indicates the number of axles of the vehicle so detected; and
 - (C) correctly indicates the lane in which the vehicle is travelling; and
 - (D) correctly notes the speed limit (if any) indicated by the VSLS referred to in paragraph (d); and
 - (E) makes at least the number of electronic records of the detected vehicle, with the recorded information, referred to in paragraph (f)(i); and
 - (F) makes a video recording of a kind referred to in paragraph (f)(ii)(A); and
 - (G) makes an electronic record containing a still image in accordance with paragraph (f)(ii)(B); and
 - (ii) a check must be carried out to ensure that the device—
 - (A) indicates the correct date, time and code for the location at which electronic records are made by the device; and
 - (B) is set to make at least the number of electronic records, with any speed set on the device or programmed delay, referred to in paragraph (f) (other than paragraph (f)(ii)); and
 - (iii) if a fault is indicated by a test referred to in subparagraph (i), corrective action must be taken and the test must be repeated until no fault is indicated; and
 - (iv) if a fault is indicated by a check referred to in subparagraph (ii), corrective action must be taken until no fault is indicated;
- (h) if that part of the road surface under which the induction loop and the piezo strip (if any) is (or are) installed has 2 or more lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction, the test referred to in paragraph (g)(i) is not required to be carried out in relation to each such lane in the same 28 day period provided that, once in every 28 days, the test is carried out in relation to 1 of those lanes and the lane in relation to which the test is carried out is not the same as the lane in relation to which the previous test was carried out;

- (i) if—
 - (i) a test or check; or
 - (ii) any electronic record referred to in paragraph (f) made by the device, indicates a fault that has affected the proper operation of the device as required by these regulations, any electronic record affected by the fault must be rejected for evidentiary purposes;
 - (j) the accuracy with which the device detects vehicle speeds must be tested on the day on which it is used (or on a day within the period of 27 days immediately preceding that day) with a view to the issuing of a certificate under section 175(3)(ba) of the Act.
- (2) Where a photographic detection device referred to in regulation 29(1)(b)(i) or (ii) is used to provide evidence of reckless or dangerous driving offences or registration offences committed other than at an intersection, marked foot crossing or level crossing, the provisions of subregulation (1) must be complied with.

35—Operation and testing of photographic detection devices referred to in regulation 29(1)(c)

- (1) Where a photographic detection device referred to in regulation 29(1)(c) is used to provide evidence of speeding offences, the following provisions must be complied with:
- (a) the device must be programmed, positioned and set to operate so that when the device registers a vehicle as proceeding at a speed equal to or greater than a speed set on the device—
 - (i) the camera forming part of or linked to the device makes an electronic record of that vehicle from the front or from the rear; and
 - (ii) the date, time and code for the location at which the electronic record is made, together with the speed and direction of travel of the vehicle as registered by the device, are recorded on the electronic record;
 - (b) after the device is set up at a given location, or recording media is inserted into the device at that location or the device is relocated with recording media in place—
 - (i) a test must be carried out to ensure that when the device detects a vehicle on the length of road in relation to which the device is intended to operate it displays an electronic record of the detected vehicle from the front or from the rear on which is recorded—
 - (A) the date, time and code for the location at which the record is made (as set on the device); and
 - (B) the speed and direction of travel of the vehicle as registered by the device,whether or not that record is thereafter retained by the device; and
 - (ii) a check must be carried out to ensure that the device—
 - (A) indicates the correct date, time and code for the location at which electronic records are made by the device; and

- (B) has a speed set on the device in accordance with paragraph (a);
- (c) the test referred to in paragraph (b)(i) and the check referred to in paragraph (b)(ii)(A) must be repeated before the device is removed from a given location;
- (d) if—
 - (i) a test or check; or
 - (ii) an electronic record made by the device, indicates a fault that has affected the proper operation of the device as required by this regulation, any electronic record affected by the fault must be rejected for evidentiary purposes;
- (e) if a photograph produced from an electronic record obtained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) depicts the whole or part of more than 1 vehicle—
 - (i) in the portion of the photograph in which the vehicle whose speed is being registered by the device should be depicted, being the portion that is both—
 - (A) between 2 yellow lines; and
 - (B) within a green ellipse, indicated on the photograph; and
 - (ii) travelling in the direction recorded on the electronic record as the direction of travel of the vehicle whose speed is being registered, that photograph must be rejected for evidentiary purposes;
- (f) the accuracy with which the device registers vehicle speeds must be tested on the day on which it is used (or on the day immediately preceding that day) with a view to the issuing of a certificate under section 175(3)(ba) of the Act.
- (2) Where a photographic detection device referred to in regulation 29(1)(c) is used to provide evidence of reckless or dangerous driving offences or registration offences, the provisions of subregulation (1) must be complied with.

36—Operation and testing of average speed cameras

- (1) Where a photographic detection device that is an average speed camera is used to provide evidence of speeding offences (being evidence of the average speed of vehicles between 2 average speed camera locations), the following provisions must be complied with:
 - (a) the induction loop vehicle detector (*induction loop*) must be installed under the surface of the road;
 - (b) the camera or cameras forming part of the device at a given location must be positioned and aimed, and the induction loop linked up with the other parts of the device, so that when vehicles approach or pass the stub line at the average speed camera location, a photograph or series of photographs may be taken of the vehicles from the front or from the rear;

- (c) the device must be programmed and set to operate so that—
 - (i) if a vehicle is detected by the device passing over the induction loop at or near a start location, at least 1 electronic record of the vehicle (on which is recorded the date, time and code for the location) is made from the front or from the rear before the whole of the vehicle passes the stub line at that location; and
 - (ii) if a vehicle is detected by the device passing over the induction loop at or near an end location, at least 1 electronic record of the vehicle (on which is recorded the date, time and code for the location) is made from the front or from the rear when or after any part of the vehicle reaches the stub line at that location;
- (d) once in every 28 days—
 - (i) a test must be carried out (whether or not by reference to the same vehicle) to ensure that the device—
 - (A) detects a vehicle passing over the induction loop at the start location, and detects a vehicle passing over the induction loop at the end location; and
 - (B) makes at least the number of electronic records of a detected vehicle, with the recorded information, from a direction and at the locations, referred to in paragraph (c); and
 - (ii) a check must be carried out to ensure that—
 - (A) the correct codes for the start and end locations are set on the device; and
 - (B) the device is set to make at least the number of electronic records from a direction, and at the locations, referred to in paragraph (c);
- (e) at least once in relation to each day (either on the day or else subsequently by reference to records created on the day by the device), a check must be carried out to ensure that—
 - (i) the correct date; and
 - (ii) the correct time (being Australian Central Standard Time or Australian Central Daylight Time determined with the accuracy specified in regulation 38(1)(c)),are set on the device;
- (f) if a fault is indicated by a test referred to in paragraph (d)(i), corrective action must be taken and the test must be repeated until no fault is indicated;
- (g) if a fault is indicated by a check referred to in paragraph (d)(ii) or (e), corrective action must be taken until no fault is indicated;
- (h) if—
 - (i) a test or check; or
 - (ii) an electronic record made by the device,

indicates a fault that has affected the proper operation of the device as required by these regulations, any electronic record affected by the fault must be rejected for evidentiary purposes.

- (2) Where a photographic detection device that is an average speed camera is used to provide evidence of reckless or dangerous driving offences, registration offences or average speed camera location offences, the provisions of subregulation (1) must be complied with.

37—Operation and testing of Safe-T-Cam photographic detection devices

Where a Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device is used to provide evidence of an offence, the following provisions must be complied with:

- (a) the camera forming part of the device must be positioned and aimed so that, when activated, an electronic record is made of the number plate of the vehicle activating it;
- (b) the date, time and code for the location at which the electronic record of a vehicle is made must be recorded on the electronic record;
- (c) when the device is set up at a given location or temporarily moved or repaired, a check must be carried out to ensure that the device is correctly positioned and aimed as referred to in paragraph (a) and correctly indicates on an electronic display the date, time and code for the location where the electronic records are made by the camera;
- (d) if—
 - (i) a check; or
 - (ii) an electronic record made by the camera,

indicates a fault that has affected the proper operation of the device as required by this regulation, any electronic record affected by the fault must be rejected for evidentiary purposes.

Subdivision 4—Special provisions relating to average speed cameras

38—Average speed evidence (section 175A of Act)—identification of average speed cameras, average speed camera locations etc

- (1) For the purposes of section 175A of the Act—
- (a) a notice under section 175A(3) of the Act must identify an average speed camera location by specifying—
 - (i) the road on which vehicles will be photographed by the average speed camera; and
 - (ii) the place on that road at which vehicles will be photographed, identified by reference to—
 - (A) a stub line at that place; and
 - (B) the approximate coordinates of the point at which that stub line meets the centre of the road; and

- (iii) whether the average speed camera location is a start location or end location; and
 - (iv) the general direction of travel (for example, north bound) of vehicles moving between the 2 average speed camera locations for which this is the start or end location; and
 - (b) the shortest distance between 2 average speed camera locations along a route specified in a notice under section 175A(3) must be measured between the stub line at the start location and the stub line at the end location; and
 - (c) the time taken for a vehicle to travel between 2 average speed camera locations must be determined by reference to the total period elapsed between—
 - (i) a time before which the whole of the vehicle passes the stub line at the start location; and
 - (ii) a time at or after which any part of the vehicle reaches the stub line at the end location,where the time at each location is determined according to Australian Central Standard Time, or according to Australian Central Daylight Time, with an accuracy equal to or better than plus or minus 1 second.
- (2) A notice under section 175A(3) of the Act may, for the purposes of identifying an average speed camera location, include a reference to—
 - (a) a nearby landmark or other feature; or
 - (b) the approximate distance along the road between the location and a specified town or intersection (or, if the location is at an intersection, by reference to that intersection),but such a notice will not be regarded as defective on the basis of anything included or not included under this subregulation.
- (3) For the purposes of the definitions in section 175A(10) of the Act—
 - (a) a photographic detection device of a kind referred to in regulation 29(1)(e) is an **average speed camera**;
 - (b) a **prescribed road law speeding offence** means—
 - (i) a speeding offence; or
 - (ii) a reckless or dangerous driving offence comprised of driving a vehicle at a speed which is dangerous to the public.
- (4) In this regulation—
 - coordinates** means coordinates based on either GDA94 or GDA2020;
 - dividing line, marked lane** and **median strip** have the same respective meanings as in the *Australian Road Rules*;
 - short white line** means a straight white line approximately 100 millimetres wide and 400 millimetres long;

stub line means a short white line, or series of short white lines, marked in a straight line on the sealed surface of 1 or both sides of a two-way road at right angles to a boundary of the road, with each short white line positioned—

- (a) if a side of the road has 1 or more marked lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction—
 - (i) at or near the centre of each lane; or
 - (ii) at or near the left-hand side and at or near the right-hand side of each lane; or
- (b) if a side of the road has no marked lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction—
 - (i) at or near the centre of the sealed portion of that side of the road; or
 - (ii) at or near the left-hand side and at or near the right-hand side of the sealed portion of that side of the road,

and includes the whole of the straight line formed by the short white line or series of short white lines as well as the extension of that straight line—

- (c) to each boundary of the road; or
- (d) where the short white line or lines is or are marked on 1 side of the road only, to the boundary on that side of the road and to the centre of the road;

two-way road means a road divided by a dividing line or median strip into 2 sides, 1 of which is for vehicles travelling in 1 direction and the other of which is for vehicles travelling in the opposite direction.

39—Evasive action in relation to average speed camera

The driver of a vehicle must not take any action, other than a contravention referred to in Schedule 4 Part 1 clause 3, that is designed to avoid an electronic record being made of the vehicle through the operation of an average speed camera as the vehicle is driven towards, through or away from an average speed camera location.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Subdivision 5—Special provisions relating to Safe-T-Cam photographic detection devices

40—Heavy vehicles and minimum allowable travel time

- (1) The driver of a heavy vehicle must not take a shorter length of time than the minimum allowable travel time when driving the vehicle between 2 Safe-T-Cam photographic detection devices.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

- (2) The minimum allowable travel time between 2 particular Safe-T-Cam photographic detection devices is the time determined in respect of those devices by the Minister from time to time and notified in the Gazette.

- (3) For the purposes of calculating a driver's travel time between 2 Safe-T-Cam photographic detection devices, any rest time recorded in the driver's work diary under the *Road Traffic (Heavy Vehicle Driver Fatigue) Regulations 2008* or the *Heavy Vehicle (Fatigue Management) National Regulation (South Australia)* as having been taken between the devices may be deducted from the driver's travel time.

41—Same person not liable for more than 1 offence evidenced by same electronic record

- (1) A person may not be found guilty of a relevant offence relating to a vehicle on the basis of evidence of an electronic record, produced through the operation of a Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device, of the number plate of the vehicle if—
- (a) the person has been found guilty of another relevant offence on the basis of evidence of the same electronic record; or
 - (b) the person has expiated another relevant offence and the allegation relating to that other relevant offence was based on evidence of the same electronic record.

- (2) In this regulation—

relevant offence means a speeding offence or an offence against regulation 40(1).

42—Evasive action in relation to Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device

The driver of a heavy vehicle must not take any action, other than a contravention referred to in Schedule 4 Part 1 clause 4, designed to avoid an electronic record being made through the operation of a Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device of the number plate of the vehicle as the vehicle is driven towards or away from the photographic detection device.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

43—Evidentiary

In proceedings for a speeding offence, a document produced by the prosecution, purporting to be signed by the Minister and certifying the shortest distance, expressed in metres, that would be travelled by a vehicle on a road between 2 points, will be accepted as proof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, of the distance so certified.

Part 4—Vehicle identification

44—Vehicle identification plates and numbers (section 110C of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of section 110C(8) of the Act, a vehicle identification plate or plate bearing a vehicle identification number on a motor vehicle or trailer may be removed only—
 - (a) if it is essential to do so in order to effect necessary repairs to the vehicle or trailer and the plate is put back in the same place on the vehicle as soon as is practicable; or
 - (b) with the approval of an authorised officer.
- (2) An authorised officer may issue a South Australian State identification plate to replace the vehicle identification plate for a motor vehicle or trailer, and may approve its placement on the vehicle or trailer, if the vehicle identification plate has been destroyed, removed from the vehicle or trailer or damaged and, in the opinion of the authorised officer, it is appropriate that a replacement plate be issued and placed on the vehicle or trailer.
- (3) An authorised officer may allot a number for placement on a motor vehicle or trailer as the vehicle identification number for the vehicle or trailer, and may approve its placement on the vehicle or trailer, if the previous vehicle identification number for the vehicle or trailer has been altered, defaced or obliterated and it is, in the opinion of the authorised officer, appropriate that a replacement number be allotted and placed on the vehicle or trailer.
- (4) An authorised officer may allot a number for placement on the engine block of a motor vehicle as the engine number for the vehicle's engine, and may approve its placement on the engine block, if the previous engine number for the engine has been altered, defaced or obliterated and it is, in the opinion of the authorised officer, appropriate that a replacement number be allotted and placed on the engine block.
- (5) A plate or number removed from a motor vehicle or trailer by an authorised officer under section 110C(7) of the Act must be destroyed by the authorised officer.

Part 5—Vehicle safety

45—Defect notices—prescribed classes of light vehicles (section 145(1b) of Act)

For the purposes of section 145(1b) of the Act, the following classes of light vehicles are prescribed:

- (a) prime movers;
- (b) commercial motor vehicles;
- (c) trailers.

46—Formal written warnings, defect notices etc (section 145 of Act)

A formal written warning, defect notice or defective vehicle label issued under section 145 of the Act must be in a form approved by the Minister.

47—Authorisations (section 145(8) of Act)

- (1) The Minister may, on application by a person in a form approved by the Minister, authorise the applicant to exercise any of the powers of an authorised officer under section 145 of the Act, if satisfied (on the basis of evidence provided by the applicant) that the applicant—
 - (a) is fully qualified in 1 or more of the following trades:
 - (i) Motor Mechanic;
 - (ii) Motor Mechanic, Diesel;
 - (iii) Brake Mechanic;
 - (iv) Motor Cycle Mechanic;
 - (v) any other trade that provides skills equivalent to the skills of a trade referred to above; and
 - (b) has successfully completed any training courses approved by the Minister for the purposes of section 145 of the Act; and
 - (c) is the holder of an appropriate driver's licence granted and in force under Part 3 of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* or an appropriate interstate licence within the meaning of that Act; and
 - (d) has an adequate knowledge of the requirements of the Act relating to motor vehicles; and
 - (e) is a fit and proper person to be authorised to exercise any of the powers of an authorised officer under section 145 of the Act.
- (2) The Minister may authorise a person in another State or a Territory of the Commonwealth who has similar powers under the laws of that State or Territory to those of an authorised officer under section 145 of the Act to exercise a power of an authorised officer under that section to—
 - (a) examine a vehicle for the purpose of determining whether the repairs required by a defect notice issued in relation to the vehicle have been made; or
 - (b) issue a clearance certificate in relation to a vehicle; or

- (c) cause a defective vehicle label affixed to a vehicle to be defaced or removed from the vehicle.
- (3) The Minister must maintain a record of authorisations issued under section 145(8) of the Act and must make that record available for public inspection.

48—Light vehicles that are not to be driven without Ministerial approval (section 161A of Act)

The following are declared to be classes of vehicles to which section 161A of the Act applies:

- (a) wind-powered light vehicles commonly known as land yachts;
- (b) bicycles that have an auxiliary motor comprised (in whole or in part) of an internal combustion engine;
- (c) electric personal transporters.

49—Seat belts and seat belt anchorages (section 162A of Act)

- (1) Subject to subregulations (7) and (8), vehicles manufactured on or after 1 January 1969 are exempt from the provisions of section 162A of the Act and this regulation.
- (2) The provisions of this regulation apply for the purposes of section 162A of the Act.
- (3) A car, car-type utility or car-type panel van first registered after 30 June 1964 must be fitted with—
 - (a) anchorages for a seat belt suitably placed for use by the driver; and
 - (b) anchorages for a seat belt suitably placed for use by a person sitting alongside of and on the same seat as the driver or on a separate seat by the side of the driver's seat.
- (4) An anchorage required to be fitted in accordance with subregulation (3) must—
 - (a) in the case of a vehicle first registered after 30 June 1964 but before 10 November 1966—comply with the specification for anchorages published in the Gazette of 28 May 1964, page 1180; or
 - (b) in the case of a vehicle first registered on or after 10 November 1966 but before 8 February 1968—comply with the specification for anchorages published in the Gazette of 10 November 1966, page 1927; or
 - (c) in the case of a vehicle first registered on or after 8 February 1968 but before 15 January 1970—comply with the specification for anchorages published in the Gazette of 8 February 1968, page 346; or
 - (d) in the case of a vehicle first registered on or after 15 January 1970—comply with the *Australian Standards Specification for Seat Belt Anchorage Points*—(A.S.D. 11–1967).
- (5) A car, car-type utility or car-type panel van first registered on or after 1 January 1967 must be fitted with—
 - (a) a seat belt suitably placed for use by the driver; and
 - (b) at least 1 other seat belt placed for use by a person sitting alongside of and on the same seat as the driver or on a separate seat by the side of the driver's seat.

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- (6) A seat belt required to be fitted in accordance with subregulation (5) must—
- (a) comply with—
 - (i) *Australian Standards Specification for Seat Belt Assemblies for Motor Vehicles*—(A.S. E35—1965); or
 - (ii) in the case of a retractor seat belt—*Australian Standards Specification for Seat Belt Assemblies (including Retractors) for Motor Vehicles*—(A.S. E35 Part II—1970); or
 - (iii) *Australian Standard for Seat Belt Assemblies for Motor Vehicles* (A.S. 2596—1983); and
 - (b) be clearly and permanently marked with a prescribed certification mark.
- (7) Seat belts and anchorages for seat belts in motor vehicles (whenever manufactured) must be maintained in sound condition and good working order.
- (8) A person must not sell, or offer for sale, for use in a motor vehicle (whenever manufactured) a seat belt or part of a seat belt—
- (a) that fails to comply with the requirements of an Australian Standard or Australian Standards Specification referred to in subregulation (6)(a); or
 - (b) that has been removed from a motor vehicle in which it has previously been used.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Note—

The *Road Traffic (Light Vehicle Standards) Rules 2018* apply certain ADRs to light vehicles. The ADRs do not cover vehicles manufactured before 1 January 1969.

50—Child restraints, safety harnesses, booster seats etc

- (1) A device that complies with Australian/New Zealand Standard (AS/NZS) 1754—*Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles* and is clearly marked with a prescribed certification mark certifying compliance with the standard is an approved child restraint.
- (2) A booster seat or booster cushion—
 - (a) that is an approved child restraint under subregulation (1); or
 - (b) that—
 - (i) is an integrated part of a motor vehicle; and
 - (ii) was installed by the manufacturer of the motor vehicle to enable an existing adult lap and sash type seat belt to become suitable for use by a child; and
 - (iii) complies with the relevant ADR for child restraints of the type concerned,
 is an approved booster seat.
- (3) A child safety harness that is an approved child restraint under subregulation (1) is an approved child safety harness.

- (4) For the purposes of section 162A of the Act, a child restraint fitted to a motor vehicle must—
- (a) only be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications; and
 - (b) be securely attached to an anchorage for a child restraint fitted to that vehicle and to such other anchorages for seat belts fitted to that vehicle as are specified by the manufacturer of the child restraint; and
 - (c) be maintained in sound condition and good working order.
- (5) A person must not sell, or offer for sale, for use in a motor vehicle as a child restraint, child safety harness, booster seat or booster cushion, or part of such a device, a device or part that is not approved under subregulation (1).
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (6) For the purposes of this regulation, a device complies with a standard if it complies with the edition of the standard that was in force at the time of its manufacture in Australia or its importation into Australia (as the case may be) or with any later edition of the standard.
- (7) In this regulation—
relevant ADR, in relation to an integrated booster seat or cushion in a motor vehicle, means the ADR that was in force at the time the vehicle was manufactured in Australia or imported into Australia (as the case may be) or with any later version of the ADR.

51—Safety helmets for riders of motor bikes and bicycles (section 162B of Act)

- (1) A helmet is approved for motor bike riders if—
- (a) it complies with a prescribed standard as in force—
 - (i) at the time the helmet was manufactured in, or imported into, Australia (as the case may be); or
 - (ii) at any later time; and
 - (b) bears a relevant certification mark.
- (2) A person must not sell, or offer for sale, a helmet for use by a motor bike rider or passenger on a motor bike unless the helmet complies with subregulation (1)(a).
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (3) Helmets are approved for bicycle riders if they meet the impact attenuation requirement of Australian Standard 2063.
- (4) A person must not sell, or offer for sale, a helmet for use by a bicycle rider unless the helmet meets the impact attenuation requirement of Australian Standard 2063.
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (5) In this regulation—
prescribed standard means—
- (a) Australian Standard 1698—1988—*Protective helmets for vehicle users (AS 1698—1988)*; or

- (b) Australian/New Zealand Standard 1698:2006—*Protective helmets for vehicle users* (**AS/NZS 1698:2006**); or
- (c) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Regulation No 22 *Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds*, incorporating the 05 series of amendments, (**ECE 22.05**),

as in force from time to time;

relevant certification mark means—

- (a) where the mark relates to compliance with AS 1698—1988 or AS/NZS 1698:2006—
 - (i) a prescribed certification mark; or
 - (ii) the certification mark of a body declared by the Minister by notice in the Gazette to be an approved body for the purpose of certifying compliance with the relevant standard; or
- (b) where the mark relates to compliance with ECE 22.05—an international approval mark in accordance with ECE 22.05.

52—Safety helmets and riders of wheeled recreational devices and wheeled toys (section 162C of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of section 162C of the Act, safety helmets must meet the impact attenuation requirement of Australian Standard 2063.
- (2) A person must not sell, or offer for sale, a helmet for use by a rider of a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy unless the helmet meets the impact attenuation requirement of Australian Standard 2063.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

53—Modification of motor vehicles

- (1) A light motor vehicle must not be driven or towed on a road if it does not comply with the requirements of this regulation.
- (2) If a light motor vehicle is driven or towed in contravention of subregulation (1), the driver and the owner and the operator of the vehicle are each guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (3) A car, car-type utility or car-type panel van must not be altered from its specification as originally manufactured in any of the following respects:
 - (a) fitting of an engine of greater displacement volume, or of greater power or torque output, than an engine available as an option for the vehicle so as to exceed the efficient functioning capacity of the braking system provided for the vehicle;
 - (b) fitting of an engine of greater displacement volume, or of greater power or torque output, than an engine available as an option for the vehicle with the braking system provided at the time of the manufacture of the vehicle;
 - (c) modification to a braking system—

- (i) that consists of fitting of a smaller diameter brake drum, or narrower brake drum or brake shoe that reduces the swept area of braking surface; or
 - (ii) that reduces the mass of a brake drum or disc;
 - (d) widening of the wheel track of front or rear wheels by more than 26 millimetres beyond the maximum specified by the vehicle's manufacturer;
 - (e) fitting of spacers between wheels and hubs additional to any provided by the vehicle's manufacturer;
 - (f) fitting of wheel nuts that do not engage the thread of the wheel studs for at least the same length as the nuts provided by the vehicle's manufacturer, or wheel nuts that do not match with the taper on the wheel;
 - (g) modifications to axles or suspension (including axle housings or supporting structures but not including springs, dampers, bushes or ball joints) that reduce the available suspension travel from static conditions to full bump position by more than one-third of that provided by the vehicle's manufacturer;
 - (h) modifications to axles or suspension such that any part of the vehicle other than the tyre or rim will contact a road surface in the case of the deflation of any tyre;
 - (i) welding or heating of axles, stub axles, steering arms or steering knuckle supports;
 - (j) lengthening or shortening of the chassis frame or of a mono-construction (chassis-less) body structure;
 - (k) alterations affecting any steering components or the steering geometry.
- (4) A light motor vehicle (other than a car, car-type utility, car-type panel van or motor bike) must not be altered from its specification as originally manufactured in any of the following respects:
- (a) fitting of an engine of greater displacement volume, or of greater power or torque output, than an engine available as an option for the vehicle;
 - (b) alterations to a braking system;
 - (c) widening of the wheel track of the front or rear wheels by more than 26 millimetres beyond the maximum specified by the vehicle's manufacturer;
 - (d) fitting of spacers between wheels and between wheels and hubs additional to any provided by the vehicle's manufacturer;
 - (e) fitting of wheel nuts that do not engage the thread of the wheel studs for at least the same length as the nuts provided by the vehicle's manufacturer, or wheel nuts that do not match with the taper on the wheels;
 - (f) alterations to the wheelbase;
 - (g) alterations to the number of axles;
 - (h) alterations affecting any steering components or the steering geometry;
 - (i) replacement of any axle with another axle other than an axle available as an option provided by the vehicle's manufacturer for the vehicle.

54—Wheels and tyres

- (1) A light vehicle must not be driven or towed on a road if it does not comply with the requirements of this regulation.
- (2) If a light vehicle is driven or towed in contravention of subregulation (1), the driver and the owner and the operator of the vehicle are each guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (3) Every road wheel fitted to an axle of a motor vehicle or trailer that is a light vehicle must—
 - (a) conform to 1 of the dimensional standards for wheel rims set down in the Tyre and Rim Standards Manual; and
 - (b) not have a circumferential weld other than one that attaches the rim to the wheel centre; and
 - (c) be of the same rim width and have the same offset of the rim relative to the mounting face; and
 - (d) if fitted to a motor vehicle manufactured on or after 1 July 1985, be either—
 - (i) provided as original equipment or as original equipment replacement by the vehicle's manufacturer; or
 - (ii) indelibly marked with the wheel's nominal diameter, width and offset and with identification of the manufacturer of the wheel and the standard to which the wheel was manufactured.
- (4) The tyres and wheels fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer that is a light vehicle must be such that—
 - (a) sufficient clearance is provided so that none of the tyres or wheels will touch any part of the vehicle, other than at the point of attachment, under operating conditions; and
 - (b) none of the tyres protrudes beyond the mudguard or body structure when viewed from above with the wheels in a straight ahead position; and
 - (c) tyres fitted to the same axle are all of the same tyre size designation.
- (5) Despite the requirements of any other regulation or rule under the Act, a light motor vehicle that is required to comply with ADR 24 or the tyre and rim selection requirements of ADR 42 may be—
 - (a) equipped with tyres other than those listed on the tyre placard fitted to the vehicle, provided that—
 - (i) the load of a tyre fitted is not less than the lowest load listed on the tyre placard; and
 - (ii) the overall diameter of a wheel and tyre fitted is not more than 15 millimetres greater than that advised in the Tyre and Rim Standards Manual for the largest tyre size listed on the placard and not more than 15 millimetres less than that advised in the Manual for the smallest tyre size listed on the placard; or
 - (b) equipped with wheels wider than those listed on the tyre placard; or

- (c) equipped with wheels with a rim diameter other than a rim diameter (if any) listed on the tyre placard.
- (6) Despite the requirements of any other regulation or rule under the Act (including subregulation (5)), a light motor vehicle that has 3 or more wheels may be fitted with a wheel or tyre that does not comply with those requirements if—
 - (a) the wheel or tyre is being used in an emergency as part of a temporary replacement wheel and tyre combination that complies with the requirements of this subregulation; and
 - (b) the wheel and tyre combination is recommended by the vehicle's manufacturer as suitable for use on the vehicle; and
 - (c) any conditions specified by the vehicle's manufacturer in relation to the use of the wheel and tyre combination are complied with; and
 - (d) the vehicle is not driven at a speed exceeding 80 kilometres per hour; and
 - (e) only 1 temporary replacement wheel and tyre combination is fitted to the vehicle at any 1 time.
- (7) In this regulation—

Tyre and Rim Standards Manual means the Tyre and Rim Standards Manual issued by the Tyre and Rim Association of Australia as in force at any time before or after the commencement of this regulation.

55—Sprocket drive vehicles

A motor vehicle (not being a motor bike or motor trike) fitted with a chain and sprocket drive must not be driven on a road unless it is so constructed that every chain and sprocket of the drive is fitted with a cover, guard or screen in such a manner as to remove any risk of any person accidentally coming into contact with the chain or sprocket.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

56—Bicycle trailers

- (1) A person who rides a bicycle—
 - (a) must not tow another vehicle on a road unless that other vehicle is a bicycle trailer that complies with the requirements of this regulation; and
 - (b) must not tow more than 1 vehicle.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

- (2) A bicycle trailer, when towed at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility, must be fitted with either 1 or 2 lighted lamps displaying a red light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the rear and affixed to the rear of the trailer as follows:
 - (a) in the case of 1 lamp—in the centre or on the right-hand side of the centre of the trailer;
 - (b) in the case of 2 lamps—an even distance in the same horizontal plane on either side of the centre of the trailer;

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- (c) in either case—with the centre of the lamp not less than 330 millimetres and not more than 1 metre above the ground.
 - (3) A bicycle trailer must be fitted with 2 red reflectors in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (a) each reflector must be such as to be clearly visible at night for at least 50 metres from the rear when light is projected onto it by a vehicle's headlight on low-beam;
 - (b) the reflectors must be fitted symmetrically to the rear of the trailer, with 1 on each side;
 - (c) the centre of each reflector must be not less than 330 millimetres and not more than 1 metre above the ground.
 - (4) A bicycle trailer, and any equipment or load on the trailer, must not exceed 850 millimetres in width.
 - (5) A bicycle trailer must be attached to the bicycle by—
 - (a) a coupling constructed and fitted so that—
 - (i) it will permit an adequate amount of angular movement between the alignment of the bicycle and the trailer; and
 - (ii) the strength of the coupling (and of any brackets or other means of securing the coupling to the bicycle and the trailer) is sufficient to prevent the trailer and its equipment and load from becoming separated; and
 - (b) a safety connection consisting of a chain, cable or other non-rigid connection affixed to a substantial portion of the trailer and constructed and fitted so that—
 - (i) it will hold the trailer in tow in the event of the failure or detachment of the coupling; and
 - (ii) it is not liable to accidental disconnection and permits all normal angular movements of the coupling without more slack than is necessary for that purpose.

Part 6—Central Inspection Authority

57—Prescribed class of vehicles (section 163C(1) of Act)

For the purposes of section 163C(1) of the Act, buses are vehicles of a prescribed class, other than buses that are used to provide passenger transport services within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Act 1994*.

58—Prescribed period (section 163D(1a) of Act)

For the purposes of section 163D(1a) of the Act, a period of 12 months commencing on 1 July is a prescribed period.

59—Certificate of inspection (section 163D(2) of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of section 163D(2) of the Act, a certificate of inspection must be in the form set out in Schedule 1 Form 8.
- (2) A certificate of inspection must be issued by the Authority on the condition that, during the currency of the certificate, an inspection label supplied by the Authority is firmly affixed in an upright position to the vehicle—
 - (a) to the inside surface of the front windscreen in a corner on the opposite side of the windscreen to the driver's position; or
 - (b) in the case of a vehicle that has a pivoted, hinged or fixed side window adjacent to the front windscreen on the opposite side of the windscreen to the driver's position—to the inside surface of that window,

but not so as to obstruct the driver's vision.

60—Design, maintenance etc requirements for vehicles to which Part 4A of Act applies

- (1) For the purposes of sections 163D(3)(b) and 163F of the Act, the prescribed requirements relating to design, construction and safety are the requirements relating to design, construction and safety contained in the Code of Practice for Buses, stipulated by the Central Inspection Authority, as in force from time to time (the *Code of Practice*), to the extent to which those requirements are consistent with the vehicle standards.
- (2) For the purposes of sections 163D(3a), 163F and 163GA of the Act, the prescribed scheme of maintenance is the scheme specified in section 15 of the Code of Practice.
- (3) For the purposes of section 163GA(1)(a)(i) of the Act, the particulars of prescribed maintenance and repair work carried out on a vehicle are the particulars of maintenance and repair work specified in section 15 of the Code of Practice.
- (4) For the purposes of section 163GA(1)(a) of the Act, the prescribed form is the appropriate form set out in the First Schedule of the Code of Practice.
- (5) For the purposes of section 163GA(1)(b) of the Act, the records in the form of Part 1 of the First Schedule of the Code of Practice must be retained for a period of not less than 6 months and those in the form of Part 2 of the First Schedule of the Code of Practice must be retained for a period of not less than 12 months.

(6) In this regulation—

vehicle standards—

- (a) in relation to a heavy vehicle—means the heavy vehicle standards under the *Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia)*;
- (b) in relation to a light vehicle—means the light vehicle standards.

Part 7—Miscellaneous

61—Emergency workers and employing authorities (sections 45 and 46 of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of the definition of *emergency worker* in sections 45(5) and 46(6) of the Act, the following persons are emergency workers for the purposes of those sections:
 - (a) members of an emergency services organisation within the meaning of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*;
 - (b) persons engaged in the provision of emergency ambulance services under section 57(1) of the *Health Care Act 2008* on behalf of SA Ambulance Service Inc.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of *employing authority* in sections 45(5) and 46(6) of the Act, the employing authority for a person who is an emergency worker for the purposes of the relevant section is—
 - (a) in relation to an emergency worker referred to in subregulation (1)(a)—
 - (i) if the emergency worker is a member of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service—the Chief Officer of SAMFS; or
 - (ii) if the emergency worker is a member of the South Australian Country Fire Service—the Chief Officer of SACFS; or
 - (iii) if the emergency worker is a member of the South Australian State Emergency Service—the Chief Officer of SASES; or
 - (b) in relation to an emergency worker referred to in subregulation (1)(b)—the Chief Executive of SA Ambulance Service Inc.

61A—South Eastern Freeway: prescribed road (section 45C of Act)

For the purposes of the definition of *prescribed road* in section 45C of the Act, the following portion of road is prescribed:

That portion of RN 04500 South Eastern Freeway—

- (a) that is to the left of the far right side of the part of the Freeway that is for traffic travelling in a generally north-westerly direction; and
- (b) that—
 - (i) commences at an imaginary straight line at right angles to the south-eastern kerb of the Freeway through the point of coordinates 138° 41' 54.753" E 34° 59' 40.790" S GDA2020 (a location approximately 500 metres north-west of the Waverley Ridge Road overpass over the Freeway); and
 - (ii) ends at an imaginary straight line parallel to, immediately before and continuing in line with, the stop line at the exit from the Freeway at the intersection between the Freeway, Cross Road, Glen Osmond Road, Portrush Road and Mount Barker Road (the stop line immediately adjacent to and approximately in line with the point of coordinates 138° 38' 39.162" E 34° 57' 48.630" S GDA2020).

62—Emergency workers (sections 83 and 110AAAA of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of section 83 of the Act and the definition of *emergency vehicle* in section 110AAAA of the Act, the following are defined to be emergency workers:
- (a) members of an emergency services organisation within the meaning of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*;
 - (b) authorised officers under the *Emergency Management Act 2004*;
 - (c) persons engaged in the provision of emergency ambulance services under section 57(1) of the *Health Care Act 2008* on behalf of—
 - (i) SA Ambulance Service Inc; or
 - (ii) St John Ambulance Australia South Australia Incorporated,or any other persons engaged in the provision of such services under section 57(1) of that Act;
 - (d) persons engaged in the provision of emergency ambulance services under section 57(2)(a) of the *Health Care Act 2008*;
 - (e) members of the Australian Federal Police or Australian Border Force;
 - (f) members of the armed forces of the Commonwealth engaged in police, fire fighting or ambulance duties or duties in connection with the urgent disposal of explosives or any emergency;
 - (g) employees of Airservices Australia engaged in fire fighting duties or duties in connection with an emergency.
- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1)(e), a person is a member of the Australian Border Force if—
- (a) —
 - (i) the person is covered by paragraph (a) of the definition of *Immigration and Border Protection worker* in section 4 of the *Australian Border Force Act 2015* of the Commonwealth; and
 - (ii) he or she is in the Australian Border Force (as defined in that Act); or
 - (b) —
 - (i) the person is covered by paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of *Immigration and Border Protection worker* in section 4 of the *Australian Border Force Act 2015* of the Commonwealth; and
 - (ii) his or her services have been made available to the Australian Border Force or he or she is performing services for the Australian Border Force.

63—Prescribed provisions (sections 174A, 174B, 174C and 174D of Act)

- (1) For the purposes of—
- (a) section 174A of the Act (Liability of vehicle owners and expiation of certain offences); and
 - (b) section 174B of the Act (Further offence for continued parking contravention); and

-
- (c) section 174D of the Act (Proceedings for certain offences may only be taken by certain officers or with certain approvals),
- the following are prescribed provisions:
- (d) the provisions of Part 12 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Restrictions on stopping and parking);
- (e) regulation 66 of these regulations (Prohibition on parking in certain public places).
- (2) For the purposes of section 174C of the Act (Council may grant exemptions from certain provisions), the following are prescribed provisions:
- (a) the provisions of Part 8, Division 3 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Signs for trucks, buses and other large vehicles);
- (b) the provisions of Part 12, Division 2 of the *Australian Road Rules* (No stopping and no parking signs and road markings);
- (c) the provisions of Part 12, Division 5 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Stopping in zones for particular vehicles);
- (d) rule 195 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Stopping at or near a bus stop);
- (e) rule 200 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Stopping on roads—heavy and long vehicles);
- (f) rule 205 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Parking for longer than indicated);
- (g) rule 207 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Parking where fees are payable);
- (h) regulation 66 of these regulations (Prohibition on parking in certain public places).

64—Prohibition of vehicles carrying dangerous substances on certain roads

- (1) A vehicle must not be driven or towed on a portion of a road to which this regulation applies if the vehicle contains or is otherwise transporting a dangerous substance.
- (2) If a vehicle is driven or towed in contravention of subregulation (1), the driver and the owner and the operator of the vehicle are each guilty of an offence.
- Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply if the substance—
- (a) is in liquid form and does not exceed 25 litres in volume; or
- (b) is in solid or gaseous form and does not exceed 45 kg in mass; or
- (c) is fuel for the motor of the vehicle.
- (4) In this regulation—

dangerous substance has the meaning given to ***dangerous goods*** by the *Dangerous Substances (Dangerous Goods Transport) Regulations 2008*.

(5) This regulation applies to—

- (a) the portion of Road Number 8832 Riddoch Highway (Mount Gambier—Port MacDonnell) known as Bay Road, Mount Gambier, that lies between an imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the western boundary of section 391, Waterworks Reserve, Hundred of Blanche across the road and an imaginary line 30 metres south of and parallel to an imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the southern boundary of allotment 22 Filed Plan 321 across the road;
- (b) the portion of John Watson Drive, Mount Gambier that lies between an imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the northern boundary of section 415, Hundred of Blanche, across the road and an imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the northern-most boundary of section 414, corporation reserve, Hundred of Blanche across the road;
- (c) the portion of Road Number 6604 Ocean Boulevard, City of Marion that lies between an imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the northern boundary of Majors Road across the road, and an imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the eastern boundary of Brighton Road across the road;
- (d) any other portion of road specified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

64A—Electric personal transporters

(1) An electric personal transporter or the driver, owner, operator or manufacturer of an electric personal transporter (as the case requires) is exempt from—

- (a) section 45 of the Act; and
- (b) the provisions of Parts 3A, 4 (Divisions 1 to 4, inclusive) and 4A of the Act; and
- (c) regulation 54 of these regulations,

insofar as those provisions are applicable to such a vehicle or person.

(2) In this regulation—

electric personal transporter means a vehicle that—

- (a) has 1 or more wheels; and
- (b) is propelled by 1 or more electric motors; and
- (c) is designed for use by a single person only; and
- (d) has an effective stopping system controlled by using brakes, gears or motor control; and
- (e) is not more than—
 - (i) 1 250mm in length, 700mm in width and 1 350mm in height; or
 - (ii) 700mm in length, 1 250mm in width and 1 350mm in height; and
- (f) weighs 60 kilograms or less when the vehicle is not carrying a person or other load; and
- (g) has no sharp protrusions; and
- (h) is not—

- (i) a bicycle; or
- (ii) a motorised wheelchair.

Note—

It is an offence to drive an electric personal transporter on a road without the approval of the Minister—see section 161A of the Act and regulation 48 of these regulations.

65—Prohibition on towing more than 1 vehicle

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a light motor vehicle towing more than 1 vehicle must not be driven on a road.
- (2) If a light motor vehicle is driven in contravention of subregulation (1), the driver and the owner and the operator of the motor vehicle are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a tractor towing 2 vehicles.

66—Prohibition on parking in certain public places

- (1) A person must not park a vehicle (other than a bicycle) in a public place owned by or under the care, control or management of a council or parking authority except in an area specifically set aside for parking by the council or parking authority.

Maximum penalty: \$1 250.

- (2) In this regulation—

parking authority means a road authority (other than the Commissioner of Highways or a council) that has the care, control or management of a road on, above or near which the road authority has, with the approval of the Minister under section 17 of the Act, installed, maintained, altered or operated, or caused to be installed, maintained, altered or operated, traffic control devices for the purposes of Part 12 of the *Australian Road Rules* (Restrictions on stopping and parking).

66A—Prescribed electronic devices for the fixing of fees for parking

An electronic device that is built-in or mounted in or on a vehicle, or wearable or portable, and that is capable of facilitating the payment of parking fees electronically is a device of a prescribed kind for the purposes of section 176(1a)(c) of the Act.

67—Prohibition on fishing etc from certain bridges

- (1) The Minister may, if of the opinion that it is appropriate to do so in the interests of road safety, by notice in the Gazette, prohibit fishing or other specified activities from a specified bridge or causeway.
- (2) The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, vary or revoke a notice under this regulation.
- (3) A person must not contravene a notice under this regulation.

Maximum penalty: \$750.

68—Prohibition on dogs on certain bicycle paths

- (1) A person who owns or has possession or control of a dog must ensure that the dog does not enter or remain on a bicycle path to which this regulation applies.
Maximum penalty: \$750.
- (2) In proceedings for an offence of contravening subregulation (1), an allegation in the information that a specified person was the owner or had possession or control of a specified dog at a specified time will be accepted as proved in the absence of proof to the contrary.
- (3) This regulation applies to the bicycle path adjacent to the Southern Expressway that commences at Seacombe Road at Bedford Park and proceeds generally southerly on the eastern side of the carriageway of the Expressway to a point approximately 250 metres north of the intersection of the Expressway, South Road and Panalatinga Road at Trott Park, then generally southerly between the western side of the Expressway off-ramp and the eastern side of the Expressway carriageway to the intersection of Panalatinga Road and Old South Road at Old Reynella.

69—Determination of mass

- (1) For the purposes of determining the mass of a vehicle—
 - (a) a weighbridge—
 - (i) must have a steel or concrete platform or, if a wooden platform, must be verified, re-verified or certified, and marked with an inspector's mark or licensee's mark, in accordance with the *National Measurement Act 1960* of the Commonwealth; and
 - (ii) must be so situated as to have sufficient space for vehicles usually weighed on the weighbridge to be driven or drawn on and off without turning on the platform; and
 - (iii) must have a level surface so that no point on the surface on which the mass to be measured bears is more than 15 millimetres above or below any other point on that surface; and
 - (iv) must operate within the appropriate limits of error for that type of weighbridge that may be tolerated under the *National Measurement Act 1960* of the Commonwealth; and
 - (b) in order to determine the mass of a vehicle with or without its load and the mass carried on any 2 or more axles of a vehicle on a weighbridge, it is not necessary to measure the mass carried on all the relevant axles simultaneously, but the mass may be determined by aggregating the measurements of mass taken separately in relation to the axles in question, provided that in determining the mass carried on a vehicle having an axle group or axle groups, the axles within each group must be measured as a whole; and

- (c) when an approved instrument for determining mass is used in order to determine the mass of a vehicle with or without its load and the mass carried on any 2 or more axles of a vehicle, the mass may be determined by aggregating the measurements of mass taken simultaneously or separately in relation to the axles in question, provided that, in determining the mass carried on individual axles of an axle group, all of the axles within that group must be measured simultaneously and must, as far as possible in the circumstances, be in the same plane.
- (2) In this regulation—
approved instrument for determining mass means an instrument for determining mass approved in writing by the Minister for the purposes of this regulation.

70—Proof of GTM

In proceedings for an offence against the *Road Traffic Act 1961* involving a breach of a regulation or rule made under that Act, an allegation in an information that a specified mass was the GTM of a specified vehicle is proof of the matter so alleged in the absence of proof to the contrary.

71—Exemptions

- (1) The Minister may, by instrument in writing or notice in the Gazette exempt—
 - (a) a person or class of persons; or
 - (b) a vehicle or class of vehicles,from a specified provision of these regulations, unconditionally or subject to specified conditions.
- (2) The Minister may, by instrument in writing or notice in the Gazette, vary or revoke an exemption under this regulation.

Schedule 1—Forms

Form 2—Prescribed oral advice

(Section 47E(4)(ab) of Act)

Road Traffic Act 1961

Oral advice on refusal or failure to comply with alcotest or breath analysis direction: section 47E(4)(ab)

It is a criminal offence to refuse or fail to provide a breath sample without good cause. You could be fined and lose your licence for 12 months or more.

It is a defence if you have some physical or medical condition that prevents you from providing a breath sample, but only if you ask for a sample of your blood to be taken instead or can show that your condition also prevents the taking of blood.

If you want a blood sample taken because of your condition, you should ask for that and the police will help you to have the sample taken at Government expense.

Form 3—Prescribed oral advice

(Section 47EAA(10)(b) of Act)

Road Traffic Act 1961

Oral advice on refusal or failure to comply with drug screening test, oral fluid analysis or blood test direction: section 47EAA(10)(b)

It is a criminal offence to refuse or fail to provide a sample of oral fluid or blood without good cause. You could be fined and lose your licence for 6 months or more.

It is a defence if you have some physical or medical condition that prevents you from providing a sample of oral fluid or blood [whichever is applicable], but only if you ask for a sample of your blood or oral fluid [whichever is applicable] to be taken instead.

If you want a sample of blood or oral fluid [whichever is applicable] taken because of your condition, you should ask for that and the police will help you to have the sample taken at Government expense.

Form 4—Prescribed oral advice and written notice

(Section 47K(2a)(a) of Act)

Part A—Oral advice for the purposes of section 47K(2a)(a) of *Road Traffic Act 1961*

The breathalyser reading just taken shows that you had a prohibited level of alcohol in your blood.

Therefore, it appears that you have committed an offence against section 47B(1) or (1a) of the *Road Traffic Act 1961*.

In any court proceedings for an offence against section 47B(1) or (1a), or for an offence against section 47 of the Road Traffic Act (driving under the influence of liquor), it will be presumed that the breathalyser accurately indicated your blood alcohol level at the time of the reading and for the preceding 3 hours. However, the Road Traffic Act allows for contrary evidence based on the results of a blood test.

If you want to have such a blood test you will have to make your own arrangements and follow certain procedures, using a special blood test kit. This blood test kit will be supplied to you on your signing a written request.

If you obtain a blood test kit and want to have your blood tested, you should take the kit promptly to a hospital, medical practitioner or registered nurse in order to have a sample of your blood taken.

You must not consume any more alcohol before having a sample of your blood taken and must not open the blood test kit before delivering it to a medical practitioner or registered nurse.

Under the blood test procedure, the sample of blood is divided and sealed in two containers. You will have to sign a form that will be given to you by the medical practitioner or registered nurse.

One of the sealed containers will be given to you and you may make your own arrangements to have the blood in that container analysed.

In any event, the blood in the other container will be analysed by Forensic Science SA and you will be given written notice of the results of the analysis.

Further information as to these matters is contained in the written notice which will be delivered to you shortly.

Part B—Written notice for the purposes of section 47K(2a)(a) of *Road Traffic Act 1961*

Operation of Road Traffic Act in relation to results of breath analysis

1 Offence

Section 47B(1) of the *Road Traffic Act 1961* provides that a person commits an offence if the person drives a motor vehicle, or attempts to put a motor vehicle in motion, while there is present in the person's blood the prescribed concentration of alcohol (as defined in section 47A of the Act). Section 47B(1a) provides that if a person engages in conduct involving a motor vehicle that constitutes an offence against section 47B(1) (other than a category 1 offence) while a child under the age of 16 years is present in or on that motor vehicle, the person commits an offence against section 47B(1a) and is liable to the same penalty as is prescribed for an offence against section 47B(1).

2 Breath analysis

Your breath has just been analysed by means of a breath analysing instrument which indicated that the prescribed concentration of alcohol was present in your blood. Accordingly, it appears that you have committed an offence described above.

3 Legal effect of breath analysis result

In proceedings for an offence described above or an offence against section 47(1) of the *Road Traffic Act 1961* (driving under the influence of liquor), the result of the breath analysis will be presumed to accurately record the concentration of alcohol in your blood at the time of the analysis and throughout the preceding 3 hours (section 47K(1), (1ab)).

In any proceedings against you for such an offence, you will be able to challenge the accuracy of the breath analysis reading if—

- you have a sample of your blood taken and analysed as described below; AND
- the result of analysis of the blood sample shows that the breath analysing instrument gave an exaggerated reading of the concentration of alcohol present in your blood (section 47K(1a)).

Procedures for optional blood test

- 1 You may have a sample of your blood taken and analysed if you wish.
- 2 For that purpose, you must request the breath analysis operator to supply you with an approved blood test kit (you must sign a written request form for the kit and should retain a copy of the signed request form).
- 3 You should then proceed promptly to a hospital, medical practitioner or registered nurse of your choice and request that a sample of your blood be taken (using the blood test kit).
- 4 Do not consume any further alcohol before the sample is taken.
- 5 Do not open the blood test kit.
- 6 The medical practitioner or registered nurse taking the sample of your blood will divide it and place it into two containers and seal the containers. One container will be delivered to you—do not break the seal on this container.
- 7 Sign the form presented to you by the medical practitioner or registered nurse—the original of the form will be given to you which you should retain.
- 8 You may, if you wish, have the blood sample (in the container delivered to you) analysed at a laboratory to determine the concentration of alcohol present in the blood.
- 9 The other blood sample container will, in any event, be sent to Forensic Science SA where the blood will be analysed. The results of this analysis will be sent to you at your address (as indicated on the form presented to you by the medical practitioner or registered nurse who took the blood sample).

Form 5—Request

(Section 47K(2a)(b) of Act)

Road Traffic Act 1961

Request form for the purposes of section 47K(2a)(b)

..... of.....
(Name)

.....
(Address)

submitted to a breath analysis at.....
(Address or description)

at am/pm on the..... day of.....20.....

I (the person named above) now request that I be supplied with an approved blood test kit.

Signature:..... In the presence of:
(Person making request) (Name of Police Officer)

Signature of witnessing Police Officer:

Form 6—Certificate

(Section 47K(1a) of Act and regulation 22)

Part A—Blood test for alcohol (Certificate of medical practitioner or registered nurse)

The certificate signed by the medical practitioner or registered nurse that accompanies a sample of blood pursuant to section 47K of the Act must include the following information:

- (a) the name of the medical practitioner or registered nurse who took the sample;
- (b) the place at which the sample was taken (*the name of the hospital/surgery/medical institution*);
- (c) the time at which the sample was taken;
- (d) the date on which the sample was taken;
- (e) the name and address of the patient from whom the sample was taken;
- (f) the identifying number for the sample;
- (g) the signature of the medical practitioner or registered nurse who took the sample.

The following statement must be included on the certificate immediately above the signature block of the medical practitioner or registered nurse:

I placed the sample of blood, in approximately equal portions, in 2 containers (being the containers provided as part of the blood test kit that was delivered to me by the patient) and secured the caps. I then sealed each container by application of adhesive seal (bearing the identifying number specified below) provided as part of the blood test kit. I delivered 1 of the sealed containers containing part of the blood sample by giving the container to the patient. I witnessed the patient's signature.

Part B—Patient's container

Patient's container

On receipt of the sealed container of blood (being 1 of the 2 containers provided as part of the blood test kit that was delivered to a medical practitioner or registered nurse who takes the patient's blood sample) the patient must mark their signature to acknowledge receipt of the sealed container containing part of the blood sample.

Part C—Police container

Police container

The medical practitioner or registered nurse who took a sample of blood pursuant to section 47K of the Act must—

- (a) indicate that they delivered 1 of the sealed containers containing part of the blood sample to a police officer or an approved courier by—
 - (i) placing the container in a secured blood box (*include blood box number*); or
 - (ii) giving the container to a police officer or an approved courier; and
- (b) mark their signature to acknowledge that they have provided the sealed container containing part of the blood sample to a police officer or an approved courier.

Note—

This form may be combined with a form required for the purposes of section 73(2) of the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993* and section 20(2) of the *Rail Safety National Law (South Australia) Act 2012*.

Form 7—Notice

Road Traffic Act 1961, Notice under section 79B(5) & (6)

Entitlement to view photographic evidence

You are entitled to see the photographic evidence.

A copy of the photographic evidence on which the allegation is based:

- will, on written application to the Commissioner of Police at the Expiation Notice Branch *[insert address]*, be sent by post to you at the address nominated by you in the written application or, in the absence of such a nomination, to your last known address; and
- may be viewed—
 - online by following the instructions available at *[insert website]*; or
 - by telephoning the Expiation Notice Branch on *[insert phone number]* and making an appointment.

Statutory Declarations

The Commissioner of Police will, in relation to the question of withdrawal of the expiation notice, reminder notice or information, give due consideration to any exculpatory evidence (ie evidence indicating that you have a defence under the relevant legislation or are otherwise not liable for the offence) that is verified by statutory declaration. A statutory declaration must be furnished to the Commissioner before the due date for payment specified in the enclosed expiation notice or expiation reminder notice or, if the enclosed document is a summons, within 28 days after the date of issue of the summons.

You must provide the following information in the statutory declaration:

- your full name and address; and
- expiation notice number (where relevant); and
- motor vehicle registration number; and
- details of the defence or other exculpatory circumstances (in keeping with the requirements of the relevant legislation).

Examples—

If the allegation of an offence against section 79B of the Act, or an allegation of a speeding or reckless or dangerous driving offence, is based on evidence of the average speed of the vehicle between 2 locations you would need to provide this information in relation to each person who drove the vehicle during that time (if there was more than 1) and in the case of an offence against section 79B of the Act state whether or not you were 1 of those persons.

If, for example, you sold the vehicle before the commission of the alleged offence you would need to provide details of that sale including the date on which it occurred and the name and address of the purchaser.

The statutory declaration must be witnessed by one of the following:

- Justice of the Peace (including ID No.)
- Proclaimed Police Officer
- Commissioner for taking affidavits
- any other person before whom a statutory declaration may be made under the *Oaths Act 1936*.

NOTE: It is an offence to make a statutory declaration that you know to be untrue in a material particular. The maximum penalty is 4 years imprisonment.

A completed statutory declaration must either be lodged in accordance with instructions available at *[insert website]* or sent by post to the Expiation Notice Branch *[insert address]*.

Driver Nominations (section 79B(2)(b))

If you are the owner of a vehicle involved in the commission of a prescribed offence (within the meaning of section 79B of the Act) and you were not the driver at the time, you may, in accordance with section 79B(2)(b) of the Act, state the name and address of the person who was driving the vehicle at the time by making a nomination in accordance with the form accessible from the Expiation Notice Branch at *[insert website]*.

A driver nomination form must be given to the Commissioner of Police before the due date for payment specified in the enclosed expiation notice or expiation reminder notice or, if the enclosed document is a summons, within 28 days after the date of issue of the summons or within such longer period as the Commissioner may allow if satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist.

The Commissioner of Police may require a person who makes a nomination under section 79B(2)(b) of the Act to verify the information contained in the nomination by statutory declaration.

NOTE: It is an offence to make a nomination that is false or misleading in a material particular. The maximum penalty is \$25 000 or 4 years imprisonment.

A completed driver nomination form must either be lodged in accordance with instructions available at *[insert website]* or sent by post to the Expiation Notice Branch *[insert address]*.

General information

Further information regarding expiation notices, statutory declarations, nomination forms and photographic evidence can be found at *[insert website]*.

Motor Vehicles Act 1959, Notice under Schedule 1 clause 3

Entitlement to view photographic evidence

You are entitled to see the photographic evidence.

A copy of the photographic evidence on which the allegation is based:

- will, on written application to the Commissioner of Police at the Expiation Notice Branch *[insert address]*, be sent by post to you at the address nominated by you in the written application or, in the absence of such a nomination, to your last known address; and
- may be viewed—
 - online by following the instructions available at *[insert website]*; or

- by telephoning the Expiation Notice Branch on *[insert phone number]* and making an appointment.

Statutory Declarations

The Commissioner of Police will, in relation to the question of withdrawal of the expiation notice, reminder notice or information, give due consideration to any exculpatory evidence (ie evidence indicating that you have a defence under the relevant legislation or are otherwise not liable for the offence) that is verified by statutory declaration. A statutory declaration must be furnished to the Commissioner before the due date for payment specified in the enclosed expiation notice or expiation reminder notice or, if the enclosed document is a summons, within 21 days after the date of issue of the summons.

You must provide the following information in the statutory declaration:

- your full name and address; and
- expiation notice number (where relevant); and
- motor vehicle registration number; and
- details of the defence or other exculpatory circumstances (in keeping with the requirements of the relevant legislation).

Example—

If, in relation to an offence against section 9(3) or 102(2) of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*, you are claiming the defence set out in section 9(4a) or 102(3aa), you would need to specify that the vehicle was not driven or left standing on the road by you at the time of the alleged offence and you would need to provide details of the steps you took to ensure that people who might use the vehicle would have been aware that it was unregistered or uninsured.

If, in relation to an offence against section 9(1) of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*, you are claiming the defence set out in section 9(1c), you would need to provide information that you were not the owner or the registered operator of the vehicle and that you did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the vehicle was unregistered.

The statutory declaration must be witnessed by one of the following:

- Justice of the Peace (including ID No.)
- Proclaimed Police Officer
- Commissioner for taking affidavits
- any other person before whom a statutory declaration may be made under the *Oaths Act 1936*.

NOTE: It is an offence to make a statutory declaration that you know to be untrue in a material particular. The maximum penalty is 4 years imprisonment.

A completed statutory declaration must either be lodged in accordance with instructions available at *[insert website]* or sent by post to the Expiation Notice Branch *[insert address]*.

General information

Further information regarding expiation notices, statutory declarations and photographic evidence can be found at *[insert website]*.

Form 8—Certificate of inspection (Section 163D(2) of Act)

Road Traffic Act 1961

Vehicles inspected under Part 4A

This is to certify that the vehicle, Registration No. has been inspected and this Certificate of Inspection is issued *subject to the conditions attached to this certificate*.

Expiry Date:..... Label No:

Seating Capacity:.....Adults or Children

Signature of Inspector or authorised person

Date:

Notes—

- 1 This certificate is issued on behalf of the Central Inspection Authority.
- 2 This certificate will remain in force up to and including the date of expiry, unless sooner cancelled by the Central Inspection Authority.

Schedule 2—Hospitals declared for compulsory blood tests

Ardrossan Community Hospital Incorporated.

Ashford Hospital.

The following hospital facilities of Barossa Hills Fleurieu Local Health Network Incorporated:

Angaston District Hospital

Eudunda Hospital

Gawler Health Service

Gumeracha District Soldiers' Memorial Hospital

Kangaroo Island Health Service

Kapunda Hospital

Mount Barker District Soldiers' Memorial Hospital

Mount Pleasant District Hospital

Southern Fleurieu Health Service

Strathalbyn and Districts Health Service

Tanunda War Memorial Hospital.

Calvary Adelaide Hospital.

The following hospital facilities of Central Adelaide Local Health Network Incorporated:

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital

Royal Adelaide Hospital.

The following hospital facilities of Eyre and Far North Local Health Network Incorporated:

Ceduna District Health Service

Cleve District Hospital & Aged Care

Coober Pedy Hospital and Health Service

Cowell District Hospital & Aged Care

Cummins and District Memorial Hospital

Elliston District Hospital

Kimba District Hospital & Aged Care

Oodnadatta Health Service

Port Lincoln Health Service

Streaky Bay District Hospital

Tumby Bay Hospital and Health Service

Wudinna Hospital.

The following hospital facilities of Flinders and Upper North Local Health Network Incorporated:

Hawker Memorial Hospital

Leigh Creek Health Service

Port Augusta Hospital and Regional Health Service

Quorn Health Service

Roxby Downs Health Service

The Whyalla Hospital and Health Service.

Keith and District Hospital Incorporated.

The following hospital facilities of Limestone Coast Local Health Network Incorporated:

Bordertown Memorial Hospital

Kingston Soldiers' Memorial Hospital

Millicent and District Hospital and Health Service

Mt Gambier and Districts Health Service

Naracoorte Health Service

Penola War Memorial Hospital.

McLaren Vale & Districts War Memorial Hospital Incorporated.

The following hospital facilities of Northern Adelaide Local Health Network Incorporated:

Lyell McEwin Hospital

Modbury Hospital.

The following hospital facilities of Riverland Mallee Coorong Local Health Network Incorporated:

Barmera Hospital

Karoonda and Districts Soldiers' Memorial Hospital

Lameroo District Health Service

Loxton Hospital Complex
Mannum District Hospital
Meningie and Districts Memorial Hospital and Health Service
Murray Bridge Soldiers' Memorial Hospital
Pinnaroo Soldiers' Memorial Hospital
Renmark Paringa District Hospital
Riverland General Hospital
Tailem Bend District Hospital
Waikerie Health Service.

The following hospital facilities of Southern Adelaide Local Health Network Incorporated:

Flinders Medical Centre
Noarlunga Hospital
Repatriation General Hospital.

St. Andrew's Hospital Incorporated.

Stirling District Hospital Incorporated.

Tullawong Health Service Incorporated.

The Women's and Children's Hospital facility of the Women's and Children's Health Network Incorporated.

The following hospital facilities of Yorke and Northern Local Health Network Incorporated:

Balaklava Soldiers' Memorial District Hospital
Booleroo Centre District Hospital and Health Service
Burra Hospital
Central Yorke Peninsula Hospital (Maitland)
Clare Hospital
Crystal Brook and District Hospital
Jamestown Hospital and Health Service
Laura and District Hospital
Minlaton Medical Centre
Orroroo and District Health Service
Peterborough Soldiers' Memorial Hospital and Health Service
Port Broughton District Hospital & Health Service
Port Pirie Regional Health Service
Riverton District Soldiers' Memorial Hospital
Snowtown Hospital

Southern Yorke Peninsula Hospital (Yorketown)

Wallaroo Hospital and Health Service (also known as Northern Yorke Peninsula Health Service).

Schedule 3—Fees

1—Fees for inspections

- (1) In this clause—

Central Inspection Authority inspection means an inspection or examination of a vehicle by the Central Inspection Authority for the purposes of section 163D of the Act;

further inspection means an inspection undertaken to determine if faults or defects identified by a previous inspection have been corrected;

LPG means liquefied petroleum gas;

Transport Department inspection means an inspection or examination of a vehicle by the Transport Department for the purposes of—

- (a) section 145, 161A or 163AA of the Act; or
- (b) regulation 71 (Exemptions); or
- (c) section 139(1)(c) of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*; or
- (d) the *Dangerous Substances Act 1979* where the vehicle has been converted to use liquefied petroleum gas,

other than an inspection or examination for the purposes of an application for a vehicle permit to which clause 2 applies.

- (2) The following fees are payable for a Transport Department inspection or Central Inspection Authority inspection of a vehicle (or, if a particular inspection is specified, for a Transport Department inspection or Central Inspection Authority inspection of that kind):

Type of vehicle and inspection		Fee
1. Heavy vehicles and buses		
(1)	Inspection of a motor vehicle (other than a bus)	\$285
(2)	Inspection of—	
	(a) a converter dolly	\$96
	(b) a trailer other than a converter dolly	\$192
(3)	Inspection of a bus	\$285
(4)	Further inspection of a vehicle	\$96
2. Vehicles other than heavy vehicles or buses		
(1)	Inspection of a vehicle for the purposes of an exemption under section 163AA of the Act or regulation 71	\$285
(2)	Inspection of a vehicle for the purposes of section 139(1)(c) of the <i>Motor Vehicles Act 1959</i>	\$285

Type of vehicle and inspection	Fee
(3) Inspection of LPG-converted vehicle for the purposes of the <i>Dangerous Substances Act 1979</i>	\$285
(4) Any other inspection of a vehicle	\$192
(5) Further inspection of a vehicle	\$96
(3) An additional fee of \$28 is payable to book an inspection (whether a first or further inspection) referred to in subclause (2).	
(4) If under section 145 of the Act a vehicle is produced for examination by a police officer at a police station, a fee of \$66 is payable to the South Australian Police Department on certification that the required repairs have been made to the vehicle.	
(5) If more than 1 fee becomes payable under this clause in respect of an inspection or examination, only the higher or highest fee (as the case may be) must be paid.	
(6) A fee payable under this clause for an inspection—	
(a) must, unless otherwise specified, be paid to the Transport Department; and	
(b) must be paid prior to that inspection.	
(7) A fee payable under this clause for booking an inspection—	
(a) must be paid to the Transport Department; and	
(b) must be paid when the booking is made.	

2—Fees for light vehicle permits

- (1) In this clause—

light vehicle permit means an exemption under section 163AA of the Act in relation to a dimension limit for a light vehicle or light vehicle combination in the *Road Traffic (Light Vehicle Standards) Rules 2018* or the *Road Traffic (Light Vehicle Mass and Loading Requirements) Regulations 2013*;

supplied vehicle specifications in relation to an application for assessment, means details of a vehicle's dimensions and mechanical and other specifications supplied to the Transport Department by the applicant.

- (2) The following fees are payable to the Transport Department:
- (a) on application for the issue or renewal of a light vehicle permit—\$94;
 - (b) on application for an assessment of supplied vehicle specifications for the purposes of a light vehicle permit—
 - (i) \$61; and
 - (ii) for inspection of a vehicle to verify the supplied vehicle specifications—\$314;
 - (c) if—
 - (i) a detailed or complex assessment is required in relation to an application for the issue or renewal of a light vehicle permit; and

- (ii) such an assessment involves the detailed inspection (or inspection other than at Transport Department premises) of a vehicle, the survey or inspection of proposed routes, the assessment of plans, maps or specifications, the examination of bridges or other transport infrastructure, the determination of road work or other work required to enable the use of a proposed route, the consideration of conditions that may be applicable to the permit, or any other exceptional action or costs,

a fee of the Minister's estimate of the reasonable cost of providing that detailed or complex assessment.

- (3) A fee under subclause (2)(b) is payable for each vehicle whose specifications are to be assessed (including each vehicle forming part of a combination) and is payable in addition to any fee payable under subclause (2)(a) or (c).

3—Fees for roadworks permits

The fee payable to the Minister (for payment into the Highways Fund under section 21A of the Act) on application for a roadworks permit is \$0.

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Expiation of alleged offences

- (1) The expiation fees set out in this Schedule are fixed for alleged offences against the Act or the rules or regulations specified in this Schedule.
- (2) Text set out in italic type under a heading in this Schedule commencing with the words "Description of offence" is a description for convenience purposes only and is not to be taken to define the offence for which a particular amount is fixed as the expiation fee.

2—Photographic detection devices

The expiation fee for an alleged offence against section 79B(2) of the Act constituted of being the owner of a vehicle that appears from evidence obtained through the operation of a photographic detection device to have been involved in the commission of an expiable offence is the same as the expiation fee payable for that expiable offence.

3—Expiation fee for certain offences at average speed camera locations

Despite any other provision of this Schedule, the expiation fee for—

- (a) an alleged offence constituted of a contravention of or failure to comply with—
 - (i) rule 132(2) of the *Australian Road Rules* (Keeping to the left of the centre of a road or the dividing line); or
 - (ii) rule 150(1) of the *Australian Road Rules* (Driving on or across a continuous white edge line); or

- (b) an alleged offence against section 164A(1) of the *Road Traffic Act 1961* constituted of a contravention of or failure to comply with section 110 of the Act (Driving on sealed surface),

is \$1 072 if the contravention or failure to comply takes place within 100 metres of a stub line at an average speed camera location.

4—Expiation fee for certain Road Rules contraventions within 100 metres of Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device

Despite any other provision of this Schedule, the expiation fee for an alleged offence constituted of contravention by the driver of a heavy vehicle of any of the following provisions of the *Australian Road Rules* is \$657 if the contravention takes place within 100 metres of a Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device:

- (a) rule 95(1) (Emergency stopping lane only signs);
- (b) rule 126 (Keeping a safe distance behind vehicles);
- (c) rule 127(1) (Keeping a minimum distance between long vehicles);
- (d) rule 132(2) (Keeping to the left of the centre of a road or the dividing line);
- (e) rule 146(1) (Driving within a single marked lane or line of traffic);
- (f) rule 147 (Moving from one marked lane to another marked lane across a continuous line separating the lanes);
- (g) rule 150(1) (Driving on or across a continuous white edge line);
- (h) rule 215(1) (Using lights when driving at night or in hazardous weather conditions).

5—Lesser expiation fee if motor vehicle not involved

- (1) Despite the fees fixed in the tables in this Schedule, the expiation fee is \$66 for an alleged offence (other than an offence referred to in subclause (2)) constituted of—
 - (a) driving, towing, stopping or parking a vehicle other than a motor vehicle; or
 - (b) travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply in the case of—
 - (a) an offence constituted of failing to comply with the lawful directions of a person; or
 - (b) an offence constituted of driving, towing, stopping, parking or travelling in or on, an electric personal transporter; or
 - (c) an offence against section 164A(1) of the Act comprising a contravention of or failure to comply with section 99B(1), 162C(1), 162C(2) or 162C(2a) of the Act; or
 - (d) an offence against rule 240(1), 240(2), 241(1), 244(2), 244B, 244C, 254(2), 256(1), 256(2) or 256(3) of the *Australian Road Rules*.

6—Prescribed roads—offences against section 45A of Act involving road trains

- (1) For the purposes of determining the expiation fee for an offence against section 45A of the Act, a road train is driven on a prescribed road if it is driven on a length of road with a prescribed speed limit (road trains) of 90 kilometres per hour or more.
- (2) In this clause—

prescribed speed limit (road trains) means a prescribed speed limit (road trains) imposed under regulation 8(4) of the *Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014*.

Note—

Different penalties apply in respect of road trains being driven on prescribed roads—see the item relating to offences against section 45A in Part 2 of this Schedule.

Part 2—Offences against the *Road Traffic Act 1961*

Section	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic Act 1961</i>	Fee
21(1a)	<i>Placing speed limit sign on road without relevant authorisation in contravention of section 20(3) or closing portion of prescribed road without roadworks permit in contravention of section 20(5)</i>	\$1 336
21(3)	<i>Holder of approval or roadworks permit failing to comply with condition of approval or permit relating to signs or other traffic control devices used in connection with work area or work site</i>	\$1 336
40H(5)	<i>Engaging in conduct in contravention of direction of authorised officer or police officer to stop vehicle, or not move it, or not interfere with vehicle or its equipment or load—</i>	
	(a) if direction relates to heavy vehicle	\$782
	(b) if direction relates to light vehicle	\$323
40I(2)	<i>Engaging in conduct in contravention of direction of authorised officer or police officer to move vehicle to specified location—</i>	
	(a) if direction relates to heavy vehicle	\$782
	(b) if direction relates to light vehicle	\$323
40J(3)	<i>Engaging in conduct in contravention of direction of authorised officer or police officer to move light vehicle or do anything else reasonably required by officer to avoid causing harm or obstruction</i>	\$323
40K(5)	<i>Engaging in conduct in contravention of direction of authorised officer or police officer to vacate or not occupy driver's seat, or to leave or not enter vehicle—</i>	
	(a) if direction relates to heavy vehicle	\$782
	(b) if direction relates to light vehicle	\$323
40V(4)	<i>Person subject to direction contravening or failing to comply with section—</i> contravention specified in section 40V(4)(b)(i)	\$865
40W(4)	<i>Engaging in conduct in contravention of direction of authorised officer or police officer to produce records, devices or other things</i>	\$865
40X(3)	<i>Person subject to direction contravening or failing to comply with section—</i> contravention specified in section 40X(3)(b)(i)	\$782

Section	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic Act 1961</i>	Fee
40Y(5)	<i>Engaging in conduct in contravention of direction of authorised officer or police officer to provide assistance to officer to enable effective exercise of officer's powers</i>	\$782
45A	<i>Driving at speed exceeding applicable speed limit by 45 kph or more—</i>	
	(a) if vehicle being driven is a road train being driven on a prescribed road	\$1 913
	Note—	
	See clause 6 of this Schedule.	
	(b) in any other case	\$1 840
45C(1)	<i>Driver of truck or bus on prescribed road exceeding the speed limit by 10 kph or more</i>	\$1 151
45C(2)	<i>Driver of truck or bus on prescribed road failing to engage low gear</i>	\$1 151
47B(1)	<i>Driving whilst having prescribed concentration of alcohol in blood—</i>	
	contravention involving less than 0.08 grams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood	\$824
47BA(1)	<i>Driving with prescribed drug in oral fluid or blood</i>	\$824
47BA(1a)	<i>Engaging in conduct involving motor vehicle that constitutes offence against section 47BA(1) while child under age of 16 years is present in or on that motor vehicle</i>	\$824
86A(3)	<i>Failing to obtain ticket from parking ticket-vending machine where no fee payable</i>	\$61
91(3)	<i>Person subject to direction or request of ferry operator failing to comply with section—</i>	
	failure to comply other than by giving false information	\$390
110C(2)	<i>Selling or offering for sale for use on roads motor vehicle or trailer not bearing vehicle identification plate for that vehicle or trailer—</i>	
	offence not committed in course of trade or business	\$318
110C(3)	<i>Driving motor vehicle or trailer not bearing vehicle identification plate for that vehicle or trailer</i>	\$318
117(1)	<i>Light vehicle in breach of light vehicle standards or maintenance requirement driven on road—being driver of vehicle</i>	\$485
118(1)	<i>Light vehicle in breach of light vehicle standards or maintenance requirement driven on road—being operator of vehicle</i>	\$485
123	<i>Light vehicle not complying with light vehicle mass, dimension or load restraint requirement driven on road—being driver of vehicle—</i>	
	(a) exceeding a mass limit by less than 50%	\$261
	(b) exceeding a mass limit by 50% or more	\$521
	(c) contravening a dimension or load restraint requirement	\$261
124(1)	<i>Light vehicle not complying with light vehicle mass, dimension or load restraint requirement driven on road—being operator of vehicle—</i>	
	(a) exceeding a mass limit by less than 50%	\$261
	(b) exceeding a mass limit by 50% or more	\$521

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Section	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic Act 1961</i>	Fee
	(c) contravening a dimension or load restraint requirement	\$261
146(3)	<i>Engaging in conduct in contravention of direction of authorised officer to driver or operator of light vehicle to rectify specified breaches of light vehicle mass, dimension or load restraint requirement, or move vehicle to specified location and not proceed from there until breaches are rectified</i>	\$323
146(8)	<i>Engaging in conduct in contravention of condition of authorisation granted by authorised officer to driver of light vehicle authorising vehicle to continue journey</i>	\$323
164A(1)	<i>Contravening or failing to comply with provision of Act</i>	
	Contravention of or failure to comply with—	
s 33(9)	<i>Failing to comply with direction of police officer</i>	\$323
s 53B(1)	<i>Selling radar detector or jammer or storing or offering radar detector or jammer for sale</i>	\$499
s 82(1)	<i>Speeding while passing school bus</i>	
	Exceeding the speed limit while passing a school bus—	
	by less than 10 kph	\$196
	by 10 kph or more but less than 20 kph	\$442
	by 20 kph or more but less than 30 kph	\$899
	by 30 kph or more	\$1 635
s 83(1)(a)	<i>Speeding in emergency service speed zone</i>	
	Exceeding 25 kph in emergency service speed zone—	
	by less than 10 kph	\$196
	by 10 kph or more but less than 20 kph	\$442
	by 20 kph or more but less than 30 kph	\$899
	by 30 kph or more	\$1 635
s 85(2)	<i>Leaving stationary vehicle in prohibited area near Parliament House etc without authority</i>	\$145
s 87	<i>Walking without due care or attention etc</i>	\$57
s 95	<i>Riding on vehicle without consent of driver</i>	\$121
s 99A	<i>Bicycle rider riding on footpath or other road-related area failing to give warning to pedestrians etc</i>	\$66
s 99B(1)	<i>Riding wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on road without due care or attention etc</i>	

Section	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic Act 1961</i>	Fee
	where riding a wheeled recreational device on a road that is—	\$442
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a one-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (other than bicycle lanes); or • a two-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (other than bicycle lanes), on either side of the road, for vehicles travelling in the same direction; or • a road on which the speed limit is greater than 60 kph 	
	in any other case	\$66
s 99B(2)	<i>Riding wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on footpath or other road-related area abreast of another vehicle etc</i>	\$66
s 99B(3)	<i>Riding wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on footpath or other road-related area without giving warning to pedestrians etc</i>	\$66
s 107(1)	<i>Driving, drawing, hauling, dragging over road any implement, sledge etc</i>	\$283
s 107(2)	<i>Removing or interfering with road infrastructure, or damaging road infrastructure other than by reasonable use</i>	\$283
s 108(1)	<i>Depositing certain articles or materials on road</i>	\$272
s 110	<i>Failing to keep whole of vehicle on sealed surface when driving on sealed road</i>	\$121
s 145(3)	<i>Failing to comply with direction of police officer or authorised officer to stop light vehicle or produce light vehicle for examination</i>	\$323
s 145(5f)	<i>Defacing, altering, obscuring or removing defective vehicle label affixed to light vehicle</i>	\$485
s 145(6)	<i>Driving, selling etc light vehicle contrary to terms of defect notice</i>	\$695
s 161A(1)	<i>Driving light vehicle to which section 161A applies without Ministerial approval</i>	
	(a) where vehicle being driven is a bicycle that has an auxiliary motor comprised (in whole or in part) of an internal combustion engine	\$436
	(b) in any other case	\$350
s 162C(1)	<i>Riding wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy without wearing safety helmet complying with regulations and properly adjusted and securely fastened</i>	\$121
s 162C(2)	<i>Riding wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on which is carried child under 16 years not wearing safety helmet complying with regulations and properly adjusted and securely fastened</i>	\$121

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Section	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic Act 1961</i>	Fee
s 162C(2a)	<i>Parent or other person having custody or care of child under 16 years causing or permitting child to ride or be carried on wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy without wearing safety helmet complying with regulations and properly adjusted and securely fastened</i>	\$116
167(1)	<i>Causing or permitting another person to commit an offence against Act or regulations—</i> causing or permitting commission of expiable offence	the expiation fee prescribed for the expiable offence
174B	<i>Further offence for continued parking contravention</i>	\$59

Part 3—Offences against the *Australian Road Rules*

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
20	<i>Speeding</i> Exceeding applicable speed limit on length of road— by less than 10 kph by 10 kph or more but less than 20 kph by 20 kph or more but less than 30 kph by 30 kph or more	\$196 \$442 \$899 \$1 635
27(1)	<i>Failing to keep left when starting left turn (from other than multi-lane road)</i>	\$376
28(1)	<i>Failing to keep within left lane when starting left turn on multi-lane road</i>	\$376
28(1A)	<i>Failing to use slip lane when starting left turn on multi-lane road</i>	\$376
28(2A)	<i>Bicycle rider starting left turn on multi-lane road from incorrect position in bicycle storage area</i>	\$66
29(1)	<i>Failing to make left turn as indicated by turn line</i>	\$376
31(1)	<i>Starting right turn incorrectly (from other than multi-lane road)</i>	\$376
32(1)	<i>Failing to keep within right lane when starting right turn (on multi-lane road)</i>	\$376
32(2A)	<i>Bicycle rider starting right turn on multi-lane road from incorrect position in bicycle storage area</i>	\$66
33(1)	<i>Making right turn at intersection incorrectly</i>	\$376
34(1)	<i>Making hook turn at "hook turn only" sign incorrectly</i>	\$339
35(2)	<i>Bicycle rider making hook turn at intersection with no "hook turn only" sign etc incorrectly</i>	\$66
36	<i>Bicycle rider making hook turn contrary to "no hook turn by bicycles" sign</i>	\$66
37	<i>Starting U-turn without clear view etc</i>	\$450
38	<i>Failing to give way when making U-turn</i>	\$450
39(1)	<i>Making U-turn contrary to "no U-turn" sign at break in dividing strip</i>	\$423
39(2)	<i>Making U-turn contrary to "no U-turn" sign on length of road</i>	\$423

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
40	<i>Making U-turn at intersection with traffic lights and no "U-turn permitted" sign</i>	\$423
41	<i>Making U-turn at intersection without traffic lights where "no U-turn" sign</i>	\$423
42	<i>Starting U-turn at intersection from incorrect position</i>	\$450
46(1)	<i>Failing to give left change of direction signal before turning left</i>	\$369
46(4)	<i>Failing to stop giving left change of direction signal after turning left</i>	\$247
48(1)	<i>Failing to give right change of direction signal before turning right</i>	\$369
48(4)	<i>Failing to stop giving right change of direction signal after turning right</i>	\$247
51	<i>Using direction indicator lights when not permitted</i>	\$247
53(1)	<i>Failing to give stop signal before stopping or suddenly slowing</i>	\$369
53(2)	<i>Failing to give sufficient warning of stopping</i>	\$369
53(3)	<i>Failing to give stop signal while slowing</i>	\$369
56(1)	<i>Failing to stop for red traffic light</i>	\$540
56(2)	<i>Failing to stop for red traffic arrow</i>	\$540
57(1)	<i>Failing to stop for yellow traffic light</i>	\$540
57(2)	<i>Failing to stop for yellow traffic arrow</i>	\$540
57(3)	<i>Failing to leave intersection showing yellow traffic light or arrow</i>	\$540
59(1)	<i>Proceeding through red traffic light</i>	\$540
60	<i>Proceeding through red traffic arrow</i>	\$540
60A(1)	<i>Proceeding through bicycle storage area before red traffic light</i>	\$423
60A(2)	<i>Proceeding through bicycle storage area before red traffic arrow</i>	\$423
61(2)	<i>Failing to stop at intersection when traffic lights or arrows change to yellow or red</i>	\$540
61(5)	<i>Failing to leave intersection when traffic lights or arrows change to yellow or red</i>	\$540
62(1)	<i>Failing to give way when turning at intersection with traffic lights</i>	\$499
63(2)	<i>Failing to give way at intersection with traffic lights not operating or only partly operating—where traffic light-stop sign</i>	\$499
63(3)	<i>Failing to give way at intersection with traffic lights not operating or only partly operating—where no traffic light-stop sign</i>	\$499
64	<i>Failing to give way at flashing yellow traffic arrow at intersection</i>	\$499
65(2)	<i>Failing to give way at marked foot crossing (except at intersection) with flashing yellow traffic light</i>	\$475
66(1)	<i>Failing to stop for twin red lights (except at level crossing)</i>	\$121
66(4)	<i>Proceeding after stopping for twin red lights (except at level crossing)</i>	\$121
67(1)	<i>Failing to stop and give way at "stop" sign or stop line at intersection without traffic lights</i>	\$499
68(1)	<i>Failing to stop and give way at "stop" sign or stop line at other place</i>	\$423
69(1)	<i>Failing to give way at "give way" sign or give way line at intersection (except roundabout)</i>	\$499
70	<i>Failing to give way at "give way" sign at bridge or length of narrow road</i>	\$499
71(1)	<i>Failing to give way at "give way" sign or give way line at other place</i>	\$423

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
72(1)	<i>Failing to give way at intersection (except T-intersection or roundabout)</i>	\$499
73(1)	<i>Failing to give way at T-intersection</i>	\$499
74(1)	<i>Failing to give way when entering road from road-related area or adjacent land</i>	\$450
75(1)	<i>Failing to give way when entering road-related area or adjacent land from road</i>	\$450
76(1)	<i>Moving into path of tram travelling in tram lane etc</i>	\$247
76(2)	<i>Failing to move out of path of tram travelling in tram lane etc</i>	\$247
77(1)	<i>Failing to give way to bus</i>	\$247
78(1)	<i>Moving into path of police or emergency vehicle</i>	\$499
78(2)	<i>Failing to move out of path of police or emergency vehicle</i>	\$499
79(1)	<i>Failing to give way to police or emergency vehicle</i>	\$499
80(2)	<i>Failing to stop at children's crossing</i>	\$499
80(3)	<i>Failing to obey hand-held "stop" sign at children's crossing</i>	\$423
80(4)	<i>Proceeding while pedestrian or bicycle rider on or entering children's crossing</i>	\$499
81(2)	<i>Failing to give way at pedestrian crossing</i>	\$475
82	<i>Overtaking or passing vehicle at children's crossing or pedestrian crossing</i>	\$475
83	<i>Failing to give way to pedestrian in shared zone</i>	\$394
84(1)	<i>Failing to give way when driving through break in dividing strip</i>	\$450
85	<i>Failing to give way on painted island</i>	\$423
86(1)	<i>Failing to give way in median turning bays</i>	\$450
87(1)	<i>Failing to give way when moving from side of road</i>	\$407
87(3)	<i>Failing to give way when moving from median strip parking area</i>	\$407
88(1)	<i>Failing to turn left at intersection with "left turn only" sign</i>	\$423
88(2)	<i>Failing to turn left when in left lane at intersection with "left lane must turn left" sign</i>	\$423
89(1)	<i>Failing to turn right at intersection with "right turn only" sign</i>	\$423
89(2)	<i>Failing to turn right when in right lane at intersection with "right lane must turn right" sign</i>	\$423
90	<i>Turning at intersection with "no turns" sign</i>	\$423
91(1)	<i>Turning left at intersection or other place with "no left turn" sign</i>	\$423
91(2)	<i>Turning at intersection or other place with "no right turn" sign</i>	\$423
92(1)	<i>Failing to drive in direction indicated by traffic lane arrows</i>	\$423
93(1)	<i>Driving or overtaking on bridge or length of road where "no overtaking or passing" sign applies</i>	\$423
94	<i>Overtaking on bridge with "no overtaking on bridge" sign</i>	\$423
95(1)	<i>Driving in emergency stopping lane</i>	\$423
96(1)	<i>Stopping on area of road marked with "keep clear" marking</i>	\$423
97(1)	<i>Driving on length of road where "road access" sign applies</i>	\$423
98(1)	<i>Driving in wrong direction on length of road where "one-way" sign applies</i>	\$499

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
99(1)	<i>Failing to drive to left of "keep left" sign</i>	\$423
99(2)	<i>Failing to drive to right of "keep right" sign</i>	\$423
100	<i>Driving past "no entry" sign</i>	\$423
101(1)	<i>Failing to stop before hand-held "stop" sign</i>	\$423
101(2)	<i>Proceeding after stopping for hand-held "stop" sign</i>	\$423
101A(1)	<i>Driving on safety ramp or arrester bed</i>	\$423
102(1)	<i>Driving past "clearance" or "low clearance" sign</i>	\$423
103(1)	<i>Driving past "bridge load limit (gross mass)" or "gross load limit" sign—vehicle exceeding gross mass indicated by sign</i>	\$423
103(2)	<i>Driving past "bridge load limit (mass per axle group)" sign—vehicle axle group carrying mass exceeding mass indicated by sign</i>	\$423
104(1)	<i>Driving past "no trucks" sign—vehicle GVM exceeding permitted mass</i>	\$423
104(2)	<i>Driving truck past "no trucks" sign—vehicle or combination exceeding permitted length</i>	\$423
104(3)	<i>Driving truck past "no trucks" sign where no mass or length indicated</i>	\$423
105	<i>Failing to enter area indicated by "trucks must enter" sign</i>	\$423
106(1)	<i>Driving bus past "no buses" sign—bus exceeding mass indicated by sign</i>	\$423
106(2)	<i>Driving bus past "no buses" sign—bus exceeding length indicated by sign</i>	\$423
106(3)	<i>Driving bus past "no buses" sign where no mass or length indicated</i>	\$423
107	<i>Failing to enter area indicated by "buses must enter" sign</i>	\$423
108(1)	<i>Failing to drive truck or bus in low gear on length of road where "trucks and buses low gear" sign applies</i>	\$423
111(1)	<i>Failing to enter roundabout from multi-lane road or road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in same direction correctly</i>	\$423
112(2)	<i>Failing to give required left change of direction signal before entering roundabout</i>	\$369
112(3)	<i>Failing to continue left change of direction signal while in roundabout</i>	\$369
113(2)	<i>Failing to give required right change of direction signal before entering roundabout</i>	\$369
113(3)	<i>Failing to continue right change of direction signal while in roundabout</i>	\$369
114(1)	<i>Failing to give way when entering roundabout</i>	\$499
114(2)	<i>Failing to give way to tram when driving in roundabout</i>	\$499
115(1)	<i>Failing to drive in roundabout to left of central traffic island</i>	\$499
116	<i>Failing to obey traffic lane arrows when driving in or leaving roundabout</i>	\$423
117(1)	<i>Failing to give left change of direction signal when changing marked lanes or lines of traffic in roundabout</i>	\$369
117(2)	<i>Failing to give right change of direction signal when changing marked lanes or lines of traffic in roundabout</i>	\$369
118(1)	<i>Failing to give left change of direction signal when leaving roundabout</i>	\$369
118(2)	<i>Failing to stop left change of direction signal after leaving roundabout</i>	\$369
119	<i>Failing to give way by rider of bicycle or animal to vehicle leaving roundabout</i>	\$66

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
121	<i>Failing to stop and give way at "stop" sign at level crossing</i>	\$540
122	<i>Failing to give way at "give way" sign or give way line at level crossing</i>	\$540
123	<i>Entering level crossing when train or tram is approaching etc</i>	\$540
124	<i>Failing to leave level crossing as soon as safe to do so</i>	\$540
125(1)	<i>Unreasonably obstructing path of other driver or pedestrian</i>	\$136
126	<i>Failing to keep safe distance behind other vehicles</i>	\$390
127(1)	<i>Failing to keep required minimum distance behind long vehicle</i>	\$283
128	<i>Entering blocked intersection</i>	\$287
128A(1)	<i>Entering blocked crossing</i>	\$287
129(1)	<i>Failing to keep to far left side of road</i>	\$355
130(2)	<i>Driving in right lane on certain multi-lane roads</i>	\$301
131(1)	<i>Failing to keep to left of oncoming vehicles</i>	\$394
132(1)	<i>Failing to keep to left of centre of road</i>	\$450
132(2)	<i>Failing to keep to left of dividing line</i>	\$450
132(2A)	<i>Making U-turn across certain dividing lines</i>	\$450
135(1)	<i>Failing to keep to left of median strip</i>	\$375
136	<i>Driving in wrong direction on one-way service road</i>	\$375
137(1)	<i>Failing to keep off dividing strip</i>	\$283
138(1)	<i>Failing to keep off painted island</i>	\$301
140	<i>Overtaking when not safe to do so</i>	\$355
141(1)	<i>Driver overtaking to left of other vehicle</i>	\$390
141(2)	<i>Bicycle rider overtaking to left of vehicle turning left</i>	\$66
142(1)	<i>Overtaking to right of vehicle turning right</i>	\$407
143(1)	<i>Passing or overtaking to left of turning left vehicle displaying "do not overtake turning vehicle" sign</i>	\$242
143(1A)	<i>Passing or overtaking to left of vehicle displaying "do not overtake turning vehicle" sign</i>	\$242
143(2)	<i>Passing or overtaking to right of turning right vehicle displaying "do not overtake turning vehicle" sign</i>	\$242
144	<i>Failing to keep safe distance when overtaking</i>	\$355
145	<i>Increasing speed while being overtaken</i>	\$353
146(1)	<i>Failing to drive within single marked lane</i>	\$301
146(2)	<i>Failing to drive within single line of traffic</i>	\$301
147(1)	<i>Moving from one marked lane to another marked lane across continuous line</i>	\$301
148(1)	<i>Failing to give way when moving from one marked lane to another marked lane</i>	\$388
148(2)	<i>Failing to give way when moving from one line of traffic to another line of traffic</i>	\$388
148A	<i>Failing to give way when diverging left or right within marked lane</i>	\$388
149	<i>Failing to give way when lines of traffic merge into single line of traffic</i>	\$388

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
150(1)	<i>Driving on or across continuous white edge line</i>	\$121
151(1)	<i>Riding motor bike or bicycle alongside more than 1 other rider on non multi-lane road</i>	\$121
151(2)	<i>Riding motor bike or bicycle alongside more than 1 other rider in marked lane</i>	\$121
151(4)	<i>Riding motor bike or bicycle more than 1.5 metres from another rider</i>	\$121
151A(2)	<i>Rider of motor bike engaging in unlawful lane filtering</i>	\$442
152(1)	<i>Driving in marked lane to which overhead lane control device applies—failing to comply with rule</i>	\$423
153(1)	<i>Driving in bicycle lane</i>	\$310
154(1)	<i>Driving in bus lane</i>	\$310
155(1)	<i>Driving in tram lane</i>	\$310
155A(1)	<i>Driving in tramway</i>	\$310
156(1)	<i>Driving in transit lane</i>	\$310
157(1)	<i>Driving in truck lane</i>	\$310
159(1)	<i>Driving in marked lane required to be used by particular kinds of vehicles</i>	\$310
160(2)	<i>Passing or overtaking to right of tram not at or near far left side of road</i>	\$390
160(3)	<i>Passing or overtaking left turning etc tram not at or near far left side of road</i>	\$390
161(2)	<i>Passing or overtaking to left of tram at or near the left side of road</i>	\$390
161(3)	<i>Passing or overtaking tram turning right or giving right change of direction signal</i>	\$390
162(1)	<i>Driving past safety zone</i>	\$499
163(1)	<i>Driving past rear of stopped tram at tram stop</i>	\$499
164(1)	<i>Failing to stop when tram stops at tram stop</i>	\$499
164A(1)	<i>Failing to stay stopped if tram stops alongside at tram stop</i>	\$499
167	<i>Stopping where "no stopping" sign applies</i>	\$111
168(1)	<i>Stopping where "no parking" sign applies</i>	\$93
169	<i>Stopping on road with continuous yellow edge line</i>	\$113
170(1)	<i>Stopping in intersection</i>	\$111
170(2)	<i>Stopping within 20 metres of intersection with traffic lights</i>	\$111
170(3)	<i>Stopping within 10 metres of intersection without traffic lights</i>	\$113
171(1)	<i>Stopping on or near children's crossing</i>	\$111
172(1)	<i>Stopping on or near pedestrian crossing (except at intersection)</i>	\$111
173(1)	<i>Stopping on or near marked foot crossing (except at intersection)</i>	\$111
174(2)	<i>Stopping at or near bicycle crossing lights (except at intersection)</i>	\$111
175(1)	<i>Stopping on or near level crossing</i>	\$111
176(1)	<i>Stopping on clearway</i>	\$310
177(1)	<i>Stopping on freeway</i>	\$310
178	<i>Stopping in emergency stopping lane</i>	\$310
179(1)	<i>Stopping in loading zone</i>	\$79

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
179(2)	<i>Stopping in loading zone—exceeding time in loading zone</i>	\$79
180(1)	<i>Stopping in truck zone</i>	\$75
181(1)	<i>Stopping in works zone</i>	\$75
182(1)	<i>Stopping in taxi zone</i>	\$153
183(1)	<i>Stopping in bus zone</i>	\$153
184(1)	<i>Stopping in minibus zone</i>	\$111
185(1)	<i>Stopping in permit zone</i>	\$75
186(1)	<i>Stopping in mail zone</i>	\$75
187(1)	<i>Stopping in bus lane, transit lane or truck lane</i>	\$310
187(2)	<i>Stopping in bicycle lane</i>	\$312
187(3)	<i>Stopping in tram lane or tramway or on tram tracks</i>	\$310
188	<i>Stopping in shared zone</i>	\$75
189(1)	<i>Double parking</i>	\$111
190(1)	<i>Stopping in or near safety zone</i>	\$75
191	<i>Stopping near obstruction</i>	\$136
192(1)	<i>Stopping on bridge, causeway, ramp or similar structure</i>	\$111
192(2)	<i>Stopping in tunnel or underpass</i>	\$136
193(1)	<i>Stopping on crest or curve outside built-up area</i>	\$136
194(1)	<i>Stopping near fire hydrant etc</i>	\$93
195(1)	<i>Stopping at or near bus stop</i>	\$111
196(1)	<i>Stopping at or near tram stop</i>	\$111
197(1)	<i>Stopping on path, dividing strip or nature strip</i>	\$113
197(1A)	<i>Stopping on painted island</i>	\$111
197(1B)	<i>Stopping on traffic island</i>	\$111
198(1)	<i>Obstructing access to and from footpath ramp etc</i>	\$91
198(2)	<i>Obstructing access to and from driveway etc</i>	\$93
199(1)	<i>Stopping near postbox</i>	\$111
200(1)	<i>Stopping heavy or long vehicle on road outside built-up area except on shoulder of road</i>	\$136
200(2)	<i>Stopping heavy or long vehicle on road in built-up area for longer than permitted time</i>	\$136
201	<i>Stopping on road with "bicycle parking" sign</i>	\$75
202	<i>Stopping on road with "motor bike parking" sign</i>	\$75
203(1)	<i>Stopping in parking area for people with disabilities</i>	\$433
203A	<i>Stopping in slip lane</i>	\$111
205(1)	<i>Parking for longer than indicated where "permissive parking" sign applies</i>	\$61
207(2)	<i>Failing to pay fee etc for parking where fees payable</i>	\$61

1.7.2023—Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014

Expiation of offences—Schedule 4

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
208(1)	<i>Failing to park on road (except in median strip parking area) in accordance with rule—parallel parking</i>	\$79
208A(1)	<i>Failing to park in road-related area (except in median strip parking area) in accordance with rule—parallel parking</i>	\$75
209(2)	<i>Failing to park in median strip parking area in accordance with rule—parallel parking</i>	\$75
210(1)	<i>Failing to park in accordance with rule—angle parking</i>	\$75
211(2)	<i>Parking where there are parking bays—failing to park vehicle wholly within parking bay</i>	\$59
211(3)	<i>Parking where there are parking bays—failing to park long or wide vehicle in minimum number of parking bays needed to park vehicle</i>	\$59
212(1)	<i>Entering or leaving median strip parking area—contrary to sign</i>	\$136
212(2)	<i>Entering or leaving median strip parking area—failing to drive forward</i>	\$136
215(1)	<i>Failing to use lights when driving at night or in hazardous weather conditions</i>	\$283
216(1)	<i>Failing to use lights when towing vehicle at night or in hazardous weather conditions</i>	\$162
217(1)	<i>Using fog lights when not driving in fog or other hazardous weather conditions</i>	\$283
218(1)	<i>Using headlights on high-beam</i>	\$283
219	<i>Using lights to dazzle other road users</i>	\$283
220(1)	<i>Stopping vehicle on road at night—failing to operate lights</i>	\$283
221(1)	<i>Using hazard warning lights</i>	\$151
223	<i>Riding animal-drawn vehicle at night or in hazardous weather conditions—failing to operate lights</i>	\$66
224	<i>Using horn or similar warning device</i>	\$215
225(1)	<i>Driving vehicle with radar detector or similar device in or on vehicle or trailer</i>	\$499
225(2)	<i>Having possession of radar detector or similar device while travelling in or on vehicle or trailer</i>	\$499
226(1)	<i>Driving heavy vehicle not equipped with portable warning triangles</i>	\$121
226(2)	<i>Failing to produce warning triangles on demand</i>	\$121
227(2)	<i>Failing to use portable warning triangles in accordance with rule—vehicle stopped or fallen load where speed limit is 80 kph or more</i>	\$121
227(3)	<i>Failing to use portable warning triangles in accordance with rule—vehicle stopped or fallen load where speed limit is less than 80 kph</i>	\$121
228	<i>Pedestrian passing "no pedestrians" sign</i>	\$57
229	<i>Pedestrian on road to which "road access" sign applies</i>	\$57
230(1)	<i>Failing to cross road in accordance with rule</i>	\$57
231(1)	<i>Failing to cross road with pedestrian lights in accordance with rule</i>	\$57
232(1)	<i>Failing to cross road at traffic lights without pedestrian lights in accordance with rule</i>	\$57
233(1)	<i>Crossing road to get on tram—crossing before tram stops at tram stop</i>	\$57
233(2)	<i>Crossing road from tram—failing to comply with rule</i>	\$57

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
234(1)	<i>Crossing road near crossing for pedestrians</i>	\$57
234(2)	<i>Pedestrian staying on crossing longer than necessary to cross road</i>	\$57
235(1)	<i>Crossing level crossing</i>	\$57
235(2)	<i>Crossing level crossing while warning lights flashing etc</i>	\$57
235(2A)	<i>Failing to finish crossing level crossing in accordance with rule if warning lights start flashing etc</i>	\$57
235A(2)	<i>Crossing pedestrian level crossing while there is a red pedestrian light</i>	\$57
235A(3)	<i>Failing to finish crossing pedestrian level crossing in accordance with rule if red pedestrian light appears</i>	\$57
236(1)	<i>Pedestrian causing traffic hazard</i>	\$57
236(2)	<i>Pedestrian causing obstruction</i>	\$57
236(4)	<i>Pedestrian selling articles or conducting other activities on road</i>	\$121
236(5)	<i>Driver or passenger buying article or service from person on road</i>	\$121
237(1)	<i>Getting on or into moving vehicle</i>	\$214
238(1)	<i>Pedestrian travelling along road—failing to use footpath</i>	\$57
238(2)	<i>Pedestrian travelling along road—failing to keep to side or face approaching traffic or walking abreast</i>	\$57
239(1)	<i>Pedestrian on bicycle path or separated footpath</i>	\$57
239(3)	<i>Pedestrian on bicycle path or separated footpath—failing to keep out of path of bicycle etc</i>	\$57
239A	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy past "no wheeled recreational devices or toys" sign</i>	\$66
240(1)	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on certain types of roads</i>	
	where travel in or on a wheeled recreational device in contravention of subrule (1) on a road that is—	\$442
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a one-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (other than bicycle lanes); or • a two-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (other than bicycle lanes), on either side of the road, for vehicles travelling in the same direction; or • a road on which the speed limit is greater than 60 kph 	
	in any other case	\$66

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
240(2)	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled recreational device on declared roads or at night or during certain times</i>	
	where travel in or on a wheeled recreational device in contravention of subrule (2) on a road that is—	\$442
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a one-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (other than bicycle lanes); or a two-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (other than bicycle lanes), on either side of the road, for vehicles travelling in the same direction; or a road on which the speed limit is greater than 60 kph 	
	in any other case	\$66
240(3)	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled toy on declared roads or during certain times</i>	\$66
241(1)	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on road—failing to keep to left or travelling abreast</i>	
	where travel in or on a wheeled recreational device in contravention of subrule (1) on a road that is—	\$442
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a one-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (other than bicycle lanes); or a two-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (other than bicycle lanes), on either side of the road, for vehicles travelling in the same direction; or a road on which the speed limit is greater than 60 kph 	
	in any other case	\$66
242(1)	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on footpath or shared path—failing to keep left or give way</i>	\$66
243(1)	<i>Travelling on rollerblades etc on separated footpath designated for pedestrians</i>	\$66
243(2)	<i>Travelling on rollerblades etc on bicycle path etc—failing to keep out of path of bicycle</i>	\$66
244(1)	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy that is being towed by vehicle</i>	\$66
244(2)	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy while holding onto moving vehicle</i>	\$121
244(3)	<i>Travelling in or on wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy too close to rear of moving motor vehicle</i>	\$66
244B	<i>Travelling on motorised scooter—failing to wear approved bicycle helmet</i>	\$121
244C	<i>Travelling on motorised scooter on road or road-related area</i>	\$121
245	<i>Riding bicycle not in accordance with rule</i>	\$66
246(1)	<i>Carrying on bicycle more persons than bicycle designed to carry</i>	\$66
246(2)	<i>Passenger on bicycle—passenger failing to sit in passenger seat</i>	\$66
246(3)	<i>Riding bicycle with passenger not sitting in passenger seat</i>	\$66
247(1)	<i>Failing to ride in bicycle lane on road</i>	\$66

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
247A(1)	<i>Bicycle rider failing to enter bicycle storage area correctly at intersection with red traffic light or arrow</i>	\$66
247B(1)	<i>Bicycle rider failing to give way when entering bicycle storage area</i>	\$66
247B(2)	<i>Bicycle rider in bicycle storage area on multi-lane road failing to give way to motor vehicles in certain lanes when traffic lights are green or yellow</i>	\$66
248(1)	<i>Riding bicycle on crossing—failing to cross in accordance with rule</i>	\$66
249	<i>Riding bicycle on separated footpath designated for pedestrians</i>	\$66
250(2)	<i>Riding bicycle on footpath or shared path—failing to keep to left or give way</i>	\$66
251	<i>Riding bicycle on bicycle path etc—failing to keep to left of oncoming bicycle riders on path</i>	\$66
252(1)	<i>Riding bicycle where "no bicycles" sign or no bicycles road marking applies</i>	\$66
253	<i>Bicycle rider causing traffic hazard</i>	\$66
254(1)	<i>Bicycle being towed—riding towed bicycle</i>	\$66
254(2)	<i>Bicycle rider holding onto moving vehicle</i>	\$121
255	<i>Riding bicycle too close to rear of motor vehicle</i>	\$66
256(1)	<i>Riding bicycle—rider failing to wear approved bicycle helmet</i>	\$121
256(2)	<i>Passenger on bicycle—passenger failing to wear approved bicycle helmet</i>	\$121
256(3)	<i>Riding bicycle with passenger not wearing approved bicycle helmet</i>	\$121
257(1)	<i>Riding with person on bicycle trailer</i>	\$66
258	<i>Riding bicycle not equipped with brake or warning device</i>	\$66
259	<i>Riding bicycle at night or in hazardous weather conditions without displaying lights etc</i>	\$66
260(1)	<i>Bicycle rider crossing contrary to red bicycle crossing light</i>	\$66
261(1)	<i>Bicycle rider crossing contrary to yellow bicycle crossing light</i>	\$66
262(1)	<i>Bicycle rider crossing at an intersection or other place with bicycle crossing lights and traffic lights—failing to cross in accordance with rule</i>	\$66
264(1)	<i>Failing to wear approved seatbelt—driver</i>	\$422
265(1)	<i>Failing to wear approved seatbelt, and be seated, in accordance with rule—passenger 16 years old, or older</i>	\$422
265(3)	<i>Failing to ensure passengers 16 years old or older are wearing approved seatbelts, and are seated, in accordance with rule—</i>	
	<i>failure in relation to 1 such passenger</i>	\$422
	<i>failure in relation to more than 1 such passenger</i>	\$499
266(1)	<i>Failing to ensure passengers under 16 years old are restrained and seated in accordance with rule—</i>	
	<i>failure in relation to 1 such passenger</i>	\$422
	<i>failure in relation to more than 1 such passenger</i>	\$499
268(1)	<i>Travelling in or on part of motor vehicle not designed primarily for carriage of passengers or goods</i>	\$422

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
268(2)	<i>Travelling in or on part of motor vehicle designed primarily for carriage of goods unless enclosed and seatbelts fitted</i>	\$422
268(3)	<i>Travelling in or on motor vehicle with part of body outside window or door</i>	\$215
268(4)	<i>Driving motor vehicle with part of passenger's body outside window or door</i>	\$215
268(4A)	<i>Driving motor vehicle with passenger in or on part of vehicle not designed primarily for carriage of passengers or goods</i>	\$422
268(4B)	<i>Driving motor vehicle with passenger in or on part of vehicle designed primarily for carriage of goods unless enclosed and seatbelts fitted</i>	\$422
269(1)	<i>Getting off or out of moving vehicle</i>	\$214
269(3)	<i>Creating hazard by opening door of vehicle, leaving door open etc</i>	\$214
269(4)	<i>Driving bus while doors not closed</i>	\$390
270(1)	<i>Riding motor bike without wearing approved helmet or with passenger not wearing approved helmet</i>	\$327
270(2)	<i>Passenger on motor bike failing to wear approved helmet</i>	\$327
271(1)	<i>Riding on motor bike—rider failing to ride in correct position</i>	\$156
271(2)	<i>Riding on motor bike—passenger failing to ride in correct position</i>	\$156
271(3)	<i>Riding on motor bike—rider riding with passenger not riding correctly</i>	\$156
271(4)	<i>Riding on motor bike—riding with more than 1 passenger (excluding passenger in sidecar or on seat other than pillion seat)</i>	\$156
271(5)	<i>Riding on motor bike—riding with more than permitted number of passengers in sidecar or on seat</i>	\$156
271(5A)	<i>Riding on motor bike—riding with passenger under 8 years old not in sidecar</i>	\$156
271(5B)	<i>Riding on motor bike—passenger in sidecar failing to be seated safely</i>	\$156
271(5C)	<i>Riding on motor bike—riding with passenger in sidecar not seated safely</i>	\$156
272	<i>Passenger interfering with driver's control of vehicle etc</i>	\$390
274	<i>Failing to stop for red T light—tram driver</i>	\$540
275	<i>Failing to stop for yellow T light—tram driver</i>	\$540
277	<i>Proceeding after stopping for a red or yellow T light—tram driver</i>	\$540
279(2)	<i>Proceeding when white T light or white traffic arrow no longer showing—tram driver proceeding before entering intersection</i>	\$540
279(3)	<i>Proceeding when white T light or white traffic arrow no longer showing—tram driver failing to leave intersection</i>	\$540
281	<i>Failing to stop for red B light—bus driver</i>	\$540
282	<i>Failing to stop for yellow B light—bus driver</i>	\$540
284	<i>Proceeding after stopping for red or yellow B light—bus driver</i>	\$540
286(2)	<i>Proceeding when white B light or white traffic arrow no longer showing—bus driver proceeding before entering intersection</i>	\$540
286(3)	<i>Proceeding when white B light or white traffic arrow no longer showing—bus driver failing to leave intersection</i>	\$540
288(1)	<i>Driving on path</i>	\$287

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Rule	Description of offence against <i>Australian Road Rules</i>	Fee
288(4)	<i>Driving on path—failing to give way</i>	\$283
289(1)	<i>Driving on nature strip</i>	\$283
289(2)	<i>Driving on nature strip—failing to give way</i>	\$283
290	<i>Driving on traffic island</i>	\$283
291	<i>Making unnecessary noise or smoke while starting or driving</i>	\$241
292(1)	<i>Driving or towing vehicle carrying insecure or overhanging load</i>	\$416
292A(1)	<i>Driving or towing vehicle carrying load without required load restraint system</i>	\$416
293(2)	<i>Failing to remove from road things fallen from vehicle while driving</i>	\$272
294(1)	<i>Towing vehicle without keeping control of vehicle being towed</i>	\$162
294(2)	<i>Towing trailer without keeping control of trailer</i>	\$162
295(1)	<i>Motor vehicle towing another vehicle with towline not in accordance with rule</i>	\$162
296(1)	<i>Reversing vehicle when not safe to do so</i>	\$499
296(2)	<i>Reversing vehicle further than reasonably necessary</i>	\$301
297(1)	<i>Driving vehicle without having proper control of vehicle</i>	\$215
297(1A)	<i>Driving vehicle with person or animal in lap</i>	\$215
297(2)	<i>Driving motor vehicle without clear view of road etc</i>	\$215
297(3)	<i>Riding motor bike with animal between rider and handlebars or in other position that interferes with control of motor bike etc</i>	\$215
298	<i>Driving motor vehicle towing trailer with person in trailer</i>	\$281
299(1)	<i>Driving vehicle with TV or VDU in operation in vehicle</i>	\$121
300(1)	<i>Using mobile phone while driving vehicle</i>	\$540
301(1)	<i>Driver of motor vehicle leading animal</i>	\$121
301(2)	<i>Passenger in or on motor vehicle leading animal</i>	\$121
301(3)	<i>Rider of bicycle leading animal</i>	\$66
302	<i>Rider of animal on footpath or nature strip failing to give way to pedestrian</i>	\$66
303(1)	<i>Riding animal alongside more than 1 other rider on non multi-lane road</i>	\$66
303(2)	<i>Riding animal alongside another rider in marked lane</i>	\$66
303(4)	<i>Riding animal alongside another rider more than 1.5 metres from other rider</i>	\$66
304(1)	<i>Failing to obey direction of police officer or authorised person</i>	\$341

Part 4—Offences against the *Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014*

Regulation	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014</i>	Fee
39	<i>Evasive action in relation to average speed camera</i>	\$1 072
40(1)	<i>Heavy vehicles and minimum allowable travel time</i>	\$657
42	<i>Evasive action in relation to Safe-T-Cam photographic detection device</i>	\$657

Regulation	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014</i>	Fee
49(8)	<i>Selling, or offering for sale, for use in motor vehicle seat belt or part of seat belt not complying with requirements of regulation or removed from vehicle in which previously used</i>	\$445
50(5)	<i>Selling, or offering for sale, for use in motor vehicle child restraint, harness etc, or part, not approved</i>	\$445
51(2)	<i>Selling, or offering for sale, for use by motor bike rider or passenger helmet not complying with standard</i>	\$445
51(4)	<i>Selling, or offering for sale, for use by bicycle rider helmet not meeting requirement</i>	\$445
52(2)	<i>Selling, or offering for sale, for use by rider of wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy helmet not meeting requirement</i>	\$445
53(2)	<i>Driving or towing on road light vehicle not complying with requirements of regulation—vehicle altered from original specifications</i>	\$116
56(1)	<i>Bicycle rider towing vehicle other than bicycle trailer complying with regulation or towing more than 1 vehicle</i>	\$66
64(2)	<i>Driving or towing vehicle on certain roads while transporting dangerous substance</i>	\$350
65(2)	<i>Light vehicle towing prohibited number of vehicles</i>	\$350
66(1)	<i>Parking in certain public places</i>	
	parking in City of Adelaide Park Lands	\$163
	parking in other public place	\$75
67(3)	<i>Contravening notice prohibiting fishing or other specified activities from specified bridge or causeway</i>	\$121
68(1)	<i>Failing to ensure dog does not enter or remain on certain bicycle paths</i>	\$256

Part 5—Offences against the Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014

Regulation	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014</i>	Fee
8(1)	<i>Speeding while driving road train</i> Exceeding a prescribed speed limit (road trains)—	
	by less than 10 kph	\$521
	by 10 kph or more but less than 20 kph	\$671
	by 20 kph or more but less than 30 kph	\$1 032
	by 30 kph or more	\$1 840
8(2)	<i>Speeding while driving road train</i> Exceeding 40 kph speed limit—	
	by less than 10 kph	\$196
	by 10 kph or more but less than 20 kph	\$442

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Schedule 4—Expiation of offences

Regulation	Description of offence against <i>Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014</i>	Fee
	by 20 kph or more but less than 30 kph	\$899
	by 30 kph or more	\$1 635
11A(1)	<i>Driver of motor vehicle failing to pass rider of bicycle at a sufficient distance from the bicycle</i>	\$355
13(1)	<i>Driving or stopping in "bus only lane"</i>	\$303
27(1)	<i>Crossing to or from tram stop other than at crossing for pedestrians if within 20 metres of crossing or if tram has stopped</i>	\$57
30(1)	<i>Operator of electric personal transporter failing to provide adequate instruction or reasonable supervision</i>	\$366
30(2)	<i>Operator of electric personal transporter causing or permitting person under 12 years, or person without safety helmet complying with regulation and properly adjusted and securely fastened, to ride or be carried on the transporter</i>	\$121
30A(2)	<i>Riding or being carried on electric personal transporter without wearing safety helmet complying with regulation and properly adjusted and securely fastened</i>	\$121
30A(3)(a)	<i>Riding electric personal transporter at a speed exceeding 15 kph</i>	\$203
30A(4)	<i>Riding electric personal transporter without due care or attention etc</i>	\$121
30A(5)	<i>Riding electric personal transporter without having proper control of the transporter</i>	\$121
30A(6)	<i>Rider of electric personal transporter causing or permitting another person to ride or be carried on the transporter at the same time</i>	\$121
30A(7)	<i>Person in possession or control of electric personal transporter causing or permitting person under 12 years to ride or be carried on the transporter</i>	\$121
30A(8)	<i>Riding electric personal transporter within 2 metres of motor vehicle continuously for more than 200 metres</i>	\$66
30A(9)	<i>Riding electric personal transporter on footpath or other road-related area abreast of another wheeled recreational device etc</i>	\$66
30A(10)	<i>Riding electric personal transporter on footpath or other road-related area without giving warning to pedestrians etc</i>	\$66
30A(11)	<i>Riding electric personal transporter on crossing—failing to comply with regulation</i>	\$66
30A(12)	<i>Riding electric personal transporter at night or in hazardous weather conditions without displaying lights etc</i>	\$66
44(1)	<i>Learner or P1 driver using mobile phone while driving vehicle</i>	\$540

Schedule 5—Transitional provisions**Part 1—Preliminary****1—Interpretation**

In this Schedule—

the revoked regulations means the *Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 1999*.

Part 3—Transitional provisions

3—Transitional provisions

- (1) An approval, authorisation or instrument in writing, or a requirement or notice, given, made or continued in force under or for the purposes of a provision of the revoked regulations that is in force immediately before the commencement of these regulations continues in force as an approval, authorisation or instrument in writing, or a requirement or notice, given or made under or for the purposes of any corresponding provision of these regulations, subject to—
 - (a) the conditions (if any) of the approval, authorisation, instrument in writing, requirement or notice; and
 - (b) variation or revocation under these regulations.
- (2) An exemption from a provision of the revoked regulations given under or continued in force for the purposes of regulation 46 of those regulations that is in force immediately before the commencement of these regulations continues in force as an exemption from the corresponding provision of these regulations under regulation 71 of these regulations, subject to—
 - (a) the conditions (if any) of the exemption; and
 - (b) variation or revocation under these regulations.
- (3) A test or check in relation to a photographic detection device carried out under and in accordance with a provision of Part 3 Division 3 of the revoked regulations before the commencement of these regulations will, on the commencement of these regulations, be taken to be such a test or check carried out under and in accordance with the corresponding provision of Part 3 Division 4 Subdivision 3 of these regulations.
- (4) Regulation 19AA of the revoked regulations continues in force after the commencement of these regulations for the purposes of the completion of a date and time check under regulation 19AA(1)(d)(iii) that has not been completed before the commencement of these regulations.
- (5) A notice by the Minister under section 175A(3) of the Act in force immediately before the commencement of these regulations that complies with the requirements of regulation 19AB of the revoked regulations as in force at that time will, on the commencement of these regulations, be taken to be a notice under section 175A(3) of the Act that complies with the requirements of regulation 38 of these regulations as in force on that commencement.
- (6) A reference to a specification or standard in regulation 49, 50, 51 or 52 of these regulations as in force on the commencement of these regulations will be taken to have the same meaning as the corresponding reference in regulation 36, 37 or 38 (as the case may be) of the revoked regulations as in force immediately before the commencement of these regulations.

Legislative history

Notes

- This version is comprised of the following:

Part 1	1.7.2023
Part 2	10.2.2022
Part 3	1.7.2023
Part 4	1.9.2014
Part 5	15.3.2017
Part 6	1.9.2014
Part 7	12.12.2022
Schedules	1.7.2023
- Please note—References in the legislation to other legislation or instruments or to titles of bodies or offices are not automatically updated as part of the program for the revision and publication of legislation and therefore may be obsolete.
- Earlier versions of these regulations (historical versions) are listed at the end of the legislative history.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes or www.legislation.sa.gov.au.

Legislation revoked by principal regulations

The *Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014* revoked the following:

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 1999

Principal regulations and variations

New entries appear in bold.

Year	No	Reference	Commencement
2014	206	<i>Gazette 31.7.2014 p3712</i>	1.9.2014: r 2
2014	233	<i>Gazette 28.8.2014 p4212</i>	1.9.2014 immediately after 206/2014: r 2
2015	6	<i>Gazette 22.1.2015 p348</i>	22.1.2015: r 2
2015	94	<i>Gazette 18.6.2015 p2649</i>	1.7.2015: r 2
2015	161	<i>Gazette 18.6.2015 p2814</i>	1.7.2015: r 2
2015	211	<i>Gazette 8.10.2015 p4563</i>	25.10.2015: r 2
2016	6	<i>Gazette 14.1.2016 p106</i>	14.1.2016: r 2
2016	25	<i>Gazette 28.4.2016 p1313</i>	28.4.2016: r 2
2016	85	<i>Gazette 23.6.2016 p2215</i>	1.7.2016: r 2
2016	161	<i>Gazette 23.6.2016 p2428</i>	1.7.2016: r 2
2016	219	<i>Gazette 8.9.2016 p3686</i>	8.9.2016: r 2
2016	264	<i>Gazette 15.11.2016 p4418</i>	15.3.2017: r 2
2016	276	<i>Gazette 8.12.2016 p4929</i>	8.12.2016: r 2

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Legislative history

2016	288	<i>Gazette 15.12.2016 p5020</i>	15.12.2016 except r 7(2), (4)—15.4.2017: r 2
2017	21	<i>Gazette 21.3.2017 p934</i>	15.4.2017: r 2
2017	94	<i>Gazette 22.6.2017 p2242</i>	14.7.2017: r 2
2017	120	<i>Gazette 22.6.2017 p2316</i>	1.7.2017: r 2
2017	185	<i>Gazette 22.6.2017 p2498</i>	1.7.2017: r 2
2017	340	<i>Gazette 19.12.2017 p5149</i>	19.12.2017: r 2
2017	350	<i>Gazette 19.12.2017 p5236</i> as revoked by 68/2018	1.6.2018 revoked without coming into operation: r 2
2018	6	<i>Gazette 23.1.2018 p375</i>	23.1.2018: r 2
2018	46	<i>Gazette 13.2.2018 p790</i>	24.4.2018: r 2
2018	51	<i>Gazette 19.4.2018 p1415</i>	24.4.2018: r 2
2018	68	<i>Gazette 31.5.2018 p2093</i>	31.5.2018: r 2
2018	109	<i>Gazette 21.6.2018 p2268</i>	1.7.2018: r 2
2018	135	<i>Gazette 21.6.2018 p2366</i>	1.7.2018: r 2
2018	249	<i>Gazette 13.12.2018 p4286</i>	13.12.2018: r 2
2019	6	<i>Gazette 24.1.2019 p278</i>	24.1.2019: r 2
2019	13	<i>Gazette 14.2.2019 p478</i>	14.2.2019: r 2
2019	25	<i>Gazette 21.3.2019 p937</i>	1.5.2019: r 2
2019	140	<i>Gazette 13.6.2019 p2051</i>	1.7.2019: r 2
2019	152	<i>Gazette 13.6.2019 p2104</i>	1.7.2019: r 2
2019	177	<i>Gazette 27.6.2019 p2558</i>	1.7.2019: r 2
2019	218	<i>Gazette 3.10.2019 p3421</i>	3.10.2019: r 2
2019	223	<i>Gazette 24.10.2019 p3573</i>	24.10.2019: r 2
2019	231	<i>Gazette 7.11.2019 p3776</i>	1.12.2019: r 2
2019	242	<i>Gazette 21.11.2019 p3932</i>	21.11.2019: r 2
2020	79	<i>Gazette 4.6.2020 p2831</i>	1.7.2020: r 2
2020	86	<i>Gazette 4.6.2020 p2852</i>	1.7.2020: r 2
2020	273	<i>Gazette 24.9.2020 p4663</i>	24.9.2020: r 2
2020	275	<i>Gazette 24.9.2020 p4666</i>	24.9.2020: r 2
2021	21	<i>Gazette 4.3.2021 p825</i>	5.4.2021: r 2
2021	62	<i>Gazette 3.6.2021 p1830</i>	1.7.2021: r 2
2021	72	<i>Gazette 3.6.2021 p1857</i>	1.7.2021: r 2
2022	10	<i>Gazette 10.2.2022 p336</i>	10.2.2022: r 2
2022	27	<i>Gazette 10.6.2022 p1459</i>	1.7.2022: r 2
2022	31	<i>Gazette 10.6.2022 p1470</i>	1.7.2022: r 2
2022	94	<i>Gazette 3.11.2022 p6551</i>	13.2.2023: r 2
2022	102	<i>Gazette 24.11.2022 p6694</i>	12.12.2022: r 2
2023	32	<i>Gazette 11.5.2023 p939</i>	11.5.2023: r 2
2023	35	<i>Gazette 18.5.2023 p979</i>	1.7.2023: r 2
2023	41	<i>Gazette 18.5.2023 p1039</i>	1.7.2023: r 2
2023	47	<i>Gazette 26.5.2023 p1351</i>	1.7.2023: r 2
2023	55	<i>Gazette 15.6.2023 p1775</i>	1.7.2023 immediately after 35/2023: r 2

Provisions varied

New entries appear in bold.

Entries that relate to provisions that have been deleted appear in italics.

Provision	How varied	Commencement
Pt 1		
<i>r 2</i>	<i>omitted under Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	<i>22.1.2015</i>
r 3		
r 3(1)		
electric personal transporter	inserted by 288/2016 r 4	15.12.2016
GDA94	inserted by 275/2020 r 4	24.9.2020
GDA2020	inserted by 275/2020 r 4	24.9.2020
recording media	(a) deleted by 47/2023 r 3	1.7.2023
speeding offence	varied by 25/2019 r 4	1.5.2019
Transport Department	substituted by 85/2016 r 4	1.7.2016
r 3(7a)	inserted by 340/2017 r 4	19.12.2017
	varied by 13/2019 r 4	14.2.2019
r 3(7b)	inserted by 340/2017 r 4	19.12.2017
Pt 2		
Pt 2 Div 1	substituted by 21/2021 r 4	5.4.2021
Pt 2 Div 2		
r 7	substituted by 10/2022 r 3	10.2.2022
Pt 3		
r 11		
r 11(a1)	inserted by 94/2022 r 3	13.2.2023
r 11A	inserted by 25/2019 r 5	1.5.2019
r 11A(a1)	inserted by 94/2022 r 4	13.2.2023
r 12		
r 12(a1)	inserted by 94/2022 r 5(1)	13.2.2023
r 12(1)	amended by 94/2022 r 5(2)	13.2.2023
r 12(2)	amended by 94/2022 r 5(3)	13.2.2023
<i>r 13</i>	<i>varied by 25/2019 r 6</i>	<i>1.5.2019</i>
	<i>deleted by 94/2022 r 6</i>	<i>13.2.2023</i>
r 13A	inserted by 25/2019 r 7	1.5.2019
r 13A(1)	substituted by 94/2022 r 7(1)	13.2.2023
r 13A(2)	amended by 94/2022 r 7(2)	13.2.2023
r 14	substituted by 46/2018 r 4	24.4.2018
r 22	amended by 102/2022 r 3(1), (2)	12.12.2022
r 24A	inserted by 102/2022 r 4	12.12.2022
r 27	varied by 223/2019 r 4(1), (2)	24.10.2019
r 28		

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Legislative history

r 28(1)	inserted by 47/2023 r 4	1.7.2023
r 28(2)	r 28 redesignated as r 28(2) by 47/2023 r 4	1.7.2023
r 29		
r 29(1)	varied by 233/2014 r 4	1.9.2014
	varied by 6/2019 r 4(1), (2)	24.1.2019
	varied by 223/2019 r 5	24.10.2019
r 29(2)		
prescribed heavy vehicle driving offence	varied by 6/2019 r 4(3)	24.1.2019
r 30		
r 30(2)	varied by 231/2019 r 4(1)—(3)	1.12.2019
r 30(3)	inserted by 6/2019 r 5	24.1.2019
r 30A	inserted by 218/2019 r 4	3.10.2019
r 32		
r 32(2)	amended by 47/2023 r 5(1)—(14)	1.7.2023
r 33		
r 33(1)	amended by 47/2023 r 6(1)—(5)	1.7.2023
r 34		
r 34(1)	amended by 47/2023 r 7(1), (2)	1.7.2023
r 35		
r 35(1)	amended by 47/2023 r 8(1)—(4)	1.7.2023
r 36		
r 36(1)	amended by 47/2023 r 9(1)	1.7.2023
r 37	amended by 47/2023 r 10(1), (2)	1.7.2023
r 38		
r 38(4)		
coordinates	substituted by 275/2020 r 5	24.9.2020
Pt 5		
r 48	substituted by 288/2016 r 5	15.12.2016
r 50		
r 50(1)	substituted by 264/2016 r 4	15.3.2017
r 51		
r 51(1)	substituted by 25/2016 r 4(1)	28.4.2016
r 51(2)	substituted by 25/2016 r 4(1)	28.4.2016
r 51(5)	substituted by 25/2016 r 4(2)	28.4.2016
Pt 7		
r 61A	inserted by 25/2019 r 8	1.5.2019
	varied by 275/2020 r 6(1), (2)	24.9.2020
r 62		
r 62(1)	r 62 varied and redesignated as r 62(1) by 6/2016 r 4(1), (2)	14.1.2016
	varied by 177/2019 r 4	1.7.2019
r 62(2)	inserted by 6/2016 r 4(2)	14.1.2016

r 64		
r 64(5)	varied by 273/2020 r 4	24.9.2020
r 64A	inserted by 288/2016 r 6	15.12.2016
	substituted by 13/2019 r 5	14.2.2019
r 66A	inserted by 102/2022 r 5	12.12.2022
r 68		
r 68(2)	amended by 102/2022 r 6	12.12.2022
r 70	amended by 102/2022 r 7	12.12.2022
Sch 1		
Form 1	<i>substituted by 6/2016 r 5(1)</i>	<i>14.1.2016</i>
	<i>substituted by 46/2018 r 5(1)</i>	<i>24.4.2018</i>
	<i>deleted by 94/2022 r 8</i>	<i>13.2.2023</i>
Form 4	substituted by 46/2018 r 5(2)	24.4.2018
	amended by 102/2022 r 8(1)—(9)	12.12.2022
Form 6	substituted by 102/2022 r 8(10)	12.12.2022
Form 7	varied by 6/2016 r 5(2)	14.1.2016
	amended by 102/2022 r 8(11)	12.12.2022
	substituted by 32/2023 r 3	11.5.2023
Sch 2	varied by 249/2018 r 4(1), (2)	13.12.2018
	substituted by 177/2019 r 5	1.7.2019
	varied by 273/2020 r 5(1), (2)	24.9.2020
<i>Sch 3 before substitution by 85/2016</i>		
cl 1		
cl 1(2)	<i>varied by 94/2015 r 4(1)</i>	<i>1.7.2015</i>
cl 1(4)	<i>varied by 94/2015 r 4(2)</i>	<i>1.7.2015</i>
cl 2		
cl 2(2)	<i>varied by 94/2015 r 4(3)—(5)</i>	<i>1.7.2015</i>
Sch 3	substituted by 85/2016 r 5	1.7.2016
	substituted by 120/2017 r 4	1.7.2017
cl 1	substituted by 135/2018 r 4	1.7.2018
	substituted by 140/2019 r 4	1.7.2019
	substituted by 79/2020 r 4(1)	1.7.2020
cl 1(1)		
Transport Department inspection	varied by 242/2019 r 4(1)	21.11.2019
cl 1(2)		
table	varied by 242/2019 r 4(2)	21.11.2019
	substituted by 62/2021 r 4(1)	1.7.2021
	substituted by 27/2022 r 3(1)	1.7.2022
	substituted by 41/2023 r 3(1)	11.7.2023
cl 1(3)	amended by 27/2022 r 3(2)	1.7.2022
	amended by 41/2023 r 3(2)	11.7.2023

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014—1.7.2023

Legislative history

cl 1(4)	varied by 62/2021 r 4(2)	1.7.2021
	amended by 27/2022 r 3(3)	1.7.2022
	amended by 41/2023 r 3(3)	11.7.2023
<i>cl 2 before substitution by 135/2018</i>		
cl 2(1)		
light vehicle permit	varied by 6/2018 r 4	23.1.2018
cl 2	substituted by 135/2018 r 4	1.7.2018
	substituted by 140/2019 r 4	1.7.2019
	substituted by 79/2020 r 4(2)	1.7.2020
cl 2(2)	varied by 62/2021 r 4(3)—(5)	1.7.2021
	amended by 27/2022 r 3(4)—(6)	1.7.2022
	amended by 41/2023 r 3(4)—(6)	11.7.2023
cl 3	inserted by 21/2021 r 5	5.4.2021
<i>Sch 4 before substitution by 161/2015</i>		
Pt 3	varied by 6/2015 r 4(1)—(15)	22.1.2015
<i>Sch 4 before substitution by 161/2016</i>	substituted by 161/2015 r 4	1.7.2015
Pt 3	varied by 211/2015 r 4(1)	25.10.2015
Pt 5	varied by 211/2015 r 4(2)	25.10.2015
<i>Sch 4 before substitution by 185/2017</i>	substituted by 161/2016 r 4	1.7.2016
Pt 2	varied by 288/2016 r 7(1)	15.12.2016
Pt 3	varied by 276/2016 r 4	8.12.2016
	varied by 288/2016 r 7(2)	15.4.2017
Pt 4	varied by 288/2016 r 7(3)	15.12.2016
Pt 5	varied by 219/2016 r 4	8.9.2016
	varied by 288/2016 r 7(4)	15.4.2017
	varied by 21/2017 r 4	15.4.2017
<i>Sch 4 before substitution by 109/2018</i>	substituted by 185/2017 r 4	1.7.2017
Pt 2	varied by 94/2017 r 4(1)	14.7.2017
	varied by 51/2018 r 4	24.4.2018
Pt 3	varied by 94/2017 r 4(2)	14.7.2017
<i>Sch 4 before substitution by 152/2019</i>	substituted by 109/2018 r 4	1.7.2018
Pt 1		
cl 5		
cl 5(2)	varied by 13/2019 r 6(1)	14.2.2019
Pt 2	varied by 25/2019 r 9	1.5.2019
Pt 4	varied by 13/2019 r 6(2)	14.2.2019
Pt 5	varied by 13/2019 r 6(3)	14.2.2019

<i>Sch 4 before substitution by 86/2020</i>	<i>substituted by 152/2019 r 4</i>	<i>1.7.2019</i>
<i>Pt 1</i>	<i>varied by 231/2019 r 5(1)—(3)</i>	<i>1.12.2019</i>
<i>Pt 2</i>	<i>varied by 218/2019 r 5(1)—(4)</i>	<i>3.10.2019</i>
<i>Pt 3</i>	<i>varied by 218/2019 r 5(5)</i>	<i>3.10.2019</i>
	<i>varied by 231/2019 r 5(4)—(10)</i>	<i>1.12.2019</i>
<i>Pt 5</i>	<i>varied by 218/2019 r 5(6), (7)</i>	<i>3.10.2019</i>
	<i>varied by 231/2019 r 5(11), (12)</i>	<i>1.12.2019</i>
<i>Sch 4 before substitution by 72/2021</i>	<i>substituted by 86/2020 r 4</i>	<i>1.7.2020</i>
<i>Pt 2</i>	<i>varied by 21/2021 r 6</i>	<i>5.4.2021</i>
<i>Sch 4</i>	<i>substituted by 72/2021 r 4</i>	<i>1.7.2021</i>
	<i>substituted by 31/2022 r 3</i>	<i>1.7.2022</i>
	substituted by 35/2023 r 3	1.7.2023
Pt 3		
table	amended by 55/2023 r 3(1)	1.7.2023
Pt 5		
table	amended by 55/2023 r 3(2)	1.7.2023
<i>Sch 5</i>		
<i>Pt 2</i>	<i>omitted under Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	<i>22.1.2015</i>

Transitional etc provisions associated with regulations or variations

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) (Photographic Detection Devices) Amendment Regulations 2023 (No 47 of 2023), Sch 1

1—Transitional provision

- (1) Where, for the purposes of a provision of Division 4 of the principal regulations as amended by these regulations, specified tests or checks are required to be carried out in relation to the use of a photographic detection device once in every 28 days, then for the purposes of determining that period of 28 days the last such tests or checks will be taken to have occurred—
 - (a) if no such tests or checks have been carried out since the commencement of these regulations—when the most recent tests or checks before that commencement for the purposes of the corresponding provision of the principal regulations as in force at that time were carried out; or
 - (b) in any other case—when the most recent tests or checks for the purposes of the provision of the principal regulations as in force after that commencement were carried out.
- (2) In this regulation—

principal regulations means the *Road Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2014*.

Historical versions

1.9.2014
22.1.2015
1.7.2015
25.10.2015
14.1.2016
28.4.2016
1.7.2016
8.9.2016
8.12.2016 (electronic only)
15.12.2016
15.3.2017
15.4.2017
1.7.2017 (electronic only)
14.7.2017
19.12.2017
23.1.2018
24.4.2018
1.7.2018
13.12.2018
24.1.2019
14.2.2019
1.5.2019
1.7.2019
3.10.2019
24.10.2019
21.11.2019
1.12.2019
1.7.2020
24.9.2020
5.4.2021
1.7.2021
10.2.2022
1.7.2022
12.12.2022
13.2.2023
11.5.2023