



Australian Capital Territory

Rail Safety National Law (ACT) Act 2014

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(republishing for expiry of transitional provisions (pt 10))

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT) Act 2014* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 21 November 2016. It also includes any commencement, amendment, repeal or expiry affecting this republished law to 21 November 2016.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication does not include amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. Any uncommenced amendments that affect this republished law are accessible on the ACT legislation register (www.legislation.act.gov.au). For more information, see the home page for this law on the register.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see the *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

At the republication date, the value of a penalty unit for an offence against this law is \$150 for an individual and \$750 for a corporation (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 133).



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Rail Safety National Law (ACT) Act 2014

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Australian Capital Territory

Rail Safety National Law (ACT) Act 2014

An Act to provide for a national system of rail safety, and for other purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

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

3 Dictionary

- (1) The dictionary at the end of this Act is part of this Act.
- (2) A definition in the dictionary applies to the local application provisions of this Act.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain terms used in this Act, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other terms defined elsewhere in this Act.

For example, the signpost definition ‘*this Act*, for subdivision 3.4.3 (Other provisions about evidence)—see section 44.’ means that the term ‘this Act’ is defined in that section for subdivision 3.4.3.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire Act unless the definition, or another provision of the Act, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 155 and s 156 (1)).

4 Terms used in Rail Safety National Law (ACT)

Terms used in the local application provisions of this Act and also in the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)* have the same meanings in those provisions as they have in that Law.

Note A definition in an Act applies except so far as the contrary intention appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 155).

5 Notes

A note included in the local application provisions of this Act is explanatory and is not part of those provisions.

Note See the [Legislation Act](#), s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

Part 2 Application of Rail Safety National Law

6 Application of Rail Safety National Law

The Rail Safety National Law set out in the schedule to the South Australian Act, as amended from time to time—

- (a) applies as a territory law; and
- (b) as so applying may be referred to as the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*; and
- (c) so applies as if it were part of this Act.

7 Exclusion of Legislation Act

- (1) The [Legislation Act](#) does not apply to the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*.
- (2) However, the [Legislation Act](#), chapter 7 (Presentation, amendment and disallowance of subordinate laws and disallowable instruments) applies to a national regulation as if—
 - (a) a reference to a subordinate law were a reference to a national regulation; and
 - (b) a reference to ‘notification day’ in the [Legislation Act](#), section 64 (Presentation of subordinate laws and disallowable instruments) were a reference to ‘published’ as mentioned in the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 265 (1) (Publication of national regulations); and
 - (c) any other necessary changes were made.
- (3) Also, the [Legislation Act](#), section 104 (References to laws include references to instruments under laws) and section 191 (Offences against 2 or more laws) apply to the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)* as if that Law were an Act.

- (4) This section does not limit the application of the [Legislation Act](#) to the local application provisions of this Act.

8 Exclusion of other territory laws

- (1) The following territory laws do not apply to the Regulator:
- (a) the *Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004*;
 - (b) the *Auditor-General Act 1996*;
 - (c) the [Criminal Code](#);
 - (d) the *Financial Management Act 1996*;
 - (e) the *Freedom of Information Act 1989*;
 - (f) the *Government Procurement Act 2001*;
 - (g) the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012*;
 - (h) the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*;
 - (i) the *Territory Records Act 2002*.
- (2) However, if a function of the Regulator under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)* is exercised by an entity that would, apart from subsection (1), be subject to a law mentioned in that subsection, the law applies to the entity.

Example

The Regulator has an agreement mentioned in the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, s 15 (2) (a) with an ACT entity. The entity is a territory authority. The *Financial Management Act 1996* applies to territory authorities. Therefore, the entity must comply with that Act when doing things under the agreement.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

9 Meaning of generic terms for Rail Safety National Law (ACT)

- (1) In the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*:

Australian Road Rules—see the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2000*, section 5.

Note The **Australian Road Rules** are applied in the ACT under the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2000*. They are to be read with, and as if they formed part of, that regulation (see s 6 (1)).

court means—

- (a) for part 5 (Enforcement measures) and part 10, division 6 (Enforceable voluntary undertakings)—the Magistrates Court; and
- (b) for part 7 (Review of decisions)—the ACAT.

emergency service—see the **Legislation Act**, dictionary, part 1, definition of **emergency service**.

Note The **Legislation Act**, dict, pt 1 defines **emergency service** as the ambulance service, the fire and rescue service, the rural fire service or the SES.

magistrate means a Magistrate under the *Magistrates Court Act 1930*.

Minister—see the **Legislation Act**, section 162.

police officer means a member or special member of the Australian Federal Police.

public sector auditor means the auditor-general appointed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (SA), section 24.

road—see the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, dictionary.

road vehicle means a motor vehicle as defined in the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, dictionary.

shared path has the same meaning as in the [Australian Road Rules](#), rule 242.

the jurisdiction or *this jurisdiction* means the ACT.

- (2) In the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, a reference to giving notice of something in the *Gazette* is a reference to giving notice of the thing in the ACT legislation register under the [Legislation Act 2001](#) as a notifiable instrument.

Part 3 **Alcohol and drug testing**

Division 3.1 **Preliminary**

10 **Definitions—pt 3 and testing provisions**

- (1) In this part and the testing provisions:

alcohol screening device means a device prescribed under—

- (a) the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, section 7;
or
- (b) this Act.

alcohol screening test, for a person—see the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, dictionary.

Note An alcohol screening test is a preliminary breath test for the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, s 126 (see this section, def ***preliminary breath test***).

analyst means an analyst appointed under—

- (a) the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, section 5B;
or
- (b) section 11.

approved laboratory means a laboratory or other entity approved under—

- (a) the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, section 6;
or
- (b) section 12.

blood test, for a person, means a test of a sample of the person's blood carried out in accordance with this part and the testing provisions.

breath analysis instrument means an instrument prescribed under—

- (a) the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, section 7A;
or
- (b) this Act.

breath analysis, for a person, means an analysis of a sample of the person's breath carried out for this part and the testing provisions by a breath analysis instrument.

drug screening device means a device prescribed under—

- (a) the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, section 7B;
or
- (b) this Act.

drug screening test, for a person, means a test of a sample of the person's oral fluid using a drug screening device.

oral fluid analysis, for a person, means an analysis of a sample of the person's oral fluid carried out for this part and the testing provisions using an oral fluid analysis instrument.

oral fluid analysis instrument means an instrument prescribed under—

- (a) the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, section 7C;
or
- (b) this Act.

preliminary breath test means an alcohol screening test.

prescribed concentration of alcohol, in relation to a rail safety worker—see the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 128 (5).

prescribed drug—see the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 128 (5).

sample taker means a doctor or nurse.

sampling facility means a facility prescribed under—

- (a) the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, dictionary, definition of *sampling facility*; or
- (b) this Act.

testing provisions means the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, part 3, division 9.

- (2) In this part, a reference to a regulation is a reference to a regulation made for this part and the testing provisions.
- (3) For this part and the testing provisions, a thing is taken to have been done by a doctor, nurse or analyst if it is done by a person acting under the supervision or direction of the doctor, nurse or analyst.

11 Appointment of analysts

The Minister may appoint a person as an analyst for this part and the testing provisions.

Note 1 For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.3.

Note 2 In particular, a person may be appointed for a particular provision of a law (see [Legislation Act](#), s 7 (3)) and an appointment may be made by naming a person or nominating the occupant of a position (see [Legislation Act](#), s 207).

12 Approval of laboratories

- (1) The Minister may approve a laboratory or other entity as an approved laboratory for this part and the testing provisions.
- (2) An approval is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the [Legislation Act](#).

Division 3.2 Procedures relating to testing and analyses

Subdivision 3.2.1 Alcohol—breath testing and analysis

13 Conduct of alcohol screening test

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person requires a rail safety worker to submit to an alcohol screening test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 (Authorised person may require preliminary breath test or breath analysis).
- (2) An authorised person must not require a rail safety worker to submit to an alcohol screening test—
 - (a) if the worker was involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence and—
 - (i) the worker was taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker’s arrival at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the worker was not taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the prescribed notifiable occurrence happened; or
 - (b) if the worker was not involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker stopped carrying out rail safety work.

14 Detention for breath analysis

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the following applies:
 - (i) a rail safety worker submits to an alcohol screening test under a requirement made by an authorised person under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 (Authorised person may require preliminary breath test or breath analysis);

- (ii) the alcohol screening device used for the test shows that the concentration of alcohol in the worker's blood or breath is the prescribed concentration of alcohol; or
- (b) a rail safety worker required by an authorised person to submit to an alcohol screening test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 fails to submit to the test in accordance with the directions of the authorised person.

Note **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (2) A police officer may take the rail safety worker into custody for the worker to undertake breath analysis.
- (3) If a breath analysis instrument is not available at the place where the alcohol screening test is, or may be, undertaken, the police officer must take the worker, as soon as practicable, to a police station or other convenient place (for example, a police vehicle) for the worker to undertake breath analysis.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

- (4) The rail safety worker must not be held in custody after the earlier of the following:
 - (a) the time when the authorised person gives the worker the written statement mentioned in section 15 (6);
 - (b) the end of whichever of the periods mentioned in section 15 (2) applies in relation to the worker.
- (5) This section does not prevent an authorised person other than a police officer from carrying out breath analysis under section 15 if the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1) (a) apply to the rail safety worker.

15 Conduct of breath analysis

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person requires a rail safety worker to submit to breath analysis under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 (Authorised person may require preliminary breath test or breath analysis).
- (2) An authorised person must not require a rail safety worker to submit to breath analysis—
 - (a) if the rail safety worker was required to submit to an alcohol screening test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126—if more than 2 hours has passed since the alcohol screening test was carried out; or
 - (b) in any other case—
 - (i) if the worker was involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence and—
 - (A) the worker was taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker’s arrival at the hospital; or
 - (B) the worker was not taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the prescribed notifiable occurrence happened; or
 - (ii) if the worker was not involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker stopped carrying out rail safety work.
- (3) Breath analysis may only be carried out by—
 - (a) a police officer; or
 - (b) for an authorised person other than a police officer—an authorised person authorised to do so by the Regulator.
- (4) A regulation may provide for the following:
 - (a) the conditions for carrying out breath analysis;

- (b) the procedures to be followed in relation to carrying out breath analysis;
 - (c) the circumstances in which the result of a breath analysis must be disregarded for this part and the testing provisions.
- (5) If, because of a regulation made for subsection (4) (c), the result of a breath analysis must be disregarded for this part and the testing provisions, the authorised person may, if another breath analysis instrument is available at the police station or other place where the requirement under subsection (1) is made, require the rail safety worker to give, in accordance with the authorised person's reasonable directions, a sample of the worker's breath for breath analysis using another breath analysis instrument.
- (6) As soon as practicable after the breath analysis has been carried out, the authorised person who carried out the analysis must give the rail safety worker a written statement, signed by the authorised person, containing the particulars required by regulation to be included in the statement.

Example—written statement

a print-out from the breath analysis instrument

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

- (7) If the reading from the breath analysis instrument shows that the concentration of alcohol in the rail safety worker's blood or breath is the prescribed concentration of alcohol, the authorised person must give the worker the written notice prescribed by regulation.

16 Precautions for privacy—breath analysis

- (1) An authorised person carrying out breath analysis for a rail safety worker must take all practicable steps to ensure that it is not readily apparent to members of the public that the breath analysis is being carried out.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the breath analysis is carried out at a police station.

Subdivision 3.2.2 Prescribed drugs—screening test and analysis

17 Conduct of drug screening test

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person requires a rail safety worker to submit to a drug screening test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test).
- (2) A drug screening test may only be carried out by—
- (a) a police officer; or
 - (b) for an authorised person other than a police officer—an authorised person authorised to do so by the Regulator.
- (3) The rail safety worker must stay at the place where the drug screening test is being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes from the time the worker starts the test) reasonably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with the authorised person's directions.

Example—time reasonably necessary

a drug screening device is not immediately available and the authorised person directs the worker to stay at the place while a device is made available

Note 1 A rail safety worker is taken to have committed an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, s 127 if the worker fails to comply with the direction of an authorised person under this section—see s 36 (Failure to stay for drug screening test).

Note 2 An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

- (4) An authorised person must not require a rail safety worker to submit to a drug screening test—
- (a) if the worker was involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence and—
 - (i) the worker was taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker’s arrival at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the worker was not taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the prescribed notifiable occurrence happened; or
 - (b) if the worker was not involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker stopped carrying out rail safety work.

18 Detention for oral fluid analysis

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the following applies:
 - (i) a rail safety worker submits to a drug screening test under a requirement made by an authorised person under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test);
 - (ii) the drug screening device used for the test shows that a prescribed drug is present in the worker’s oral fluid; or
 - (b) a rail safety worker required by an authorised person to submit to a drug screening test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 fails to submit to the test in accordance with the directions of the authorised person.
- Note* **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).
- (2) A police officer may take the rail safety worker into custody for the worker to undertake oral fluid analysis.

- (3) If an oral fluid analysis instrument is not available at the place where the drug screening test is, or may be, undertaken, the police officer must take the worker, as soon as practicable, to a police station or other convenient place (for example, a police vehicle) for the worker to undertake oral fluid analysis.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

- (4) The rail safety worker must not be held in custody after the earlier of the following:
- (a) the time when the authorised person gives the worker the written statement mentioned in section 21 (4) (Oral fluid—sample taken by police officer from worker in custody—preliminary analysis);
 - (b) the end of whichever of the periods mentioned in section 19 (2) applies in relation to the worker.
- (5) This section does not prevent an authorised person other than a police officer from carrying out oral fluid analysis under section 19 if the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1) (a) apply to the rail safety worker.

19 Conduct of oral fluid analysis—generally

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person requires a rail safety worker to submit to oral fluid analysis under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test).
- (2) An authorised person must not require a rail safety worker to submit to oral fluid analysis—
- (a) if the rail safety worker was required to submit to a drug screening test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126—if more than 2 hours has passed since the drug screening test was carried out; or

- (b) in any other case—
 - (i) if the worker was involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence and—
 - (A) the worker was taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker's arrival at the hospital; or
 - (B) the worker was not taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the prescribed notifiable occurrence happened; or
 - (ii) if the worker was not involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker stopped carrying out rail safety work.
- (3) A sample of a rail safety worker's oral fluid for oral fluid analysis may only be taken by—
 - (a) a police officer; or
 - (b) for an authorised person other than a police officer—an authorised person authorised to do so by the Regulator.
- (4) A regulation may provide for the following:
 - (a) the conditions for carrying out oral fluid analysis;
 - (b) the procedures to be followed in relation to carrying out oral fluid analysis;
 - (c) the circumstances in which the result of oral fluid analysis must be disregarded for this part and the testing provisions.

- (5) If, because of a regulation made for subsection (4) (c), the result of oral fluid analysis must be disregarded, the authorised person may, if another oral fluid analysis instrument is available at the place where the requirement under subsection (1) is made, require the rail safety worker to give, in accordance with the authorised person's reasonable directions, another sufficient sample of the worker's oral fluid for oral fluid analysis using another oral fluid analysis instrument.

20 Oral fluid—sample taken by authorised person

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person other than a police officer takes a sample of oral fluid for oral fluid analysis from a rail safety worker under section 19.
- (2) If oral fluid analysis is not to be disregarded for this part and the testing provisions because of a regulation made for section 19 (4) (c), the authorised person must—
- (a) place the sample into a container; and
 - (b) attach a label to the container that includes the following information:
 - (i) the authorised person's name;
 - (ii) the name of the rail safety worker who gave the sample;
 - (iii) the date and time the sample was given; and
 - (c) ensure that the container is sealed with a tamper-evident seal that has a unique identifying number marked on it.
- (3) The authorised person must ensure that the sample is taken to an approved laboratory as soon as practicable after it is stored and sealed.

21 Oral fluid—sample taken by police officer from worker in custody—preliminary analysis

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a rail safety worker has been taken into custody under section 18 for oral fluid analysis; and
 - (b) a police officer takes a sample of oral fluid for oral fluid analysis from the worker under section 19.
- (2) An authorised operator must carry out oral fluid analysis on a part of the sample.
- (3) If oral fluid analysis is not to be disregarded for this part and the testing provisions because of a regulation made for section 19 (4) (c), the authorised operator must—
 - (a) place the part of the sample not analysed under this section into a container; and
 - (b) attach a label to the container that includes the following information:
 - (i) the authorised operator's name;
 - (ii) the name of the rail safety worker who gave the sample;
 - (iii) the date and time the sample was given; and
 - (c) ensure that the container is sealed with a tamper-evident seal that has a unique identifying number marked on it.

- (4) As soon as practicable after oral fluid analysis has been carried out, the authorised operator who carried out the analysis must give the rail safety worker a written statement, signed by the authorised operator, containing the particulars required by regulation to be included in the statement.

Example—written statement

a print-out from the oral fluid analysis instrument

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

- (5) The chief police officer must ensure that the sample is taken to an approved laboratory as soon as practicable after it is stored and sealed under subsection (3).
- (6) In this section:

authorised operator means a police officer who has been authorised under the [Road Transport \(Alcohol and Drugs\) Act 1977](#), section 5 to carry out oral fluid analysis for that Act.

22 Precautions for privacy—oral fluid analysis

- (1) An authorised person carrying out oral fluid analysis for a rail safety worker must take all practicable steps to ensure that it is not readily apparent to members of the public that the oral fluid analysis is being carried out.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the oral fluid analysis is carried out at a police station.

23 Oral fluid—confirmatory analysis

- (1) This section applies if a sample of oral fluid is taken to an approved laboratory under—
- (a) section 20 (3) (Oral fluid—sample taken by authorised person);
or

- (b) section 21 (5) (Oral fluid—sample taken by police officer from worker in custody—preliminary analysis).
- (2) An analyst at the approved laboratory must, as soon as practicable, arrange for the analysis of the sample at the laboratory or another approved laboratory to work out whether a prescribed drug is present in the sample.
- (3) An analyst responsible for testing the sample must take reasonable care to ensure that a part of the sample (the *preserved part*) sufficient for analysis to be carried out for the rail safety worker who gave the sample (the *tested worker*) is protected and preserved until—
- (a) if a request is made under subsection (5)—the preserved part is sent to the laboratory nominated by the tested worker; or
- (b) in any other case—
- (i) 1 year has passed since the sample was taken from the tested worker; or
- (ii) if a request is made by the DPP under section 32 (Keeping of samples—request by DPP)—the proceeding to which the sample relates has finally been decided (including any appeals).
- (4) However, subsection (3) does not apply if the amount of the sample remaining after analysis under subsection (2) is insufficient for further analysis.
- (5) Before the end of the period mentioned in subsection (3) (b), the tested worker may ask that the preserved part of the sample be sent, at the tested worker's expense, to a laboratory nominated by the worker.
- (6) If a request is made under subsection (5), the analyst must ensure that the preserved part of the sample is sent to the nominated laboratory as soon as practicable.

24 Oral fluid analysis statement

- (1) As soon as practicable after an analysis of a sample of a rail safety worker's oral fluid is carried out under section 23, the authorised person must ensure the worker is given a written statement that includes the following information:
 - (a) the date and time the oral fluid sample was taken;
 - (b) the unique identifying number on the tamper-evident seal;
 - (c) the result of the analysis;
 - (d) the address where the preserved part of the oral fluid sample is being held;
 - (e) that the person will be notified, in writing, of a request (if any) by the DPP under section 32 (Keeping of samples—request by DPP);
 - (f) that the person may, before the end of the period mentioned in section 23 (3) (b), ask the analyst to send the preserved part of the oral fluid sample to a laboratory nominated by the worker, at the worker's expense.
- (2) In this section:
preserved part—see section 23 (3).

Subdivision 3.2.3 Alcohol and drugs—blood test

25 Conduct of blood test

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person requires a rail safety worker to submit to a blood test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test).
- (2) A blood test may only be carried out by a sample taker.

- (3) An authorised person must not require a rail safety worker to submit to a blood test—
- (a) if the rail safety worker was required to submit to an alcohol screening test or a drug screening test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 or section 127—if more than 4 hours have passed since the test was carried out; or
 - (b) in any other case—
 - (i) if the worker was involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence and—
 - (A) the worker was taken to hospital—if more than 2 hours has passed since the worker’s arrival at the hospital; or
 - (B) the worker was not taken to hospital—if more than 8 hours has passed since the prescribed notifiable occurrence happened; or
 - (ii) if the worker was not involved in a prescribed notifiable occurrence—if more than 8 hours has passed since the worker stopped carrying out rail safety work.

26 Detention for blood test

- (1) This section applies if a rail safety worker is required by an authorised person to submit to a blood test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test).

Note **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (2) A police officer may take the rail safety worker into custody for the worker to undertake a blood test.
- (3) The police officer must take the rail safety worker, as soon as practicable, to a hospital or sampling facility for the worker to undertake a blood test.

- (4) A sample of a rail safety worker's blood must be taken as soon as practicable after the arrival of the worker at hospital or at the sampling facility and must not be taken more than 2 hours after the arrival of the worker at hospital or at the facility.
- (5) The sample taker taking a sample of blood from a rail safety worker must take the sample in the presence of a police officer.
- (6) The rail safety worker must not be held in custody after the earlier of the following:
 - (a) the sample of the worker's blood of the person has been taken;
 - (b) the end of whichever of the periods mentioned in section 25 (3) applies in relation to the worker.

27 Requirement to take blood test in hospital after prescribed notifiable occurrence

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a rail safety worker is injured as a result of a prescribed notifiable occurrence; and
 - (b) not longer than 8 hours after the occurrence, the worker attends at or is admitted to hospital to receive treatment for the injury.
- (2) A doctor or nurse (the *sample taker*) who treats the rail safety worker must within 2 hours after the worker arrives at the hospital take a sample of the worker's blood.
- (3) The rail safety worker must give a sample of the worker's blood in accordance with the directions of the sample taker.

Note A rail safety worker is taken to have committed an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, s 127 (3) if the worker fails to comply with s (3) (see s 37).

28 Taking blood samples

- (1) This section applies if a sample of blood is taken under this part or the testing provisions by a sample taker.
- (2) The sample taker taking a sample of blood from a rail safety worker must—
 - (a) place the sample into a container; and
 - (b) attach a label to the container that includes the following information:
 - (i) the sample taker's name;
 - (ii) the worker's name;
 - (iii) the date and time the sample was taken; and
 - (c) ensure that the container is sealed with a tamper-evident seal that has a unique identifying number marked on it; and
 - (d) put the sealed container into a one-way box.
- (3) The chief police officer must, as soon as practicable, arrange for the container to be collected from the one-way box by an analyst.

29 Analysis of blood samples

- (1) This section applies if, under section 28—
 - (a) a sample of blood is taken from a rail safety worker for analysis; and
 - (b) an analyst has collected the sealed container containing the sample from a one-way box.
- (2) The analyst must, as soon as practicable, arrange for the analysis of the sample of blood at an approved laboratory to work out, as far as practicable—
 - (a) the concentration of alcohol in the blood; or

- (b) whether a prescribed drug is present in the blood.
- (3) If an authorised person has reasonable cause to suspect that the rail safety worker has a drug other than a prescribed drug or alcohol in the worker's body, or that the worker's behaviour may be affected by the presence of a drug other than a prescribed drug or alcohol in the worker's body, the authorised person may ask the analyst to work out the following:
 - (a) whether 1 or more drugs other than a prescribed drug or alcohol are present in the sample;
 - (b) if a drug other than a prescribed drug or alcohol is present in the sample—the concentration, quantity or other measurement of the drug.
- (4) The analyst must, as far as practicable, comply with the authorised person's request.
- (5) The analyst must take reasonable care to ensure that a part of the sample sufficient for analysis to be carried out for the rail safety worker (the *preserved part*) is protected and preserved until—
 - (a) if a request is made under subsection (7)—the preserved part is sent to the laboratory nominated by the worker; or
 - (b) in any other case—
 - (i) 1 year has passed since the sample was taken from the worker; or
 - (ii) if a request is made by the DPP under section 32 (Keeping of samples—request by DPP)—the proceeding to which the sample relates has finally been decided (including any appeals).
- (6) However, subsection (5) does not apply if the amount of the sample remaining after analysis under subsection (2) is insufficient for further analysis.

- (7) Before the end of the period mentioned in subsection (5) (b), the rail safety worker may ask that the preserved part of the sample be sent, at the worker's expense, to a laboratory nominated by the person.
- (8) If a request is made under subsection (7), the analyst must ensure that the preserved part of the sample is sent to the nominated laboratory as soon as practicable.

30 Blood analysis statement

- (1) As soon as practicable after an analysis of a sample of a rail safety worker's blood is carried out under section 29, the authorised person must ensure the worker is given a written statement that includes the following information:
 - (a) the date and time the blood sample was taken;
 - (b) the unique identifying number on the tamper-evident seal;
 - (c) the place where the blood sample was taken;
 - (d) the result of the analysis;
 - (e) the address where the preserved part of the blood sample is being held;
 - (f) that the worker will be notified, in writing, of a request (if any) by the DPP under section 32 (Keeping of samples—request by DPP);
 - (g) that the worker may, before the end of the period mentioned in section 29 (5) (b), ask the analyst to send the preserved part of the blood sample to a laboratory nominated by the worker, at the worker's expense.
- (2) In this section:
preserved part—see section 29 (5).

Subdivision 3.2.4 Alcohol and drug testing and analysis— miscellaneous

31 Power to search rail safety worker in custody

- (1) A police officer may search a rail safety worker who is taken into custody under the following sections and may take possession of any prescribed item found in the worker's possession:
 - (a) section 14 (Detention for breath analysis);
 - (b) section 18 (Detention for oral fluid analysis);
 - (c) section 26 (Detention for blood test).
- (2) For the search, the police officer may request the assistance of another police officer of the same sex as the rail safety worker being searched.
- (3) A rail safety worker is entitled to the return of a prescribed item taken from the worker under this section when the worker ceases to be in custody, unless—
 - (a) possession of the item by the worker would be an offence against a law applying in the Territory; or
 - (b) a police officer believes on reasonable grounds that possession of the item by the worker could present a danger to a person.
- (4) In this section:

prescribed item means anything that could—

 - (a) present a danger to a person; or
 - (b) be used to assist a person to escape from lawful custody.

search means a search of a rail safety worker or of anything in the worker's possession, and may include—

- (a) requiring the worker to remove only the worker's overcoat, coat, jacket or a similar article of clothing and any footwear, gloves or headwear; and
- (b) an examination of them.

32 Keeping of samples—request by DPP

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a blood or an oral fluid sample was taken from a rail safety worker under this part or the testing provisions for analysis; and
 - (b) the preserved part of the sample—
 - (i) is being kept at the approved laboratory where the analysis was carried out; and
 - (ii) has not been sent to a nominated laboratory under section 23 (6) (Oral fluid—confirmatory analysis) or section 29 (8) (Analysis of blood samples); and
 - (c) a proceeding against the worker—
 - (i) has not begun; or
 - (ii) has begun but not been finally decided (including any appeals).
- (2) The DPP may ask the approved laboratory to keep the preserved part of the sample until the proceeding has finally been decided (including any appeals).
- (3) If the DPP makes a request under subsection (2), the DPP must tell the rail safety worker about the request as soon as practicable.

- (4) In this section:

preserved part—

- (a) in relation to an oral fluid sample—see section 23 (3); or
(b) in relation to a blood sample—see section 29 (5).

33 Destruction of samples

- (1) This section applies to the part of a sample preserved under section 23 (3) (Oral fluid—confirmatory analysis) or section 29 (5) (Analysis of blood samples).
- (2) An analyst must arrange for the preserved part to be destroyed after the end of the period for which the preserved part must be kept under section 23 (3) (b) or section 29 (5) (b).

Division 3.3 Offences—alcohol and drug testing and analysis

34 Failure to submit to alcohol screening test or breath analysis

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) an authorised person requires the worker to submit to an alcohol screening test or breath analysis under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 (Authorised person may require preliminary breath test or breath analysis); and
- (b) the worker fails to comply with the requirement or a reasonable direction in relation to the requirement.

Note **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (2) The rail safety worker is taken to have committed an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 (3).

- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 (3) if the defendant proves that the refusal or failure was based on medical grounds.

35 Failure to submit to drug screening test, oral fluid analysis

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) an authorised person requires the worker to submit to a drug screening test or oral fluid analysis under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test); and
 - (b) the worker fails to comply with the requirement or a reasonable direction in relation to the requirement.

Note **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (2) The rail safety worker is taken to have committed an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (3).
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (3) if the defendant proves that the refusal or failure was based on medical grounds.

36 Failure to stay for drug screening test

- (1) This section applies if the worker—
- (a) is required by an authorised person to submit to a drug screening test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test); and

- (b) fails to stay at the place where the test is being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes from the time the worker starts the test) reasonably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with the authorised person’s directions.

Note **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (2) The rail safety worker is taken to have committed an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (3).

37 Failure to submit to blood test etc

- (1) Subsection (3) applies if—
 - (a) the following applies:
 - (i) an authorised person requires the worker to submit to a blood test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test);
 - (ii) the worker refuses to comply with the requirement or a reasonable direction in relation to the requirement; or
 - (b) the worker fails to comply with section 27 (3) (Requirement to take blood test in hospital after prescribed notifiable occurrence).

Note **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (2) Also, subsection (3) applies if—
 - (a) a doctor or nurse is required under section 27 (2) (Requirement to take blood test in hospital after prescribed notifiable occurrence) to take a blood sample from the worker; and
 - (b) the worker behaves in a way that makes it impossible or impractical for the sample to be taken.
- (3) The rail safety worker is taken to have committed an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (3).

- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (3) if the defendant proves that the failure was based on—
- (a) religious or other conscientious grounds; or
 - (b) medical grounds.

Division 3.4 Evidence

Subdivision 3.4.1 Application—div 3.4

38 Application—div 3.4

- (1) This division applies to a proceeding in a court.
- (2) A certificate under this division—
 - (a) is evidence of the matters stated in it; and
 - (b) is not inadmissible only because of the fact that the certificate relates to 1, or some only, of the matters mentioned in the provision of this division that applies to the certificate.
- (3) Unless the contrary is proved, a document that purports to be a certificate under this division is taken to be a certificate.

Subdivision 3.4.2 Evidentiary certificates

39 Evidentiary certificate—authorised person—alcohol-related test

- (1) An authorised person may give a signed certificate stating—
 - (a) that the person was on a stated date an authorised person; and
 - (b) that, on the date, at a stated time and in a stated place, a named rail safety worker was required by the authorised person to provide a sample of the worker's breath for a breath analysis using a breath analysis instrument; and

- (c) the model number, patent number and serial number of the instrument used; and
- (d) that the instrument was in proper working order; and
- (e) that the worker named in the certificate—
 - (i) provided a sample of the worker’s breath for a test or analysis in accordance with the directions of the authorised person who made the requirement; or
 - (ii) failed to provide a sample of the worker’s breath for the test or analysis; and

Note **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (f) the steps that were taken to ensure that it was not readily apparent to members of the public that the breath analysis was being carried out; and
- (g) if the worker provided a sample—
 - (i) the procedures followed immediately before, during and immediately after the alcohol screening test or breath analysis; and
 - (ii) the concentration of alcohol in the worker’s blood or breath as shown from the reading from the alcohol screening device or breath analysis instrument; and
 - (iii) that, as soon as practicable after the alcohol screening test or breath analysis was carried out, the authorised person gave the worker the written statement mentioned in section 15 (6) (Conduct of breath analysis); and
- (h) if the worker failed to provide a sample—the procedures followed immediately before the worker was required to provide a sample.

- (2) A written statement mentioned in section 15 (6) that is a print out from a breath analysis instrument is evidence of the matters stated in the statement.

40 Evidentiary certificate—authorised person—drug-related test

- (1) An authorised person may give a signed certificate stating—
- (a) that the person was on a stated date an authorised person; and
 - (b) that, on the date, at a stated time and in a stated place, a named rail safety worker was required by the authorised person to provide a sample of the worker’s oral fluid or blood for a drug or alcohol test; and
 - (c) the model number, patent number and serial number of the instrument used; and

Note An authorised person other than a police officer does not carry out oral fluid analysis (see s 21). Accordingly, an evidentiary certificate given by the person may not include a statement about par (c) and (d).

- (d) that the instrument was in proper working order; and
- (e) that the worker named in the certificate—
 - (i) provided a sample of the worker’s oral fluid or blood for analysis in accordance with the directions of the authorised person who made the requirement; or
 - (ii) failed to provide a sample for analysis; and

Note **Fail** includes refuse (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (f) the steps that were taken to ensure that it was not readily apparent to members of the public that the oral fluid analysis was being carried out; and

- (g) if the worker provided a sample—
 - (i) the procedures followed immediately before, during and immediately after the drug or alcohol test; and
 - (ii) whether the drug or alcohol test showed that a drug or alcohol was present in the worker's blood or oral fluid; and
 - (iii) that, as soon as practicable after the drug or alcohol test was carried out, the authorised person gave the worker the written statement mentioned in—
 - (A) for an oral fluid analysis—section 24; and
 - (B) for an analysis of a blood sample—section 30; or
 - (h) if the worker failed to provide a sample—the procedures followed immediately before the worker was required to provide a sample.
- (2) A written statement mentioned in section 24 that is a print out from an oral fluid analysis instrument is evidence of the matters stated in the statement.
- (3) In this section:
- drug or alcohol test*** means—
- (a) for a sample of oral fluid—an oral fluid analysis; or
 - (b) for a sample of blood—a blood test.

41 Evidentiary certificate—sample taker

A sample taker may give a signed certificate stating that—

- (a) the sample taker is a doctor or nurse; and
- (b) the sample taker attended a named rail safety worker at a stated hospital or sampling facility, on a stated day and at a stated time; and

- (c) either—
 - (i) the sample taker was told by an authorised person that the authorised person intended to require the worker to submit to an oral fluid analysis or blood test under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (Authorised person may require drug screening test, oral fluid analysis and blood test); or
 - (ii) if the worker has been taken into custody under section 26 (Detention for blood test)—a police officer has asked the sample taker to take a sample of the worker’s blood; and
- (d) the sample taker took the required sample from the worker; and
- (e) the sample taker placed the sample into a container; and
- (f) the sample taker attached a label to the container that contained the following information:
 - (i) the sample taker’s name;
 - (ii) the worker’s name;
 - (iii) the date and time the sample was taken; and
- (g) the sample taker sealed the container with a tamper-evident seal that had a stated unique identifying number marked on it; and
- (h) the sample taker put the sealed container into a one-way box; and
- (i) whether the sample taker was of the opinion, at the time the sample taker was told, that complying with the requirement would, or would not, be detrimental to the worker’s medical condition.

42 Evidentiary certificate—blood sample not taken by sample taker

A sample taker may give a signed certificate stating that—

- (a) the sample taker is a doctor or nurse; and
- (b) the sample taker attended a named rail safety worker at a stated hospital or sampling facility, on a stated day and at a stated time; and
- (c) if the worker is a person mentioned in section 26 (Detention for blood test)—a police officer has asked the sample taker to take a sample of the worker’s blood; and
- (d) if the worker is a person mentioned in section 27 (1) (Requirement to take blood test in hospital after prescribed notifiable occurrence)—the sample taker believed that—
 - (i) the worker was injured as a result of a prescribed notifiable occurrence and had attended the hospital for examination or treatment because of the injury; and
 - (ii) the prescribed notifiable occurrence had happened not longer than 8 hours before the worker arrived at the hospital; and
- (e) whether the sample taker was of the opinion that—
 - (i) taking the sample would, or would not, be detrimental to the worker’s medical condition; or
 - (ii) a sample of blood had, or had not, been taken from the worker mentioned in section 26 (1) or section 27 (1).

43 Evidentiary certificates—analysts

An analyst may give a signed certificate stating—

- (a) that the person is an analyst; and

- (b) that a sample of blood or oral fluid was analysed at a stated approved laboratory; and
- (c) that the sample was in a container—
 - (i) labelled in accordance with—
 - (A) for an oral fluid sample—section 20 (2) (b) (Oral fluid—sample taken by authorised person) or section 21 (3) (b) (Oral fluid—sample taken by police officer from worker in custody—preliminary analysis); and
 - (B) for a blood sample—section 28 (2) (b) (Taking blood samples); or
 - (ii) sealed with a tamper-evident seal marked with a stated unique identifying number; and
- (d) that the tamper-evident seal did not appear to have been interfered with; and
- (e) the analysis of the sample that was undertaken; and
- (f) the results of the analysis; and
- (g) if a request was made by an authorised person under section 29 (3) (Analysis of blood samples)—whether a prescribed drug, or a drug other than a prescribed drug, or alcohol was present in the sample; and
- (h) that the analysis was accurate.

Subdivision 3.4.3 Other provisions about evidence

44 Meaning of *this Act*—subdiv 3.4.3

In this subdivision:

this Act means this part and the testing provisions.

45 Effect of noncompliance—analysis of breath or blood

- (1) This section applies if the court hearing a charge for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 128 arising out of the carrying out of a breath analysis or the taking and analysis of a sample of blood of a rail safety worker is not satisfied that there has been compliance with every provision (a ***rail safety testing provision***) of this Act relating to the carrying out of the breath analysis or the taking and analysis of the sample of blood.

Note A reference to this Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under this Act, including a regulation (see [Legislation Act](#), s 104).

- (2) The court must dismiss the charge unless satisfied that despite the failure to comply with a rail safety testing provision the result obtained in the breath analysis, or the blood sample analysis, would have been the prescribed concentration for the rail safety worker.

46 Effect of noncompliance—analysis of oral fluid

- (1) This section applies if the court hearing a charge for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 128 arising out of the carrying out of oral fluid analysis for a rail safety worker is not satisfied that there has been compliance with every provision (a ***rail safety testing provision***) of this Act relating to the carrying out of the analysis.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including regulations (see [Legislation Act](#), s 104).

- (2) The court must dismiss the charge unless satisfied that despite the failure to comply with a rail safety testing provision the result obtained in the oral fluid analysis would have indicated the presence of a prescribed drug in the rail safety worker's body.

47 Effect of noncompliance—failure to give sample of breath

- (1) This section applies if the court hearing a charge for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 (3) in relation to a rail safety worker's failure to submit to breath analysis is not satisfied that there has been compliance with every provision (a ***rail safety testing provision***) of this Act relating to that part of the carrying out of breath analysis that is required to be carried out before the sample of breath is given by the worker.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including a regulation (see [Legislation Act](#), s 104).

- (2) The court must dismiss the charge unless satisfied that despite the failure to comply with a rail safety testing provision the result obtained in breath analysis, if it had taken place, would have been the prescribed concentration for the rail safety worker.

48 Effect of noncompliance—failure to give sample of oral fluid

- (1) This section applies if the court hearing a charge for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 127 (3) in relation to a rail safety worker's failure to submit to oral fluid analysis is not satisfied that there has been compliance with every provision (a ***rail safety testing provision***) of this Act relating to that part of the carrying out of an oral fluid analysis that is required to be carried out before the sample of oral fluid is given by the worker.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including regulations (see [Legislation Act](#), s 104).

- (2) The court must dismiss the charge unless satisfied that despite the failure to comply with a rail safety testing provision the result obtained in an oral fluid analysis, if it had taken place, would have indicated the presence of a prescribed drug in the rail safety worker's body.

49 Oral evidence about evidentiary certificate

- (1) A rail safety worker who has been charged with an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 126 (3) or section 127 (3) may give written notice to the Regulator that the worker will require the attendance, for the purpose of giving evidence orally, at court on the hearing of the charge of each or any person by whom a certificate mentioned in subdivision 3.4.2 is given.
- (2) The notice may be given by posting it to the Regulator, or leaving it for the Regulator, at the Regulator's office—
 - (a) for a certificate mentioned in section 39 (Evidentiary certificate—authorised person—alcohol-related test)—not less than 7 days before the date fixed for the hearing of the charge; or
 - (b) for a certificate mentioned in section 40 (Evidentiary certificate—authorised person—drug-related test)—not less than 21 days before the date fixed for the hearing of the charge; or
 - (c) if the court orders a shorter period for service—not less than the shorter period.
- (3) Even if a notice has been given under subsection (2) and the people mentioned in the notice give evidence relating to the matters stated in the certificates, the certificates—
 - (a) are admissible in evidence; and
 - (b) are evidence of the matters stated in the certificates and of the facts on which they are based; and
 - (c) have the probative value that the court determines consistently with the other evidence before the court.

50 Evidence about presence of alcohol and prescribed drugs

In a proceeding for an offence against the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 128, evidence may be given—

- (a) of the concentration of alcohol in the rail safety worker's blood or breath based on—
 - (i) for proof of the concentration of alcohol in the worker's blood or breath—an analysis of a sample of the worker's breath carried out in accordance with this part and the testing provisions; or
 - (ii) for proof of the concentration of alcohol in the worker's blood—an analysis of a sample of the worker's blood carried out at an approved laboratory and certified as accurate by an analyst; and
- (b) that a rail safety worker has a prescribed drug in the worker's oral fluid or blood based on—
 - (i) for proof of the presence of a prescribed drug in the worker's oral fluid—an analysis of a sample of the worker's oral fluid under section 23 (Oral fluid—confirmatory analysis) that shows that a prescribed drug is present in the sample; or
 - (ii) for proof of the presence of a prescribed drug in the worker's blood—an analysis of a part of a sample of the worker's blood under section 29 (Analysis of blood samples) that shows that a prescribed drug is present in the sample.

Division 3.5 Miscellaneous

51 How alcohol concentration may be expressed

- (1) For this part and the testing provisions, an analysis of a concentration of alcohol in a rail safety worker's blood or breath may be expressed as follows:
 - (a) the amount of alcohol, in grams, in 100mL of blood if the analysis is based on—
 - (i) a sample of blood; or
 - (ii) a sample of breath measured by an alcohol screening device or a breath analysis instrument;
 - (b) the amount of alcohol, in grams, in 210L of breath if the analysis is based on a sample of breath measured by an alcohol screening device or a breath analysis instrument.
- (2) For this part and the testing provisions, an amount of alcohol measured in grams as part of 210L of breath is equivalent to the same amount of alcohol in grams as part of 100mL of blood.

52 Protection of police officers and medical staff

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to—
 - (a) a police officer who in the exercise or intended exercise of a power given by this part or the testing provisions, takes a rail safety worker into custody and takes the worker to a place for this part or the testing provisions; and
 - (b) any other police officer (a *receiving officer*) who accepts custody of a worker from the police officer mentioned in paragraph (a), if the receiving officer believes on reasonable grounds that the worker is liable to be taken into custody.

- (2) The police officer is not liable, only because of the taking into custody of the worker and the holding of the worker in custody, in an action arising out of the worker's custody.
- (3) The Territory indemnifies a sample taker who exercises a function under this part or the testing provisions in relation to any damages that the sample taker becomes liable to pay as a result of the exercise of those functions.
- (4) Subsection (3) applies whether the rail safety worker from whom a sample is taken was or was not capable, because of the worker's mental condition, of giving or refusing consent to the taking of a sample.

53 Abrogation of privilege of self-incrimination—derivative use immunity

- (1) This section applies despite anything to the contrary in the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 155 (Abrogation of privilege against self-incrimination).
- (2) Without limiting the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*, section 155, any answer to a question or information provided or document obtained as a direct result or indirect consequence of the answer, information or document being provided by a person under a requirement or direction of an authorised person under this part or the testing provisions is not admissible as evidence against that person in a civil or criminal proceeding other than a proceeding arising out of the false and misleading nature of the answer, information or document.

- (3) However—
- (a) any information or document required to be kept under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)* that is provided by a person under a requirement under the Law, section 154 (Power to require production of documents and answers to questions) is admissible in evidence against the person in a criminal proceeding; and
 - (b) any information obtained from a person under this part or the testing provisions that is in a document that the person is required to keep under the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*—
 - (i) is admissible in evidence against the person in a criminal proceeding; or
 - (ii) may be used in any action, proceeding or process that may make a person liable to a penalty.

Part 4 Miscellaneous

54 Provision of information and assistance to Regulator

- (1) Despite any other territory law, a person exercising a function under the local application provisions of this Act or the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)* is authorised, on the person's own initiative or at the request of the Regulator, to give the Regulator—
 - (a) the information (including information given in confidence) in the person's possession or control that the Regulator reasonably requires for the local application provisions of this Act or the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*; and
 - (b) any other assistance that the Regulator reasonably requires to exercise a function under the local application provisions of this Act or the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*.
- (2) This section authorises the disclosure of the information by the Regulator to someone else for the exercise of the Regulator's functions under the local application provisions of this Act or the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*.

55 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

Note A regulation must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).
- (2) A regulation may modify a national regulation.
- (3) For part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions, a regulation may make provision in relation to the following:
 - (a) conducting drug and alcohol screening tests;
 - (b) conducting breath and oral fluid analyses, including storing and destroying samples;

- (c) taking, storing, analysing and destroying blood samples;
- (d) how results from testing or analysis may be used;
- (e) information to be given to people who are required to undertake testing or analysis or provide a sample;
- (f) evidentiary certificates and evidence for a proceeding.

Dictionary

(see s 3)

Note 1 The [Legislation Act](#) contains definitions and other provisions relevant to the local application provisions of this Act (see s 8 (4)).

Note 2 For example, the [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- ACAT
- ACT
- chief police officer
- Criminal Code
- doctor
- DPP
- Magistrates Court
- nurse
- proceeding
- State
- territory law.

alcohol screening device, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

alcohol screening test, for a person, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

analyst, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

approved laboratory, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

blood test, for a person, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

breath analysis, for a person, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

breath analysis instrument, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

drug screening device, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

drug screening test, for a person, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

local application provisions of this Act means the provisions of this Act other than the *Rail Safety National Law (ACT)*.

oral fluid analysis, for a person, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

oral fluid analysis instrument, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

preliminary breath test, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

prescribed concentration of alcohol, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

prescribed drug, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

Rail Safety National Law (ACT) means the provisions applying because of section 6.

sample taker, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

South Australian Act means the *Rail Safety National Law (South Australia) Act 2012* (SA).

Note A reference to a law (including the South Australian Act) includes a reference to the law as originally made and as amended (see [Legislation Act](#), s 102).

testing provisions, for part 3 (Alcohol and drug testing) and the testing provisions—see section 10 (1).

this Act, for subdivision 3.4.3 (Other provisions about evidence)—see section 44.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws are not included in the republished law. The details of these laws are underlined in the legislation history. Uncommenced expiries are underlined in the legislation history and amendment history.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

A = Act	NI = Notifiable instrument
AF = Approved form	o = order
am = amended	om = omitted/repealed
amdt = amendment	ord = ordinance
AR = Assembly resolution	orig = original
ch = chapter	par = paragraph/subparagraph
CN = Commencement notice	pres = present
def = definition	prev = previous
DI = Disallowable instrument	(prev...) = previously
dict = dictionary	pt = part
disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly	r = rule/subrule
div = division	reloc = relocated
exp = expires/expired	renum = renumbered
Gaz = gazette	R[X] = Republication No
hdg = heading	RI = reissue
IA = Interpretation Act 1967	s = section/subsection
ins = inserted/added	sch = schedule
LA = Legislation Act 2001	sdiv = subdivision
LR = legislation register	SL = Subordinate law
LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	sub = substituted
mod = modified/modification	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be expired

3 Legislation history

Rail Safety National Law (ACT) Act 2014 A2014-14

notified LR 20 May 2014

s 1, s 2 commenced 20 May 2014 (LA s 75 (1))

remainder commenced 20 November 2014 (s 2 and LA s 79)

as amended by

Emergencies Amendment Act 2016 A2016-33 sch 1 pt 1.16

notified LR 20 June 2016

s 1, s 2 commenced 20 June 2016 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.16 commenced 21 June 2016 (s 2)

4 Amendment history

Commencement

s 2 om LA s 89 (4)

Exclusion of Legislation Act

s 7 (5), (6) exp 20 November 2015 (s 7 (6))

Meaning of generic terms for Rail Safety National Law (ACT)

s 9 am [A2016-33](#) amdt 1.39

Consequential amendment

pt 5 hdg om LA s 89 (3)

Crimes Act 1900, new section 187 (2) (c) and (d)

s 56 om LA s 89 (3)

Transitional

pt 10 hdg exp 20 November 2016 (s 121)

Transitional regulations

s 120 exp 20 November 2016 (s 121)

Expiry—pt 10

s 121 exp 20 November 2016 (s 121)

Endnotes

5 Earlier republications

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

Republication No and date	Effective	Last amendment made by	Republication for
R1 20 Nov 2014	20 Nov 2014- 20 Nov 2015	not amended	new Act
R2 21 Nov 2015	21 Nov 2015- 20 June 2016	not amended	expiry of provisions (s 7 (5), (6))
R3 21 June 2016	21 June 2016- 20 Nov 2016	A2016-33	amendments by A2016-33

6 Expired transitional or validating provisions

This Act may be affected by transitional or validating provisions that have expired. The expiry does not affect any continuing operation of the provisions (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 88 (1)).

Expired provisions are removed from the republished law when the expiry takes effect and are listed in the amendment history using the abbreviation ‘exp’ followed by the date of the expiry.

To find the expired provisions see the version of this Act before the expiry took effect. The ACT legislation register has point-in-time versions of this Act.

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