

**National Heavy Vehicle Regulator**

# **Heavy Vehicle National Law**

Penalties and infringements

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 3: Vehicle operations – standards and safety</b>			
60(1)(a) Compliance with heavy vehicle standards – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle that contravenes a heavy vehicle standard applying to the vehicle.	\$3,000	\$300	
60(1)(b) Compliance with heavy vehicle standards – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle that contravenes a heavy vehicle standard applying to the vehicle.	\$6,000	\$600	
79 (2) Return of permit – The person must comply with the notice within 7 days after the notice is given to the person or, if a longer period is stated in the notice, within the longer period.	\$4,000	\$400	
80 (1) Replacement of defaced permit – If a person’s permit for a vehicle standards exemption (permit) is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, the person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter, apply to the Regulator for a replacement permit.	\$4,000		
81 (1) Contravening condition of vehicle standards exemption – A person must not contravene a condition of a vehicle standards exemption.	\$3,000	\$300	
81(2) Contravening condition of vehicle standards exemption – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle that contravenes a condition of a vehicle standards exemption applying to the vehicle.	\$3,000	\$300	
81(3) Contravening condition of vehicle standards – A person must not use a heavy vehicle, or permit a heavy vehicle to be used, on a road in a way that contravenes a condition of a vehicle standards exemption	\$3,000	\$300	
82(2) Keeping relevant document while driving under vehicle standards exemption (notice) – A driver of the heavy vehicle who is driving the vehicle under the vehicle standards exemption (notice) must comply with the condition.	\$3,000	\$300	
82(3) Keeping relevant document while driving under vehicle standards exemption (notice) – If the driver of a heavy vehicle commits an offence against subsection (2), each relevant party for the driver is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	
83 (1) Keeping copy of permit while driving under vehicle standards exemption (permit) – The driver of a heavy vehicle who is driving the vehicle under a vehicle standards exemption (permit) must keep a copy of the permit for the exemption in the driver’s possession.	\$3,000	\$300	
83 (2) Keeping copy of permit while driving under vehicle standards exemption (permit) – If the driver of a heavy vehicle is driving the vehicle under a vehicle standards exemption (permit) granted to a relevant party for the driver and the relevant party has given the driver a copy of a permit for the purpose of subsection (1), the driver must, as soon as reasonably practicable, return the copy to the relevant party if the driver stops working for the relevant party.	\$3,000	\$300	
83 (3) Keeping copy of permit while driving under vehicle standards exemption (permit) – If the driver of a heavy vehicle commits an offence against subsection (1), each relevant party for the driver is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 3: Vehicle operations – standards and safety</b>			
85 (1) Modifying heavy vehicle requires approval – A person must not modify a heavy vehicle unless the modification has been approved by— (a) an approved vehicle examiner under section 86; or (b) the Regulator under section 87.	\$3,000	\$300	
85 (2) Modifying heavy vehicle requires approval – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle that has been modified unless the modification has been approved by— (a) an approved vehicle examiner under section 86; or (b) the Regulator under section 87.	\$3,000	\$300	
86 (2) Approval of modifications by approved vehicle examiners – If an approved vehicle examiner approves a modification of a heavy vehicle, the examiner must— (a) give a certificate approving the modification, in the approved form, to (i) the registered operator of the vehicle; or (ii) if there is no registered operator of the vehicle—an owner of the vehicle; and (b) ensure a plate or label that complies with subsection (3) is fitted or affixed to a conspicuous part of the vehicle.	\$3,000	\$300	
89 (1) Safety requirement – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle that is unsafe.	\$6,000	\$600	
90 (1) Requirement about properly operating emission control system – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle that is not fitted with an emission control system for each relevant emission if and as required by an applicable heavy vehicle standard.	\$3,000	\$300	
90 (2) Requirement about properly operating emission control system – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle fitted with an emission control system that is not operating in accordance with the manufacturer’s design.	\$3,000	\$300	
90 (3) Requirement about properly operating emission control system – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle fitted with an emission control system if the operation of the system results in a failure to comply with an applicable heavy vehicle standard (whether in relation to the vehicle or in relation to the system).	\$3,000	\$300	
91 (1) Person must not tamper with emission control system fitted to heavy vehicle – A person must not tamper with an emission control system fitted to a heavy vehicle.	\$10,000		
91 (2) Person must not tamper with emission control system fitted to heavy vehicle – An operator of a heavy vehicle must not use or permit the vehicle to be used on a road if the vehicle is fitted with an emission control system that the operator knows or ought reasonably to know has been tampered with.	\$10,000		
92 (2) Display of warning signs on heavy vehicles if not required by heavy vehicle standards – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle that has the warning sign displayed on it unless the vehicle is of the particular type, size or configuration.	\$3,000	\$300	
93 (1) Person must not tamper with speed limiter fitted to heavy vehicle – A person must not tamper with a speed limiter that is required under an Australian road law or by order of an Australian court to be, and is, fitted to a heavy vehicle.	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 3: Vehicle operations – standards and safety</b>			
93 (2) Person must not tamper with speed limiter fitted to heavy vehicle – A person must not fit, or direct the fitting of, a speed limiter to a heavy vehicle in circumstances where the person knows or ought reasonably to know that the speed limiter has been tampered with in such a way that, had it been fitted to the vehicle at the time of the tampering, an offence would have been committed against subsection (1).	\$10,000		
93 (3) Person must not tamper with speed limiter fitted to heavy vehicle – An operator of a heavy vehicle must not use or permit the vehicle to be used on a road if the operator knows, or ought reasonably to know, that a speed limiter fitted to the vehicle, as required under an Australian road law or by order of an Australian court, has been tampered with in contravention of subsection (1) or fitted to the vehicle in contravention of subsection (2).	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 4: Vehicle operations – mass, dimension and loading</b>			
96 (1) Compliance with mass requirements – A person must not drive on a road a heavy vehicle that (together with its load) does not, or whose components do not, comply with the mass requirements applying to the vehicle.	Minor: \$4,000 Substantial: \$6,000 Severe: \$10,000, Plus an additional maximum \$500 for every additional 1% over a 120% overload (but so that the additional maximum penalty does not exceed \$20000).	Minor: \$400 Substantial: \$600	
102(1)(a) Compliance with dimension requirements – A person must not drive on a road a heavy vehicle that (together with its load) does not, or whose components do not or whose load does not, comply with the dimension requirements applying to the vehicle. – If the heavy vehicle does not have goods or passengers in it.	\$3,000	\$300	
102 (1)(b) Compliance with dimension requirements– A person must not drive on a road a heavy vehicle that (together with its load) does not, or whose components do not or whose load does not, comply with the dimension requirements applying to the vehicle.	Minor: \$3,000 Substantial: \$5,000 Severe: \$10,000	Minor: \$300 Substantial: \$500	
109 (2) Warning signals required for rear projection of loads – A person must not use the heavy vehicle, or permit the heavy vehicle to be used, on a road unless— (a) during the daytime—a brightly coloured red, red and yellow, or yellow flag at least 300mm by 300mm is fixed to the extreme back of the load; or (b) at night—a light showing a clear red light to the back, visible at a distance of at least 200m, is fixed to the extreme back of the load.	\$3,000	\$300	
111 (1) Compliance with loading requirements – A person must not drive on a road a heavy vehicle that does not, or whose load does not, comply with the loading requirements applying to the vehicle.	Minor: \$3,000 Substantial: \$5,000 Severe: \$10,000	Minor: \$300 Substantial: \$500	
129(1) Contravening condition of mass or dimension exemption generally – The driver or operator of a heavy vehicle being used on a road under a mass or dimension exemption must not contravene a condition of the exemption.	\$6,000	\$600	
129 (2) Contravening condition of mass or dimension exemption generally – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle that contravenes a condition of a mass or dimension exemption applying to the vehicle.	\$6,000	\$600	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 4: Vehicle operations – mass, dimension and loading</b>			
129 (3) Contravening condition of mass or dimension exemption generally – A person must not use a heavy vehicle, or permit a heavy vehicle to be used, on a road in a way that contravenes a condition of a mass or dimension exemption applying to the vehicle.	\$6,000	\$600	
130 (2) Contravening condition of mass or dimension exemption relating to pilot or escort vehicle – The driver of the pilot vehicle or escort vehicle accompanying the heavy vehicle must comply with the conditions of the mass or dimension exemption about the use of the pilot vehicle or escort vehicle.	\$6,000	\$600	
130 (3) Contravening condition of mass or dimension exemption relating to pilot or escort vehicle – If the driver of the pilot vehicle or escort vehicle commits an offence against subsection (2), the operator of the heavy vehicle is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$6,000	\$600	
131 (1) Using pilot vehicle with a heavy vehicle that contravenes mass or dimension exemption – The driver of a pilot vehicle must ensure the pilot vehicle does not accompany a heavy vehicle to which a mass or dimension exemption applies if the heavy vehicle, or its use on a road, contravenes a condition of the exemption because the heavy vehicle— (a) travels on a route not allowed by the exemption; or (b) travels at a time other than a time allowed in the exemption; or (c) is accompanied by fewer than the number of pilot or escort vehicles required in the exemption.	\$6,000	\$600	
132 (2) Keeping relevant document while driving under mass or dimension exemption (notice) – A driver of the class 1 heavy vehicle or class 3 heavy vehicle who is driving the vehicle under the mass or dimension exemption (notice) must comply with the condition.	\$3,000	\$300	
132 (3) Keeping relevant document while driving under mass or dimension exemption (notice) If the driver of a class 1 heavy vehicle or class 3 heavy vehicle commits an offence against subsection (2), each relevant party for the driver is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	
133(1) Keeping copy of permit while driving under mass or dimension exemption (permit) – The driver of a class 1 heavy vehicle or class 3 heavy vehicle who is driving the vehicle under a mass or dimension exemption (permit) must keep a copy of the permit for the exemption in the driver's possession.	\$3,000	\$300	
133(2) Keeping copy of permit while driving under mass or dimension exemption (permit) – If the driver of a class 1 heavy vehicle or class 3 heavy vehicle is driving the vehicle under a mass or dimension exemption (permit) granted to a relevant party for the driver and the relevant party has given the driver a copy of a permit for the purpose of subsection (1), the driver must, as soon as reasonably practicable, return the copy to the relevant party if the driver stops working for the relevant party.	\$4,000	\$400	
133(3) Keeping copy of permit while driving under mass or dimension exemption (permit) – If the driver of a class 1 heavy vehicle or class 3 heavy vehicle commits an offence against subsection (1), each relevant party for the driver is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 4: Vehicle operations – mass, dimension and loading</b>			
134(1) Displaying warning signs on vehicles if not required by dimension exemption – A heavy vehicle warning sign must not be displayed on a heavy vehicle unless it is being used under a dimension exemption.	\$3,000	\$300	
134(2) Displaying warning signs on vehicles if not required by dimension exemption – A pilot vehicle warning sign must not be displayed on a vehicle unless it is being used as a pilot vehicle for a heavy vehicle being used under a dimension exemption.	\$3,000	\$300	
137 Using class 2 heavy vehicle – A person must not use a class 2 heavy vehicle, or permit a class 2 heavy vehicle to be used, on a road other than in accordance with a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation.	\$6,000	\$600	
150(1) Contravening condition of class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation – The driver or operator of a class 2 heavy vehicle being used on a road under a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation must not contravene a condition of the authorisation.	\$6,000	\$600	
151(2) Keeping relevant document while driving under class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (notice) – A driver of the class 2 heavy vehicle who is driving the vehicle under the class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (notice) must comply with the condition.	\$3,000	\$300	
151(3) Keeping relevant document while driving under class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (notice) – If the driver of a class 2 heavy vehicle commits an offence against subsection (2), each relevant party for the driver is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	
152(1) Keeping copy of permit while driving under class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (permit) – The driver of a class 2 heavy vehicle who is driving the vehicle under a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (permit) must keep a copy of the permit for the authorisation in the driver's possession.	\$3,000	\$300	
152(2) Keeping copy of permit while driving under class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (permit) – If the driver of a class 2 heavy vehicle is driving the vehicle under a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (permit) granted to a relevant party for the driver and the relevant party has given the driver a copy of a permit for the purpose of subsection (1), the driver must, as soon as reasonably practicable, return the copy to the relevant party if the driver stops working for the relevant party.	\$4,000	\$400	
152(3) Keeping copy of permit while driving under class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (permit) – If the driver of a class 2 heavy vehicle commits an offence against subsection (1), each relevant party for the driver is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	
153 (1) Keeping copy of PBS vehicle approval while driving under class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation – A driver of a class 2 heavy vehicle that is a PBS vehicle who is driving under a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation must keep a copy of the PBS vehicle approval in the driver's possession.	\$3,000	\$300	
153 (2) Keeping copy of PBS vehicle approval while driving under class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation – If the driver of a class 2 heavy vehicle commits an offence against subsection (1), each relevant party for the driver is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 4: Vehicle operations – mass, dimension and loading</b>			
181(3) Return of permit – The person must comply with the notice within 7 days after the notice is given to the person or, if a longer period is stated in the notice, within the longer period.	\$4,000	\$400	
182(1) Replacement of defaced etc. permit – If a person’s permit for a mass or dimension authority is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, the person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter, apply to the Regulator for a replacement permit.	\$4,000		
183 (2) Liability of employer etc. for driver’s contravention of mass, dimension or loading requirement – (1) This section applies to an offence against section 96, 102 or 111 (a relevant offence). (2) If a relevant offence is committed in relation to a heavy vehicle, each of the following persons is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection— (a) an employer of the driver of the vehicle if the driver is an employed driver; (b) a prime contractor of the driver of the vehicle if the driver is a self-employed driver; (c) an operator of the vehicle or, if it is a combination, an operator of a vehicle in the combination; (d) a consignor of any goods for road transport using the vehicle that are in the vehicle; (e) a packer of any goods in the vehicle; (f) a loading manager for any goods in the vehicle; (g) a loader of any goods in the vehicle.	An amount equal to the maximum penalty for the relevant offence	<b>Mass</b> Minor: \$400 Substantial: \$600  <b>Dimension</b> No load: \$300 Minor: \$300 Substantial: \$500  <b>Loading</b> Minor: \$300 Substantial: \$500	
184(1) Towing restriction – A person must not drive a heavy motor vehicle towing more than 1 other vehicle.	\$3,000	\$300	
185(1) Requirements about coupling trailers – A person commits an offence if— the person uses, or permits to be used, on a road a heavy combination; and a trailer in the combination is not securely coupled to the vehicle in front of it.	\$6,000	\$600	
185(2) Requirements about coupling trailers – A person commits an offence if a person commits an offence if— the person uses, or permits to be used, on a road a heavy combination; and the components of a coupling used between vehicles in the heavy combination are not compatible with, or properly connected to, each other.	\$6,000	\$600	
186(2) False or misleading transport documentation for goods – Each consignor of the goods commits an offence if the transport documentation for the consignment in so far as it relates to the mass, dimension or loading of any or all of the goods is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		



Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 4: Vehicle operations – mass, dimension and loading</b>			
186(3) False or misleading transport documentation for goods – Each packer of the goods commits an offence if— (a) the goods are packed in Australia in a freight container or other container, or in a package or on a pallet, for road transport; and (b) the transport documentation for the consignment in so far as it relates to the mass, dimension or loading of any or all of the goods is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
186(4) False or misleading transport documentation for goods – Each loading manager for, or loader of, the goods commits an offence if— (a) the goods are loaded onto a heavy vehicle for road transport; and (b) the transport documentation for the consignment in so far as it relates to the mass, dimension or loading of any or all of the goods is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
186(5) False or misleading transport documentation for goods – Each receiver of the goods in Australia commits an offence if— (a) the goods are packed outside Australia in a freight container or other container, or in a package or on a pallet, for road transport; and (b) the transport documentation for the consignment in so far as it relates to the mass, dimension or loading of any or all of the goods is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
187(2) False or misleading information in container weight declaration – The responsible entity for the freight container commits an offence if— (a) the responsible entity gives the container to an operator of a heavy vehicle; And (b) the container weight declaration for the container contains information that is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
187(3) False or misleading information in container weight declaration – An operator of a heavy vehicle commits an offence if— (a) the operator arranges for the freight container to be transported by road using the vehicle; and (b) the container weight declaration for the container given to the vehicle's driver contains information that is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
190(1) Duty of responsible entity – The responsible entity for the freight container must not permit an operator or driver of a heavy vehicle to transport the freight container by road using the vehicle unless the operator or driver has been provided with a complying container weight declaration for the freight container.	\$6,000	\$600	
191 (1) Duty of operator – An operator of a heavy vehicle must not permit the vehicle's driver to transport the freight container by road using the vehicle unless the driver has been provided with a complying container weight declaration for the freight container.	\$6,000	\$600	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 4: Vehicle operations – mass, dimension and loading</b>			
191 (3) Duty of operator – If the freight container is to be transported partly by a person (a carrier) by a means other than by road using a heavy vehicle, an operator of a heavy vehicle must not give the freight container to the carrier unless the carrier has been provided with— (a) a complying container weight declaration for the freight container; or (b) the prescribed particulars contained in a complying container weight declaration for the freight container.	\$6,000	\$600	
192(1)Duty of driver – A person must not drive a heavy vehicle loaded with the freight container on a road unless the person has a complying container weight declaration for the container.	\$6,000	\$600	
192(2) Duty of driver – The driver of a heavy vehicle loaded with the freight container must, when driving the vehicle on a road, keep the complying container weight declaration for the container—in or about the vehicle; and in a way that enables the information in the declaration to be readily available to an authorised officer who seeks to ascertain it while in the presence of the freight container.	\$3,000	\$300	
193(2) Weight of freight container exceeding weight stated on container or safety approval plate – Each consignor or packer of the goods commits an offence if the weight of the container exceeds the maximum gross weight marked on the container or the container’s safety approval plate.	\$10,000		
194 (1) Conduct of consignee resulting or potentially resulting in contravention of mass, dimension or loading requirement – A person who is a consignee of goods consigned for road transport using a heavy vehicle commits an offence if— (a) the person does an act or makes an omission; and (b) the doing of the act or making of the omission results, or is likely to result, in inducing or rewarding a contravention of a mass, dimension or loading requirement; and (c) the person— (i) intends that result; or (ii) is reckless or negligent as to the matter mentioned in paragraph (b).	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 5: Vehicle operations – speeding</b>			
204 (1) Duty of employer, prime contractor or operator to ensure business practices will not cause driver to exceed speed limit – A relevant party for the driver of a heavy vehicle must take all reasonable steps to ensure the relevant party’s business practices will not cause the driver to exceed a speed limit applying to the driver.	\$10,000		
205 Duty of employer not to cause driver to drive if particular requirements not complied with – An employer of an employed driver of a heavy vehicle must not cause the driver to drive the heavy vehicle unless the employer has complied with section 204; and the employer is reasonably satisfied each scheduler for the vehicle has complied with sections 207 and 208.	\$4,000		
206 (2) Duty of prime contractor or operator not to cause driver to drive if particular requirements not complied with – The prime contractor, or operator, must not cause the driver to drive the heavy vehicle unless the prime contractor, or operator, has complied with section 204; and the prime contractor, or operator, is reasonably satisfied each scheduler for the vehicle has complied with sections 207 and 208.	\$4,000		
207(1) Duty to ensure driver’s schedule will not cause driver to exceed speed limit – A scheduler for a heavy vehicle must take all reasonable steps to ensure the schedule for the vehicle’s driver will not cause the driver to exceed a speed limit applying to the driver.	\$10,000		
208(1) Duty not to cause driver to drive if particular requirements not complied with – A scheduler for a heavy vehicle must not cause the vehicle’s driver to drive the vehicle unless— the scheduler has complied with section 207; and the driver’s schedule for driving the vehicle allows— for compliance with all speed limits; and for the driver to take all required rest in compliance with all laws regulating the driver’s work times and rest times; and for traffic conditions and other delays that could reasonably be expected.	\$4,000		
209(1) Duty to ensure loading arrangements will not cause driver to exceed speed limit – A loading manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure the arrangements for loading goods onto and unloading goods from heavy vehicles will not cause the driver of a heavy vehicle to exceed a speed limit applying to the driver.	\$10,000		
212 (1) Duty to ensure terms of consignment will not cause driver to exceed speed limit – A commercial consignor or a consignee of goods must take all reasonable steps to ensure the terms of consignment will not cause the relevant driver to exceed a speed limit applying to the driver.	\$10,000		
212(2) Duty to ensure terms of consignment will not cause driver to exceed speed limit A commercial consignor or a consignee of goods must take all reasonable steps to ensure the terms of consignment will not cause a relevant party for the relevant driver to cause the driver to exceed a speed limit applying to the driver.	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 5: Vehicle operations – speeding</b>			
213 Duty not to make a demand that may result in driver exceeding the speed limit – A commercial consignor or a consignee of goods must not make a demand that affects, or may affect, a time in a schedule for the transport of the consigned goods unless—the consignor or consignee has complied with section 212; and the consignor or consignee is reasonably satisfied the making of the demand will not cause a person to contravene section 207 or 208.	\$6,000		
215 Particular requests etc. prohibited – A person must not ask, direct or require, directly or indirectly, the driver of a heavy vehicle, or a party in the chain of responsibility for a heavy vehicle, to do something the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, would have the effect of causing the driver to exceed a speed limit applying to the driver.	\$10,000		
216 (1) Particular contracts etc. prohibited – A person must not enter into a contract or other agreement with the driver of a heavy vehicle, or with a party in the chain of responsibility for a heavy vehicle, that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, would have the effect of causing the vehicle’s driver to exceed a speed limit applying to the driver.	\$10,000		
216 (2) Particular contracts etc. prohibited – A person must not enter into a contract or other agreement with the driver of a heavy vehicle, or with a party in the chain of responsibility for a heavy vehicle, that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, would encourage or provide an incentive for the vehicle’s driver, or a party in the chain of responsibility for the vehicle to cause the vehicle’s driver, to exceed a speed limit applying to the driver.	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 5: Vehicle operations – speeding</b>			
219 (1) Liability of employer etc. for speeding offence – If a speeding offence is committed in relation to a heavy vehicle, an employer of the driver if the driver is an employed driver, a prime contractor of the driver if the driver is a self-employed driver or an operator of the vehicle if the driver is making a journey for the operator, is taken to have committed an offence.	<p><b>Limit 50km/h-60km/h</b> By less than 15km/h \$3,000</p> <p><b>Limit of 70km/h – 80km/h</b> By less than 15km/h \$3,000 By 15km/h or more \$5,000</p> <p><b>Limit of 90km/h</b> By less than 15km/h \$3,000 By 15km/h or more \$5,000</p> <p><b>Limit of 90km/h (Road Train)</b> By less than 15km/h \$5,000 By 15km/h or more \$10,000</p> <p><b>Limit of 100km/h</b> By less than 15km/h \$5,000 By 15km/h or more \$10,000</p>	(1)(a) = \$300 (1)(b)(i) = \$300 (1)(b)(ii) = \$500 (1)(c) (i) = \$300 (1)(c)(ii) = \$500 (1)(d)(i) = \$500 (1)(e)(i) = \$500	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
228 Duty of driver to avoid driving while fatigued – A person must not drive a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle on a road while the person is impaired by fatigue.	\$6,000		3 points
229 (1) Duty of party in the chain of responsibility to prevent driver driving while fatigued – A party in the chain of responsibility (a <i>party</i> ) for a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must take all reasonable steps to ensure a person (the <i>other person</i> ) does not drive the vehicle on a road while the other person is impaired by fatigue.	\$10,000		
230 (1) Duty of employer, prime contractor or operator to ensure business practices will not cause driver to drive while fatigued – A relevant party for the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must take all reasonable steps to ensure the relevant party's business practices will not cause the driver to— (a) drive while impaired by fatigue; or (b) drive while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option; or (c) drive in breach of another law to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option.	\$6,000		
231 Duty of employer not to cause driver to drive if particular requirements not complied with – An employer of an employed driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must not cause the driver to drive the vehicle unless— the employer has complied with section 230; and the employer, after making reasonable inquiries, is satisfied each scheduler for the vehicle has complied with Division 4.	\$4,000		
232 (2) Duty of prime contractor or operator not to cause driver to drive if particular requirements not complied with – The prime contractor or operator must not cause the driver to drive the fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, or enter into a contract or other agreement with the driver to that effect, unless— the prime contractor or operator has complied with section 230; and the prime contractor or operator, after making reasonable inquiries, is satisfied each scheduler for the vehicle has complied with Division 4.	\$4,000		
233 (1) Duty to ensure driver's schedule will not cause driver to drive while fatigued – A scheduler for a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must take all reasonable steps to ensure the schedule for the vehicle's driver will not cause the driver to— drive while impaired by fatigue; or drive while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option; or drive in breach of another law to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option.	\$6,000		
234 (1) Duty not to cause driver to drive if particular requirements not complied with – A scheduler for a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must not cause the vehicle's driver to drive the vehicle unless— the scheduler has complied with section 233; and the schedule for the vehicle's driver allows for— the driver to have the rest time required under the driver's work and rest hours option; and traffic conditions and other delays that could reasonably be expected.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
235 (1) Duty to ensure terms of consignment will not cause driver to drive while fatigued – A consignor or consignee of goods for transport by a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must take all reasonable steps to ensure the terms of consignment will not result in, encourage or provide an incentive to the vehicle’s driver to drive while impaired by fatigue; or drive while in breach of the driver’s work and rest hours option; or drive in breach of another law to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver’s work and rest hours option.	\$10,000		
235 (2 ) Duty to ensure terms of consignment will not cause driver to drive while fatigued – A consignor or consignee of goods for transport by a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must take all reasonable steps to ensure the terms of consignment will not result in, encourage or provide an incentive to a relevant party for the vehicle’s driver to cause the driver to— (a) drive while impaired by fatigue; or (b) drive while in breach of the driver’s work and rest hours option; or (c) drive in breach of another law in order to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver’s work and rest hours option.	\$10,000		
236 (1) Duty not to cause driver to drive if particular requirements not complied with – A consignor or consignee of goods for transport by a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must not cause the vehicle’s driver to drive the vehicle, or enter into a contract or other agreement to that effect, the consignor or consignee has complied with section 235; and the consignor or consignee, after making reasonable inquiries, is satisfied each relevant party for the driver has complied with Division 3; and each scheduler for the vehicle has complied with Division 4.	\$4,000		
237(1) Duty not to make a demand that may result in driver driving while fatigued – A consignor or consignee of goods for transport by a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must not make a demand that affects, or may affect, a time in a schedule for the transport of the consigned goods and that may cause the vehicle’s driver to—(a) drive while impaired by fatigue; or (b) drive while in breach of the driver’s work and rest hours option; or (c) drive in breach of another law to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver’s work and rest hours option.	\$10,000		
238 (1) Duty to ensure loading arrangements will not cause driver to drive while fatigued – A loading manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure the arrangements for loading goods onto and unloading goods from fatigue-regulated heavy vehicles at or from the premises in relation to which the person is a loading manager will not cause the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle to— (a) drive while impaired by fatigue; or (b) drive while in breach of the driver’s work and rest hours option; or (c) drive in breach of another law to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver’s work and rest hours option.	\$10,000		
239 (2) Duty to ensure drivers can rest in particular Circumstances – The loading manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure the driver is able to rest while waiting for the goods to be loaded onto or unloaded from the fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
240 Particular requests prohibited – A person must not ask, direct or require, directly or indirectly, the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, or a party in the chain of responsibility for a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, to do or not do something the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, would have the effect of causing the vehicle's driver to— (a) drive while impaired by fatigue; or (b) drive while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option; or (c) drive in breach of another law to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option.	\$10,000		
241 (1) Particular contracts prohibited – A person must not enter into a contract or other agreement with the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, or with a party in the chain of responsibility for a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, would have the effect of causing the vehicle's driver to— (a) drive while impaired by fatigue; or (b) drive while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option; or (c) drive in breach of another law to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option.	\$10,000		
241 (2) Particular contracts prohibited – A person must not enter into a contract or other agreement with the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, or with a party in the chain of responsibility for a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, would encourage or provide an incentive for the vehicle's driver, or a party in the chain of responsibility for the vehicle to cause the vehicle's driver, to—(a) drive while impaired by fatigue; or (b) drive while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option; or (c) drive in breach of another law to avoid driving while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of the driver's work and rest hours option.	\$10,000		
250 (1) Operating under standard hours—solo drivers – The solo driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle commits an offence if, in any period stated in the standard hours for the driver, the driver— works for more than the maximum work time stated in the standard hours for the period; or rests for less than the minimum rest time stated in the standard hours for the period.	Minor: \$4,000 Substantial: \$6,000 Severe: \$10,000 Critical: \$15,000	Minor: \$400 Substantial: \$600	Severe – 3 points Critical – 4 points
251 (1) Operating under standard hours—two-up drivers – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who is a party to a two-up driving arrangement commits an offence if, in any period stated in the standard hours for the driver, the driver—(a) works for more than the maximum work time stated in the standard hours for the period; or (b) rests for less than the minimum rest time stated in the standard hours for the period.	Minor: \$4,000 Substantial: \$6,000 Severe: \$10,000 Critical: \$15,000	Minor: \$400 Substantial: \$600	Severe – 3 points Critical – 4 points
254 (1) Operating under BFM hours—solo drivers – The solo driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle commits an offence if, in any period stated in the BFM hours for the driver, the driver works for more than the maximum work time stated in the BFM hours for the period; or rests for less than the minimum rest time stated in the BFM hours for the period.	Minor: \$4,000 Substantial: \$6,000 Severe: \$10,000 Critical: \$15,000	Minor: \$400 Substantial: \$600	Severe – 3 points Critical – 4 points



Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
256 (1) Operating under BFM hours—two-up drivers – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who is a party to a two-up driving arrangement commits an offence if, in any period stated in the BFM hours for the driver, the driver— works for more than the maximum work time stated in the BFM hours for the period; or rests for less than the minimum rest time stated in the BFM hours for the period.	Minor: \$4,000 Substantial: \$6,000 Severe: \$10,000 Critical: \$15,000	Minor: \$400 Substantial: \$600	Severe – 3 points Critical – 4 points
258 (1) Operating under AFM hours – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle commits an offence if, in any period stated in the AFM hours for the driver, the driver works for more than the maximum work time stated in the AFM hours; or rests for less than the minimum rest time stated in the AFM hours.	Minor: \$4,000 Substantial: \$6,000 Severe: \$10,000 Critical: \$15,000	Minor: \$400 Substantial: \$600	Severe – 3 points Critical – 4 points
260 (1) Operating under exemption hours – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle operating under a work and rest hours exemption commits an offence if, in any period stated in the exemption hours for the exemption, the driver— works for more than the maximum work time stated in the exemption hours; or rests for less than the minimum rest time stated in the exemption hours.	Minor: \$4,000 Substantial: \$6,000 Severe: \$10,000 Critical: \$15,000	Minor: \$400 Substantial: \$600	Severe – 3 points Critical – 4 points
261(2) Liability of employer etc. for driver’s contravention of maximum work requirement or minimum rest requirement – If the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle is convicted of an offence involving a contravention of a maximum work requirement or minimum rest requirement applying to the driver under Division 2, 3, 4 or 5 (the relevant offence), each of the following persons is also taken to have committed the offence against this subsection—(a) an employer of the driver if the driver is an employed driver; (b) a prime contractor of the driver if the driver is a self-employed driver; (c) an operator of the vehicle; (d) a scheduler for the vehicle; (e) a consignor of any goods for transport by the vehicle that are in the vehicle; (f) a consignee of any goods in the vehicle; (g) a loading manager for any goods in the vehicle; (h) a loader of any goods in the vehicle; (i) an unloader of goods in the vehicle.	Minor: \$4,000 Substantial: \$6,000 Severe: \$10,000 Critical: \$15,000		
263 (1) Operating under new work and rest hours option after change – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must not drive the vehicle after changing from 1 work and rest hours option to a different work and rest hours option unless— (a) if the change is from standard hours or BFM hours, either the driver— (i) is in compliance with all the maximum work requirements and minimum rest requirements under the work and rest hours option to which the driver has changed; or (ii) has had a reset rest break; and (b) if the change is from AFM hours or exemption hours, the driver has had a reset rest break; and (c) the driver complies with all other requirements of the work and rest hours option to which the driver has changed.	\$4,000	\$400	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
264 (2) Duty of employer, prime contractor, operator and scheduler to ensure driver compliance – A relevant party for the driver must— ensure the driver does not drive a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle after making the change unless the driver has complied with section 263; and take whatever action is necessary to ensure the driver can comply with his or her obligations in relation to the change.	\$6,000		
284 (2) Return of permit – The person must comply with the notice within 7 days after the notice is given to the person or, if a longer period is stated in the notice, within the longer period.	\$6,000	\$600	
285 (1) Replacement of defaced permit – If a person’s permit for a work and rest hours exemption (permit) is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, the person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter, apply to the Regulator for a replacement permit.	\$4,000		
286(1) Contravening condition of work and rest hours exemption – A person must not contravene a condition of a work and rest hours exemption.	\$6,000	\$600	
287 (2) Keeping relevant document while operating under work and rest hours exemption (notice) – A driver of the fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who is operating under the work and rest hours exemption (notice) must comply with the condition.	\$3,000	\$300	
287 (3) Keeping relevant document while operating under work and rest hours exemption (notice) – If the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle commits an offence against subsection (2), each relevant party for the driver is also taken to have committed the offence.	\$3,000	\$300	
288 (1) Keeping copy of permit while driving under work and rest hours exemption (permit) – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who is driving the vehicle under a work and rest hours exemption (permit) must keep a copy of the permit for the exemption in the driver’s possession.	\$3,000	\$300	
288 (2) Keeping copy of permit while driving under work and rest hours exemption (permit) – If the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle is operating under a work and rest hours exemption (permit) granted to a relevant party for the driver and the relevant party has given the driver a copy of a permit for the purpose of subsection (1), the driver must, as soon as reasonably practicable, return the copy to the relevant party if the driver—(a) stops working for the relevant party; or (b) stops operating under the relevant party’s exemption; or (c) no longer meets the requirements relating to drivers under the relevant party’s exemption.	\$4,000	\$400	
288 (3) Keeping copy of permit while driving under work and rest hours exemption (permit) – If the driver commits an offence against subsection (1), each relevant party for the driver is also taken to have committed the offence.	\$3,000	\$300	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
293 (1) Driver of fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must carry work diary – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must – keep a work diary; and ensure— the driver’s work diary records the information required to be recorded under Subdivision 2 for each day in the previous 28 days; and the driver’s work diary is in the driver’s possession while the driver is driving the vehicle.	\$6,000	\$600	
296 (1) Recording information under the national regulations—general – The driver must record the required information in the driver’s work diary in the manner and at the time prescribed by the national regulations. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to information to which section 297 applies.	\$1,500	\$150	
297 (2) Information required to be recorded immediately after starting work – (1) This section applies to required information that the national regulations specify for the purposes of this section as required to be recorded immediately after the driver starts work on a day. (2) The driver must record the required information to which this section applies to be recorded immediately after starting work on a day.	\$3,000	\$300	
298 (1) Defence for failing to record information about odometer reading – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must record the odometer reading in the manner prescribed by the national regulations if and when required to do so by the national regulations.	\$1,500	\$150	
299 Two-up driver to provide details – If the driver is a party to a two-up driving arrangement, the driver must, at the request of the other driver (the other driver) who is a party to the arrangement, provide the other driver with any details the other driver needs to be able to record the required information.	\$3,000	\$300	
301 Recording information in written work diary – If the driver’s work diary is a written work diary, the driver must record information in the work diary in the following way – (a) the information for each day must be written on a separate daily sheet in the work diary that has not been cancelled by the Regulator; (b) if, on a day, the driver changes the work and rest hours option under which the driver is working, the information for the part of the day after the change must be written on a separate daily sheet in the work diary that has not been cancelled by the Regulator; (c) information must be written on a daily sheet in the way stated in the instructions in the work diary for recording information on daily sheets; (d) the daily sheets in the work diary must be used in turn from the front of the work diary; (e) each daily sheet must be— (i) signed and dated by the driver; and (ii) if the driver is driving under a two-up driving arrangement—signed by the other driver who is a party to the arrangement; (f) information must be written on a daily sheet with enough pressure to ensure a readable record of the information appears on the duplicate daily sheets; (g) information recorded other than on a daily sheet must be written in the work diary in the way stated in the instructions in the work diary for the recording of the information.	\$1,500	\$150	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
302 Recording information in electronic work diary – If the driver’s work diary is an electronic work diary, the driver must record information in the work diary in a way complying with – (a) if the Regulator has, when approving the electronic recording system constituting the work diary, or of which the work diary is a part, imposed any conditions in relation to the way information must be recorded in the work diary— those conditions; and (b) the manufacturer’s instructions for recording information in the electronic work diary, to the extent the instructions are consistent with the conditions mentioned in paragraph (a).	\$1,500	\$150	
303 Time zone of driver’s base must be used – The driver must record time in the driver’s work diary according to the time zone in the place where the driver’s base is, rather than the time zone in the place where the driver is.	\$1,500	\$150	
305 (1) Driver must make supplementary records in particular circumstances – During any period in which the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle is unable to use the driver’s work diary (the existing work diary) because of circumstances mentioned in section 304 (a) or (b), the driver must record in a supplementary record the information the driver is required under Subdivision 2 to record for the period (the required information).	\$6,000	\$600	
305 (2) Driver must make supplementary records in particular circumstances – For a supplementary record that is not in electronic form, the required information must be recorded in the record as follows— (a) the information for each day must be written on a separate page of the record; (b) if, on a day, the driver changes the work and rest hours option under which the driver is working, the information for the part of the day after the change must be written on a separate page of the record; (c) each page of the record must be— (i) signed and dated by the driver; and (ii) if the driver is driving under a two-up driving arrangement—signed by the other driver who is a party to the arrangement.	\$3,000	\$300	
305 (3) Driver must make supplementary records in particular circumstances – The driver must record time in the supplementary record according to the time zone in the place where the driver’s base is, rather than the time zone in the place where the driver is.	\$1,500	\$150	
306 Driver must notify Regulator if written work diary filled up – Within 2 business days after the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle becomes aware that the driver’s written work diary has been filled up, destroyed, lost or stolen, the driver must give the Regulator notice, in the approved form, of that happening.	\$3,000	\$300	
307(2) Driver must notify Regulator if electronic work diary filled up – The driver must give the Regulator notice, in the approved form, of the matter within 2 business days.	\$3,000	\$300	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
308 (1) What driver must do if lost or stolen written work diary found or returned – If a lost or stolen written work diary (the <i>old work diary</i> ) is found by or returned to the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle after a replacement work diary has been issued to the driver, the driver must do the following— immediately cancel any unused daily sheets in the old work diary; if the old work diary is found or returned within 28 days after it was lost or stolen—immediately notify the Regulator in the approved form that it has been found or returned; and give it to the Regulator within 2 business days after the 28-day period ends; if the old work diary is found or returned later than 28 days after it was lost or stolen— give it to the Regulator as soon as practicable after it is found or returned.	\$3,000	\$300	
309 (2) Driver must notify record keeper if electronic work diary filled up – The driver must, within 2 business days after the driver becomes aware of the matter, inform the driver’s record keeper of the matter.	\$6,000	\$600	
310 (2) Intelligent access reporting entity must notify record keeper if approved electronic recording system malfunctioning – The intelligent access reporting entity must inform the driver’s record keeper of the matter within 2 business days.	\$6,000	\$600	
311 (2) What record keeper must do if electronic work diary filled up – The record keeper must, as soon as reasonably practicable after being informed of the matter either make the electronic work diary capable of recording new information; or give the driver a new electronic work diary that is in working order; and if the record keeper removes any information relating to any period during the last 28 days from the work diary to make it capable of recording new information—give the driver a printout of the removed information.	\$6,000		
312 (2) What record keeper must do if electronic work diary destroyed, lost or stolen – The record keeper must, as soon as reasonably practicable after being informed of the matter give the driver a new electronic work diary that is in working order; and give the driver a printout of any information that was in the destroyed, lost or stolen electronic work diary that has been given to the record keeper; and relates to any period during the last 28 days; and is not stored in the new electronic work diary.	\$6,000		
313 (2) What record keeper must do if electronic work diary not in working order or malfunctioning – The record keeper must, as soon as reasonably practicable after being informed of the matter— (a) do one of the following— (i) ensure the electronic work diary is examined and brought into working order; (ii) give the driver a new electronic work diary; (iii) direct the driver, in writing, to use a written work diary for recording information the driver is required to record in the driver’s work diary under this Part; and (b) give the driver a printout of any information that was in the electronic work diary that— (i) has been given to the record keeper; and (ii) relates to any period during the last 28 days; and (iii) is not stored in the work diary that has been brought into working order under subsection (2)(a)(i), or a new electronic work diary given to the driver under subsection (2)(a)(ii).	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
314 (2) How electronic work diary must be used – The driver must use the electronic work diary in a way complying with any conditions applying under this Law or a corresponding fatigue law in relation to the use of the approved electronic recording system constituting the work diary or of which the work diary is a part; and the manufacturer’s specifications for the electronic recording system that is or includes the work diary, to the extent the specifications are consistent with the conditions mentioned in paragraph (a).	\$3,000		
314 (3) How electronic work diary must be used – The record keeper of a driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who uses an electronic work diary must ensure the driver complies with the requirements of subsection (2).	\$6,000		
315 (2) Liability of employer etc. for driver’s contravention of particular requirements of this Division – (1) This section applies to an offence committed because the driver of a fatigue regulated heavy vehicle contravened a provision of Subdivision 1, 2, 3 or 4 (a relevant offence). (2) If a relevant offence is committed involving the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, each of the following persons is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$6,000		
319(1) Records record keeper must have – The driver’s record keeper must— (a) record the following information within the prescribed period— (i) the driver’s name and contact details; (ii) the driver’s current driver licence number and the jurisdiction in which the licence was issued; (iii) the dates on which the driver drives a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle on a road; (iv) the registration number for each fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle the driver drives, being— (A) in the case of a vehicle that is not in a combination—that vehicle; (B) in the case of a vehicle that is in a combination—the towing vehicle in the combination; (v) the total of the driver’s work times and rest times on each day on which the driver drives a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle; (vi) the total of the driver’s work times and rest times for each week during which the driver drives a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle (vii) the driver’s rosters and trip schedules, including details of driver changeovers; and (b) keep a copy of payment records relating to the driver, including time sheet records if the driver is paid according to time at work.	\$6,000	\$600	
321 (1) Records record keeper must have – The driver’s record keeper must—(a) record the following information within the prescribed period— (i) the driver’s name and contact details; (ii) the driver’s current driver licence number and the jurisdiction in which the licence was issued; (iii) the driver’s rosters and trip schedules, including details of driver changeovers; and (b) keep a copy of all duplicate pages and other copies of work diary entries, including any entry made in a supplementary record— (i) given to the record keeper under section 322; or (ii) as required to be made by the record keeper as a self-employed driver under Division 2; and (c) keep a copy of payment records relating to the driver, including time sheet records if the driver is paid according to time at work.	\$6,000	\$600	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
321 (2) Records record keeper must have – If the driver is operating under BFM hours or AFM hours, the record keeper must also record the following information—the information required to be kept by the record keeper as a condition of the BFM accreditation or AFM accreditation under which the driver is operating; the information required to be kept by the record keeper under the BFM standards and business rules or AFM standards and business rules.	\$6,000	\$600	
322 (2) General requirements about driver giving information to record keeper – The driver must, within 21 days after the day on which the driver drove the vehicle, give a copy of the work diary entry recording the information, including any entry made in a supplementary record recording the information for that day, to each person who was a record keeper for the driver on that day.	\$3,000	\$300	
322 (4) General requirements about driver giving information to record keeper – The record keeper must ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	\$3,000		
323 (2) Requirements about driver giving information to record keeper if driver changes record keeper – The driver must, before driving a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle for the driver’s new record keeper, give the new record keeper a copy of information the driver recorded in a work diary in the 28 days before the change happened that relates to that 28-day period.	\$3,000	\$300	
323 (3) Requirements about driver giving information to record keeper if driver changes record keeper – The new record keeper must ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	\$3,000		
324 (2) Record keeper must give printouts of information from electronic work diary – If the driver stops using the electronic work diary, the driver’s record keeper must immediately give the driver a printout of the information recorded in the work diary for each day on which the driver was using the electronic work diary.	\$3,000		
325 (1) False or misleading entries – A person must not record something in a work record that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
326 (1) Keeping 2 work diaries simultaneously prohibited – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must not have in the driver’s possession more than 1 written work diary in which information can be recorded on a daily sheet.	\$10,000		
326 (2) Keeping 2 work diaries simultaneously prohibited – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must not record information for the same period in— a written work diary and an electronic work diary; or more than 1 electronic work diary.	\$10,000		
327 Possession of purported work records etc. prohibited – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle or the record keeper for a driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must not have in the driver’s or record keeper’s possession a thing purporting to be a work record if the driver or record keeper knows, or ought reasonably to know, that it is not a work record.	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
328 False representation about work records prohibited – A person must not falsely represent that a work record was made by the person.	\$10,000		
329 Defacing or changing work records etc. prohibited – A person must not deface or change a work record that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is correct.	\$10,000		
330 Making entries in someone else’s work records prohibited – A person must not make an entry in someone else’s work record.	\$10,000		
331 Destruction of particular work records prohibited – If a work record is required under this Part to be kept for a particular period by a person, the person or someone else must not destroy the record before the end of the period.	\$10,000		
332 Offence to remove pages from written work diary – A person must not remove a daily sheet, or the copies of a daily sheet, from a written work diary except as required or authorised by this Law or a corresponding fatigue law.	\$10,000		
335 (1) Person must not tamper with approved electronic recording system – A person must not tamper with an approved electronic recording system.	\$10,000		
336 (1) Person using approved electronic recording system must not permit tampering with it – A person who uses an approved electronic recording system must not permit another person to tamper with the system.	\$10,000		
337 (2) Intelligent access reporting entity must not permit tampering with approved electronic recording system – An intelligent access reporting entity for the approved intelligent transport system must not permit another person to tamper with the approved electronic recording system.	\$10,000		
341 (1) Period for which, and way in which, records must be kept – The record keeper of the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must keep a record required to be made or kept under Division 3, or a copy of the record, for 3 years after— (a) for a record made by the record keeper—the day the record keeper makes the record; or (b) for another record—the day the record keeper receives the record.	\$6,000	\$600	
341 (2) Period for which, and way in which, records must be kept – The record keeper of the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle must keep a record required to be made or kept under (or by a condition under) Division 8 or 8A, or a copy of the a record, for a period of 3 years, or, if a condition of an exemption states a record must be kept for a period of less than 3 years, the period stated in the condition, after— (a) for a record made by the record keeper—the day the record keeper makes the record; or (b) for another record—the day the record keeper receives the record.	\$6,000	\$600	
341 (3) Period for which, and way in which, records must be kept – Except where the driver is his or her own record keeper, the record keeper must keep the record or copy at the driver’s record location in a way that ensures it is readily available to an authorised officer at the record location.	\$3,000	\$300	



Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
341 (4) Period for which, and way in which, records must be kept – If the driver is his or her own record keeper, the driver as record keeper must ensure the record or copy of the record is kept at the driver’s record location in a way that ensures it is readily available to an authorised officer at the record location by the end of the 21-day period after the day the record is made.	\$3000	\$300	
341 (5) Period for which, and way in which, records must be kept – The record keeper must keep the record or copy in a way that ensures it is— (a) readable and reasonably capable of being understood; and (b) capable of being used as evidence. Example— To ensure a record kept in a storage facility does not become unreadable, for example, by degrading, the record keeper could scan the hard copy of the record and keep it in an electronic format that is readable.	\$6,000		
347 (2) Placing electronic work diary label on device – A person must not place an electronic work diary label on a device unless the device is, or is part of, an approved electronic recording system to which the label relates.	\$10,000		
347 (3) Placing electronic work diary label on device – A person must not place any other label on a device indicating the device is, or is part of, an approved electronic recording system, unless the device is, or is part of, an approved electronic recording system.	\$10,000		
350 (1) Prohibition on using device as electronic work diary if it is not, and is not a part of, an approved electronic recording system – A person must not use as an electronic work diary for the purposes of this Law a device that has attached to it an electronic work diary label if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, the device is neither an approved electronic recording system, nor a part of an approved electronic recording system, to which the label relates.	\$10,000		
350 (2) Prohibition on using device as electronic work diary if it is not, and is not a part of, an approved electronic recording system – A person must not use as an electronic work diary for the purposes of this Law a device that has attached to it any other label indicating the device is, or is part of, an approved electronic recording system, if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, the device is neither an approved electronic recording system, nor a part of an approved electronic recording system.	\$10,000		
354 (3) Requirements if approval amended – If the Regulator gives the holder of the approval a direction under subsection (2), the holder must comply with the direction.	\$6,000	\$600	
354 (5) Requirements if approval amended If, under subsection (3), the holder of the approval gives a person a notice stating the amended conditions of the approval, the person must give a copy of the notice to each other person to whom the person has supplied an electronic recording system the subject of the approval, or a device forming part of the system.	\$6,000	\$600	
355 (2) Requirements if approval cancelled – The holder of the approval must remove from any device that is, or is part of, an electronic recording system in the holder’s possession any electronic work diary label relating to the approval.	\$6,000	\$600	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
355 (4) Requirements if approval cancelled – If the Regulator gives the holder of the approval a direction under subsection (3), the holder must comply with the direction.	\$6,000	\$600	
355(6) Requirements if approval cancelled – If, under subsection (4), the holder of the approval gives a person a notice that the approval has been cancelled, the person must give a notice to each other person to whom the person has supplied an electronic recording system the subject of the approval, or a device forming part of the system, stating that the approval has been cancelled; and any electronic work diary label relating to the approval on any device that is, or is part of, an electronic recording system still in the other person's possession must be removed.	\$6,000	\$600	
355 (8) Requirements if approval cancelled – If a person who is aware that an electronic recording system approval has been cancelled must remove from any device that is, or is part of, an electronic recording system in the person's possession any electronic work diary label relating to the approval.	\$6,000		
373 (2) Return of permit – The person must comply with the notice within 7 days after the notice is given to the person or, if a longer period is stated in the notice, within the longer period.	\$6,000	\$600	
374 (1) Replacement of defaced permit – If a person's permit for a work diary exemption (permit) is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, the person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter, apply to the Regulator for a replacement permit.	\$4,000		
375 Contravening conditions of work diary exemption – A person must not contravene a condition of a work diary exemption.	\$6,000	\$600	
376 (2) Keeping relevant document while operating under work diary exemption (notice) – A driver of the fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who is operating under the work diary exemption (notice) must comply with the condition.	\$3,000	\$300	
376 (3) Keeping relevant document while operating under work diary exemption (notice) – If an offence is committed against subsection (2) involving the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, each relevant party for the driver is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	
377 Keeping copy of permit while operating under work diary exemption (permit) – The driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who is operating under a work diary exemption (permit) must keep the permit for the exemption in the driver's possession.	\$3,000	\$300	
392 (2) Return of permit – The person must comply with the notice within 7 days after the notice is given to the person or, if a longer period is stated in the notice, within the longer period.	\$6,000	\$600	
393 (1) Replacement of defaced etc. Permit – If a person's permit for a fatigue record keeping exemption (permit) is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, the person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter, apply to the Regulator for a replacement permit.	\$4,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 6: Vehicle operations – driver fatigue</b>			
395 Contravening condition of fatigue record keeping exemption – A person must not contravene a condition of a fatigue record keeping exemption.	\$6,000	\$600	
396 (2) Owner must maintain odometer – An owner of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle required by the national regulations to be fitted with an odometer must maintain the odometer in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the national regulations.	\$6,000	\$600	
397 (2) Driver must report malfunctioning odometer – The driver must inform the following persons of the matter within 2 business days—The driver must inform the following persons of the matter within 2 business days— (a) each owner of the vehicle; (b) the driver’s employer if the driver is an employed driver; (c) each operator of the vehicle.	\$3,000		
398 (2) What owner must do if odometer malfunctioning – The owner must, as soon as reasonably practicable after being informed of the matter, ensure the odometer is examined and brought into working order.	\$6,000		
399 (2) What employer or operator must do if odometer malfunctioning – The employer or operator must not drive, or permit another person to drive, the fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle unless the owner of the vehicle has complied with section 398.	\$6,000	\$600	

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
404 (1) Offence to give false or misleading information to intelligent access service provider – The operator of an intelligent access vehicle commits an offence if—the operator gives information to an intelligent access service provider with whom the operator has entered into an intelligent access agreement for the vehicle; and the information is relevant to the use of the vehicle; and the operator knows, or ought reasonably to know, the information is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
404 (4) Offence to give false or misleading information to intelligent access service provider – The operator of a heavy vehicle commits an offence if the operator gives information to an intelligent access service provider; and the operator intends that the intelligent access service provider will enter into an intelligent access agreement with the operator in reliance on the information; and the operator knows, or ought reasonably to know, the information is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
405 (1) Advising vehicle driver of collection of information by intelligent access service provider – The operator of an intelligent access vehicle must take all reasonable steps to give the vehicle’s driver the following information, before the vehicle begins a journey— that the vehicle will be monitored by an intelligent access service provider; that this Chapter provides for the collection of information by the intelligent access service provider; the information that will be collected by the intelligent access service provider; the purposes for which the information will be collected; the entities to whom the information collected may be disclosed; that, under this Chapter, the driver has rights of access to the information or to have the information changed to ensure it is accurate, complete and up to date; how the rights mentioned in paragraph (f) can be exercised; the name and address of the intelligent access service provider.	\$6,000		
406 (1) Reporting system malfunctions to Regulator – If an operator of an intelligent access vehicle becomes aware that a part of an approved intelligent transport system fitted to the vehicle is malfunctioning or has malfunctioned, the operator must immediately report the matter to the Regulator in person or by radio, telephone, fax or email.	\$6,000		
406 (2) Reporting system malfunctions to Regulator – The operator must keep, for at least 4 years, a written record of a report of a malfunction under subsection (1), containing the following particulars— the type of malfunction to which the report relates; the date and time the operator became aware of the malfunction; the location of the vehicle when the operator became aware of the malfunction; the date and time the report was made; the location of the vehicle when the report was made; the way, in person or by radio, telephone, fax or email, that the report was made; the name of the operator or, if someone else made the report on behalf of the operator, the name of the person who made the report the name of the individual to whom the report was made.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
407 (1) Advising driver of driver's obligations about reporting system malfunctions – The operator of an intelligent access vehicle must take all reasonable steps to tell the vehicle's driver before the vehicle begins a journey— about the vehicle driver's obligation under section 408; and how the vehicle's driver can make the reports required by that obligation.	\$6,000		
408(1) Reporting system malfunctions to operator – If the driver of an intelligent access vehicle becomes aware that a part of an approved intelligent transport system fitted to the vehicle is malfunctioning or has malfunctioned, the driver must immediately report the malfunction to the vehicle's operator in person or by radio, telephone, fax or email.	\$6,000		
408 (2) Reporting system malfunctions to operator – (2) The driver must keep, for at least 4 years, a written record of a report of a malfunction under subsection (1), containing the following particulars—(a) the type of malfunction to which the report relates; b) the date and time the driver became aware of the malfunction; (c) the location of the vehicle when the driver became aware of the malfunction; (d) the date and time the report was made; (e) the location of the vehicle when the report was made; (f) the way, in person or by radio, telephone, fax or email, that the report was made; (g) the driver's name; (h) the name of the individual to whom the report was made.	\$6,000		
410 (1) Collecting intelligent access information – An intelligent access service provider must take all reasonable steps to ensure the intelligent access information the service provider collects— is necessary for the purpose for which it is collected or a directly related purpose; and is not excessive for that purpose; and is accurate, complete and up to date.	\$6,000		
410 (2) Collecting intelligent access information – An intelligent access service provider must take all reasonable steps to ensure the collection of intelligent access information by the service provider does not intrude to an unreasonable extent on the personal privacy of any individual to whom the information relate.	\$6,000		
411(1) Keeping records of intelligent access information collected – An intelligent access service provider must keep, in a way complying with subsection (2), records of the intelligent access information collected by the service provider.	\$6,000		
412 Protecting intelligent access information – An intelligent access service provider must take all reasonable steps to protect intelligent access information collected by the service provider against unauthorised access, unauthorised use, misuse, loss, modification or unauthorised disclosure.	\$6,000		
413 (1) Making individuals aware of personal information held – An intelligent access service provider must prepare, and make publicly available, a document setting out the service provider's policies on the management of personal information held by the service provider.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
413(2) Making individuals aware of personal information held – If asked by an individual about whom an intelligent access service provider holds personal information, the service provider must, within 28 days after receiving the request, give the individual the following information if the service provider can reasonably give the information— the kind of information the service provider holds about the individual; the purpose for which the information is held; the way in which the service provider collects, holds, uses and discloses the information; the entities to whom the information may be disclosed; that, under this Chapter, the individual has rights of access to the information or to have the information changed to ensure it is accurate, complete and up to date; how the rights mentioned in paragraph (e) can be exercised.	\$6,000		
414(1) Giving individuals access to their personal information – An intelligent access service provider must, if asked by an individual about whom the service provider holds personal information, give the individual access to the information without cost or undue delay.	\$6,000		
415 (2) Correcting errors – The intelligent access service provider must make the change if the service provider is satisfied the change is appropriate to ensure the personal information is accurate, complete and up to date.	\$6,000		
415 (4) Correcting errors – If, under subsection (3), an intelligent access service provider refuses to comply with an individual’s request under subsection (1), the service provider must— give the individual a notice stating— the service provider’s reasons for refusing; and that the individual may ask the service provider to attach to or include with the personal information the individual’s request or a record of it; and if asked by the individual, attach to or include with the personal information the request or a record of the request.	\$6,000		
416 General restriction on use and disclosure of intelligent access information – An intelligent access service provider must not use or disclose intelligent access information other than as required or authorised under this Law or another law.	\$6,000		
417 Giving intelligent access auditor access to records – An intelligent access service provider must give an intelligent access auditor access to a record kept by the service provider for the purposes of this Chapter.	\$6,000		
419 (1) Keeping record of use or disclosure of intelligent access information – If an intelligent access service provider uses or discloses intelligent access information, the service provider must, within 7 days after the use or disclosure, make a record of the use or disclosure— containing the information mentioned in subsection (2); and in a form that ensures the record is readily accessible by an intelligent access auditor at the place where it is kept.	\$6,000		
419 (3) Keeping record of use or disclosure of intelligent access information – An intelligent access service provider must keep a record made under this section for at least 2 years.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
420 (2) Keeping noncompliance report – The intelligent access service provider must keep the following for at least 4 years after the noncompliance report is made— a copy of the report; the information relied on to make the report.	\$6,000		
421 (1) Destroying intelligent access information – An intelligent access service provider must take all reasonable steps— to destroy intelligent access information collected by the provider 1 year after the information is collected by the service provider; and to destroy a record the service provider is required to keep under section 370 within 1 year after the service provider is no longer required to keep the record under that section.	\$6,000		
422 (2) Reporting relevant contraventions to Regulator – The intelligent access service provider must, within 7 days, give the Regulator a report about the relevant contravention in the approved form.	\$6,000		
423 (1) Reporting tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system to Regulator – If an intelligent access service provider knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, an approved intelligent transport system has been tampered with, the service provider must report the matter to the Regulator— within 7 days; and in the approved form.	\$6,000		
423 (2) Reporting tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system to Regulator – If an intelligent access service provider knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, a back-office intelligent transport system has been tampered with, the service provider must report the matter to TCA— (a) within 7 days; and (b) in the approved form.	\$6,000		
424(1) Restriction on disclosing information about tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system – If an intelligent access service provider knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, an approved intelligent transport system has been tampered with, the service provider must not disclose to any entity other than the Regulator the following— information that the service provider has that knowledge or suspicion; information from which it could reasonably be inferred that the service provider has that knowledge or suspicion.	\$6,000		
424(3) Restriction on disclosing information about tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system – If an intelligent access service provider has made a report to the Regulator under section 423(1) of apparent or suspected tampering, the service provider must not disclose to any entity other than the Regulator the following— information that the report has been made information from which it could reasonably be inferred that the service provider has made the report.	\$6,000		
424(4) Restriction on disclosing information about tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system – If an intelligent access service provider has made a report to TCA under section 423(2) of apparent or suspected tampering, the service provider must not disclose to any entity (other than the Regulator and TCA) the following— (a) information that the report has been made; (b) information from which it could reasonably be inferred that the service provider has made the report.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
427 (1) Collecting intelligent access information – TCA must take all reasonable steps to ensure the intelligent access information it collects — is necessary for the purpose for which it is collected or a directly related purpose; and is not excessive for that purpose; and is accurate, complete and up to date.	\$6,000		
427 (2) Collecting intelligent access information – TCA must take all reasonable steps to ensure the collection of intelligent access information by it does not intrude to an unreasonable extent on the personal privacy of any individual to whom the information relates.	\$6,000		
428 Protecting intelligent access information collected – TCA must take all reasonable steps to protect intelligent access information collected by it against unauthorised access, unauthorised use, misuse, loss, modification or unauthorised disclosure.	\$6,000		
429 (1) Making individuals aware of personal information held – TCA must prepare, and make publicly available, a document setting out its policies on the management of personal information held by it.	\$6,000		
429 (2) Making individuals aware of personal information held – If asked by an individual about whom TCA holds personal information, TCA must, within 28 days after receiving the request, give the individual the following information if it can reasonably give the information: (a) the kind of information it holds about the individual; (b) the purpose for which the information is held; (c) the way in which it collects, holds, uses and discloses the information;(d) the entities to whom the information may be disclosed;(e) that, under this Chapter, the individual has rights of access to the information or to have the information changed to ensure it is accurate, complete and up to date;(f) how the rights mentioned in paragraph (e) can be exercised.	\$6,000		
430 (1) Giving individuals access to their personal information – TCA must, if asked by an individual about whom TCA holds personal information, give the individual access to the information without cost or undue delay.	\$6,000		
431 (2) Correcting errors etc – TCA must make the change if it is satisfied the change is appropriate to ensure the personal information is accurate, complete and up to date.	\$6,000		
431 (5) Correcting errors etc – If an individual referred to in subsection (4) asks TCA to do so, it must attach to or include with the personal information the request or a record of the request.	\$6,000		
432 General restriction on use and disclosure of intelligent access information – TCA must not use or disclose intelligent access information other than as required or authorised under this Law or another law.	\$6,000		
434 Restriction about intelligent access information that may be used or disclosed – TCA must not use or disclose intelligent access information unless TCA is reasonably satisfied, having regard to the purpose for which the information is to be used or disclosed, the information is accurate, complete and up to date.	\$6,000		



Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
435(1) Keeping record of use or disclosure of intelligent access information – If TCA uses or discloses intelligent access information, TCA must, within 7 days after the use or disclosure, make a record of the use or disclosure.	\$6,000		
435(3) Keeping record of use or disclosure of intelligent access information – TCA must keep a record made under this section for at least 2 years.	\$6,000		
436 Keeping noncompliance reports – TCA must keep any noncompliance report received by it for at least 4 years after its receipt.	\$6,000		
437 (1) Destroying intelligent access information or removing personal information from it – TCA must take all reasonable steps to destroy intelligent access information collected by it— (a) generally—1 year after the information is collected; or (b) if, at the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (a), the information is required for law enforcement purposes—as soon as practicable after the information ceases to be required for law enforcement purposes.	\$6,000		
438 (1) Reporting tampering or suspected tampering with, or malfunction or suspected malfunction of, approved intelligent transport system to Regulator – If TCA knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, an approved intelligent transport system has been tampered with or has malfunctioned, TCA must report the matter to the Regulator within 7 days.	\$6,000		
439 (1) Restriction on disclosing information about tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system – If TCA knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, an approved intelligent transport system fitted has been tampered with, TCA must not disclose the following to any entity other than the Regulator information that TCA has that knowledge or suspicion; information from which it could reasonably be inferred that TCA has that knowledge or suspicion.	\$6,000		
439 (3) Restriction on disclosing information about tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system – If TCA has made a report of apparent or suspected tampering to the Regulator under section 438, TCA must not disclose to any entity other than the Regulator the following information that the report has been made; information from which it could reasonably be inferred that TCA has made the report.	\$6,000		
441 (1) Collecting intelligent access information – An intelligent access auditor must take all reasonable steps to ensure intelligent access information the auditor collects— is necessary for the purpose for which it is collected or a directly related purpose; and is not excessive for that purpose; and is accurate, complete and up to date.	\$6,000		
441 (2) Collecting intelligent access information – An intelligent access auditor must take all reasonable steps to ensure the collection of intelligent access information by the auditor does not intrude to an unreasonable extent on the personal privacy of any individual to whom the information relates.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
442 Protecting intelligent access information collected – An intelligent access auditor must take all reasonable steps to protect intelligent access information collected by the auditor against unauthorised access, unauthorised use, misuse, loss, modification or unauthorised disclosure.	\$6,000		
443 (1) Making individuals aware of personal information held – If asked by an individual about whom an intelligent access auditor holds personal information, the auditor must, within 28 days after receiving the request, give the individual the following information if the auditor can reasonably give the information— the kind of information the auditor holds about the individual; the purpose for which the information is held; the entities to whom the information may be disclosed; that, under this Chapter, the individual has rights of access to the information or to have the information changed to ensure it is accurate, complete and up to date; how the rights mentioned in paragraph (d) can be exercised.	\$6,000		
444(1) Giving individuals access to their personal information – An intelligent access auditor must, if asked by an individual about whom the auditor holds personal information, give the individual access to the information without cost and as soon as practicable.	\$6,000		
445 (2) Correcting errors – The intelligent access auditor must make the change if the auditor is satisfied the change is appropriate to ensure the personal information is accurate, complete and up to date.	\$6,000		
445 (4) Correcting errors – If, under subsection (3), an intelligent access auditor refuses to comply with an individual’s request, the auditor must— give the individual a notice stating— the auditor’s reasons for refusing; and that the individual may ask the auditor to attach to or include with the personal information the individual’s request or a record of it; and if asked by the individual, attach to or include with the personal information the request or a record of the request.	\$6,000		
446 General restriction on use and disclosure of intelligent access information – An intelligent access auditor must not use or disclose intelligent access information other than as required or authorised under this Law or another law.	\$6,000		
448 Restriction about intelligent access information that may be used or disclosed – An intelligent access auditor must not use or disclose intelligent access information unless the auditor is reasonably satisfied, having regard to the purpose for which the information is to be used or disclosed, the information is accurate, complete and up to date.	\$6,000		
449 (1) Keeping record of use or disclosure of intelligent access Information – If an intelligent access auditor uses or discloses intelligent access information, the auditor must, within 7 days after the use or disclosure, make a record of the use or disclosure— containing the information mentioned in subsection (2); and in a form that ensures the record is readily accessible by an authorised officer at the place where it is kept.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
449 (2) Keeping record of use or disclosure of intelligent access Information – The record must contain the following information— the intelligent access auditor’s name or, if someone else used or disclosed the intelligent access information on behalf of the auditor, the name of the person who used or disclosed the intelligent access information; the date of the use or disclosure; for a use of intelligent access information by or on behalf of the auditor, a brief description of how the information was used; for a disclosure of intelligent access information by or on behalf of the auditor, the entity to whom this information was disclosed; the provision of this Law or another law the auditor believes authorises the use or disclosure; if the use or disclosure is authorised only under a particular document (including, for example, a warrant, a certificate or a consent), a copy of the document.	\$6,000		
449 (3) Keeping record of use or disclosure of intelligent access Information – An intelligent access auditor must keep a record made under this section for at least 2 years.	\$6,000		
450 (1) Destroying intelligent access information or removing personal information from it – An intelligent access auditor must take all reasonable steps to destroy intelligent access information held by the auditor that is no longer needed for an intelligent access audit conducted by the auditor.	\$6,000		
451 Reporting contraventions by intelligent access service providers to TCA – If an intelligent access auditor knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, an intelligent access service provider has contravened an obligation under this Chapter, the auditor must, as soon as practicable, report the matter to TCA.	\$6,000		
452 Reporting tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system to Regulator or TCA – If an intelligent access auditor knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, an approved intelligent transport system has been tampered with, the auditor must, as soon as practicable, report the matter— for tampering or suspected tampering by an operator of an intelligent access vehicle—to the Regulator; or for tampering or suspected tampering by an intelligent access service provider—to TCA.	\$6,000		
453 (1) Restriction on disclosing information about tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system – If an intelligent access auditor knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, an approved intelligent transport system has been tampered with, the auditor must not disclose the following to any entity other than the Regulator or TCA— information that the auditor has that knowledge or suspicion; information from which it could reasonably be inferred that the auditor has that knowledge or suspicion.	\$6,000		
453 (2) Restriction on disclosing information about tampering or suspected tampering with approved intelligent transport system – If an intelligent access auditor has made a report to the Regulator or TCA under section 452 of apparent or suspected tampering, the auditor must not disclose the following to any entity other than the Regulator or TCA— information that the report has been made; information from which it could reasonably be inferred that the auditor has made the report.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 7: Intelligent Access Program</b>			
454 (1) Offence to tamper with approved intelligent transport System – A person commits an offence if— the person tampers with an approved intelligent transport system; and the person does so with the intention of causing the system to— fail to generate, record, store, display, analyse, transmit or report intelligent access information; or fail to generate, record, store, display, analyse, transmit or report intelligent access information correctly.	\$10,000		
454 (2) Offence to tamper with approved intelligent transport system – A person commits an offence if— the person tampers with an approved intelligent transport system; and the person is negligent or reckless as to whether, as a result of the tampering, the system may— fail to generate, record, store, display, analyse, transmit or report intelligent access information; or fail to generate, record, store, display, analyse, transmit or report intelligent access information correctly.	\$8,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 8: Accreditation</b>			
467 Compliance with conditions of BFM accreditation or AFM Accreditation – The holder of a BFM accreditation or AFM accreditation must comply with the conditions of the accreditation.	\$6,000	\$600	
468 (1) Driver must carry accreditation details – The driver of a heavy vehicle who is operating under a heavy vehicle accreditation must keep in the driver’s possession—a copy of the accreditation certificate for the accreditation; and a document, signed by the operator of the vehicle who holds the accreditation, stating that the driver— is operating under the operator’s heavy vehicle accreditation; and has been inducted into the operator’s relevant management system; and meets the requirements relating to drivers operating under the operator’s heavy vehicle accreditation (if any); and for a driver operating under AFM accreditation, a document stating the AFM hours applying under the accreditation.	\$3,000	\$300	
468 (3) Driver must carry accreditation details – If an offence is committed against subsection (1) involving the driver of a heavy vehicle, the operator of the vehicle is taken to have committed an offence against this subsection.	\$3,000	\$300	
469 (2) Driver must return particular documents if stops operating under accreditation – The driver must return the document to the operator as soon as reasonably practicable.	\$4,000	\$400	
470 (2) General requirements applying to operator with heavy vehicle accreditation – The operator must ensure each driver who operates under the accreditation— is inducted into the operator’s relevant management system; and at all times, meets the requirements relating to drivers operating under the accreditation (if any).	\$6,000		
470 (3) General requirements applying to operator with heavy vehicle accreditation – If the accreditation is AFM accreditation, the operator must also ensure each driver who operates under the accreditation is informed of the AFM hours applying under the accreditation.	\$6,000	\$600	
470 (4) General requirements applying to operator with heavy vehicle accreditation – The operator must keep— the accreditation certificate for the operator’s heavy vehicle accreditation; and a current list of drivers operating under the operator’s heavy vehicle accreditation; and records demonstrating the operator has complied with— if the operator’s heavy vehicle accreditation is AFM accreditation— subsections (2) and (3); or otherwise—subsection (2).	\$6,000		
470 (5) General requirements applying to operator with heavy vehicle accreditation – The operator must keep a document required to be kept under subsection (4) for the following period—for an accreditation certificate—while the operator’s heavy vehicle accreditation is current; for each list made under subsection (4)(b)—at least 3 years after the list is made; for each record made under subsection (4)(c)—at least 3 years after the record is made.	\$6,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 8: Accreditation</b>			
470 (6) General requirements applying to operator with heavy vehicle accreditation – The operator must keep a document required to be kept under subsection (4) in a way that ensures it is— readily accessible by an authorised officer at the place where the document is kept; and reasonably capable of being understood by the authorised officer; and capable of being used as evidence.	\$3,000		
470 (8) General requirements applying to operator with heavy vehicle accreditation – The operator must comply with a requirement made under subsection (7), unless the operator has a reasonable excuse.	\$3,000	\$300	
471 (2) Operator must give notice of amendment, suspension or ending of heavy vehicle accreditation – The operator must as soon as practicable after the amendment, suspension or cessation happens give notice of the amendment, suspension or cessation to any driver of, or scheduler for, a heavy vehicle who may be affected by the amendment, suspension or cessation.	\$6,000	\$600	
471 (3) Operator must give notice of amendment, suspension or ending of heavy vehicle accreditation – If the driver of a heavy vehicle is given a notice under subsection (2), the driver must, as soon as reasonably practicable, return to the operator any document relevant to the notice given to the driver by the operator for the purposes of section 420(1).	\$4,000	\$400	
476 (2) Return of accreditation certificate – The person must comply with the notice within 7 days after the notice is given to the person or, if a longer period is stated in the notice, within the longer period.	\$6,000	\$600	
477 (1) Replacement of defaced etc. accreditation certificate – If a person’s accreditation certificate for a heavy vehicle accreditation granted under this Law is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, the person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter, apply to the Regulator for a replacement accreditation certificate.	\$4,000		
478 (1) Offences relating to auditors – A person must not falsely represent that the person is an approved auditor.	\$10,000		
478 (2) Offences relating to auditors – An approved auditor must not falsely represent that the person is an auditor of a particular approved class.	\$10,000		
478 (3) Offences relating to auditors – An approved auditor must not falsely represent that the person has audited an operator’s relevant management system.	\$10,000		
478 (4) Offences relating to auditors – A person must not falsely represent the opinion of an approved auditor in relation to an operator’s relevant management system.	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 9: Enforcement</b>			
488 Return of identity card – If the office of a person as an authorised officer ends, the person must return the person’s identity card to the Regulator within 21 days after the office ends unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$3,000	\$300	
513 (4) Direction to stop heavy vehicle to enable exercise of other powers – A person given a direction under subsection (1) must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$6,000	\$600	
514 (3) Direction not to move or interfere with a heavy vehicle to enable exercise of other power – A person given a direction under subsection (1) must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$6,000	\$600	
516 (3) Direction to move heavy vehicle to enable exercise of other powers – A person given a direction under subsection (1) must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$6,000	\$600	
517 (4) Direction to move heavy vehicle if causing harm – A person given a direction under subsection (2) must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$6,000	\$600	
522 (5) Power to order presentation of heavy vehicles for inspection – A person must not fail to produce a heavy vehicle for inspection— (a) subject to paragraph (b), at the place and time stated in the notice served on the person; or (b) if the notice has been varied under this section, at the place and time stated in the notice as varied.	\$6,000	\$600	
524(5) Direction to leave heavy vehicle – A person given a direction under subsection (2) or (3) must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. (2) The authorised officer may direct the driver to do 1 or more of the following— (a) to vacate the driver’s seat; (b) to leave the heavy vehicle; (c) not to occupy the driver’s seat until permitted by an authorised officer; (d) not to enter the heavy vehicle until permitted by an authorised officer. (3) The authorised officer may direct any other person accompanying the driver of the heavy vehicle to do either or both of the following— (a) to leave the vehicle; (b) not to enter the vehicle until permitted by an authorised officer.	\$6,000	\$600	
526 (4) Issue of vehicle defect notice – If the driver of a heavy vehicle for which a vehicle defect notice is issued under this section is not the operator of the vehicle, the driver must, as soon as practicable, give the vehicle defect notice to the operator.	\$3,000	\$300	
528 (3) Defective vehicle labels – A person must not remove, deface or otherwise interfere with a defective vehicle label attached to a heavy vehicle under subsection (1).	\$3,000	\$300	
529 Using defective heavy vehicles contrary to defect vehicle Notice – A person must not use, or permit to be used, on a road a heavy vehicle in contravention of a vehicle defect notice.	\$3,000	\$300	Minor defect notice = 1 Major defect notice = 3

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 9: Enforcement</b>			
533 (7) Powers for minor risk breach of mass, dimension or loading requirement – The person to whom a direction is given under this section must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000	\$1000	
534 (5) Powers for substantial risk breach of mass, dimension or loading requirement – The person to whom a direction is given under this section must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000	\$1000	
535 (5) Powers for severe risk breach of mass, dimension or loading requirement – The person to whom a direction is given under this section must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
542 (1) Compliance with requirement under this Division – A person given a notice under this Division must comply with the notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
553(3) Requirement of person in control of thing to be seized – A person of whom a requirement is made under this section must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
558 (1) Noncompliance with embargo notice – A person (the <i>relevant person</i> ) who knows an embargo notice relates to a thing must not— do anything the notice prohibits; or instruct someone else (the <i>other person</i> ) to do anything the notice prohibits— anyone from doing; or the relevant person or other person from doing.	\$10,000		
558 (3) Noncompliance with embargo notice – A person served with an embargo notice must take all reasonable steps to stop any other person from doing anything prohibited by the notice.	\$10,000		
559(3) Power to secure embargoed thing – A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (2)(c) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
559 (4) Power to secure embargoed thing – If access to an embargoed thing is restricted under this section, a person must not tamper with the thing or with anything used to restrict access to the thing without— an authorised officer’s approval; or a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
559 (5) Power to secure embargoed thing – If access to a place is restricted under this section, a person must not enter the place in contravention of the restriction or tamper with anything used to restrict access to the place without an authorised officer’s approval; or a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
567 (4) Power to require name and address – A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (2) or (3) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$3,000	\$300	



Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 9: Enforcement</b>			
568 (3) Power to require production of document etc. required to be in driver's possession – A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (2) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	An amount equal to the amount of the maximum penalty for an offence of failing to keep the document, device or other thing in the driver's possession.	An amount equal to 10% of the amount of the maximum penalty for an offence of failing to keep the document, device or other thing in the driver's possession.	
568 (7) Power to require production of document etc. required to be in driver's possession – A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (6) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$3,000	\$300	
569 (2) Power to require production of documents etc. generally – A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$6,000	\$600	
569 (7) Power to require production of documents generally – A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (6) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$3,000	\$300	
570 (3) Power to require information about heavy vehicles – A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$6,000		
573 (1) Contravention of improvement notice – A person given an improvement notice must comply with the notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
577 (4) Power to require reasonable help – A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1) or (2) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
584 (1) Obstructing authorised officer – A person must not, unless the person has a reasonable excuse obstruct— an authorised officer, or someone helping an authorised officer, exercising a power under this Law; or an assistant mentioned in section 518, 519 or 523 exercising a power under that section.	\$10,000		
585 Impersonating authorised officer – A person must not impersonate an authorised officer.	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 10: Sanctions and provisions about liability for offences</b>			
604 Contravention of supervisory intervention order – A person to whom a supervisory intervention order applies must comply with the order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
610 Contravention of prohibition order – A person to whom a prohibition order applies must comply with the order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$10,000		
636 (1) Liability of executive officers of corporation – If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this Law specified in column 2 of Schedule 4, each executive officer of the corporation who knowingly authorised or permitted the conduct constituting the offence also commits an offence against the provision.	The penalty for a contravention of the provision by an individual.		
636 (2) Liability of executive officers of corporation – If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this Law specified in column 3 of Schedule 4, each executive officer of the corporation who ought reasonably to have known of the conduct constituting the offence; or that there was a substantial risk that the offence would be committed; also commits an offence against the provision.	The penalty for a contravention of the provision by an individual.		
637(4) Treatment of unincorporated partnerships – An offence against this Law (other than an offence referred to in subsection (5)) that would otherwise be committed by the partnership is taken to have been committed by each partner who knowingly authorised or permitted the conduct constituting the offence.	The penalty for a contravention of the provision by an individual.		
637(5) Treatment of unincorporated partnerships – An offence against a provision of this Law specified in column 3 of Schedule 4 that would otherwise be committed by the partnership is taken to have been committed by each partner who knew or ought reasonably to have known—(a) of the conduct constituting the offence; or (b) that there was a substantial risk that the offence would be committed.	The penalty for a contravention of the provision by an individual.		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 10: Sanctions and provisions about liability for offences</b>			
638(4) Treatment of other unincorporated bodies – An offence against this Law (other than an offence referred to in subsection (5)) that would otherwise be committed by the unincorporated body is taken to have been committed by each management member of the body who knowingly authorised or permitted the conduct constituting the offence.	The penalty for a contravention of the provision by an individual.		
638(5) Treatment of other unincorporated bodies – An offence against a provision of this Law specified in column 3 of Schedule 4 that would otherwise be committed by the unincorporated body is taken to have been committed by each management member of the body who knew or ought reasonably to have known— (a) of the conduct constituting the offence; or(b) that there was a substantial risk that the offence would be committed.	The penalty for a contravention of the provision by an individual		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 12: Administration</b>			
697(3) General duties of persons exercising functions under this Law – A person exercising functions under this Law must not make improper use of the person’s position or of information that comes to the person’s knowledge in the course of, or because of, the person’s exercise of the functions— (a) to gain an advantage for himself or herself or another person; or (b) to cause a detriment to the implementation or operation of this Law.	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 13: General</b>			
699 (1) Discrimination against or victimisation of employees – An employer must not dismiss an employee, or otherwise prejudice an employee in the employee’s employment, for the reason that the employee— has helped or given information to a public authority or law enforcement agency in relation to a contravention or alleged contravention of this Law; or has made a complaint about a contravention or alleged contravention of this Law to an employer, former employer, fellow employee, former fellow employee, union or public authority or law enforcement agency.	\$10,000		
699 (2) Discrimination against or victimisation of employees An employer must not fail to offer employment to a prospective employee, or in offering employment to a prospective employee treat the prospective employee less favourably than another prospective employee would be treated in similar circumstances, for the reason that the prospective employee— has helped or given information to a public authority or law enforcement agency in relation to a contravention or alleged contravention of this Law; or has made a complaint about a contravention or alleged contravention of this Law to an employer, former employer, fellow employee, former fellow employee, union or public authority or law enforcement agency.	\$10,000		
700 (4) Order for damages or reinstatement – A person against whom an order is made under subsection (2)(b) or (c) must comply with the order.	\$10,000		
701 (1) False or misleading statements – A person commits an offence if the person makes a statement to an official that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
701 (2) False or misleading statements – A person commits an offence if the person— makes a statement to an official that is false or misleading in a material particular; and is reckless as to whether the statement is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$8,000		
702 (1) False or misleading documents – A person commits an offence if the person gives an official a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		
702 (3 ) False or misleading documents – A person commits an offence if the person—gives an official a document containing information that is false or misleading in a material particular; and is reckless as to whether information contained in the document is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$8,000		
703 (1) False or misleading information given by responsible person to another responsible person – A responsible person for a heavy vehicle (the information giver) must not give another responsible person for a heavy vehicle (the affected person) information the information giver knows, or ought reasonably to know, is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000		

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty	Demerit Point Penalty
<b>Chapter 13: General</b>			
703 (2) False or misleading information given by responsible person to another responsible person – A responsible person for a heavy vehicle (also the information giver) must not give another responsible person for a heavy vehicle (the affected person) information that is false or misleading in a material particular if the information giver does so recklessly as to whether the information is false or misleading in the material particular.	\$8,000		
704 (1) Offence to falsely represent that heavy vehicle authority is held – A person must not represent— that the person has been granted a heavy vehicle authority the person has not been granted; or that the person is operating under a heavy vehicle authority that the person is not entitled to operate under.	\$10,000		
704 (2) Offence to falsely represent that heavy vehicle authority is held – A person must not represent that the person is operating under a heavy vehicle authority if the authority is no longer in force.	\$10,000		
704 (3) Offence to falsely represent that heavy vehicle authority is held – A person must not possess a document that falsely purports to be—an accreditation certificate for a heavy vehicle accreditation; or a document mentioned in section 468(1)(b) or (c); or a document evidencing the grant of an exemption authorisation, permit or other authority under this Law; a copy of a document mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).	\$10,000		
728 (1) Duty of confidentiality – A person who is, or has been, a person exercising functions under this Law must not disclose protected information to another person.	\$20,000		
729 (1) Protected information only to be used for authorised use – A person who is, or has been, a person exercising functions under this Law must not use protected information other than for an authorised use.	\$20,000		
729 (3) Protected information only to be used for authorised use – A person to whom protected information is disclosed under section 728(3)(a) must not use the protected information other than for the authorised use for which it was disclosed to the person.	\$20,000		

## Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation

Section Number and Provision	Maximum Penalty	Infringement Penalty
<b>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</b>		
11 (1) Identification requirement for CML heavy vehicle used under concessional mass limits – A person must not drive a CML heavy vehicle under the concessional mass limits unless the relevant accreditation label is displayed on the vehicle in the way required by subsections (2) and (3). (2) The relevant accreditation label must be attached in a way that the information on the label is readable from outside the CML heavy vehicle. (3) The relevant accreditation label must not be wholly or partly obscured, defaced or otherwise not legible.	\$3,000	\$300
16 (2) Contravening conditions applying to HML vehicles being used in an area or on a route declared by an HML declaration – A person must not use an HML heavy vehicle, or permit an HML heavy vehicle to be used, under the higher mass limits in an area or on a route to which the HML declaration applies unless (a) the vehicle is equipped for monitoring the relevant matters, by an approved intelligent transport system operated by an intelligent access service provider; and (b) the vehicle is covered by an intelligent access agreement.	\$3,000	\$300
28 Contravening conditions of HML permit – The driver or operator of an HML heavy vehicle being used under the higher mass limits under an HML permit must not contravene a condition of the permit.	\$3,000	\$300
34 (2) Return of HML permit – The person must comply with the notice within 7 days after the notice is given to the person or, if a longer period is stated in the notice, within the longer period.	\$4,000	\$400
35 (1) Replacement of defaced etc. HML permit – If a person’s HML permit is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, the person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter, apply to the Regulator for a replacement permit.	\$4,000	
36 (2) Identification requirement for HML heavy vehicle used under higher mass limits – A person must not drive the HML heavy vehicle under the higher mass limits unless the relevant accreditation label is displayed on the vehicle in the way required by subsections (4) and (5).	\$3,000	\$300



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