

**NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA**

**RAIL SAFETY (NATIONAL UNIFORM LEGISLATION)  
REGULATIONS 2013**

As in force at 31 May 2019

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# NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

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As in force at 31 May 2019

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## RAIL SAFETY (NATIONAL UNIFORM LEGISLATION) REGULATIONS 2013

### Regulations under the *Rail Safety (National Uniform Legislation)* *Act 2012*

#### 1 Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the *Rail Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2013*.

#### 2 Definition

In these Regulations:

**worker** means a rail safety worker.

#### 3 Breath analysis instrument

(1) A device for carrying out breath analysis that is of a type known as a Dräger Alcotest 7110 is prescribed for the definition of **breath analysis instrument** in section 10(1) of the Act.

(2) In this regulation:

**Dräger Alcotest 7110** includes any device with the trade name "Dräger Alcotest", "Dräger Alcotest" or "Dräger Alcotest" and associated with the number "7110".

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#### **4 BAC value corresponding to BrAC value of breath analysis instrument result**

For section 10(4) of the Act, the numerical value of a breath analysis instrument result expressed as BrAC in grams of alcohol per 210 L of exhaled breath corresponds to the same numerical value of a result expressed as BAC in grams per 100 ml of blood, as shown by the examples in the following table:

Table

Column 1 Grams per 210 L of exhaled breath (BrAC)	Column 2 Grams per 100 ml of blood (BAC)
0.05	0.05
0.08	0.08
0.15	0.15

*Note for table*

*The results indicated in Column 1 are identical to the results indicated opposite in Column 2. The only difference is the unit of measurement by which the result is expressed.*

#### **5 Breath analysis procedures**

- (1) Before an authorised person uses a breath analysis instrument for Part 4, Division 2 of the Act, the authorised person must prepare the instrument for the analysis by ensuring that:
  - (a) the instrument is turned on; and
  - (b) the words "READY TO START" appear on the display panel of the instrument.
- (2) An authorised person using a breath analysis instrument must provide an unused mouthpiece for use by the worker in providing each sample of breath in the breath analysis.
- (3) The authorised person must not carry out a breath analysis in relation to a worker if the authorised person suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the worker has consumed alcohol within the period of 15 minutes immediately before the proposed time for carrying out the breath analysis.

#### **6 Taking sample of blood**

- (1) If, under Part 4 of the Act, an authorised person requires a worker to provide a sample of his or her blood, or a worker requests a

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sample of his or her blood be taken, the authorised person must make arrangements for the worker to be taken to a hospital or health centre for a health practitioner to take a sample of the worker's blood.

- (6) The authorised person must be present when the health practitioner takes the sample from the worker.
- (7) In this regulation:

**health centre** means a health centre within the meaning of the *Medical Services Act 1982*.

**hospital** means a hospital declared under section 6(2) of the *Medical Services Act 1982*.

## **7 Procedures relating to blood analysis – health practitioners**

- (1) A health practitioner who, under Part 4 of the Act, takes a sample of blood from a worker must do the following:
  - (a) divide the sample into 3 approximately equal portions;
  - (b) place each portion into a separate container;
  - (c) seal each of the containers;
  - (d) mark each of the containers with the sample's identification number.
- (2) On complying with subregulation (1), the health practitioner must sign a certificate specifying the following:
  - (a) the identification number marked on the containers;
  - (b) the name and address of the worker from whom the sample was taken (to the extent known);
  - (c) the name of the health practitioner, and whether he or she is a medical practitioner, a registered nurse or a qualified person;
  - (d) the date and time when, and place where, the sample was taken.
- (3) The health practitioner must then:
  - (a) make 2 of the containers and the signed certificate available to the authorised person mentioned in regulation 6 or another authorised person; and

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- (b) for the other container:
    - (i) if the worker requests – give it to the worker; or
    - (ii) otherwise – retain it on the worker's behalf.

## **8 Prescribed analysts**

A person employed or engaged by the State of South Australia to perform or supervise the analysis of blood samples in that State is prescribed for the definition of **analyst** in section 10(1) of the Act.

## **9 Procedures relating to blood analysis – analysts**

- (1) On the completion of an analysis under Part 4 of the Act, the person who performed or supervised the analysis must sign a certificate specifying the following information:
  - (a) the identification number marked on the container of the sample;
  - (b) the name of the person, whether he or she is an analyst or a person employed by an analyst and whether he or she performed the analysis or supervised the person who performed the analysis;
  - (c) the date the sample was received in the laboratory where the analysis was performed;
  - (d) if the presence of alcohol is detected in the sample – the concentration of alcohol;
  - (e) if the presence of a drug is detected in the sample – the type of drug;
  - (f) any factors relating to the sample or analysis that might, in the opinion of the person signing the certificate, adversely affect the accuracy or validity of the analysis;
  - (g) any other information relating to the sample or analysis the person considers appropriate.
- (2) The signed certificate must be given to, or retained on behalf of, the Regulator.
- (3) A copy of the signed certificate must be made available to the health practitioner who took the sample and the worker.

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- (4) The Regulator may provide a copy of the signed certificate to a rail transport operator who employs a worker if the certificate indicates the prescribed BAC or a prohibited drug was present in the worker's sample of blood.

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**ENDNOTES**
**1 KEY**

Key to abbreviations

<b>amd = amended</b>	<b>od = order</b>
<b>app = appendix</b>	<b>om = omitted</b>
<b>bl = by-law</b>	<b>pt = Part</b>
<b>ch = Chapter</b>	<b>r = regulation/rule</b>
<b>cl = clause</b>	<b>rem = remainder</b>
<b>div = Division</b>	<b>renum = renumbered</b>
<b>exp = expires/expired</b>	<b>rep = repealed</b>
<b>f = forms</b>	<b>s = section</b>
<b>Gaz = Gazette</b>	<b>sch = Schedule</b>
<b>hdg = heading</b>	<b>sdiv = Subdivision</b>
<b>ins = inserted</b>	<b>SL = Subordinate Legislation</b>
<b>lt = long title</b>	<b>sub = substituted</b>
<b>nc = not commenced</b>	

**2 LIST OF LEGISLATION*****Rail Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations (SL No. 1, 2013)***

Notified	11 February 2013
Commenced	11 February 2013

***Rail Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations (SL No. 1, 2015)***

Notified	18 March 2015
Commenced	18 March 2015

***Medical Services Amendment Act 2019 (Act No. 17, 2019)***

Assent date	30 May 2019
Commenced	31 May 2019 (s 2)

**3 GENERAL AMENDMENTS**

General amendments of a formal nature (which are not referred to in the table of amendments to this reprint) are made by the *Interpretation Legislation Amendment Act 2018* (Act No. 22, 2018) to: rr 1 and 6.

**4 LIST OF AMENDMENTS**

r 6	amd No.1, 2015, r 3; Act No. 17, 2019, s 14
r 7	amd No. 1, 2015, r 4