



Supplement to *Review of
Division 4, Part 3 of the Law
Enforcement (Powers and
Responsibilities) Act 2002: face
coverings and identification*

August 2013

Introduction

On 1 November 2011 a new Division 4 Part 3, of the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* (LEPRA) was introduced, which authorised police to require that a person uncover their face when being identified. The Ombudsman was given the responsibility of scrutinising how police exercised their powers under this new law for the first year of its operation.

Our report of this review, *Review of Division 4 Part 3 of the Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002: face coverings and identification*, was provided to the Minister in 2013 and is available on our website at www.ombo.nsw.gov.au. This supplement to the report provides additional information regarding identification laws in NSW.

This supplement

Under the new Division 4, Part 3 of LEPRA, where police have ‘lawfully required’ a person to provide photographic or other identification information, they may also require that the person briefly remove any face covering to aid the identification process. ‘Lawfully required’ is defined as ‘lawfully required or requested to provide the identification or information concerned in circumstances where a failure or refusal to comply with a requirement or request of that kind may constitute an offence’.¹

As part of our review of the new law, we compiled the following information regarding the range of laws that police might use to ‘lawfully require’ identification. The table is not an exhaustive list of all such laws, but provides a useful indication of the types of circumstances where police may require identification, and may therefore also require removal of a face covering.

¹ *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* (LEPRA), s. 19A(6).

Laws that authorise police to 'lawfully require'² identification³

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty ⁴
Animal Diseases and Animal Pests (Emergency Outbreaks) Act 1991	Section 43(1)(b) – An Inspector (incl. a police officer) can require a person to provide their name and residential address for the purpose of controlling, eradicating or preventing the spread of an emergency animal disease.	Section 44(1) – Refuse/fail to answer question/produce record/document	200 penalty units, 6 months imprisonment, or both
		Section 44(3) – Provide false, misleading answer, record or document	
Casino Control Act 1992	Section 96(1) – A police officer may require a suspected minor (under 18 years of age) in a casino to state their correct age, name and address and provide relevant proof.	Section 96(2) – Fail to state name/age/address or produce proof of same	10 penalty units
Casino Control Regulation 2009	Schedule 6, Clause 128(1) – An authorised person (incl. a police officer) may require a suspected minor (under 18 years of age) to state their full name, residential address and date of birth and also provide evidence of their age. Note: Schedule 6 applies the provisions of the <i>Liquor Act 2007</i> which deals with underage drinking offences and minors in licensed premises.	Clause 128(2) – Minor fails to provide information as required	20 penalty units
Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Regulation 2009	Clause 43(1) – The Director or an authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person to state their full name and residential address if they reasonably suspect that the person has committed an offence under the Act or this Regulation.	Clause 43(2)(a) – Fail to comply with a requirement to state name and address	10 penalty units
		Clause 43(2)(b) – Provide false or misleading information	10 penalty units
Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000	Section 12D – A registrable person who reports in person to police must provide two identification documents (eg. driver licence and passport). Section 12E – A police officer who receives a report from a registrable person (in person) may require them to provide their fingerprints if the officer is not reasonably satisfied of the person's identity, etc.	Section 17(1) – Fail to comply with reporting obligations (incl. identification requirements).	500 penalty units, 5 years imprisonment, or both.
		Section 18 – Provide false/misleading information regarding registration (incl. false identification).	

² as defined in LEPRA s. 19A(6).

³ Please note that the information in this table is current as at 28 June 2013.

⁴ In this column, one penalty unit has the same meaning and value as it does under section 17 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999*, which is \$110.

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty⁴
Combat Sports Regulation 2009	Clause 35(1) – A combatant at a weigh-in for a professional combat sport contest must provide their medical book containing their name and address (and other particulars) to the Combat Sport Inspector (a police officer).	Clause 35(3) – Combatant not produce medical record book at weigh-in	5 penalty units for a registered person. 10 penalty units for an unregistered person.
Companion Animals Act 1998	Section 69G(1) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person whom they suspect has committed an offence under the Act to state their full name and address and provide relevant proof.	Section 69G(2)(a) – Fail to state full name/residential address Section 69G(2)(b) – Provide false name/residential address	15 penalty units
Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012	Section 16(6)(a) – A police officer who reasonably suspects that a person is the subject of an interim control order that is required to be served on him or her, may request their identity. Section 26(7A) – A police officer who reasonably suspects that a person is a controlled member of a declared organisation and that the person is associating with another controlled member of the declared organisation may request their identity.	Section 35A(1) – Fail or refuse to disclose identity at request of police	20 penalty units
		Section 35A(2)(a) – Give false name in response to police request Section 35A(2)(b) – Give incorrect address in response to police request	20 penalty units
Criminal Procedure Act 1986	Section 341(1) – A police officer may request a person's name and address in order to issue them with a penalty notice for an offence under Part 3. Note: Part 3 offences include larceny > \$300, possession/transfer of stolen/unlawfully obtained item, offensive language, obstructing traffic, unlawfully entering vehicle or boat, or continuing move-on).	Section 341(3)(a) – Fail to comply with request made by police officer Section 341(3)(b) – State false name to police officer Section 341(3)(c) – Not state full/correct address to police officer	2 penalty units
Crown Lands Act 1989	Section 167(2) – An authorised person (incl. a police officer) may require a person to state their full name and residential address if they reasonably suspect that the person is committing an offence under this Act, the regulations or by-laws.	Section 167(4)(a) – Failure by driver of motor vehicle on public land to state name etc Section 167(4)(b) – State incorrect name/place of abode to an authorised person	5 penalty units
Fines Act 1996	Section 104(1) – A sheriff or other person executing an order or warrant (incl. a police officer) may require a person whom they reasonably suspect of being a fine defaulter to state their full name and residential address and to produce proof of their identity.	Section 104(3) – Fail to state name and address to person executing warrant	10 penalty units

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
Fisheries Management Act 1994	Section 258 – A fisheries officer (incl. a police officer) may require the driver of a boat and anyone on board the boat to provide their name, address and other information. A person must not provide false information in response to this or any other request made by the officer.	Section 258(2) – Fail to comply with requirement to provide information	50 penalty units
		Section 259 – Provide false/misleading statement or information	200 penalty units, 3 years imprisonment, or both.
Forestry Act 2012 (formerly the <i>Forestry Act 1916</i>)	Section 81(1) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person whom they reasonably suspect of committing an offence under this Act or the regulations to state their full name and place of abode.	Section 83(1)(a) – Refuse/fail to comply with requirement to provide driver licence, name or place of abode	20 penalty units
		Section 83(1)(b) – State false name and/or address in answer to required question	
Game and Feral Animal Control Act 2002	Section 47(1) – An inspector (incl. a police officer) may require a person whom they reasonably suspect has committed a game hunting offence to state their full name and residential address. Section 47(2) – An inspector who reasonably suspects that a person is hunting for animals for which a game licence is required, may require them to produce their licence.	Section 50(a) – Refuse/fail to answer question/comply with requirement	50 penalty units
		Section 50(b) – Give false/misleading information/evidence/document	
Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007 (formerly the <i>Casino, Liquor and Gaming Control Authority Act 2007</i>)	Section 31 – A police officer may require a person whom they suspect has or is committing an offence against the gaming and liquor legislation to state his or her full name and address and provide relevant proof.	Section 34(1) – Refuse or fail to comply with requirement to provide information	100 penalty units
		Section 34(2) – Provide false or misleading information	
Gaming Machines Act 2001	Section 53(1) – An authorised person (incl. a police officer) may require a suspected minor (under 18 years of age) to state their full name and residential address and provide evidence of their age.	Section 53(2)(a) – Minor refuses/fails to state name and address	10 penalty units
		Section 53(2)(b) – Minor refuses/fails to produce evidence of age	

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
<p>Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002</p> <p>Note: section 3 of the Act defines 'identity' as a person's name, residential address, or both.</p>	<p>Section 11(1) – A police officer may request a person's identity if the person is unknown to the officer and the officer suspects on reasonable grounds that they can assist in the investigation of an indictable offence.</p> <p>Section 11(2) – A police officer may request a person's identity if the person is unknown to the officer and the officer proposes to issue them with a direction under Part 14 of this Act (eg. a move-on direction).</p>	Section 12 – Fail/refuse to disclose identity on request	2 penalty units
		Section 13(a) – Give a false name	2 penalty units
		Section 13(b) – Fail to give full and correct address	
	<p>Section 13A – A police officer may request a person's identity if the person is unknown to the officer and the officer reasonably suspects that an AVO has been made against them.</p>	Section 13B – AVO suspect - fail/refuse to disclose identity on request	2 penalty units
		Section 13C – Suspected AVO defendant give a false name/address	2 penalty units
	<p>Section 14(1)(a) – A police officer who reasonably suspects that a vehicle is being, was or may be used in connection with an indictable offence may ask the driver to disclose his or her identity.</p> <p>Section 14(1)(b) – A police officer who reasonably suspects that a vehicle is being, was or may be used in connection with an indictable offence may ask any passenger to disclose his or her identity.</p>	Section 15(1) – Driver fails/refuses to disclose his/her identity	50 penalty units, 12 months imprisonment, or both.
		Section 16(1) – Passenger fail/refuse to disclose his/her identity	50 penalty units, 12 months imprisonment, or both.
		Section 18(a) – Give false name	50 penalty units, 12 months imprisonment, or both.
		Section 18(b) – Give false/misleading address information	
	<p>Section 87L(1) – A police officer may request a person's identification and proof thereof, if the person is unknown to the officer and is in a target area or on a target road and the officer suspects that they have been involved or are likely to be involved in a public disorder.</p>	Section 87L(2) – Fail/refuse to disclose identity on request in target area	50 penalty units, 12 months imprisonment, or both.
		Section 87L(3)(a) – Give false name on request in target area	50 penalty units, 12 months imprisonment, or both.
		Section 87L(3)(b) – Give incorrect address on request in target area	
	<p>Section 142(1)(e) – A police officer who executes a search warrant on a suspected drug premises may request any person on the premises to provide his or her identity.</p>	Section 143(2) – Not disclose identity to police on request	50 penalty units
		Section 143(3)(a) – Give false name to police officer	50 penalty units
Section 143(3)(b) – Give other than full/correct address			

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
Local Government Act 1993	Section 680(1)(a) – An authorised person (incl. a police officer) may demand a person’s name and residential address if they suspect the person of committing an offence under this Act, in a public place, or of an offence under s. 224 <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .	Section 680(5)(a) – Refuse to state name or address upon demand	5 penalty units
		Section 680(5)(b) – State false name or address upon demand	
Management of Waters and Waterside Lands Regulation 1972	Clause 104(3)(a) – An authorised person (incl. a police officer) may require a person located entering, leaving, in or standing in the vicinity, etc. of a shipping wharf to state and verify (by documentation) their name and address and provide various other particulars.	Clause 118(2) – Fail to comply with requirements or conditions under this regulation	\$1500 and, in the case of a continuing offence, \$80 per day for each day the offence continues.
Marine Safety Act 1998	Section 98(2) – A master of a vessel involved in a marine accident must produce their marine safety licence and give their name and place of residence to any person (incl. a police officer) who has reasonable grounds to request it.	Section 102(a) – Fail to comply requirements relating to accident reporting	50 penalty units
		Section 102(b) – Provide false/misleading information relating to accident reporting	
	Section 119 – A holder of a boat licence is required to carry a licence when doing anything that requires a licence and must provide this licence when requested by an authorised person (incl. a police officer). Section 120 – An authorised officer may require a person to state their full name and residential address if they suspect the person has committed an offence under the marine legislation.	Section 125(2) – Refuse/not comply with requirement	50 penalty units
		Section 125(3) – Give false/misleading statement	
Schedule 1, Clause 23(1)(d) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person whom they reasonably suspect of committing an offence under this Schedule or the regulations or who in the officer’s opinion is in a position to give evidence about the commission of an offence, to state their name and residential address.	Schedule 1, Clause 23(2)(a) – Fail/refuse to comply with requirement	10 penalty units	
	Schedule 1, Clause 23(2)(c) – State false name or address		
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	Section 157 – An authorised person or Officer of the Service (incl. a police officer) may require a person to state their full name, residential address and produce their driver’s licence if they reasonably suspect that the person has committed an offence under this Act or the regulations.	Section 157(3)(a) – Fail to comply with requirement to produce driver licence or comply with requirement to state name and address	10 penalty units
		Section 157(3)(b) – State false name/place of abode in purported compliance	
Parliamentary Precincts Act 1997	Section 19(3) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person to give their name and address if the person violated a direction under s. 18(1) or a direction to leave a Parliamentary precinct and not return.	Section 19(4)(a) – Fail to give name or address to authorised officer	10 penalty units
		Section 19(4)(b) – Give false/misleading name or address to officer	

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
Parramatta Park Trust Act 2001	Section 27(1) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person whom they reasonably suspect of committing an offence under this Act or the regulations to state their full name and residential address. Section 27(2) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require a driver of a vehicle on trust lands to produce their driver's licence.	Section 27(3)(a) – Not produce licence or state name/address	10 penalty units
		Section 27(3)(b) – State false name/address	
Passenger Transport Act 1990	Section 55(1) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) who reasonably suspects that a person has information about or has/is committing an offence against this Act, the regulations, or the <i>Graffiti Control Act 2008</i> , may require them to state their full name and residential address.	Section 55(2)(a) – Not state name or address to an authorised officer	5 penalty units
		Section 55(2)(b) – State incorrect name or address to an authorised officer	
Photo Card Act 2005	Section 28(1) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may direct a person who is in possession of a Photo Card to produce the Photo Card if the officer suspects the person is using it in a false and misleading way.	Section 28(2) – Fail to comply with direction to produce Photo Card	20 penalty units
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979	Section 24A(1) – An officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person to provide their full name and home address if the officer reasonably suspects they are committing (or attempting to commit) an offence under this Act or the regulations.	Section 24A(2) – Fail to comply with requirement under subsection to provide name and address	25 penalty units
Rail Safety National Law 2013 <i>(formerly the Rail Safety Act 2008)</i>	Section 168(1) – A rail safety officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person to provide their name and residential address if they reasonably suspect the person has committed an offence under this Law, has information about or may be able to assist in the investigation of an offence committed under this Law. Section 168(3) – If the rail safety officer (incl. a police officer) reasonably believes that the name or residential address they have been provided is false, the officer may require the person to give evidence of its correctness.	Section 168(4) – Fail to comply with requirement under subsection (1) or (3) to provide correct name and address.	\$5000
Recreation Vehicles Act 1983	Section 33(1)(b)(ii) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require the driver of a recreation vehicle that is being driven in a designated recreation vehicle area or upon restricted land to provide their name and address.	Section 33(2) – Not comply with direction given by authorised officer under subsection (1) (b) or (c).	5 penalty units

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
Registered Clubs Act 1976	<p>Section 67(3)(b) – A police officer may demand particulars of the correct name and address of any person who enters or is on the premises of a registered club to which s. 30(2)(k) applies, if they reasonably suspect the person is a club member or a guest of that member (see Act).</p> <p>Section 67(3)(c) – A police officer may demand particulars of the correct name and address of any person who enters or is on the premises of a registered club to which s. 30(2)(k) does not apply, if they reasonably suspect the person is not a club member or a guest of a club member (see Act).</p> <p>Section 67(4) - If a member of the governing body, a club committee member, club employee or police officer reasonably believes that the information provided under subsection (2) or (3) is false, they may require the person to provide evidence that the information they provided is correct.</p>	Section 67(6)(a) – Fail to state name and address (particulars) on demand	10 penalty units
Road Rules 2008	Rule 287(3) – A driver who is involved in a crash must give their identification particulars to police within 24 hours if anyone was killed or injured in the crash, if the driver’s vehicle has been towed away, the driver has not given their particulars to the driver and/or owner of the other vehicle, or a police officer asks for the driver’s particulars.	Rule 287(1) – Fail to comply with rule (incl. rule to provide particulars)	20 penalty units
Road Transport (General) Act 2005	Section 151(1) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may direct a person to provide their personal details if the officer suspects they may be a responsible person (for a vehicle), have/are committing an offence against the road law, may be able to assist in the investigation of an offence against the road law, or is or may be involved in a heavy vehicle accident resulting in death or personal injury or damage to property information in relation to a heavy vehicle offence.	Section 151(2)(a) – Contravene direction to give name/details	20 penalty units
	Section 171(1) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) who is exercising a function under the road transport legislation may require a driver or rider of a vehicle or horse to produce their driver licence, name and address.	Section 151(2)(b) – Give false/misleading details Section 171(2)(a) – Driver/rider refuse to produce licence, state name Section 171(2)(b) – Driver/rider state false name or address	

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
	Section 172(1) – A person occupying the seat in/on a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) next to a driver who holds a learner licence must, when required to do so by an authorised officer (incl. a police officer), produce their driver licence and state name and home address.	Section 172(1) – Passenger beside learner driver fails to produce licence	20 penalty units
	Section 172(2) – A person (i.e. instructor) accompanying another person who is attending a motor registry for the purpose of undergoing any test or examination must, on request, produce his or her driver licence and state his or her name and home address if requested by an authorised officer (incl. a police officer).	Section 172(2) – Instructor at registry fails to produce licence and/or state name	20 penalty units
Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997	Section 27B(4)(b) – Any police officer or the Authority may request a driver of a heavy vehicle that is dangerously defective to state their name and address and produce their driver licence.	Section 27B(6)(b) – Fail to comply with police request	20 penalty units
Roads Act 1993	Section 229(1)(a) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) who reasonably suspects that a driver of a vehicle has committed an offence against this Act or the regulations, may require the driver to state their name and residential address and produce their driver licence.	Section 229(5) – Fail to comply with authorised officer's request to produce information	30 penalty units
Rural Fires Act 1997	Section 131A(1) – A police officer who intends to serve a penalty notice on a person under s. 131, or reasonably suspects that a person is committing an offence against this Act or the regulations, may direct the person to state their full name and residential address.	Section 131A(2) – Fail to comply with direction to give name and address	5 penalty units
Rural Lands Protection Act 1998	Section 140G – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) who reasonably suspects that the person in charge of a vehicle, is using the vehicle to transport stock may request the person's name and/or residential address.	Section 140G(3)(a) – Not comply with request for name or particulars	10 penalty units
		Section 140G(3)(b) – Give false/misleading name or particulars	
		Section 210(1) – Fail to provide information when required under this Act or the regulations	10 penalty units
		Section 210(2)(a) – Make statement false/misleading in material respect when required under this Act or the regulations	20 penalty units

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
Sporting Venues (Invasions) Act 2003	Section 10 – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) may require a person’s full name and residential address if the officer suspects the person has committed, or has been involved in the commission of, an offence under Part 2 of the Act, while at the sporting venue.	Section 10(2)(a) – Fail to state name and address when required	20 penalty units
		Section 10(2)(b) – Provide false/misleading name or address	
Stock (Chemical Residues) Act 1975	Section 5(1)(f) – An inspector (incl. a police officer) who finds a person committing or suspects them of committing an offence against the Act or the regulations, may demand their name and residential address.	Section 5(2)(c) – Failure/refusal to state name/address or state false information	100 penalty units
Summary Offences Act 1988	Section 11(5A) – A police officer who reasonably suspects that a person is under 18 years of age and is in possession of or consuming alcohol in a public place may require them to state their full name and residential address and produce documentary evidence thereof.	Section 11(5B)(a) – Underage drinker refuse to state name or address to police	\$20
		Section 11(5B)(b) – Underage drinker state false name or address to police	
		Section 11(5B)(c) – Underage drinker fail to produce evidence of age to police	
Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Football Stadium By-law	Clause 14(1) – A police officer, member of the trust or authorised person who reasonably suspects that a person has committed an offence against the By-laws while on the Grounds, may require them to state their full name and residential address.	Clause 14(2)(a) – Fail to provide name and address when requested	10 penalty units
		Clause 14(2)(b) – Provide false or misleading name and address	
Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority Regulation 2011	Clause 22(1) – A ranger or a police officer who reasonably suspects that a person has committed an offence under the regulations while in a public place, may require them to state their full name and residential address.	Clause 22(2)(a) – Not state full name and residential address when required	20 penalty units
		Clause 22(2)(b) – Provide false misleading name or address	
Sydney Olympic Park Authority Regulation 2012	Clause 13(1)(e) – A police officer or an authorised person may issue reasonable requests or directions to a person, if this is done for the purpose of securing good order and management and enjoyment of Sydney Olympic Park, or any part of Sydney Olympic Park.	Clause 13(1)(e) – Fail to comply with request/direction by Authority/police	10 penalty units

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
	Clause 29(1) – A police officer or an authorised person may require a person to state their full name and residential address if they reasonably suspect that the person has committed or been involved in the commission of an offence against the Act or this Regulation while at the Sydney Olympic Park.	Clause 29(2)(a) – Fail to comply with requirement to state name and address	20 penalty units
		Clause 29(2)(b) – Give false/misleading information re name and address	
Sydney Opera House Trust By-law 2010	Clause 13(1) – An authorised officer (incl. a police officer) who reasonably suspects that a person has or is contravening this By-law or is committing or has committed any other offence on the Opera House premises, may require them to state their full name and residential address.	Clause 13(2)(a) – Fail to comply with requirement to state name and address	50 penalty units
		Clause 13(2)(b) – Provide false/misleading name/address	
Terrorism (Police Powers) Act 2002	Section 16(1) – A police officer who reasonably suspects that a person is the target of an authorisation, is in or on a vehicle that is the target of an authorisation or in an area that is the target of an authorisation, may request their identity if it is unknown to the officer.	Section 16(2) – Fail to disclose identity on request to do so	50 penalty units, 12 months imprisonment or both.
		Section 16(3)(a) – Give false name	50 penalty units, 12 months imprisonment or both
		Section 16(3)(b) – Give address that is not full and correct address	
	Section 26T – A police officer may request a person’s identity if it is unknown to the officer and the officer suspects that they may be able to assist them to execute a preventative detention order.	Section 26T(2) – Fail/refuse to comply with request to disclose identity	20 penalty units
		Section 26T(3)(a) – Give false name to police officer	20 penalty units
		Section 26T(3)(b) – Give incorrect address to police officer	
Tow Truck Industry Act 1998	Section 79(2) – An authorised officer or a police officer who reasonably suspects that a person has committed an offence against this Act or the regulations may require them to state their full name and residential address.	Section 85(1) – Neglect/fail to comply with a requirement under this section	75 penalty units, 6 months imprisonment or both.
		Section 85(2) – Provide false/misleading information or records	75 penalty units, 6 months imprisonment or both.

Legislation	Power to request/require identification	Offence	Maximum penalty
<i>Weapons Prohibition Act 1998</i>	Section 29(1)(c) – An authorised officer or police officer may require a person who has been issued a permit for prohibited weapons to provide proof of their identity and residential address.	Section 29(1)(c) – Not provide proof of identity/address to officer	50 penalty units, 12 months imprisonment or both.
Western Sydney Parklands Regulation 2007	Clause 5(1) – A ranger or a police officer may require a person to state their full name and residential address if they suspect the person has committed an offence against this Regulation while on trust lands.	Clause 5(2)(a) – Fail to comply with requirement to state name and address	10 penalty units
		Clause 5(2)(b) – Provide false or misleading information	