

Queensland



Surveyors Act 1977

SURVEYORS REGULATION 1992

**Reprinted as in force on 1 July 2002
(includes amendments up to SL No. 122 of 2002)**

Reprint No. 5B

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Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 1 July 2002. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

Queensland



SURVEYORS REGULATION 1992

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SURVEYORS REGULATION 1992

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 July 2002]

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Surveyors Regulation 1992*.

2 Definitions

In this regulation—

“**AMG**” means the Australian Map Grid specified in the Australian Geodetic Datum Technical Manual of the Australian Survey and Land Information Group.

“**body corporate**” means a company within the meaning of the Corporations Law.

“**high water mark**” has the meaning given by section 8 of the *Harbours Act 1955*.

“**natural feature**” means a topographical feature suitable for use as a boundary in a cadastral survey, and includes—

- (a) a mountain range; and
- (b) a cliff; and
- (c) a river; and
- (d) a watercourse; and
- (e) a seashore.

“**occupation**” means a permanent improvement situated on or near the boundary of land, and includes—

- (a) a building; and
- (b) a fence; and
- (c) a wall.

“registering authority” means a person charged under an Act with the registration of plans or estates in land.

“State control survey” means the State control survey within the meaning of the *Survey Coordination Act 1952*.

“supervision”, in relation to a survey, means the immediate personal oversight of the planning and execution of the survey, including—

- (a) the method of measurement; and
- (b) the placement of survey marks; and
- (c) the preparation of the plan of survey; and
- (d) in the case of a cadastral survey, the examination of evidence of ownership relied on when fixing an existing boundary.

“survey records” means the documents necessary to adequately record every aspect of the survey.

3 Prescribed forms

For the purposes of the Act and this regulation, a prescribed form is a form approved by the board for the purposes specified in the form.

4 Fees

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the fees payable under the Act are stated in the schedule.

(2) The following pro-rata registration fees are payable for applications received in the periods mentioned—

- (a) from 1 April to 30 June—80% of registration fee;
- (b) from 1 July to 30 September—60% of registration fee;
- (c) from 1 October to 31 December—40% of registration fee.

5 Board’s directions

(1) The board may issue directions to surveyors in relation to the performance of surveys and the achievement of the standards of accuracy specified in this regulation.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), directions may be given in relation to the storage, transfer and use of electronic survey data.

(3) A surveyor must comply with the directions of the board.
Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—3 penalty units.

PART 2—REGISTRATION

Division 1—Individuals

6 Qualifications of surveying associates

(1) For the purposes of section 38A(b)(i)(B) of the Act, the following are prescribed educational institutions—

- (a) the Queensland University of Technology;
- (b) the University of Southern Queensland;
- (c) any other educational institution recognised by the board.

(2) For the purposes of section 38A(b)(ii) of the Act, a person is otherwise qualified to be registered as a surveying associate if the person has gained (over a period of 7 years) practical experience in surveying sufficient to satisfy the board of the person's capacity to maintain a high level of performance in the technical aspect of the practice of surveying.

7 Qualifications of surveying graduates

For the purposes of section 38(b) of the Act—

- (a) the following are prescribed educational institutions—
 - (i) the University of Queensland;
 - (ii) the Queensland University of Technology;
 - (iii) any other educational institution recognised by the board;
and
- (b) a prescribed certificate is a certificate of competency issued after examination by the board.

8 Qualifications of surveyors

(1) For the purposes of section 37(1)(b)(i)(A) of the Act, the prescribed academic qualifications are—

- (a) a degree in surveying from—
 - (i) the University of Queensland; or
 - (ii) the Queensland University of Technology; or
- (b) academic qualifications that the board considers to be equal to or higher than the degree mentioned in paragraph (a).

(2) For the purposes of section 37(1)(b)(i)(B) of the Act, practical experience includes the completion, to the satisfaction of the board, of such projects as the board determines.

(3) For the purposes of section 37(1)(b)(ii) of the Act, a person is otherwise qualified to be registered as a surveyor if—

- (a) the person holds a Graduate Diploma in Surveying Practice from the Queensland University of Technology; or
- (b) the person—
 - (i) has passed such examinations (whether written or oral or both); and
 - (ii) has gained such practical experience in surveying;
as the board requires to satisfy itself of the person's capacity to maintain a high level of performance in all aspects of the practice of surveying; or
- (c) the person—
 - (i) satisfies the board that the person is, or is entitled to be, registered as a surveyor in another State, a Territory or New Zealand; and
 - (ii) has passed such examinations (whether written or oral or both) as the board requires to satisfy itself of the person's capacity to maintain a high level of performance in all aspects of the practice of surveying.

9 Endorsement as a licensed surveyor

(1) The board may, for the purposes of being satisfied under section 42(1)(a) of the Act, require an applicant under the section to complete, to its satisfaction, such projects as it determines.

(2) For the purposes of section 42(1)(b) of the Act, a person is otherwise qualified to be a licensed surveyor if—

- (a) the person holds—
 - (i) a Graduate Diploma in Surveying Practice from the Queensland University of Technology; or
 - (ii) academic qualifications that the board considers to be equal to or higher than the diploma mentioned in subparagraph (i); or
- (b) the person—
 - (i) satisfies the board that the person is, or is entitled to be, licensed to perform cadastral surveys in another State, a Territory or New Zealand; and
 - (ii) has passed such examinations (whether written or oral or both) as the board requires to satisfy itself of the person's capacity to maintain a high level of performance in all aspects of the practice of surveying.

10 Endorsement as a consulting surveyor

(1) Without limiting section 42A(1)(e) of the Act, a person who has gained 1 year's practical experience as a registered surveyor is taken to have satisfied the board under the section.

(2) It is a condition of endorsement of a surveyor's certificate of registration as a consulting surveyor that the surveyor take out and maintain professional indemnity and public liability insurance policies that—

- (a) are to a value specified by the board; and
- (b) if the board requires, are taken out jointly in the names of the surveyor and the board.

Division 2—Bodies corporate**11 Registration of body corporate**

The board may register, or renew the registration of, a body corporate as a surveyor if—

- (a) the name of the body corporate or, if the body corporate intends to carry on business under a business name registered under the *Business Names Act 1962*, the business name—
 - (i) includes the name of an individual who is a registered surveyor or words descriptive of the practice of surveying; and
 - (ii) is a name that the board considers desirable in relation to the practice of surveying; and
- (b) after registration the body corporate intends to carry on—
 - (i) the business of the practice of surveying; or
 - (ii) a business that the board approves to be carried on in connection with the practice of surveying; and
- (c) the articles of association of the body corporate specify that—
 - (i) a majority of the directors of the body corporate must be registered surveyors or, in the case of a body corporate with only 2 directors, 1 of the directors must be a registered surveyor; and
 - (ii) any remaining directors must possess qualifications or experience satisfactory to the board; and
 - (iii) a majority of the directors of the body corporate entitled to vote at a meeting of directors of the body corporate must be registered surveyors; and
 - (iv) a majority of the voting rights of the persons entitled to vote at a general meeting of members of the body corporate must be held by registered surveyors; and
 - (v) the principal executive officer of the body corporate must be a registered surveyor; and
 - (vi) any plan or document required by law to be executed by a registered surveyor must be executed by the affixing of the

common seal in the presence of, and the signing by, 2 directors, at least 1 of whom is a registered surveyor; and

- (d) the business of the body corporate at each place of business in the State is personally supervised and managed by a registered surveyor; and
- (e) the application for registration, or renewal of registration, is accompanied by evidence that the body corporate holds professional indemnity and public liability insurance policies that—
 - (i) are of a value specified by the board; and
 - (ii) if the board requires, are taken out jointly in the names of the body corporate and the board.

12 Application for registration

(1) An application by a body corporate for registration as a surveyor must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the body corporate has complied with section 11.

(2) The certificate must be given by a solicitor or other person holding qualifications acceptable to the board.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—6 penalty units.

13 Application for renewal of registration

(1) An application by a body corporate for renewal of registration must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the body corporate is complying with section 11.

(2) The certificate must be given—

- (a) if the articles of association of the body corporate have not been altered—by the directors; or
- (b) if the articles of association of the body corporate have been altered—by a solicitor or other person holding qualifications acceptable to the board.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—6 penalty units.

14 Endorsement as a licensed surveyor

(1) The board may endorse the registration of a body corporate to the effect that it may perform cadastral surveys.

(2) The board may renew the endorsement when renewing registration if—

- (a) a majority of its directors are licensed surveyors or, in the case of a body corporate with only 2 directors, 1 of the directors is a licensed surveyor; and
- (b) its articles of association state that a plan or other document required by law to be executed by a licensed surveyor must be executed by the affixing of the common seal in the presence of, and the signing by, 2 directors, at least 1 of whom is a licensed surveyor.

15 Notice of change

(1) A body corporate registered under this regulation must give written notice to the board of any change of—

- (a) its directors or members (giving particulars of the name, address and type of registration); and
- (b) its registered office or places of business.

(2) The notice must be given within 21 days after the change.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

16 Cancellation of registration

The board may cancel the registration of a body corporate by written notice, if satisfied that—

- (a) its articles of association do not, at any time, comply with this regulation; or
- (b) any of its directors or members have an interest (other than an interest as a director or member) that might conflict with the director's, member's or body corporate's duty in performing a survey, unless the person on whose behalf the survey is being performed has been given prior notice of the conflict; or

- (c) the registration of any of its directors, members or employees has been cancelled or suspended under section 61 of the Act; or
- (d) it has failed to maintain a high level of performance in all aspects of the practice of surveying; or
- (e) it has failed to comply with the Act; or
- (f) the policies of insurance mentioned in section 11(e) are or were not in force during any period of registration; or
- (g) it has failed to comply with any other condition required by the board in relation to its registration or renewal of registration; or
- (h) it is no longer a company within the meaning of the Corporations Law; or
- (i) it is in liquidation.

17 Opportunity to show cause

(1) Before cancelling the registration of a body corporate, the board must give it written notice of a day (being not earlier than 30 days after the giving of the notice), a time and place when and where it may show cause why its registration should not be cancelled.

(2) If satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist, the board may advise the body corporate in the notice that its registration is suspended until the board—

- (a) cancels its registration; or
- (b) notifies it of the lifting of the suspension.

(3) The body corporate may—

- (a) appear by its counsel, solicitor or authorised agent on the day and at the time and place specified in the notice and take such steps as are calculated to show cause why its registration should not be cancelled; or
- (b) endeavour to show cause why its registration should not be cancelled in written submissions given to the board before the day specified in the notice.

(4) This section does not apply if the board cancels a body corporate's registration under section 16(h) or (i).

PART 3—PERFORMANCE OF SURVEYS

Division 1—General

18 Supervision

(1) A surveyor must—

- (a) personally perform a survey; or
- (b) personally supervise a survey being performed by another registered person—
 - (i) whom the surveyor believes is capable of performing the survey; and
 - (ii) for whose work the surveyor accepts responsibility.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

(2) A surveyor may delegate the supervision of the performance of a survey to another surveyor.

19 Survey marks

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a surveyor may only place a survey mark that is—

- (a) a peg capable of resisting destruction, corrosion or decay that—
 - (i) when used on a cadastral survey, is at least 400 mm in length and has a cross-section of 50 mm² for at least 100 mm from the top; or
 - (ii) when used on any other survey, has an oblong cross-section with a nominal ratio of 3:2;
- (b) a permanent mark, being—
 - (i) a standard plaque set in concrete or in a durable structure; or
 - (ii) other mark approved under the *Survey Coordination Act 1952*;
- (c) a reference mark, being—
 - (i) a suitably marked tree or fence post; or
 - (ii) a durable mark on a building or other immovable object; or

- (iii) a pin made of a durable material that is at least 300 mm in length and 15 mm in cross-section.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

(2) If a surveyor considers that it is impracticable or unsuitable to use a survey mark mentioned in subsection (1), the surveyor may place a survey mark of equivalent durability and stability.

20 Placement of survey marks

A person must not place or reinstate a survey mark unless the person is—

- (a) in the case of a cadastral survey—
 - (i) a licensed surveyor; or
 - (ii) a registered person supervised by a licensed surveyor; or
- (b) in the case of any other survey—
 - (i) a surveyor; or
 - (ii) a person supervised by a surveyor.

Maximum penalty—6 penalty units.

21 Connection of surveys

A surveyor must adequately connect a survey to existing surveys unless the position of the survey can be determined by another method that enables the survey to be accurately shown in relation to a natural feature or occupation.

Maximum penalty—3 penalty units.

22 Doubts or discrepancies

If a doubt or discrepancy arises in relation to a survey, a surveyor must—

- (a) give clear descriptions of the survey marks recorded; and
- (b) include in the survey records sufficient information to—
 - (i) show the doubt or discrepancy; and

- (ii) enable the survey to be assessed.

Maximum penalty—6 penalty units.

23 Disagreements between surveyors

(1) If—

- (a) 2 or more surveyors; or
- (b) a surveyor and a registering authority;

are unable to agree that a survey has been performed in accordance with this regulation or the board's directions, a surveyor concerned, or the registering authority, may request the board to investigate the matter.

(2) When the board receives the request, the board may cause the matter to be investigated and, if it does so, the board—

- (a) must give written notice of the results of the investigation to—
 - (i) the surveyors concerned; or
 - (ii) the surveyor concerned and the registering authority; and
- (b) may direct a surveyor to take such steps as may be necessary for the survey to conform with this regulation and the board's directions.

(3) The board must give a copy of any directions given under subsection (2)(b) to the registering authority.

Division 2—Cadastral surveys

24 New boundaries

(1) A licensed surveyor performing a cadastral survey to register an estate in land must comply with this section.

Maximum penalty—6 penalty units.

(2) If a natural feature is to be adopted as a boundary—

- (a) the feature must be surveyed by a method that accurately locates the feature; and
- (b) an unambiguous description of the feature must be shown on the plan and survey records.

(3) If a boundary abuts a non-tidal watercourse or lake as defined in the *Water Resources Act 1989*, the landward edge of the watercourse or lake must be adopted as the boundary.

(4) If a boundary abuts tidal waters, the high water mark must be adopted as the boundary.

(5) Information derived from an existing survey (whether or not made for cadastral purposes) may be used by a licensed surveyor in defining a boundary, but the licensed surveyor is responsible for the correctness of the information used and the adequate marking of the survey used.

25 Plans without field surveys

(1) A licensed surveyor may compile a plan without performing a cadastral survey if—

- (a) the plan is compiled from information from an existing survey, whether or not made for cadastral purposes; and
- (b) the area and dimensions of the land are sufficiently accurate for the purpose of issuing title to the land.

(2) The surveyor is responsible for the correctness of the information used when compiling the plan.

(3) The surveyor must endorse the plan to the effect that it was compiled in accordance with this section.

26 Reinstatement of existing boundaries

(1) When a cadastral survey (including an identification survey) is required to determine the position of an existing boundary, a licensed surveyor must—

- (a) ascertain the positions and descriptions of the existing survey marks and occupation that provide evidence of the boundary; and
- (b) give primary consideration to the existing survey marks, unless other evidence (including original measurements, the position of improvements or statements by occupiers) suggests that the existing marks were incorrectly placed or have been disturbed; and
- (c) if it is positively determined that a survey mark has not been placed as originally intended, reset the mark according to the

original intentions, after recording the position of the mark being reset; and

- (d) determine whether or not the position of an ambulatory boundary is significantly different from the position marked on the registered plan; and
- (e) record whether an encroachment, within the meaning of section 183 of the *Property Law Act 1974*, has arisen; and
- (f) ascertain and record the position of any occupation that affects or is affected by the reinstatement of a boundary.

(2) If a surveyor determines that an owner may be adversely affected by the reinstatement of a boundary (except in the case of an identification survey), the surveyor must—

- (a) without delay take all reasonable steps to give written notice to the owner of the intention to seek registration of the plan with the reinstated boundary; and
- (b) advise the registering authority of the steps taken to notify the owner.

Maximum penalty—6 penalty units.

27 Boundary marking

(1) A licensed surveyor must mark a boundary so that—

- (a) the boundary is readily and unambiguously discernible on the ground after completion of a cadastral survey; and
- (b) a clear description of the survey marks placed is shown in the survey records and on the plan.

Maximum penalty—6 penalty units.

(2) However, subsection (1)(a) does not apply if—

- (a) the surveyor's client informs the surveyor in writing that the client does not require the boundary to be marked as required by subsection (1)(a); and
- (b) the surveyor complies with any guidelines issued by the board for the marking of boundaries; and
- (c) the survey is connected to the State control survey.

28 Reference marks

A licensed surveyor must place sufficient reference marks to facilitate future reinstatement of a cadastral survey.

Maximum penalty—6 penalty units.

29 Permanent marks

(1) To facilitate reinstatement of a cadastral survey and integration of the survey into the State control survey, a licensed surveyor must make connections to permanent marks on the survey unless the surveyor considers that it is not practical.

(2) The surveyor must lodge a permanent mark plan for each permanent mark placed with the registering authority.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—6 penalty units.

30 Preparation and lodgment of cadastral plans

(1) Within 60 days after a cadastral survey is completed, a licensed surveyor must—

- (a) prepare a plan that—
 - (i) is in the prescribed form; and
 - (ii) includes a certificate in the prescribed form signed by the licensed surveyor; and
- (b) deposit a copy of the plan in the office of the registering authority.

(2) A surveyor who supervises a survey being performed by another registered person must state that fact and the qualifications of the person when completing the certificate.

(3) A surveyor who delegates the supervision of the performance of a survey to another surveyor must state that fact and the qualifications of the surveyor when completing the certificate.

Maximum penalty—6 penalty units.

31 Survey accuracy

(1) This section applies to angular and linear measurement only.

(2) A surveyor must calibrate and standardise survey equipment used on a cadastral survey to ensure that the standard deviation—

- (a) in the case of angular measurement—does not exceed 10 seconds of arc; or
- (b) in the case of distance measurement—does not exceed 10 mm plus 1 part in 10 000 of the distance.

Maximum penalty—6 penalty units.

(3) The standard deviation must be assessed by a method approved by the board.

(4) The accuracy of a cadastral survey must be determined—

- (a) by computation of the angular and linear misclosure in a surround; or
- (b) by comparison with coordinated permanent marks.

(5) The angular misclosure in a surround or the angular deviation from the adopted meridian must not exceed the lesser of—

- (a) 2.5 times the adopted standard deviation of angular measure multiplied by the square root of the number of angles; or
- (b) 2 minutes.

(6) The linear misclosure in a surround must not exceed—

- (a) 10 mm plus 1 part in 5 000 of the total distance traversed; or
- (b) 20 mm plus 1 part in 2 500, if the survey is in rough or broken terrain; or
- (c) 20 mm plus 1 part in 2 000, if another surveyor's work is included in the surround; or
- (d) 20 mm plus 1 part in 1 000, if a survey effected before 1890 is included in the surround.

(7) The registering authority may approve accuracies inconsistent with subsections (2) and (4) to (6), if it is appropriate for the purposes of the survey.

32 Meridian

(1) A surveyor must determine the meridian datum of a cadastral survey to an accuracy consistent with section 31(2)(a).

(2) A surveyor must refer the meridian of a cadastral survey—

- (a) to the AMG by derivation from—
 - (i) coordinated permanent marks; or
 - (ii) astronomical observations; or
- (b) if paragraph (a) is not practical, to—
 - (i) County Arbitrary Meridian; or
 - (ii) the meridian of the original survey; or
 - (iii) the meridian of an adjoining survey.

(3) A surveyor must reduce the bearings of a cadastral survey to the meridian before the plan is prepared, unless corrections to adjust plan bearings to the meridian are shown on the face of the plan, rounded as appropriate.

Maximum penalty—3 penalty units.

33 Survey records

(1) Survey records lodged with a registering authority to supplement the survey information shown on a plan must—

- (a) be in a form suitable as a record of the cadastral survey; and
- (b) bear a certificate in the prescribed form signed by the licensed surveyor.

(2) The licensed surveyor must keep any survey records that are not lodged with the registering authority, even if all information from the survey records is shown on the plan.

Maximum penalty—3 penalty units.

SCHEDULE

FEES

section 4(1)

\$

1. Initial registration and endorsements—
 - (a) as a surveying associate—
 - (i) application fee 57.75
 - (ii) registration fee^a 79.45
 - (b) as a surveying graduate—
 - (i) application fee 69.10
 - (ii) registration fee^a 85.65
 - (c) as a surveyor—
 - (i) application fee 90.80
 - (ii) registration fee^a 101.10
 - (d) specialist endorsement under section 50 of the Act—for each endorsement 51.60
 - (e) as a surveyor endorsed to consult—
 - (i) application fee 90.80
 - (ii) registration fee^a 101.10
 - (iii) endorsement to consult 201.20
 - (f) as a surveyor endorsed as a licensed surveyor—
 - (i) application fee 90.80
 - (ii) registration fee^a 101.10
 - (iii) endorsement as a licensed surveyor 51.60
 - (g) as a surveyor endorsed to consult and as a licensed surveyor—
 - (i) application fee 90.80
 - (ii) registration fee^a 101.10
 - (iii) endorsement to consult 201.20
 - (iv) endorsement as a licensed surveyor 51.60
 - (h) of a body corporate as a surveyor endorsed to consult and as a licensed surveyor—

SCHEDULE (continued)

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(i) application fee	209.40
(ii) registration fee ^a	243.50
(iii) endorsement to consult	815.00
(iv) endorsement as a licensed surveyor.	202.20
2. Renewal of registration and endorsements—	
(a) as a surveying associate—	
(i) ordinary fee	79.45
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act.	119.10
(b) as a surveying graduate—	
(i) ordinary fee	85.65
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act.	128.40
(c) as a surveyor—	
(i) ordinary fee	101.10
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act.	151.60
(d) board's approval under section 50 of the Act—for each endorsement—	
(i) ordinary fee	10.30
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act.	15.45
(e) as a surveyor endorsed to consult—	
(i) ordinary fee	202.20
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act.	303.30
(f) as a surveyor endorsed as a licensed surveyor—	
(i) ordinary fee	111.40
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act.	167.10
(g) as a surveyor endorsed to consult and as a licensed surveyor—	
(i) ordinary fee	212.50
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act.	318.70
(h) of a body corporate as a surveyor—	
(i) ordinary fee	448.90
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act.	673.00
(i) of a body corporate endorsed to consult and as a licensed surveyor—	
(i) ordinary fee	459.20

SCHEDULE (continued)

	\$
(ii) late fee under section 41(3) of the Act	688.50
(j) as a surveyor for a person who satisfies the board the person has substantially retired from active practice	53.65
3. Other fees—	
(a) assessment of competence—for each examiner	301.30
(b) professional training agreement—	
(i) application fee	20.60
(ii) registration fee ^a	96.45
(iii) relodgment fee	31.45
(iv) variation fee	31.45
(v) report fee—for each report	31.45
(c) assessment of professional assessment project	301.30
(d) reassessment of professional assessment project—for each project	59.85
(e) duplicate registration certificate	47.95
(f) inspection of register	47.95
(g) restoration of name to register	76.85

a For pro-rata registration fees, see section 4(2) (Fees).

ENDNOTES

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 1 July 2002. Future amendments of the Surveyors Regulation 1992 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	prev	= previous
amd	= amended	(prev)	= previously
amdt	= amendment	proc	= proclamation
ch	= chapter	prov	= provision
def	= definition	pt	= part
div	= division	pubd	= published
exp	= expires/expired	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
gaz	= gazette	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
hdg	= heading	reloc	= relocated
ins	= inserted	renum	= renumbered
lap	= lapsed	rep	= repealed
notfd	= notified	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 1992
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to SL No. 293 of 1992	1 December 1992
2	to SL No. 389 of 1993	12 November 1993
3	to SL No. 346 of 1994	12 October 1994
3A	to SL No. 133 of 1996	8 October 1996
3B	to SL No. 190 of 1997	3 December 1997
4	to SL No. 190 of 1997	16 March 1998
4A	to SL No. 208 of 1998	29 July 1998
4B	to SL No. 228 of 1999	11 October 1999
4C	to SL No. 121 of 2000	16 June 2000
5	to SL No. 168 of 2000	24 July 2000
5A	to SL No. 147 of 2001	21 September 2001

5 List of legislation

Surveyors Regulation 1992 SL No. 72

made by the Governor in Council on 9 April 1992
 pubd gaz 10 April 1992 pp 2053–73
 commenced on date of publication
exp 1 September 2002 (see SIA s 54)

amending legislation—

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1992 SL No. 266

notfd gaz 21 August 1992 pp 2949–51
 commenced on date of notification

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1992 SL No. 293

notfd gaz 9 October 1992 pp 446–7
 commenced on date of notification

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1993 SL No. 389

notfd gaz 22 October 1993 pp 695–7
 commenced on date of notification

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1994 SL No. 346

notfd gaz 23 September 1994 pp 355–6
 commenced on date of notification

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1995 SL No. 205

notfd gaz 22 June 1995 pp 1281A–1281D
 ss 1, 3 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (see s 3)

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1996 SL No. 133

notfd gaz 14 June 1996 pp 987–9
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1996 (see s 2)

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1997 SL No. 190

notfd gaz 27 June 1997 pp 1004–1010
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1997 (see s 2)

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1998 SL No. 208

notfd gaz 17 July 1998 pp 1404–6
 commenced on date of notification (see s 2)

**Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1999 SL No. 228
pts 1, 3**

notfd gaz 8 October 1999 pp 559–60
 commenced on date of notification

Surveyors Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 121

notfd gaz 16 June 2000 pp 555–6
 commenced on date of notification

**Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2000 SL No. 168
ss 1, 2(2) pt 3**

notfd gaz 30 June 2000 pp 736–48
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(2))

**Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2001 SL No. 147
pts 1, 10**

notfd gaz 24 August 2001 pp 1526–9
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 20 September 2001

**Natural Resources and Mines Legislation Amendment and Repeal Regulation (No. 1)
2002 SL No. 122 pts 1, 16 (this regulation is amended, see amending
legislation below)**

notfd gaz 31 May 2002 pp 482–7
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2002 (see s 2)

amending legislation—

**Natural Resources and Mines Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1)
2002 SL No. 168 ss 1–2, 7 (amends 2002 SL No. 122 above)**

notfd gaz 28 June 2002 pp 876–83
 commenced on date of notification

6 List of annotations

Definitions

s 2 def “**State Control Survey**” amd 1999 SL No. 228 s 7

Fees

s 4 sub 1993 SL No. 389 s 3
amd 2001 SL No. 147 s 25

Qualifications of surveying associates

s 6 amd 1993 SL No. 389 s 4

Qualifications of surveyors

s 8 amd 1993 SL No. 389 s 5

Survey marks

s 19 amd 1999 SL No. 228 s 8

Boundary marking

s 27 amd 2000 SL No. 121 s 3

Repeal

s 34 om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE—FEES

sub 1992 SL No. 266 s 3; 1992 SL No. 293 s 3; 1993 SL No. 389 s 6;
1994 SL No. 346 s 3; 1995 SL No. 205 s 4; 1996 SL No. 133 s 4;
1997 SL No. 190 s 4; 1998 SL No. 208 s 4; 2000 SL No. 168 s 6;
2001 SL No. 147 s 26; 2002 SL No. 122 s 37 (as amd 2002 SL No. 168 s 7)