

Graffiti Control Regulation 2014

[2014-481]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Repealed version for 7 July 2017 to 19 August 2021 (accessed 25 November 2024 at 20:57)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Repeal**

This Regulation was repealed by cl 12(1) of the [Graffiti Control Regulation 2021 \(458\)](#) with effect from 20.8.2021.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 20 August 2020

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Graffiti Control Regulation 2014*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2014 and is required to be published on the NSW legislation website.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Graffiti Control Regulation 2009*, which is repealed on 1 September 2014 by section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definition

(1) In this Regulation:

the Act means the *Graffiti Control Act 2008*.

(2) Notes included in this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Seized spray paint cans

4 Reasons for seizure

(1) When seizing a spray paint can under section 9 of the Act (referred to in this Part as a **seized spray paint can**), a police officer must give reasons for the seizure.

(2) For that purpose, the police officer must tell the person from whom the spray paint can is seized that the police officer:

(a) suspects that the person is under the age of 18 years, and

(b) is not satisfied that the person has the spray paint can in his or her possession for a purpose that is not unlawful.

5 Disposal of seized spray paint cans

A seized spray paint can may be disposed of immediately if:

- (a) part of the contents of the can have been used, or
- (b) it is otherwise of negligible value.

6 Information as to custody of seized spray paint can

- (1) If a seized spray paint can is not to be disposed of immediately, the police officer concerned must inform the person from whom the spray paint can is seized:
 - (a) that the spray paint can will be taken to a specified police station and kept there for at least 7 days, and
 - (b) that a claim for return of the spray paint can may be made at that police station.
- (2) A receipt specifying details of the seized spray paint can must be issued to that person:
 - (a) at the time of seizure—by the police officer concerned, or
 - (b) at the time the spray paint can is taken to a police station—by any police officer at the police station.

7 Seized spray paint can to be kept at police station

- (1) A seized spray paint can that is not disposed of immediately must be taken to the appropriate police station and kept there for at least 7 days.
- (2) The appropriate police station is the one to which the person from whom the spray paint can was seized was informed it would be taken.
- (3) A seized spray paint can kept at a police station may be disposed of if a claim for its return under clause 8 is not made within 7 days after the spray paint can was seized.

8 Claim for seized spray paint can

- (1) A seized spray paint can kept at a police station may be claimed by, and if claimed must be returned to, the person from whom it was seized if:
 - (a) the person establishes that the person was at least 18 years of age at the time of the seizure, or
 - (b) the person establishes that the person had the spray paint can in his or her possession for a purpose that is not unlawful (being a purpose of which the police officer who seized the spray paint can was informed at the time of its seizure).
- (2) If a claim for a seized spray paint can is rejected, the spray paint can must be kept for

at least another 7 days (to allow for an application to be made to a court under clause 9) and may be disposed of if an application under that clause is not made within 7 days after the claim is rejected.

- (3) If an application under clause 9 is made before the seized spray paint can is disposed of, the spray paint can must be kept until the application is determined.

9 Application to court for return of seized spray paint can

A court may, on application by a person from whom a seized spray paint can was seized, make an order that the seized spray paint can be returned to the person if the court is satisfied that the person had the seized spray paint can in his or her possession at the time of its seizure for a purpose that was not unlawful (being a purpose of which the police officer who seized the spray paint can was informed at the time of its seizure).

Part 3 Miscellaneous

10 Display by retailers of spray paint cans

- (1) For the purposes of section 8 (2) (c) of the Act, a spray paint can is properly secured if it is displayed on a shelf that is 2.1 metres or more above floor level.
- (2) Section 8 of the Act does not apply to or in relation to a spray paint can that contains paint that, when applied to a surface, is both transparent and colourless.

11 Penalty notices for offences relating to sale or display of spray paint cans

- (1) For the purposes of section 16 (3) of the Act, the amount prescribed is \$550.
- (2) The following classes of persons are prescribed as classes of persons who may issue penalty notices under section 16 of the Act:
- (a) investigators within the meaning of the *Fair Trading Act 1987*,
 - (b) employees of a local council who are authorised persons for the purposes of section 679 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

12 Savings

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Graffiti Control Regulation 2009*, had effect under that Regulation continues to have effect under this Regulation.