

# Drive Safe Queensland

## Quickguide to Queensland Road Rules

English version



Queensland  
Government



Working together in the community



#### Disclaimer

This material has been prepared by the Multicultural Communities Council Gold Coast with the assistance of the Queensland Police Service and the Department of Transport and Main Roads to assist Japanese / Korean residents and visitors.

This booklet is to be used as a guide only and is current and up to date at the time of printing. Be mindful that road rules may change. The material in this booklet contains only a small sample of roads rules and is not designed to replace the official road rules booklet.

For long term visitors and persons migrating to Australia it is recommended that you familiarise yourself with the 'Your Keys to Driving in Queensland' publication. It is the road rules hand book for all drivers, including learner drivers. It contains essential information about the Queensland driver licensing system and road rules. For more information visit [www.tmr.qld.gov.au](http://www.tmr.qld.gov.au)

#### Published in Dec/2014

This Initiative is funded by the Queensland Government Road Safety Grants program.

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## Road Safety

### Seatbelts & Child restraints

*Q. Do I have to wear a seatbelt?*

A. Yes. Everyone in a vehicle must wear a securely fitted and fastened seatbelt at all times.

Under Queensland law, if you are the driver, you are responsible for ensuring that every passenger – regardless of age – wears a correctly fitted child restraint or seatbelt.

During a crash, most injuries are caused when a driver or passenger is thrown against the interior of the vehicle. Serious or fatal injuries can occur if ejected from a vehicle. Wearing a seatbelt prevents this from happening, and can increase your chance of surviving a serious crash by up to 50 per cent.

#### Seatbelt tips:

- Set a good example for children by ensuring everyone is wearing their seatbelt correctly before you start your driving trip. If you drive with a passenger of any age without a seatbelt or child restraint, you risk being fined A\$341 and three demerit points.
- Only one person can use the same seat belt at the same time. Each person, even children, must have their own seat belt, which fits properly.
- Small children and babies need to have a special baby/child seat or capsule and a seat belt that fits properly and is legal.



## Child restraints:

It's the law for all children up to seven years of age to be correctly restrained in an Australian-Standard approved restraint according to their size and age. It is important that the correct child restraint is chosen and installed.

Don't risk a child's life, or serious injury to the most precious cargo you'll ever carry.

The penalty for incorrectly securing a child is A\$341 and three demerit points.

*Q. Can my child sit in the front seat if they are under seven?*

This will depend on whether there is more than one row of seats in the car and the age of the child.

If the car has one row of seats only (for example a ute, or delivery van), a child of any age can sit in the front seat if they are properly restrained. Front airbags can also restrict the seating positions of children. Typically if a child is in a capsule or rear facing child restraint etc, they cannot sit in the front row of an airbag equipped vehicle.



### Where there are two or more rows of seats:

- a child under four years of age cannot sit in the front row of vehicle that has more than one row of seats, even if the child is three years of age and large enough to be seated in a booster seat
- a child aged between four and seven years of age cannot sit in the front row of a vehicle that has more than one row of seats unless all the other seats are occupied by children under seven years of age.

*Please note: If the back seat has two child restraints fitted and there is no room for a third child restraint, a non-tethered booster seat or booster cushion can be used, providing the child using the booster seat is between four and seven years of age.*

If you are a passenger on public transport with your child and there are no child restraints **you and your child must wear the seat belts available.**

## Drink or drug driving

### Drink driving

Legal blood alcohol concentration

0.0 (zero) BAC is also known as the 'no alcohol limit'.

Below 0.05 BAC is also known as the 'general alcohol limit'.

License	Legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC)
All learner, P1/P2 provisional, probationary or restricted licence holders (regardless of age). All licence holders learning to drive the next higher class of licence under the authority of their provisional, probationary or open licence. All class RE motorcycle licence holders for the first 12 months of holding their class RE motorcycle provisional, probationary, restricted or open licence.	0.00 <b>(no alcohol limit)</b>
Open licence holders. (However, if you obtain your class RE motorcycle licence, you must ride with a zero BAC in your first year of riding, regardless of your age or the type of vehicle licence you hold).	Below 0.05 <b>(general alcohol limit)</b>
All licence holders when driving, or in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a truck (any motor vehicle with a GVM over 4.5 t)</li><li>• bus (built or fitted to carry more than 12 adults, including the driver)</li><li>• articulated motor vehicle, B-double, road train</li><li>• vehicle carrying a placard load of dangerous goods</li><li>• taxi, limousine, public passenger vehicle</li><li>• tow truck, pilot vehicle or escort vehicle escorting an oversize vehicle</li><li>• vehicle being used by a driver trainer to give driver training</li><li>• specially constructed vehicle, including a tractor</li></ul>	0.00 <b>(no alcohol limit)</b>

*Drinking alcohol impairs your ability to drive safely. Alcohol affects your judgment, vision, coordination and reflexes. It also increases your risk of having a crash. If you have consumed alcohol, you must not drive a motor vehicle if the level of alcohol in your blood or breath is over the alcohol limit for your age and for the type of licence you hold or the type of vehicle that you want to drive.*

Police have the power to intercept vehicles at random for the purpose of alcohol and drug testing. Drivers may be required to provide a sample of their breath and/or a saliva sample when directed to do so by police for the purpose of alcohol and drug testing. Drivers must comply with police directions for alcohol and drug testing.



## What are the penalties for drink driving?

In Queensland, all drink driving offenders are required to go to court. Fines and license disqualification periods are determined by a Magistrate. Penalties increase depending on your BAC and if you have offended before.

If you've had too much alcohol to drink, you cannot go to sleep in the front seat of your vehicle and have keys in the ignition.

## Drugs

Many drugs can impair your ability to drive. It is important to be aware of the effects drugs can have on your driving ability. They can affect your vision, mood, judgment, muscle control, reflexes, coordination and level of alertness. This can increase your risk of having a crash. If you combine drugs with alcohol, the risk is even greater.

If you're taking medication, talk to your doctor or pharmacist and read the label and instructions to find out if they will make you drowsy or affect your coordination, judgement or reflexes.

## Speeding

Speeding continues to be one of the major killers on Queensland roads. During 2013 there were 47 fatalities as a result of speed-related crashes – representing 17.3 per cent of Queensland's road toll.

Speeding is defined as driving at a speed over the posted speed limit or at a speed that is inappropriate given the driving conditions (for example rain, fog, traffic volume, traffic flow and so on).

Speeding is dangerous. It is not safe to speed in any circumstance, regardless of how experienced a driver you are, how good your car is, or whether you are driving on busy city streets or open country roads. Speeding increases stopping distances and your risk of a crash.

The potential consequences of speeding are just not worth the risk, and include:

- Killing or injuring yourself, loved ones or other innocent road users in a crash
- Paying for fines and car repairs
- Losing points or your licence.

## Stay Focused

It only takes a split second to lose your concentration. That's why being distracted from driving even for a moment – can be so dangerous. It can be illegal too and can lead to fines and demerit points. So don't take the risk.

Be aware of the driver distractions that cause crashes:

- It is illegal for any driver to talk on a hand held mobile in the car, not only are you risking your life and the life of other, if you have a crash you may not be covered by insurance
- Sending or receiving text messages
- Children requiring attention
- Changing CDs, radio stations or other music devices.

## Tip to stay focused

- If you can't avoid using your phone, install a hands-free set so you can safely and legally drive while you talk.
- Make sure kids are safely restrained and have plenty to occupy them on the drive. If they do require your attention, pull over and stop the vehicle before attending to them.



## Wake up

Sore or heavy eyes. Fuzzy vision. Stiffness and cramps. Delayed reaction times.  
Car wandering across the road.

These are the warning signs of fatigue and they can occur on both short and long trips especially between 2pm and 4pm and between 10pm and 6am, when the body is naturally tired and the risk of fatigue-related crashes is highest.

Your best defence is to recognise the signs of driver fatigue and stop driving.  
Take a break. It may add some time to your trip, but it could save your life or someone else's.

How to avoid driving tired on long trips

- Take regular breaks – at least 15 minutes every two hours and an additional 30 minutes every five hours is recommended
- Pull over at a rest area, tourist spot, driver reviver location, park, petrol station or somewhere safe
- Get out of your vehicle, stretch your legs and have something to eat or drink.
- Share the Driving
- **As soon as you feel tired, stop and rest.**

## U-turns

It's illegal to do a U-turns at traffic lights unless there is a sign saying

**“U-Turn Permitted”.**

When you do perform a U-Turn it is important that you give way to all traffic.

## School zones

School zones apply in the vicinity of all schools in Queensland. You can identify school zones by signs near the school. Speed limits are lower in school zones on school days, generally in the morning between 7am - 9am and in the afternoon between 2pm - 4pm. Lower speed limits reduce the risk of death or injury to pedestrians using the roads at these times. Speeds and times depend on the area, so you must always check the sign carefully.

All-day school zones are located at split campus schools where students need to cross a road to access other buildings or facilities.

Vehicle activated signs on multi-lane roads will also remind drivers to slow down and observe the school zone speed limit.

**Look for the signs:**



## Road rules

### Driver's license

When you get your Learner's Permit, Provisional Driver License or Open Driver License, you must carry it on you at all times when driving.

You must provide your Learner's Permit or driver's license to police when asked to present it.

Q. Can I drive in Queensland on my foreign driver's license?

A. Yes, however when driving on a road in Queensland under your valid foreign driver licence you must:

- Only drive the class of motor vehicle authorised on that licence
- Comply with the conditions (if any) of your licence
- Show your licence to police or an authorised officer when asked to do so.

If your licence is in a language other than English you should carry a recognised English translation of the licence.

Your authority to drive in Queensland on your foreign driver licence will be withdrawn if you:

- Become medically unfit to drive safely
- Are an Australian citizen and you have been residing in Queensland for three months
- Are not an Australian citizen, but before you took up residence in Queensland you were given a resident visa and you have now been residing in Queensland for three months
- Are not an Australian citizen, but after you took up residence in Queensland you were given a resident visa and you have now been residing in Queensland for three months since getting the visa.

*NOTE: A resident visa means a permanent visa or a special category visa under the Migration Act 1958 (Commonwealth). Visa, such as a student visa, that allows you to stay in Australia for a limited time, or until a certain event happens or while you have a special status, is not a permanent visa or special category visa.*

## Road markings

If you are driving on a road where there are two lanes for vehicles going the same way and the speed limit is 80kph or more, you can only drive in the right lane if you are overtaking another vehicle.

If there are two white lines (double lines, continuous, parallel or unbroken lines) down the centre of the road, you must not drive any part of your vehicle on or across these lines, unless overtaking a bicycle.

## Cycling - minimum passing distance

### Sharing the road with cyclists:

- Drivers passing cyclists on the road should always ensure they maintain a safe distance when doing so.
- To improve safety, the Queensland Government is trialling new road rules that require motor vehicles to provide cyclists a minimum passing distance of one metre when travelling in a 60km/h or less speed zone, and one and a half metres when travelling in a speed zone over 60km/h.
- The new rules allow drivers to cross centre lines, including double unbroken centre lines, straddle lane lines or drive on painted islands to pass cyclists, as long as the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic and it is safe to do so.
- If a driver has stopped at a stop sign or traffic light and a cyclist stops beside them, they should let the cyclist ride ahead and pass them when safe to do so.
- Drivers who do not provide the appropriate minimum distance can be fined by police

## Stay wider of the rider



**60 and under**

1 metre

**Over 60**

1.5 metres





## Excessive noise, Mobile phones and Radar detectors

### Mobile phone

Driving with a mobile phone in your hand is illegal. This includes making and receiving calls, texting and any other function of the phone. You can be fined if your mobile phone is in your hand for any reason while you are driving, including when stopped at traffic lights.

Open licence holders may use their phone in hands-free mode. However, there is a ban on all mobile phone use (including hands-free) for some licence types, including learner and P1 licence holders under 25 years of age. There is also a ban on mobile phone use on loudspeaker function for supervisors and passengers of these drivers.

Any type of mobile phone use while driving can be very distracting. When you are driving, it is recommended that you switch your phone off or on silent, or put it out of reach so you won't be tempted to use it.

When you drive your vehicle, you cannot make lots of noise; e.g. rev the motor real loud or spin the wheels and make the tyres screech.



### Stereo

If you have got a radio or stereo in your vehicle, you cannot play it real loud when you are driving or sitting in the vehicle in the street.



### Radar detector

It is illegal to have a radar detector in your vehicle at any time.



### Stop

When you come to a stop sign, you must stop and give way to all traffic and pedestrians (people walking or running) before going again.

You **cannot drive slowly through a stop sign or over a stop line**. You must come to a complete stop.

When a vehicle comes towards you with a 'WIDE LOAD' sign on and the driver points at you and to the side of the road, you must slow down or stop your vehicle on the side of the road until the wide load goes past.

### Obeying lawful directions

Police officers and Department of Transport and Main Roads inspectors may direct road users with hand signals. A direction given by a police officer overrules a give way or stop sign, or a traffic light. You must obey these signals and any directions given.

## Roundabout traffic rules

Roundabouts assist in managing the traffic flow on roads with either a single or multiple lanes.

**Giving Way** – Slow down as you approach a roundabout. You must give way to any vehicle that is in the roundabout. To give way, slow down, and if necessary stop, to allow any vehicle in the roundabout to pass safely.

Road safety on the roundabout

Look out for motorcyclists and cyclists, consider their needs at roundabouts – they may not be as easily seen as cars.

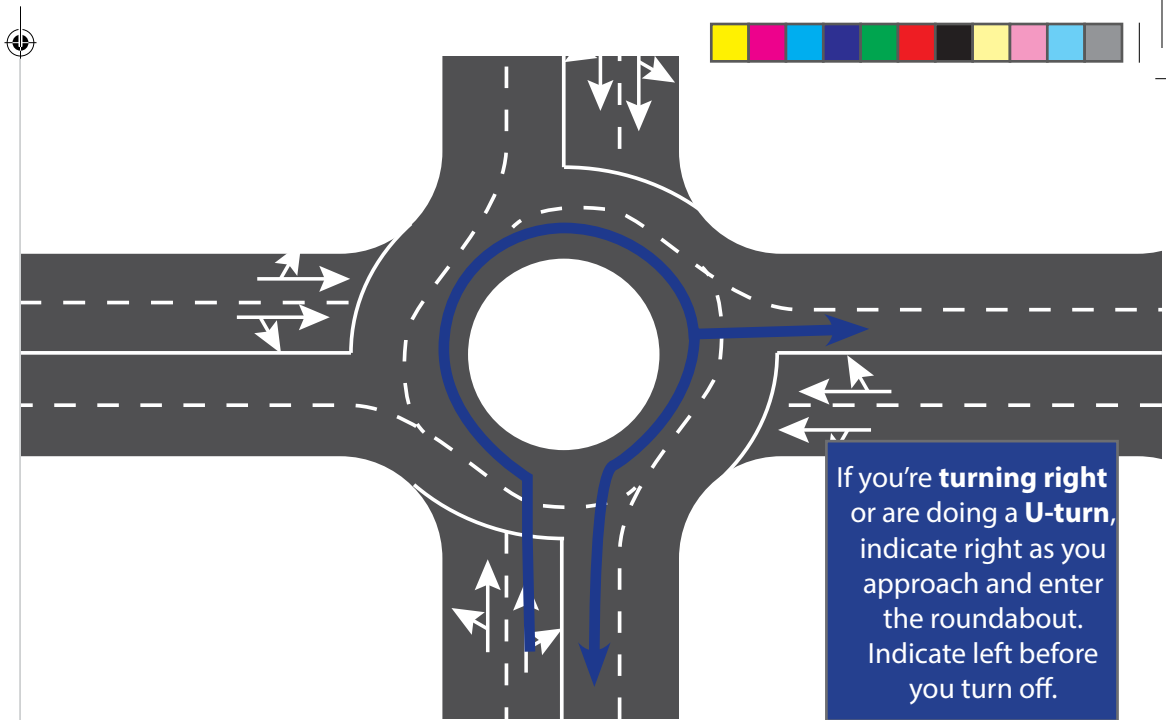
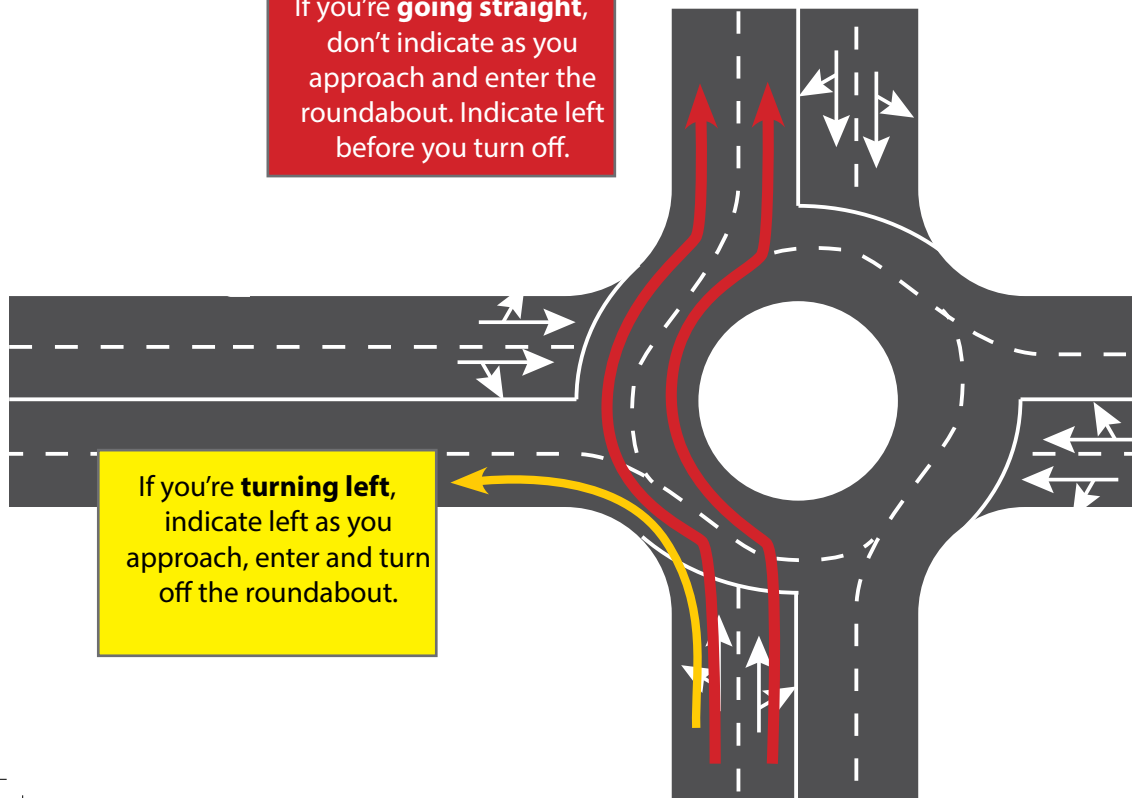
Be aware of trucks and buses within a roundabout. They need more room to turn because of their size and often take up more than one lane. Keep clear of them on roundabouts whenever possible.

Roundabouts vary in size; some have a single lane, while others have lanes and road markings that show you where to drive.

## Indicating on roundabouts

If you're **going straight**, don't indicate as you approach and enter the roundabout. Indicate left before you turn off.

If you're **turning left**, indicate left as you approach, enter and turn off the roundabout.



If you're **turning right** or are doing a **U-turn**, indicate right as you approach and enter the roundabout. Indicate left before you turn off.

## Multiple lanes

If you're approaching a roundabout with multiple lanes, follow road markings that show you which lane to be in.

Unless road markings show you otherwise:

- If you're turning left, approach, enter and leave in the left hand lane.
- If you're going straight ahead, use either lane.
- If you're turning right or doing a U-turn, approach, enter and leave the roundabout in the right hand lane.

You can change lanes on a roundabout, as long as you do so safely.

## Headlights

When using high beam, you must switch to low beam straight away when you see vehicle coming towards you, and keep them dipped until the vehicle passes. Also if you are driving behind another vehicle, you must keep your headlights on low beam.



## Parking

You cannot leave the keys in your vehicle and the motor running while you go into the shop.

You cannot park in any place where there is a wheelchair sign, unless you have a permit to say you can.



When you have parked your vehicle in a centre parking area in the middle of the street and you come to drive off, you must drive out (forward) only.

You can not park on the street where there is a painted yellow line on the road near the curb.

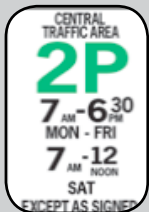
**Ensure that you read parking signs carefully.**



You are not allowed to park in this area at any time. You may stop only to pick up or set down passengers or goods for a maximum of two minutes, unless the sign allows a longer time. You must not leave the vehicle unattended.



You must not stop your vehicle here at any time, except when obeying an official direction. This includes a traffic light or if you have to stop or park for safety.



Parking signs indicate where you can and cannot park. These signs may stipulate when and how long you can park. For example, this sign indicates you can park on this section of road for no more than two hours between 7 am and 6.30 pm Monday to Friday and between 7 am and noon Saturday, but that there are no restrictions at other times.

You must not stop in a loading zone, unless you are:



- a bus that is dropping off or picking up passengers
- a truck that is dropping off or picking up passengers or goods
- a motor vehicle displaying a commercial vehicle identification label
- any vehicle that is dropping off or picking up goods (no longer than 20 minutes)
- any vehicle that is dropping off or picking up passengers (no longer than two minutes).



Vehicles are not allowed to stop on this section of road. This sign usually applies in peak-hour traffic – the sign will show the hours that it applies. If you park or stop in a clearway, you may be fined and have your vehicle towed away.

## Motorbikes

In Queensland, you cannot ride a motorcycle, or a motor scooter with an engine capacity exceeding 50cc, unless you hold a licence authorising you to ride a motorcycle. If you hold a car licence, you are only allowed to ride a moped with an engine capacity of 50cc or less.

You must wear an approved\* motorcycle helmet that is securely fastened. Bicycle helmets or other safety helmets are not allowed.

You are allowed to carry one pillion (passenger) sitting astride the motorcycle behind you, but only if you have held your motorcycle licence for at least 1 year. You cannot carry a pillion if you are learning to ride.

The motorcycle must have footrests and a seat for your pillion, and your pillion must also wear an approved motorcycle helmet.

You cannot carry large or bulky items whilst riding a motorcycle or motor scooter.



\* An approved helmet complies with Australian Standard AS 1698 or AS/NZS 1698

References/additional information:

- <https://www.qld.gov.au/transport/licensing/motorcycles/licence-types/index.html>
- <http://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Safety/Motorcycle-safety/Motorcycle-safety-gear.aspx>
- <https://www.qld.gov.au/transport/licensing/motorcycles/passengers/>

## Road signs



Be careful **roundabout** ahead



Be careful kangaroos maybe on the road



Be careful **loose stones** may cause damage



This is a **roundabout** intersection



**Give way to pedestrians and other vehicles** as you turn



Overtaking long vehicles  
You must not overtake a vehicle displaying a DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE sign if the vehicle is signalling its intention to turn left or right, unless you can do so safely.



You **must** drive on the side the arrow is pointing



This lane is for **buses only**



You **cannot park** here **unless** you **have** an authorised disability permit issued by the transport department



You **must not stop** here at **any time**



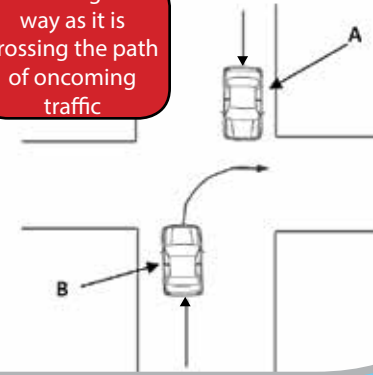
Be careful **cattle** maybe on road



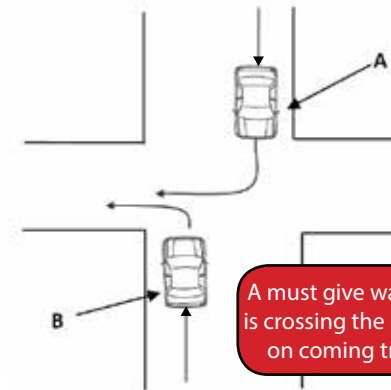
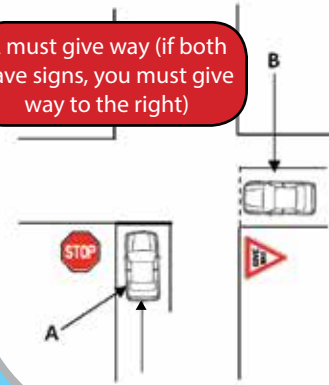
Be careful **left lane stops**

## Changing directions

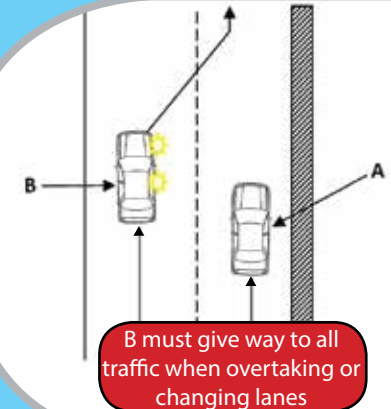
B must give way as it is crossing the path of oncoming traffic



A must give way (if both have signs, you must give way to the right)

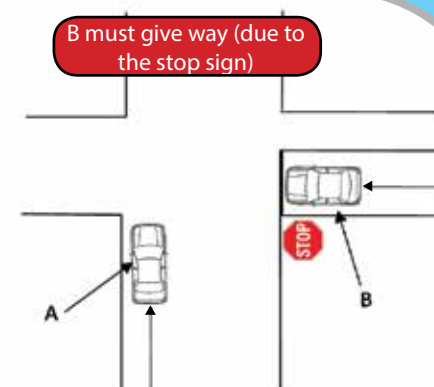


A must give way as it is crossing the path of on coming traffic

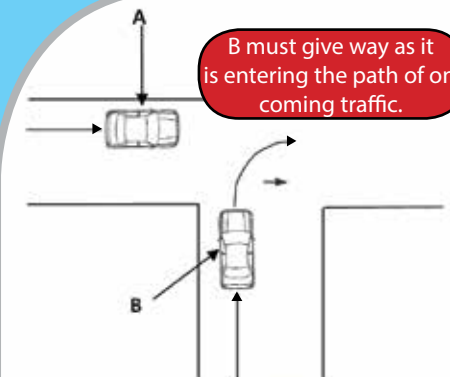


B must give way to all traffic when overtaking or changing lanes

B must give way (due to the stop sign)



B must give way as it is entering the path of on coming traffic.



More General TEST is available:  
<https://www.service.transport.qld.gov.au/rrtexternal/SelectExam.jsp>

## Transit lane

You must not drive in a transit lane during the hours of operation (the hours will be marked on the transit lane sign) unless you are driving a vehicle with the minimum number of people specified by the sign (including the driver), or you are driving a bus, taxi or limousine, or riding a bicycle or motorbike:



Transit lane T3  
at least 3 people



Transit lane T2  
at least 2 people

## Railway level crossing

Disobeying the road rules near railway level crossings can be fatal. Crashes at railway level crossings are generally more severe than other types of crashes because trains are heavy and fast.

### Stopping and giving way at a level crossing

You must stop at a STOP sign or STOP line and give way to any trains approaching or entering the crossing. You must give way at a GIVE WAY sign or GIVE WAY line to any train approaching or entering the crossing.

### Entering or leaving a level crossing

You must not enter a level crossing if:

- warning lights, warning bells or boom gates are operating
- you can see or hear a train approaching the crossing
- the road beyond the crossing is blocked or your whole vehicle cannot immediately clear the crossing. You must get off the crossing as soon as you can do so safely.



## Emergency vehicles

Police, fire and ambulance vehicles are emergency vehicles. If an emergency vehicle is coming towards you and is sounding an alarm or showing flashing red or blue lights, you must move out of the path of the emergency vehicle as soon as you can do so safely.

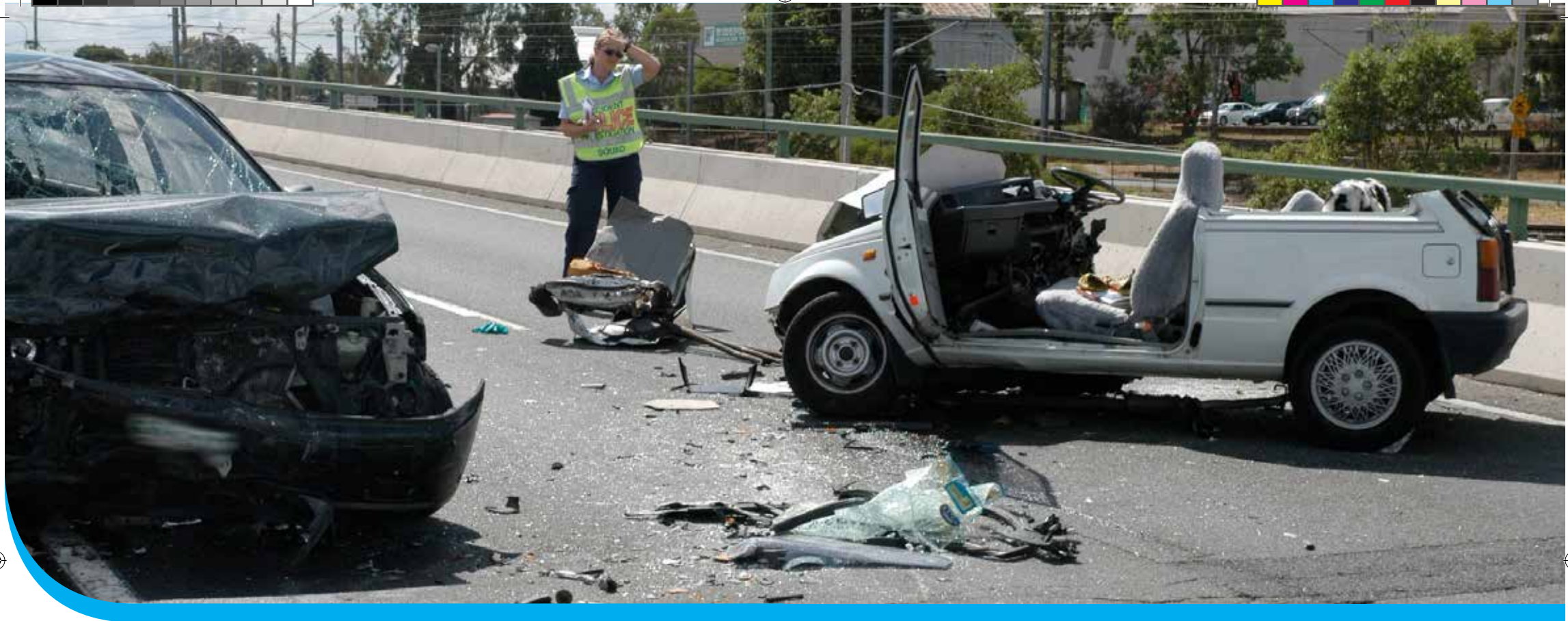
You should:

- Slow down
- Move left to give the vehicle a clear run down the middle of the road.
- If you cannot move left safely, stay where you are and let the emergency vehicle overtake you
- Not move your vehicle suddenly or make an illegal turn
- Not drive into the path of the emergency vehicle.

### Emergency vehicles at intersections

Emergency vehicles often stop or slow down when they enter intersections to check if they can pass through safely. You must give way to, and not drive into the path of, an emergency vehicle that is sounding an alarm or showing flashing red or blue lights, even if you are facing a green traffic light or arrow and the emergency vehicle appears to have stopped or slowed down. Watch out for emergency vehicles by looking ahead and in your rear vision mirrors regularly.





### **What should you do if involved in a traffic crash**

- **Stop your vehicle** immediately and give assistance to any injured person. Police must be notified if anyone is injured or if the damage to the vehicle or vehicles result in towing being required.
- **Exchange names and addresses** of the drivers and owners of the vehicles involved in the accident or any other person whose property is damaged as a result of the accident.

- You should also report an accident to police if
  - One of the other drivers refuses to give their required drivers particulars, or fails to stop after the accident. In this case always try to obtain registration details and description of vehicle and driver.
  - A driver is suspected to be under the influence of alcohol or a drug.

**More road rules information is available at:**

<http://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Safety/Queensland-Road-Rules/Road-rules-refresher.aspx>



## Buying and selling a vehicle

### Buying vehicle

#### Registration transfer

A Registration Transfer form has to be completed by both the buyer and seller. To complete the registration transfer, you will need:

- A completed registration transfer form
- A previous registration certificate
- A receipt signed by seller documenting the sale price (including the odometer reading of the used car in question)
- The date of the sale
- The seller's details
- Proof of your identity and
- A safety Certificate and Gas (LPG) Certificate (where applicable)

When buying privately it is the buyer's responsibility to transfer the registration. If you are buying a used car from a dealer, the dealer is responsible for the transfer of registration.

#### Safety certificates

All registered cars in Queensland must have a current Safety Certificate before they are offered for sale. Significant fines apply for failing to display a current Safety Certificate.

You should check that the certificate is valid before you commit to the purchase, as the transfer of registration cannot be completed without one.

It is the **seller's legal responsibility** to provide the Safety Certificate and complete any repairs required before the certificate can be issued.

In the case of an unregistered vehicle there is no legal requirement for the seller to provide a Safety Certificate however it is in your best interest to request one or arrange one yourself.

#### Buyer's checklist

- The vehicle has a current Queensland safety certificate.
- The safety certificate is displayed on the vehicle.
- The issuer approved inspection station's name is on it.
- The safety certificate is still valid.
- An independent mechanic has inspected the vehicle.
- The seller has a registration certificate in their name – although this is not proof of legal ownership.
- You should use the search function on the Personal Property Securities Register, by visiting [www.ppsr.gov.au](http://www.ppsr.gov.au) or by calling 1300 007 777, to make sure that the vehicle you are buying does not have a security interest over it. For example, if you buy a vehicle that still has money owing on it, the vehicle could be repossessed by the person/entity who lent money against the vehicle. Note: This search will also advise whether the vehicle has been reported as stolen or written-off.
- If the vehicle runs on gas or has gas fittings or systems, it may require a gas certificate.
- Ensure a transfer application is completed and signed by yourself and the seller and lodge it with the Department of Transport and Main Roads.

**FOR SALE**  
**FOR SALE**  
**FOR SALE**

## Police

When should you call triple zero (000)

- If a crime is happening now
- When a life is threatened
- When the event is time critical, for example a fire.

What happens if you are speech or hearing impaired.

If you have a speech or hearing disability the triple zero service (000) can be accessed via the National Relay Service on **106**.

### What happens when you call triple zero (000)

- When you dial 000, your call is connected to the Telstra Emergency Call Service centre.
- Telstra operators will ask which service you require - Police, Fire or Ambulance.
- You respond by advising the operator which of those services you require assistance from.
- Your call will then be rapidly connected to the Emergency Service requested.

If you don't respond because you are unable to talk, your call will be forwarded to an automated system, where you will be asked to push '5 5' on the telephone keypad if you still require assistance. Pushing '5 5' directs the call to Police, who will assess the circumstances and decide on the most suitable response.

### How do you contact police when it is not an emergency

- Contact Policelink on 131 444 to report non-urgent property crime and non-urgent incidents (24 hours, 7 days)

If the crime is not happening now, life threatening or there is little likelihood of the suspected offenders in the area, call Policelink 131 444 for non-urgent assistance. You may also contact Policelink for general enquiries.

Examples where you may wish to contact police when it is not an emergency:

- Call Policelink 131 444 to report non-urgent incidents including wilful property damage, stealing offences, break and enters, stolen vehicles and lost property or to make general police non-urgent enquiries.
- Asking a question or advice.
- Reporting something which has happened in the past.
- Wanting to speak with a particular police member or to be connected to a police station.
- Making a complaint.

### How you can provide information about a crime, an offender or a suspicion of a crime

- Call Crime Stoppers on **1800 333 000**
- Go online to **www.qld.crimestoppers.com.au** (24 hours 7 days).

Crime Stoppers is a telephone hotline and website for members of the community to provide anonymous information about criminal activity. Crime Stoppers Queensland is a registered charity and community volunteer organisation working in partnership with the Queensland Police Service.





**Working together in the community**

