

Finding Vehicle Details

Heavy Vehicle Registration Assessment Scheme (HVRAS)

The Vehicle Details Inspection Sheet (F3529) is used for all vehicles including trailers, caravans, mobile machinery and mobile homes. When sections are not required to be completed a dash (-) should be inserted. For example, an engine number or seating capacity will not be applicable when inspecting a trailer. The following provides information on how to complete the sheet.

Operator details

Vehicle operator's name and address (individual or company name).

Vehicle details

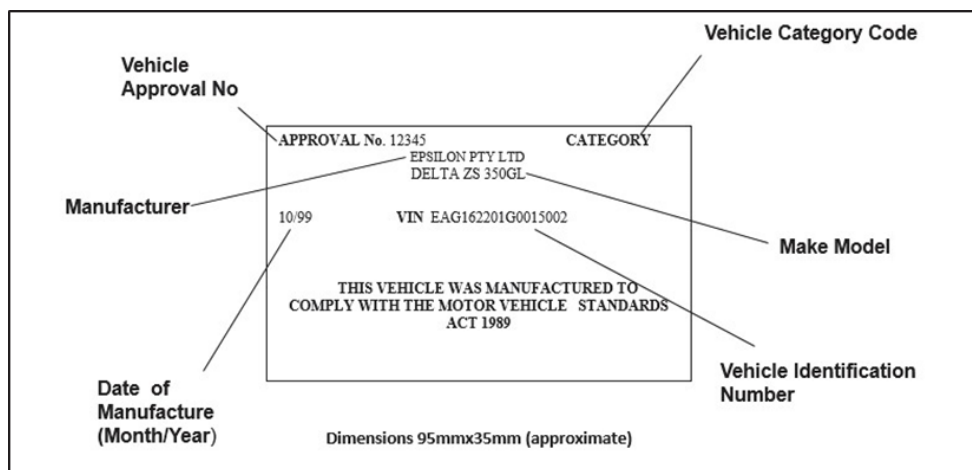
These must be taken from the vehicle itself. If the previous plate number is known, this should be provided.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)/chassis number

- Consists of 17 characters of an alpha numerical combination.
- (Excluding alpha I, O and Q) and identifies the frame of vehicles manufactured after 1 January 1989.
- Is part of the international system designed to reduce theft.
- Aims to provide each vehicle with a unique identifier.



Example of a VIN



Example of compliance plate

Chassis number

- A chassis number consisting of any combination of alpha-numeric characters.
- Variable in length.
- Generally stamped in a straight line of similar size.



Example chassis number

All vehicles must have an individual vehicle identification number (VIN/chassis number) clearly stamped, embossed or otherwise permanently marked on a substantial part of its frame or chassis. Schedule Part 5 Section 48 (TO (RUM-VSS)).

Australian Design Rule 61 requires the VIN or chassis number to be recorded on the vehicle's identification plate and elsewhere on the vehicle.

When performing pre-registration inspections, ensure the identifier stamped into the vehicle/trailer and on the identification plate are identical and have not been altered.

It was identified that many trailer manufacturers were not aware that it became a requirement to stamp a VIN number into the frame of a trailer in addition to fixing a plate on trailers with an aggregate trailer mass (ATM) of 4.5 tonnes or less.

Manufacturers were required to implement this change from 1 September 2010.

TMR issued identifiers

For trailers known as a Low Volume VIN (LVV) trailer, TMR will issue a LVV for a trailer to the:

- manufacturer; or
- registered operator if the identifiers are missing.

TMR require trailers that have been issued a LVV to present to TMR for an identity check. The purpose of this inspection is to confirm the identifier has been attached to the correct trailer and is stamped on the trailer and recorded on the identification plate. The identity check is only required prior to first time the trailer is registered with the identifier.

HVRAS accredited persons may still inspect LVV trailers and complete the relevant inspection sheet. For trailers that require a TMR identity check, the HVRAS accredited person must inform customers before beginning the inspection that they will still need to present the vehicle for an identity check by a TMR officer and that the HVRAS inspection could be completed without charge by the TMR officer.

If during your inspection the original identifiers are located the customer must be referred to a CSC.

Not all TMR locations have the capacity to conduct TMR Identity checks. To confirm if a location can inspect the trailer, refer to <https://www.qld.gov.au/transport/contacts/centres> for the list of services provided by location.

Identifying a TMR issued LVV

Sample VIN: **6T9T22ABN10AAB001**

Above is a sample of a TMR issued LVV. To determine if it is TMR issued it will:

1. start with 6T9T, and
2. identifiers 12 to 14 are AAB.

If the VIN starts with 6T9T, but does not have the AAB, it has been issued by a different state/territory or to a customer that has their own World Manufacturer Indicator (WMI) and therefore, is not required to be presented to TMR for an identity check for its first registration in Australia.

If the trailer has been issued with a TMR issued LVV and has been previously registered with the LVV in Australia (including Queensland), it is not required to be presented to TMR for an identity check.

A customer registering for the first time in Australia, a trailer with a TMR issued LVV can still obtain a HVRAS inspection sheet (if trailer is > 0.75ATM) or complete a self-assessment (if ATM < 750kg). TMR will still need to conduct an identity check and will rely on the HVRAS self-assessment to compare with what is stamped on the trailer and the trailer plate.

VIN Segment	Descriptions
6T9	Australian World Manufacturer Indicator (WMI)
T20	Vehicle Descriptor - Code for type of vehicle
ADA	TMR Issuing Office
1	Production Indicator
0	Year VIN was issued
AAB	TMR WMI extension
001	Sequential number

Compliance type

Compliance/identification plates are fitted under the Australian Design Rules to ensure vehicles meet structural and safety standards for road use in Australia.

A compliance plate:

- must be attached to a motor vehicle built from January 1972 to 31 August 1989
- identification plate must be attached to a motor vehicle built after 31 August 1989 and it may be constructed of metal or can be an adhesive label
- must be attached to trailers as per the below table

Trailer Type	GTM/ATM	Manufactured from
Semi/Low Loader	> 20t and <= 60t	1 July 1984
Dog/Pig	> 20t and <= 60t	1 July 1985
Light	<= 4.5t	1 July 1988
Heavy	>=4.5t and < 60t	1 July 1986

The vehicle details form lists only three types of identification/compliance plates (i.e. full compliance plates, low volume compliance plates and import plates), however, there are five different categories as listed in the below table.

Category	Type	Colour
Category 'A' – may be metal plate or adhesive label	Standard full volume vehicles other than two-wheeled or three-wheeled vehicles	Colour other than red, green, blue or yellow
Category 'B' – may be metal or adhesive label	Standard full volume two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles	Colour other than red, green, blue or yellow
Category 'C' – metal plate	Low volume vehicles other than two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles	Green
Category 'D' – metal plate	Low volume two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles	Green
Category 'E' – metal plate	Standard full volume trailers with ATM > 4.5 tonnes	Colour other than red

Further information about identification plates can be found under Administrator's Circular 0-3-2 of the Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Road Vehicle Certification System web <https://rvcs.infrastructure.gov.au/>

Missing compliance plates

If a compliance plate is missing, the HVRAS accredited person is to record the identifier that is stamped on the vehicle on the vehicle details form and record 'compliance plate missing' on the vehicle details form. Once this has been done the measure up and inspection can then continue. In the instance of a missing compliance plate, some information will be difficult to record e.g. GVM, seating capacity. The adult seating capacity can be viewed in the vehicle.



Example compliance plate

Locating compliance/identification and VIN plates

In vehicles the compliance/identification plate/label must be affixed to the body of the vehicle in a position where it may be readily examined.

Commonly used locations for affixing the plate or label include the following:

- For passenger cars and bonneted trucks, the identification plate is generally positioned on the panel separating the front compartment from the passenger compartment, on a front suspension tower or on an engine compartment side deck.
- For cab over engine trucks, the identification plate is generally located in the passenger compartment on the inner panel rearward of the driver's or passenger's door.
- For forward control passenger vehicles and vans, the identification plate is generally positioned within the passenger compartment in the front passenger's foot well area.
- For trailers, the identification plate is generally positioned on the front vertical face of the trailer adjacent to the trailer brake line couplings or on an inward facing vertical face of an A-frame draw bar where fitted.



Personal import plates and Registered Automotive Workshop Scheme (RAWS) plates

The vehicle importer is legally required to attach a personal import or RAWS plate signifying that the imported vehicle complies with Australian Standards. This applies to light vehicles only.

Register of Approved Vehicles (RAV)

From 1 July 2021, the Australian Government's Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications is introducing a Register of Approved Vehicles (RAV). The RAV is an online publicly searchable database of vehicles that have met the requirements of the *Road Vehicle Standards Act 2018 (RVS legislation)* and been approved for provision to the Australian market. The details of each vehicle approved for road use will be entered on the RAV instead of the vehicle being fitted with a compliance plate.

Despite the RAV being an electronic register, there will be physical markings on vehicles required by the RVS legislation. There will be a secure vehicle identifier (SVI) in the form of a durable self-adhesive label or a durable metal plate placed on the body part of the vehicle in a position where it is not exposed to accident

damage or disfigurement and can be readily examined. The SVI plate or adhesive label will contain the VIN in readable text.

For further information, and to access the RAV, please visit the [Register of Approved Vehicles \(infrastructure.gov.au\)](https://www.infrastructure.gov.au).

Imported Vehicles

HVRAS accredited persons are not permitted to inspect and measure imported vehicles unless the vehicle has been previously registered in Australia. Imported vehicles that are obtaining registration for the first time in Australia must be inspected at a transport and motoring service centre.

Identification of legitimate compliance plates is crucial as the compliance plate may be an indicator of an attempt to fraudulently register a vehicle that doesn't comply with Australian Standards. Compliance plates are located in various places.

TMR Inspection locations

Not all TMR locations have the capacity to conduct TMR identity checks. To confirm if a location can inspect the vehicle/trailer, refer to <https://www.qld.gov.au/transport/contacts/centres> for the list of services provided by location.

Engine number (if applicable)

An engine number identifies the motor of the vehicle. All vehicles manufactured after 1930 are required to have an engine number. Engine numbers are generally:

- issued in any combination of letters and numbers
- variable in length
- stamped in a straight line of similar size on the engine block or main component.

Engine numbers must be clearly stamped, embossed or permanently marked on the engine block or main component. Part 5 Vehicle Marking Section 48 *Transport Operations Road Use Management – Vehicle Standards and Safety Regulation 2021*.

There are some exceptions to the above information. Certain vehicles manufactured prior to 1960 do not have the engine number stamped on the engine but may only have an engine number plate affixed to the vehicle or displayed on the manufactures plate.

Vehicles, other than those mentioned above, may have engine number plates that are affixed to the firewall. Sighting the engine number by these plates is unacceptable. The engine number must be sighted only from the markings on the engine. New vehicles may have a stick on tag with the engine number on it. These tags are acceptable.

Make

The make of a motor vehicle is the marque or name of the manufacturer by which that range of motor vehicles is popularly known (e.g. Kenworth and Mack are marques of their maker).

Model

The model designation of a motor vehicle is the name given to a class or family of motor vehicles that is of the same:

- make

- general type or appearance.

Body shape

Upon presentation of a vehicle, ensure that the body shape is reflected on the compliance plate

Series

Vehicle series is a delegated listing that relates to a particular model as defined by the manufacturer. A series commonly runs for a period of time and is then superseded by the next series. The series is to be recorded on the vehicle details form when possible.



Examples of a series

Badge

Vehicle badges are not applicable to all vehicles. An example of a badge is Canter or Titan.

Cylinders

Record the number of cylinders that the vehicle has, rotary engines are recorded as 2R or 3R, whichever is applicable.

Fuel type

Where applicable, this is how the engine is powered. It is the type of fuel used by the vehicle. Below are the choices of fuel types:

- petrol
- diesel
- gas
- electric
- petrol and gas
- diesel and gas
- petrol and electric
- diesel and electric.

Seating capacity

If applicable, record the number of adult fixed seats, including the driver, as recorded on the compliance or modification plate in the seating capacity section on the vehicle details form. If the physical number of seats do not match advise the customer that they will require a modification plate.

Odometer reading

This reading is the total kilometres/miles travelled by the vehicle. It is displayed on the speedometer on the vehicle's dash/instrument panel.

Vehicle mass details (heavy vehicle)

The definitions in this section have been taken from the *Heavy Vehicle National Law Act 2012* (Queensland). Complete the required information on the vehicle details form, these details are to be included if relevant to the vehicle being inspected:

tare mass of a heavy vehicle means the mass of the vehicle that:

- is ready for service; and
- is fitted with all standard equipment, together with any options that are fitted; and
- is unoccupied and unladen; and
- has all fluid reservoirs (other than for fuel) filled to nominal capacity; and
- has 10 litres of fuel in the fuel reservoir or reservoirs (but excluding any loaded fuel in excess of 10 litres).

GVM (gross vehicle mass) of a heavy vehicle, means the maximum loaded mass of the vehicle:

- (a) if the registration authority has specified the vehicle's maximum loaded mass - specified by the registration authority; or
- (b) otherwise stated by the vehicle's manufacturer.

aggregate trailer mass (ATM) of a heavy trailer means the total maximum mass of the trailer, as stated by the manufacturer, together with its load and the mass imposed on the towing vehicle by the trailer when the towing vehicle and trailer are on a horizontal surface.

GCM (gross combination mass) of a motor vehicle, means the total maximum loaded mass of the motor vehicle and any vehicles it may lawfully tow at any given time:

- (a) if the registration authority has specified the total maximum loaded mass of the motor vehicle and any vehicles it may lawfully tow at any given time - specified by the registration authority; or
- (b) otherwise stated by the motor vehicle's manufacturer.

GTM (gross trailer mass) of a vehicle means the mass transmitted to the ground by the axle or axles of the trailer when coupled to a drawing vehicle and carrying its maximum load approximately uniformly distributed over the load bearing area, and at which compliance with the appropriate ADR has been or can be established.

Vehicle mass details (light vehicle)

The definitions in this section have been taken from the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2021*.

Complete the required information on the vehicle details form if relevant to the vehicle being inspected:

GCM (gross combination mass) of a motor vehicle, means the maximum loaded mass of the motor vehicle and any vehicles it may lawfully tow:

- (a) stated by the motor vehicle's manufacturer:
 - (i) on the motor vehicle's compliance plate; or
 - (ii) if there is no compliance plate, in another place;

or

- (b) stated by the registration authority for the motor vehicle if:
 - (i) the manufacturer has not stated the maximum loaded mass of the motor vehicle and any vehicles it may lawfully tow; or
 - (ii) the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - (iii) the motor vehicle has been modified and the maximum loaded mass of the motor vehicle and any vehicles it may lawfully tow, as stated by the manufacturer, is no longer appropriate.

Gross Mass means:

- (a) for a vehicle that is not included in a combination, the total of:
 - (i) the unladen mass of the vehicle; and
 - (ii) the mass of the load, if any, in the vehicle; or
- (b) for a combination, the total of:
 - (i) the unladen mass of all the vehicles in the combination; and
 - (ii) the total mass of the load, if any, in the vehicles.

Gross trailer mass means the mass transmitted to the ground by the axles of a trailer when the trailer is loaded to its GVM and connected to a towing vehicle.

The vehicle has left or right-hand drive

A vehicle such as a rubbish truck or street sweeper can have different types of steering mechanisms (e.g. right-hand drive, left-hand drive, central or dual control).

Left hand drive vehicles that have a GVM which is \leq 4.5 tonnes and over 30 years old can have standard registration.

Left hand drive vehicles that are < 30 years old and cannot be issued a permit for registration purposes must be converted to right-hand drive.

Vehicle colour

If the vehicle is a single colour this is to be recorded as the primary colour.

If vehicle has more than one colour, record the colours as the main colour being the primary colour and the lesser colour being the secondary colour on the vehicle details form.

Modification details

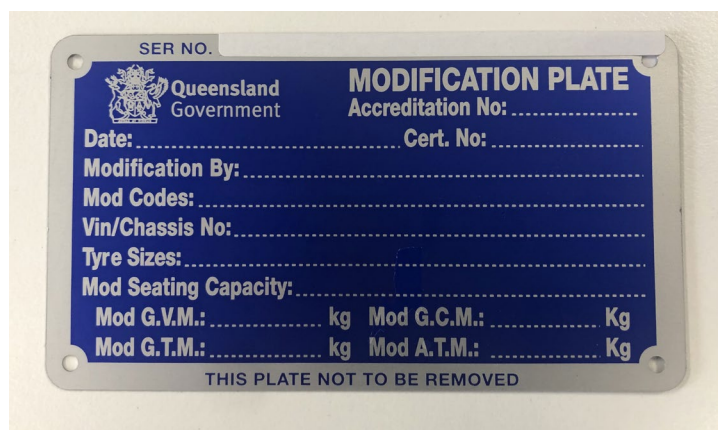
Modifications are changes to a vehicle that require certification by an approved person authorised by the NHVR or TMR before the vehicle records can be updated.

If the vehicle has been modified, it is important that you sight the modification plate attached to the vehicle and record the required details from the plate on the vehicle details form.

Heavy Vehicle Modification Codes

Heavy vehicle modification codes can be found on www.nhvr.gov.au under *Safety, accreditation & compliance > Vehicle standards and modifications > Heavy vehicle modifications*.

Queries regarding heavy vehicle modifications should be directed to the NHVR.



Example modification plate

There may be multiple modification plates attached to a vehicle and may include the same modification codes. You must take the information from the most recent modification plate.

If a speed limiter is fitted (heavy vehicles)

The *Heavy Vehicle (Vehicle Standards) National Regulation (HV(VS)NR)* requires vehicles to comply with Australian Design Rule (ADR) 65 - *Maximum Road Speed Limiting for Heavy Goods Vehicles and Heavy Omnibuses* before a vehicle can be registered.

ADR 65/00 requires the following vehicles be fitted with a speed limiting device:

- heavy omnibus over five tonne up to 14.5 tonne GVM and built on or after 1 July 1991
- heavy omnibus over 14.5 tonne GVM and built on or after 1 January 1991
- heavy goods vehicle over 12 tonne GVM, up to 300HP and built on or after 1 July 1991
- heavy goods vehicle over 12 tonne GVM, over 300HP and built on or after 1 Jan 1991.

Section 109 of the HV(VS)NR requires, with some exceptions, the following vehicles comply with ADR 65/00:

- buses with a GVM over 14.5 tonne built after 1987; and
- prime movers with a GVM over 15 tonne built after 1987.

If you are unsure if a speed limiter is fitted, do not complete this section.

Declaration

The declaration is to be completed, signed and dated by the HVRAS accredited person declaring they have inspected the vehicle indicated on the vehicle details form and certifying that the information provided has been taken directly from the vehicle. Under no circumstances should you pre-sign a vehicle details form or an inspection sheet.

It is an offence to give false or misleading information under the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* and doing so may incur a penalty.

Contact us

Phone	13 23 80 (ask for the HVRAS Administrator) 13 23 80 (ask for the Light Vehicle Standards Help Desk) 1300 696 487 (ask for the Heavy Vehicle Standards Team)
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