

RSA in Western Australia: how recognition works, and why no provider is DLGSC-approved | CHT

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Product

Product Facts

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RSA in Western Australia: How Recognition Works, and Why No Provider Is DLGSC-Approved

Our RSA Perth course is listed as self-paced, with online written work and practical skills demonstrations. Check the official course page for current availability and enrolment details.

Western Australia's Responsible Service of Alcohol rules are among the most straightforward in Australia, but one point is routinely misstated in course advertising: whether any training provider is approved, endorsed or certified by the WA regulator. We set out the actual position, and then the obligations that do bite — which sit on the venue rather than on the provider.

Next step: verify the WA requirements for your role

Check the official WA mandatory-training requirements , then confirm the provider is a registered training organisation with SITHFAB021 on its scope. Use the regulator's role and evidence requirements rather than a claim that the provider is "DLGSC-approved".

The short answers

Is any training provider "DLGSC-approved" for RSA?	No. There is no WA approved-provider register for RSA. Any RTO with the unit on its scope may deliver it.
What document do I need?	A Statement of Attainment for SITHFAB021 Provide responsible service of alcohol, issued by a registered training organisation.
Is an interstate certificate accepted in WA?	Yes, with the correct nationally accredited RSA certificate. An interstate RSA card alone is not accepted as evidence.

Does it expire in WA?	No. WA is explicit that RSA has no expiry date.
How long do I have to complete it?	28 days from starting in the role.
Is there an exception?	Yes, one. International students on a student visa must train with an organisation registered to train international students — see the CRICOS section below.
I am becoming an approved manager. Is RSA enough?	Depends on the tier. A restricted approved manager needs RSA; an unrestricted one needs the Course in Management of Licensed Premises, with RSA as a prerequisite. See the tier table below.
Does my WA certificate work in other states?	Not everywhere. Recognition depends on the destination, role and certificate. See the conditional pathways in the comparison table below.
Do I need a USI?	Generally yes, unless an applicable exemption applies. See the USI guidance below.

There is no provider approval scheme in WA

This is the point most worth being precise about, because it is frequently misrepresented in course marketing.

Western Australia does not operate an approved-provider register for RSA. Any registered training organisation with SITHFAB021 on its scope of registration may deliver the unit. The regulator does not approve, endorse, accredit or certify individual RSA providers.

What Western Australia recognises is the credential itself — a nationally recognised Statement of Attainment for SITHFAB021. That is a different thing from a provider holding a regulator approval, and the distinction matters. A claim that a provider is "DLGSC-approved", "DLGSC-compliant" or "WA government approved" for RSA describes a scheme that does not exist.

The relevant WA regulator is the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries , through Racing, Gaming and Liquor, administering the Liquor Control Act 1988 (WA) and the Liquor Control Regulations 1989 (WA). Its role here is to recognise the national credential, not to approve the organisations that issue it.

There is a rule behind this rather than merely a convention, and it is worth knowing because it turns the claim from marketing puff into a compliance breach. Where advertising refers to a training product, an RTO must include the code and title of the training product as published on the National Register , must accurately represent the training products on its scope of registration , and may only represent that completion will lead to a licensed or regulated outcome where this has been confirmed by the relevant industry regulator . Where no approval scheme exists, no such confirmation can exist — so the claim is not simply unverifiable, it is unmakeable.

The practical consequence is that the bare national unit is enough. Unlike New South Wales, Western Australia requires no state top-up module, and unlike Victoria it issues no separate state document.

Why some states keep no register and others do

It is worth understanding the pattern rather than memorising eight positions, because it tells you what question to ask anywhere.

Queensland and Western Australia accept suitable national RSA training evidence from an RTO. This is subject to the correct credential: Queensland requires a Statement of Attainment for the national RSA course, and WA requires the RSA certificate rather than an interstate card alone. Check the Queensland requirements and WA requirements .

Others regulate the provider : they maintain a list of approved training organisations and recognise only training delivered by one of them. Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia work this way — three jurisdictions, not two — which is why an otherwise valid national credential can fail to satisfy those states.

So the question to ask about any jurisdiction is not "is my certificate valid?" but "does this state regulate the credential or the provider?" In Western Australia it is the credential, and that single fact explains almost everything on this page.

Who must complete RSA training in WA

The requirement reaches everyone involved in the sale, supply or service of liquor at licensed premises — not only bar staff:

staff engaged in the sale, supply or service of liquor

supervisory staff

approved managers — RSA as the base credential, or Management of Licensed Premises for unrestricted managers

licensees

crowd controllers

holders of an occasional licence where more than 250 people are expected

Crowd controllers are worth calling out, because they are often engaged through a third-party security firm and assumed to sit outside the venue's training obligations. In Western Australia they do not.

The 28-day window

Staff have 28 days from commencing employment or volunteering in that capacity to complete the course, and must provide a copy of the certificate to the employer as soon as practicable afterwards.

Note that volunteering counts. Unpaid service at a licensed event is still service. This differs from Queensland, which exempts supervised volunteers serving under a community licence or permit, so a volunteer pouring at a community event may need the certificate in WA and not in Queensland. South Australia takes the WA line and expressly catches all paid and volunteer staff engaged by a licensee who sell, offer for sale or serve alcohol.

The approved manager tiers, and the card that does expire

This is where Western Australia adds structure above RSA, and where the credential you need to keep current stops being RSA at all.

Role	Training required
Staff serving alcohol	RSA course
Restricted approved manager — clubs, club restricted and occasional venues only	RSA course
Unrestricted approved manager — any licensed venue	Course in Management of Licensed Premises , with RSA as a prerequisite

Licensee, other than under an occasional licence	Course in Management of Licensed Premises
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The approved manager card attaches to the manager tier only. It is valid five years and is renewed online without re-sitting the training — but the application requires a national police clearance no more than three months old , so it is worth starting before the card lapses rather than after.

The card requirement attaches to the manager tier, not to RSA itself . That is the single most common confusion on this page's subject, and it cuts both ways: people conclude their RSA has lapsed when it has not, or assume their manager card is open-ended when it is not.

Queensland inverts the same relationship, which is worth knowing if you manage across the border. There, RSA never expires but RMLV — Responsible Management of Licensed Venues, developed and delivered by OLGR through OLGR-approved trainers — expires three years after issue , and a current RMLV certificate replaces the need for a separate RSA certificate. So a Queensland manager who lets RMLV lapse can be left with no current credential at all, while a Queensland bar attendant with a decade-old Statement of Attainment is still compliant.

What the venue must keep, and the penalty

This is the part that most often catches employers, and it is separate from the training itself.

Requirement	Source
The licensee must maintain a training register on the licensed premises recording all employees and volunteers who have completed the RSA unit	Liquor Control Act 1988 s. 103A(1)(b)
The licensee must keep a copy of the training certificate on the premises, in hard copy or electronically	Liquor Control Regulations 1989 reg. 14AG(2)

Non-compliance carries a penalty of \$5,000.

So a WA venue needs two things, not one: the staff member's certificate, and a register recording it. Holding the certificates without the register does not satisfy s 103A(1)(b).

The register requirement is a genuine point of difference worth knowing if you operate across borders. Queensland requires no RSA training register — licensees there must keep copies of Statements of Attainment on the premises for inspection, but not a register. A multi-state operator who builds one compliance process for both states will either carry an unnecessary register in Queensland or be short of one in WA.

Victoria differs again, and in two ways that catch operators moving east. The document the venue must hold is the state-issued RSA Certificate of Completion , not the Statement of Attainment the RTO issues — Liquor Control Victoria is explicit that a staff member does not need to hand over the Statement of Attainment, and that an employer can be fined for failing to keep the certificate on site. And the training duty itself is put on the licensee by name: under s 108AB of the Liquor Control Reform Act 1998 the licensee must ensure anyone who sells, offers for sale or serves liquor has completed an approved program, and under s 108AC that each of them completes one again within three years, each at 60 penalty units , with ss 108AD and 108AE covering keeping and producing the certificates at 5 penalty units each. Victorian penalty unit values are indexed annually under the Monetary Units Act 2004 , so the statutory figure there is the number of units rather than a dollar amount — unlike the fixed \$5,000 in Western Australia.

RSA has no expiry — but the manager card does

Western Australia is unusual, and explicit about it. The department publishes:

"Currently (in Western Australia only) the above courses have no expiration date, so once the course has been completed no further training or licensing is required to be undertaken."

There is no RSA refresher obligation in WA . This is the clearest contrast with Victoria, which requires a free refresher every three years of everyone holding a Victorian certificate, and with New South Wales, where the competency card runs five years.

One distinction worth holding onto: the five-year renewal cycle in WA applies to the approved manager card, not to RSA . People conflate the two and conclude their RSA has lapsed when it has not, or assume their manager card is open-ended when it is not.

Underneath all of it, the Statement of Attainment itself never expires in any jurisdiction. It is a training record, not a licence. What expires, where anything does, is the state instrument layered on top of it — a Victorian certificate's three-yearly currency, a NSW competency card's five years, an NT or ACT recognition's three years. Western Australia adds no such layer, which is why nothing expires here.

The one real exception: international students

There is a genuine constraint on which RTO some people may use, and it is worth knowing because it is easy to miss.

Racing, Gaming and Liquor states that non-Australian residents on an international student visa must complete training with an organisation that is registered to train international students , and directs candidates to check the CRICOS register.

This is a real limitation on provider choice for that group. It is not a general RSA approval scheme — it applies to international students specifically, and it flows from education regulation rather than liquor regulation.

We hold CRICOS provider code 04242E .

The department also notes that international students cannot currently obtain an unrestricted approved manager card. That is a separate credential from RSA and a separate question; if it applies to you, check directly with the department.

Minimum age

Western Australia takes a stricter position than some states. A licensee who employs a juvenile to sell, supply or serve alcohol commits an offence carrying a penalty of \$10,000 .

Note that this is a statement about who may lawfully serve, not about who may enrol in training. The full text of the defences to that offence, and any minimum age for enrolling in RSA training, should be confirmed directly with Racing, Gaming and Liquor rather than assumed.

This differs materially from Queensland, which has no minimum age at all under its Liquor Act 1992 — under-18s may serve in hotels, restaurants and cafes there provided the venue holds no adult entertainment permit. Two neighbouring positions could hardly be further apart, so do not carry one state's rule across to another. Victoria sits between them, and states it plainly: under-18s may complete the RSA training there, but must be 18 to serve . Three jurisdictions, three genuinely different kinds of rule — one penalises the employer, one sets no age at all, one separates training age from serving age.

What the unit requires

SITHFAB021 Provide responsible service of alcohol sits within the SIT Tourism, Travel and Hospitality Training Package. To be assessed as competent, a candidate must be able to:

Interpret the relevant legal requirements for the responsible sale or service of alcohol under the law of the applicable state or territory.

Source and explain two organisational or house policies and procedures that must be followed for responsible sale or service.

Use knowledge of industry requirements and professional standards to determine the volume for standard drinks or samples — performance criterion 2.1.

Outline at least three early indicators of intoxication , with suitable intervention strategies to prevent intoxication.

Identify erratic drinking patterns as an early sign of possible intoxication and take appropriate action — performance criterion 2.3. The unit names the patterns: mixing a wide range of drink types; drinking quickly and in quick succession; ordering more than one drink for own consumption; consistently returning to request more samples; ordering multiple or large samples; and ordering "triple shots" or extra-large drinks.

Outline the procedure to refuse sale or service, and assist, each of three named groups of intoxicated customers : those in emotional or physical distress ; those with no food consumption during extended service of alcohol ; and those who appear to be under the effect of illicit substances or other drugs .

Offer appropriate means of assistance — the unit names three: assisting the customer to connect with their designated driver or companions ; offering alternatives to alcohol including food or non-alcoholic drinks ; and organising or providing relevant information on transport for a customer wishing to leave. All in accordance with house policy.

Request and obtain acceptable proof of age before sale or service where appropriate, and identify customers to whom service must be refused under the applicable law, including minors and those purchasing on behalf of minors .

Refuse service professionally and state the reason.

Interpret organisational or house requirements and outline communication and conflict-resolution skills for asking two different intoxicated customers to leave: one compliant customer , and one difficult customer refusing to leave .

These are the published performance requirements. Note that the unit frames them as things the candidate must outline and explain in their own words, rather than merely recognise from a list. That is the practical test of whether a course is delivering the unit: a multiple-choice quiz alone cannot evidence it, and a certificate issued instantly after one is not a Statement of Attainment.

The unit's second element is titled Assist customers to drink within appropriate limits , and that is where the erratic-pattern test and the means of assistance sit. Refusal is what happens when helping a customer stay within limits has not worked — not the starting point.

Why the duty is a personal one

The unit's knowledge evidence requires an understanding of the impacts of excessive drinking across six groups at once, which is the clearest published explanation of why liquor law puts the obligation on the person pouring rather than only on the business: the individual (physical and mental health, productivity, emotional behaviour); family members, friends and colleagues ; the local neighbourhood and community ; hospitality venues, the premises and its staff ; the liquor industry ; and government agencies — specifically local police, health facilities, road authorities and local councils .

That last group is the one almost nobody has seen written down, and it explains the shape of WA's own enforcement: a single over-service decision can end up costing police time, an emergency department bed, a road authority's crash statistics and a council's amenity complaints.

Because Western Australia regulates the credential rather than the provider, the national unit is the whole of the WA requirement. States that regulate the provider can add to it: the approved Victorian

course, for example, carries SITHFAB021 plus Victorian liquor laws, drink spiking, ID checks and secondary supply, the use of prone restraint, harm minimisation, and compliance and enforcement. That extra content is one reason a Victorian course and a WA course are not interchangeable in the direction of travel that matters.

The unit is also an academic prerequisite

This surprises people who think of RSA purely as a liquor-licensing matter, and it changes how a training plan should be sequenced.

SITHFAB021 is a formal prerequisite for SITHFAB034 Provide table service of food and beverage. Formal table service cannot be awarded until you hold RSA, whether or not the role involves pouring wine — the training package treats advising a customer through a menu in a licensed dining room as work that presupposes responsible service of alcohol competence. SITHFAB034 is one of four units in the food and beverage stream carrying two or more prerequisites. It and SITHFAB023 Operate a bar each carry two — SITHFAB021 and SITXFSA005 Use hygienic practices for food safety — while SITHFAB030 Prepare and serve cocktails and SITHFAB039 Manage the sale or service of wine each carry three. RSA is itself a prerequisite to nine units in that stream, the same number as SITXFSA005. RSA is also a prerequisite, together with SITXFSA005, to SITHFAB023 Operate a bar .

So RSA sits in two systems at once, and they answer to different authorities:

	As a licensing credential	As an academic prerequisite
Who requires it	Eight state and territory liquor regulators	The SIT training package
What satisfies it	Varies — in WA, the national unit from any RTO	The unit itself, from any RTO
Does it expire?	No in WA; varies elsewhere	No — a Statement of Attainment does not expire

The practical consequence: even someone whose venue does not require RSA for licensing reasons may need it to progress to table service. And in a state that does impose currency, a lapsed state certificate still does not block enrolment in those units, because the prerequisite is satisfied by having completed the unit rather than by holding a current state document. See restaurant waiting and hospitality package .

Accredited versus non-accredited

Completing SITHFAB021 through a registered training organisation produces a Statement of Attainment . That document is nationally recognised, appears on the national training transcript, and can be verified by an employer through the issuing RTO.

Courses that produce a branded certificate of attendance, completion or achievement rather than a Statement of Attainment do not meet the requirement, however well delivered they are. The simplest check is to look for the unit code and the RTO number — and to check the code rather than the brand, since an RTO may trade under several registered business names.

What a genuine Statement of Attainment carries

The elements are prescribed rather than a matter of the issuer's house style, which turns "does this look official?" into a checklist:

the issuing organisation's name, registration code and logo

the full title and national code of each unit or module, as listed on the National Register
the NRT logo — Nationally Recognised Training — used in accordance with its conditions of use
the signature of an authorised individual
the organisation's seal, corporate identifier or unique watermark
a statement that a VET statement of attainment is issued by an NVR registered training organisation
when an individual has completed one or more accredited units or modules
identification of the larger course or qualification where the units form part of one
A qualification carries the parallel set, including the statement that the qualification is recognised within the Australian Qualifications Framework.
One absence is as diagnostic as the presences: your USI must not be printed on a qualification or statement of attainment. A document showing your Unique Student Identifier on its face has got it wrong — the RTO's obligation is to have the Registrar verify that the identifier belongs to you before using it for any purpose, not to display it.

When it has to arrive, and how long it is kept

Two timing rules are worth knowing, and both matter more in Western Australia than elsewhere because of the no-expiry rule.

An RTO must not issue certification documentation to anyone it has not assessed as meeting the requirements of the training product. There is no fast lane, which is why an "instant certificate" offer is self-incriminating.

Where you have been assessed as competent, certification must issue within 30 calendar days from the completion of the assessment, provided you completed the unit and paid all agreed fees. Nothing after a month is a reason to ask.

The RTO must retain records of the assessments you submitted for 2 years after you complete the training product.

It must retain records of the certification documentation it issued for 30 years, and maintain a register of what it is authorised to issue and what it has issued.

That 30-year retention is the practical answer to a lost WA certificate. Racing, Gaming and Liquor does not hold RSA training records, so the certificate has to come from the issuing RTO — and because the RTO must keep the record for thirty years, that is a records request rather than a re-enrolment. An outfit that has vanished with its records was not an RTO to begin with.

USI requirements and exemptions

For nationally recognised training, a Unique Student Identifier (USI) is generally required before a qualification or Statement of Attainment can be issued, unless an applicable exemption applies. See the official USI exemption guidance. A USI is free at usi.gov.au. If you already have one, recover it rather than creating another.

This matters in Western Australia specifically because of the no-expiry rule. Since your RSA never lapses here, the transcript may be the only durable proof you hold it years later, and a split transcript is precisely the problem at that point.

If you already hold RSA from another RTO

That is credit transfer, not recognition of prior learning, and the distinction saves time. Standard 1.7 of the Outcome Standards for RTOs covers credit transfer: a unit already completed at any Australian RTO requires no reassessment, and your Statement of Attainment is the evidence. Standard 1.6

covers RPL, which assesses prior skills, learning and experience and is a genuine assessment against the same requirements rather than a waiver. We first verify the evidence and equivalence, check that the units fit your training product, and check for licensing or regulatory restrictions before granting credit. See ASQA's credit-transfer guidance .

Raise credit transfer or recognition of prior learning with us before enrolment where relevant. For working in WA, an existing national RSA certificate may already meet the training requirement; verify the document and role requirements with the regulator. Western Australia requires evidence of completing the nationally accredited RSA course. Provide the employer with the RSA certificate; an interstate RSA card alone is not accepted as evidence. Staff must complete the required training within 28 days of starting work. See WA's RSA evidence requirements .

How other jurisdictions compare

Jurisdiction	Interstate certificate accepted?	Conditions
Western Australia	Accepted subject to requirements	Provide the RSA certificate showing completion of the nationally accredited course. An interstate RSA card alone is not accepted as evidence.
Queensland	Accepted subject to requirements	Accepted where the evidence is a Statement of Attainment for the nationally accredited Provide Responsible Service of Alcohol course. An attendance certificate is insufficient.
Victoria	Victorian certificate or eligible bridging	Use a current Victorian RSA certificate. Eligible interstate holders can apply for free bridging: approved original training within three years, with the online-course residence condition. Specific exemptions apply at qualifying producer events.
Northern Territory	Accepted subject to requirements	Certificates from an RTO registered to deliver RSA are accepted, including interstate certificates. Check certificate age and the NT refresher requirements.
Australian Capital Territory	Accepted subject to requirements	Valid interstate RSA certificates are recognised, subject to the ACT's three-year currency limit and ACT-approved refresher requirements.
Tasmania	Accepted subject to requirements	Interstate certificates can be accepted under the Commissioner's conditions.

		Requirements differ for employees and liquor licence holders; check the appropriate role.
South Australia	Accepted subject to requirements	Check provider approval and training date. Training from 1 November 2020 must be through a Commissioner-approved RTO. Earlier RSA training need not be repeated solely because of that approval change.
New South Wales	Conditional recognition	Eligible temporary interstate workers can use approved interstate RSA. Permanent movers and security or RSA marshal roles must meet NSW training and competency-card requirements; eligible holders can use bridging instead of the full NSW RSA course.

Current regulator guidance: NSW , VIC , SA , QLD , WA , NT , ACT , TAS .

An RSA Statement of Attainment is a national training record, but permission to serve alcohol depends on the destination's rules. NSW permits eligible temporary interstate workers; permanent movers and security or RSA marshal roles must meet NSW training and competency-card requirements, using bridging where eligible. Victoria offers bridging to eligible interstate holders. SA applies approved-provider rules to training from 1 November 2020, with earlier training not required to be repeated solely for that change. QLD and WA require suitable national RSA evidence. Tasmania distinguishes staff from licence holders; the ACT and NT have local currency and refresher requirements. Check the regulator before your first shift. See RSA recognition by jurisdiction , NSW's rules and SA's rules .

Victoria is much the mildest of those three, though, and worth distinguishing from the other two. South Australia and New South Wales require training or bridging with a locally approved provider. Victoria asks for the RSA Refresher — a free bridging course, online, taking about 90 minutes — and that course itself issues the Victorian RSA certificate. So a WA certificate holder moving to Melbourne has a short, free step rather than a re-sit; what they do not have is the option of simply presenting the WA certificate at a Victorian venue.

One asymmetry worth planning for if you are moving east: a WA certificate travels to Queensland, the NT and the ACT without difficulty, but WA is not on the list of origin states that qualifies you for the NSW bridging course at three years — WA, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania certificates qualify at five years, while Victorian, ACT and NT certificates qualify at three. Check the issue date against the right window rather than assuming one figure. See RSA in New South Wales .

Does RSA affect your pay?

Not on its own. A single unit does not move an award classification. A completed Certificate III , relevant to your classification and actually used at work, sets a minimum classification of Level 4 under three of the four awards covering hospitality premises — MA000009 (cl 18.1), MA000119 (cl 18.1) and MA000058 (cl 18.3). The fast food award, MA000003 , has no equivalent provision .

RSA is a core unit of SIT30722 Certificate III in Hospitality (Restaurant Front of House) , so it is a genuine step toward that floor rather than a dead end.

And a whole qualification is not the only route. The awards define an appropriate level of training three ways: completing a training program that meets the training and assessment requirements of a qualification or one or more appropriate units of competency forming part of a training package; or being assessed by a qualified skills assessor as having skills at least equivalent; or , as at a specified date, having been doing the work of that classification for at least three months . Long-serving WA bar staff without certificates should read that third limb, and anyone holding a handful of units rather than a full certificate should read the first.

Which award applies is decided by the premises, not the job title , and each covers its industry to the exclusion of any other modern award:

Award	Code	Premises it covers
Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2020	MA000009	Hotels, pubs, taverns, motels, resorts, casinos, caterers, accommodation
Registered and Licensed Clubs Award 2020	MA000058	Registered not-for-profit clubs — RSL, bowls, golf, sporting, community
Restaurant Industry Award 2020	MA000119	Standalone restaurants, cafes, night clubs, reception centres, roadhouses
Fast Food Industry Award 2010	MA000003	Food sold mainly to be eaten away from the counter, food courts

Two traps for bar work specifically. A registered club bar is MA000058 , not MA000009 — clause 4.4(d)(i) of MA000009 expressly excludes clubs registered or recognised under state or territory legislation, and clause 4.3 of MA000058 requires the club to be both registered under a liquor, gaming, associations or corporations statute and operating on a not-for-profit basis for its members. A night club is commercial rather than not-for-profit, so it falls under MA000119 despite the name.

Under MA000119, Schedule A defines the Level 4 classification as Food and beverage attendant grade 4 (tradesperson) alongside Cook grade 3 (tradesperson), and the award's own "standard rate" is the Level 4 rate . Two caveats: the qualification must be relevant to your classification and you must make use of the skills, so it is not automatic on completion; and MA000058 lets the Fair Work Commission require the employee to demonstrate they utilise the relevant skills. If it is disputed, the routes differ — MA000009 clause 40 , MA000119 clause 34 , and for MA000058 referral to the Fair Work Commission .

No pay rates, loadings or roster notice periods are published here — award rates re-set every 1 July, and rostering and penalty provisions differ between the four awards, so use the Fair Work Ombudsman's Pay and Conditions Tool with your award code and read your award's own clauses.

Related pages

RSA in Australia has the full eight-jurisdiction matrix. The other state pages cover Victoria , New South Wales and Queensland . RSA online covers delivery mode, bartending the bar units RSA sits alongside, and all courses lists what is advertised.

About us

Complete Hospitality Training , RTO 3722, CRICOS provider code 04242E, Level 3, 28 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne VIC 3000, and 410 Elizabeth Street, Surry Hills NSW 2010. Contact melbourne@cht.edu.au or +61 3 9654 1554 . See about us .

SITHFAB021 is on our scope of registration, both as a standalone unit and within the skill set SITSS00071 Responsible Service of Alcohol . Completing it produces a nationally recognised Statement of Attainment, which is the document Western Australia recognises. Our scope holds 17 current qualifications, 81 current skill sets and 579 units in total.

To be precise: Western Australia recognises the national credential itself. This is not a claim that we hold any Western Australian regulator approval for RSA, because no such approval scheme exists. We do appear on Liquor Control Victoria's list of approved RSA course providers — on LCV's in-person list, which permits delivery in person or online using a meeting platform, and not on LCV's separate self-paced online list — but that is a Victorian approval under a Victorian scheme and carries no weight in Western Australia.

We link to the relevant course and regulatory sources in this guide. Check those sources for current requirements, and confirm course availability, delivery, fees and entry requirements with us before enrolling.

Is CHT approved by the WA regulator?

No provider is, because Western Australia runs no RSA approved-provider scheme. What WA recognises is the nationally recognised Statement of Attainment for SITHFAB021, which we can issue as RTO 3722.

Does my WA RSA ever expire?

No. Western Australia explicitly states RSA has no expiry date and imposes no refresher obligation. The five-year renewal applies to the approved manager card, which is a different credential.

I am becoming an approved manager. What do I need?

It depends on the tier. A restricted approved manager — clubs, club restricted and occasional venues only — needs the RSA course. An unrestricted approved manager, for any licensed venue, needs the Course in Management of Licensed Premises , with RSA as a prerequisite, as does a licensee other than under an occasional licence.

How do I renew the approved manager card?

Online, without re-sitting the training, but the application requires a national police clearance no more than three months old — so start before the card lapses. The card runs five years. RSA itself does not expire, so this is the only WA credential with a clock on it.

Can I use my Victorian or Queensland RSA in WA?

Western Australia requires evidence of completing the nationally accredited RSA course. Provide the employer with the RSA certificate; an interstate RSA card alone is not accepted as evidence. Staff must complete the required training within 28 days of starting work. See WA's RSA evidence requirements (<https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/racing-gaming-and-liquor/mandatory-training-licensees-approved-managers-and-employees>).

Can I use my WA RSA in Victoria?

In Victoria, an interstate RSA certificate generally cannot be used on its own. Eligible holders can apply for the free RSA Refresher bridging course to obtain a Victorian certificate. LCV requires approved original RSA training completed within the last three years and, for an online course, residence interstate or overseas at the time. Allow about ten working days for the application. LCV lists a specific exemption for interstate liquor producers at qualifying temporary or major events. Check the Victorian eligibility and event rules (<https://www.vic.gov.au/rsa-training>) before relying on a certificate.

How long do I have after starting work?

28 days from commencing employment or volunteering in the role, and you must give your employer a copy of the certificate as soon as practicable after that.

Do crowd controllers need RSA in WA?

Yes. Crowd controllers are expressly within the group required to hold RSA certification to work at licensed premises, including where they are engaged through a third-party security firm.

Do volunteers need it?

Yes. The 28-day requirement applies to commencing employment or volunteering in a role involving the sale, supply or service of liquor. Queensland exempts supervised volunteers under a community licence; WA does not, and South Australia expressly catches volunteers too.

What does my employer have to keep?

Both a training register on the premises under s 103A(1)(b), and a copy of your certificate under reg 14AG(2). Failing either carries a \$5,000 penalty. Queensland, by contrast, requires no register, and Victoria requires the state-issued RSA Certificate of Completion rather than the Statement of Attainment.

I am on a student visa. Can I use any RTO?

No. International students must train with an organisation registered to train international students — check the CRICOS register. Our CRICOS provider code is 04242E.

Is an online RSA acceptable in WA?

Yes. Western Australia imposes no restriction on delivery mode. The requirement is the accredited unit through a registered training organisation. Victoria is stricter on this point, approving providers by mode on two separate lists, so do not assume the WA position travels. See RSA online (</courses/rsa-online/>).

Can someone under 18 serve alcohol in WA?

A licensee who employs a juvenile to sell, supply or serve alcohol commits an offence carrying a \$10,000 penalty. Confirm the defences and any enrolment age directly with Racing, Gaming and Liquor. Queensland takes the opposite position and sets no minimum age; Victoria lets under-18s train but not serve.

Is RSA a prerequisite for any other unit?

Yes — to nine units in the food and beverage stream. SITHFAB021 is a formal prerequisite for SITHFAB034 Provide table service of food and beverage, and — with SITXFSA005 — for SITHFAB023 Operate a bar; it is also one of the three prerequisites to SITHFAB030 Prepare and serve cocktails. These are academic requirements from the training package, separate from any state licensing rule.

What is the difference between SITHFAB021 and SITSS00071?

SITHFAB021 is the unit; SITSS00071 is the Responsible Service of Alcohol skill set. They are different entries on the national register, and we hold both.

How do I tell a real Statement of Attainment from a branded certificate?

Check the prescribed elements: the RTO's name, registration code and logo; the full title and national code of each unit as listed on the National Register; the NRT logo ; an authorised signature; a seal, corporate identifier or watermark; and the prescribed statement about VET statements of attainment. A certificate of attendance carries none of those and no unit code.

Should my USI be printed on it?

No. A USI must not appear on a qualification or statement of attainment. Seeing it there is a warning sign rather than a proof of authenticity.

I lost my certificate. Can the department replace it?

No. Racing, Gaming and Liquor does not hold RSA training records. Contact the RTO that issued it — RTOs must retain records of the certification documentation they have issued for 30 years , so that is a records request rather than a re-enrolment — or recover the unit from your national training transcript via your USI.

Nothing has arrived and it has been over a month since my assessment.

Ask. Where you have been assessed as competent, certification must be issued within 30 calendar days from the completion of the assessment , provided you completed the training product and paid all agreed fees.

What is the earliest sign of intoxication the unit expects me to spot?

Ordering behaviour rather than appearance. Performance criterion 2.3 requires you to identify erratic drinking patterns — mixing drink types, drinking in quick succession, ordering more than one drink for their own consumption, repeatedly returning for more samples, ordering multiple or large samples, and ordering triple shots or extra-large drinks — and to act before intoxication sets in.

I already hold RSA from another RTO. Do I have to redo it?

No. Western Australia accepts it outright, so there is nothing to redo and nothing to credit-transfer. Credit transfer under Standard 1.7 matters if you are enrolling in a qualification that contains the unit.

Do I need a USI?

For nationally recognised training, a USI is generally required before your qualification or Statement of Attainment can be issued, unless an applicable exemption applies. We can explain the requirements for your enrolment. See the official USI exemption guidance (<https://www.usi.gov.au/students/create-your-usi/exemptions-usi>). Creating a USI is free; recover an existing one rather than creating another.

Will RSA raise my pay?

Not by itself. But it is a core unit of SIT30722, and a completed Certificate III used at work sets a Level 4 floor under MA000009, MA000119 and MA000058 — as can one or more appropriate units, assessed equivalent skills, or three months doing the work of the classification.