



Building Act 1975

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Queensland

Building Act 1975

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Building Act 1975

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 5 July 2010]

An Act to regulate building development approvals, building work, building classification, building certifiers and pool safety inspectors, and to provide for particular matters about swimming pool safety and sustainable buildings, and for other purposes

Chapter 1 Preliminary

Part 1 Introduction

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Building Act 1975*.

2 Act binds all persons

- (1) This Act binds all persons, including the State, and, as far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States.
- (2) Nothing in this Act makes the State liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

3 Simplified outline of main provisions of Act

- (1) Chapter 2 provides for what building work is assessable development for the Planning Act.
- (2) Chapter 3 imposes requirements, in addition to those under the Planning Act, for making a building development application.

(3) Chapter 4—

- (a) provides for the laws and other documents for the assessment of building development applications and the carrying out of self-assessable building work; and
- (b) provides for who is responsible for carrying out building assessment work for building development applications; and
- (c) regulates the assessment and approval of building development applications.

(4) Chapter 5—

- (a) provides for the giving of final inspection certificates and other inspection documentation for particular buildings; and
- (b) provides for the giving of certificates of classification for other buildings; and
- (c) regulates the making of BCA classification or use changes; and
- (d) restricts the occupation and use of particular buildings.

(5) Chapter 6—

- (a) regulates private certifiers and other building certifiers and the performance of building and private certifying functions; and
- (b) regulates the engagement of private certifiers; and
- (c) provides for the licensing of, and complaints, investigations, and disciplinary proceedings against, private certifiers and other building certifiers.

(6) Chapter 7 makes provisions about fire safety for budget accommodation buildings.

(7) Chapter 8 provides for matters about swimming pool safety, including the establishment of the Pool Safety Council and the regulation of swimming pool fencing.

(8) Chapter 8A—

- (a) provides for matters about sustainability declarations for the sale of class 1a or 2 buildings; and

- (b) regulates the effect of particular instruments in relation to stated matters for class 1a, 2 or 10a buildings.
- (9) Chapter 8B provides for the designation of land as a transport noise corridor for particular building assessment work.
- (10) Chapter 9 provides for the giving of show cause and enforcement notices for particular building work.

Part 2 Interpretation

Division 1 Dictionary

4 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 2 defines particular words used in this Act.

Division 2 Key definitions

5 What is *building work*

- (1) ***Building work*** is—
 - (a) building, repairing, altering, underpinning (whether by vertical or lateral support), moving or demolishing a building or other structure; or
 - (b) excavating or filling—
 - (i) for, or incidental to, the activities mentioned in paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) that may adversely affect the stability of a building or other structure, whether on the land on which the building or other structure is situated or on adjoining land; or
 - (c) supporting, whether vertically or laterally, land for activities mentioned in paragraph (a); or

- (d) other work regulated under the building assessment provisions, other than IDAS.
- (2) For subsection (1)(d), work includes a management procedure or other activity relating to a building or structure even though the activity does not involve a structural change to the building or structure.

Example—

a management procedure under the fire safety standard relating to a budget accommodation building

6 What is a *building development application*

A ***building development application*** is an application for development approval under the Planning Act to the extent it is for building work.

7 What is *building assessment work*

Building assessment work is the assessment, under the building assessment provisions, of a building development application for compliance with those provisions.

8 Who is a *building certifier*

- (1) A ***building certifier*** is an individual who, under chapter 6, part 3, is licensed as a building certifier.
- (2) A reference to building certifier includes a reference to a private certifier.
- (3) In chapter 6, the term also includes a reference to a former building certifier.

9 Private certifiers and their classes

- (1) A ***private certifier*** is a building certifier whose licence has, under section 160, private certification endorsement.
- (2) A ***private certifier (class A)*** is a private certifier whose licence has development approval endorsement.
- (3) A ***private certifier (class B)*** is a private certifier whose licence does not have development approval endorsement.

10 What is a *building certifying function*

A ***building certifying function*** is doing any of the following—

- (a) carrying out building assessment work, other than a part of building assessment work that, under section 46, a concurrence agency may carry out;
- (b) the giving of a certificate (a ***compliance certificate***) in the approved form that, other than for aspects of building assessment work that under section 46 must be assessed by a concurrence agency, states building work complies with the building assessment provisions;
- (c) for a building development approval—inspecting the building work to decide whether to certify the work;
- (d) for building work for a single detached class 1a building or a class 10 building or structure, the giving of—
 - (i) a certificate in the approved form for the stage of the building work that is after excavation of foundation material and before the footings for the building are laid; and
 - (ii) a certificate (a ***final inspection certificate***) in the approved form for the final stage of the building work;
- (e) the giving of a certificate of classification for a building or structure of another class.

11 Who is the *assessment manager* for a building development application

- (1) Generally, the ***assessment manager*** for a building development application is the assessment manager for the application under the Planning Act, section 246(1).
- (2) However, if under section 48 a private certifier (class A) is performing functions for the application, the certifier is the assessment manager for the application.

12 What is the *Building Code of Australia* (or *BCA*)

- (1) The ***Building Code of Australia*** (or ***BCA***) is the edition, current at the relevant time, of the Building Code of Australia (including the Queensland Appendix) published by the body known as the Australian Building Codes Board.
- (2) A reference to the code includes the edition as amended from time to time by amendments published by the board.

13 What is the *Queensland Development Code* (or *QDC*)

- (1) The ***Queensland Development Code*** (or ***QDC***) is the parts, or aspects of the parts, of the document called 'Queensland Development Code' published by the department and stated in schedule 1.
- (2) The chief executive may amend the QDC by—
 - (a) adding another part to it; or
 - (b) amending or replacing a part, or an aspect of a part, stated in schedule 1 or added under paragraph (a), or any amendment or replacement of the part or aspect.
- (3) However, the amendment does not take effect until the chief executive publishes the amendment on the department's website and a regulation approves the amendment.
- (4) The regulation must state the day on which the amendment was published.
- (5) A reference to the QDC is taken to include any amendment under subsection (2) that has taken effect.

14 When building work *complies* with the *BCA* or *QDC*

- (1) This section applies if in this Act there is a reference to building work complying with—
 - (a) the *BCA* or *QDC*; or
 - (b) the building assessment provisions to the extent they include the *BCA* and *QDC*.
- (2) Building work ***complies*** with the *BCA* or *QDC* (the ***code***) only if it complies with all relevant performance requirements under the code.

- (3) For subsection (2), the building work complies with a relevant performance requirement only if it achieves a relevant building solution under the code for the requirement.
- (4) For subsection (3), a relevant building solution is achieved for a performance requirement only by—
 - (a) complying with the following (the **relevant requirement**)—
 - (i) if the code is the BCA—the relevant deemed-to-satisfy provisions under the BCA for the performance requirement;
 - (ii) if the code is the QDC—the relevant acceptable solution under the QDC for the performance requirement; or
 - (b) formulating an alternative solution that—
 - (i) complies with the performance requirement; or
 - (ii) is shown to be at least equivalent to the relevant requirement; or
 - (c) a combination of paragraphs (a) and (b).

Division 3 Other references

15 References to changed BCA or QDC provision

Section 14H of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies to a reference to the BCA or QDC as if the reference were a reference to a law.

16 Reference in Act to applicants, development, assessment managers, referral agencies, building work or building certifiers

- (1) In a provision of this Act about a building development application, a reference to any of the following persons or matters is a reference to the person or matter stated for the referred person or matter—
 - (a) the applicant—the person who made the application;

- (b) building work—building work the subject of the application;
 - (c) the building—the building the subject of the application;
 - (d) the development—the development the subject of the application;
 - (e) the assessment manager—the assessment manager for the application;
 - (f) a referral agency, concurrence agency or advice agency—a referral agency, concurrence agency or advice agency for the application;
 - (g) the decision notice—the decision notice for the application.
- (2) In a provision of this Act about a building development approval, a reference to any of the following persons or matters is a reference to the person or matter stated for the referred person or matter—
- (a) the applicant—the person who applied for the approval;
 - (b) building work—building work the subject of the approval;
 - (c) the building—the building the subject of the approval;
 - (d) the development—the development the subject of the approval;
 - (e) the building certifier—the building certifier who performed, or is performing, building certifying functions for the relevant building development application or the approval.
- (3) In a provision of this Act about a building or building work a reference to any of the following persons or matters is a reference to the person or matter stated for the referred person or matter—
- (a) the building development approval—each building development approval to which the building or building work is subject;
 - (b) the assessment manager—the assessment manager for the building development application for the building

development approval to which the building or building work is subject.

17 Reference in Act to local government

In a provision of this Act, a reference to a local government, for any of the following matters, means the local government for the area stated for the matter—

- (a) a building or proposed building—the area in which the building is, or is proposed to be, situated;
- (b) building work or other work—the area in which the work is, or is proposed to be, carried out;
- (c) a building development application or development approval—the area in which the building work is, or is proposed to be, carried out;
- (d) a regulated pool—the area in which the pool is situated.

18 Reference to local government includes any other assessment manager under the Planning Act

If—

- (a) a provision of this Act about a building development application refers to the local government; and
- (b) under the Planning Act, an entity other than the local government is the assessment manager;

the provision applies as if the reference to the local government were a reference to the entity.

19 Reference to a proposed building or structure

In this Act—

- (a) a reference to a building or structure includes a reference to a proposed building or structure; and
- (b) a reference to the owner of a building or structure is a reference to the person who, if the proposed building or structure were completed, would be its owner; and

- (c) a reference to the use of a proposed building or structure is a reference to its proposed use on its completion.

Chapter 2 **When building work is assessable, self-assessable or exempt development**

Notes—

- 1 Under the Planning Act, chapter 6, part 1, division 2 and section 578—
 - (a) a development permit is required for assessable development; and
 - (b) subject to some qualifications, a development permit is not required for self-assessable building work or building work that is exempt development.
- 2 For the stages of IDAS for applying for and obtaining a building development approval, see generally the Planning Act, chapter 6, parts 2 to 5.
- 3 Chapters 3 and 4 contain additional provisions for applying for and obtaining a building development approval or for carrying out self-assessable building work.

20 Building work that is assessable development for the Planning Act

All building work is assessable development, unless—

- (a) under section 22, it is exempt development; or
- (b) under the Planning Act or section 21(2) it is self-assessable development.

21 Building work that is self-assessable for the Planning Act

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to the extent a regulation made under the Planning Act, section 232(1) prescribes that, for assessing building work under this Act, this Act may declare building work to be self-assessable development.

- (2) Building work is declared to be self-assessable for the Planning Act if it—
 - (a) is prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (b) complies with—
 - (i) generally—any relevant deemed-to-satisfy provision under the BCA or relevant acceptable solution under the QDC for the building work; or
 - (ii) if alternative provisions under section 33 apply to the building work—
 - (A) the alternative provisions; and
 - (B) any relevant deemed-to-satisfy provision under the BCA or relevant acceptable solution under the QDC for the building work, other than the QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions.
- (3) Building work that is self-assessable development under the Planning Act or subsection (2) is ***self-assessable building work***.
- (4) Subsection (2) is subject to section 37.

22 Building work that is exempt development for the Planning Act

Building work prescribed under a regulation is declared to be exempt development for the Planning Act.

Chapter 3 Additional requirements for building development applications

Note—

For the general requirements for development applications, see the Planning Act, sections 260 to 264.

Part 1 Requirements for supporting documents

23 Operation of pt 1

This part imposes requirements for documents (***supporting documents***) that under the Planning Act are given or required to be given for a building development application.

24 Required information for supporting documents

- (1) Each supporting document must—
 - (a) state the following details of the person who prepared them—
 - (i) the person's name;
 - (ii) if the person is a designated person—the person's registration or licence number as a designated person; or
 - (b) be accompanied by another document that—
 - (i) states the information mentioned in paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) identifies each supporting document.
- (2) In this section—

designated person means a person who—

 - (a) is an architect under the *Architects Act 2002*; or
 - (b) is a licensed builder; or

- (c) under the *Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991*, holds a licence of any of the following classes—
 - (i) building design—low rise;
 - (ii) building design—medium rise;
 - (iii) building design—open; or
- (d) is a registered professional engineer under the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*.

25 General requirements for supporting documents

- (1) Each supporting document must on its face demonstrate that the carrying out of the building work will comply with the building assessment provisions, other than IDAS.
- (2) Each supporting document must state each of the following—
 - (a) whether any of the following (a **relevant authorisation**) is necessary for the application—
 - (i) the consent of a registered easement or statutory covenant holder mentioned in section 65(1);
 - (iii) a development permit, preliminary approval or concurrence agency assessment mentioned in section 83(1);
 - (b) if the application relates to relevant authorisation that has not lapsed or been withdrawn—how the application is consistent with the authorisation;
 - (c) if—
 - (i) the application relates to self-assessable development under the Planning Act because it has been declared under a planning scheme to be self-assessable development for the Planning Act; and
 - (ii) the development may affect the position, height or form of the building work;how the building work is consistent with requirements for the development under the planning scheme;
 - (d) if the application requires site works—

- (i) if they are assessable development—how they comply with the building assessment provisions; or
- (ii) if they are self-assessable building work—their location and type.

26 Requirements if alternative solution used

If an alternative solution is used in the supporting documents, the documents must—

- (a) state—
 - (i) the performance requirements with which the building work purports to comply; and
 - (ii) how the building work complies with the performance requirements; and
- (b) contain details of—
 - (i) how the alternative solution is different from the relevant deemed-to-satisfy provisions under the BCA or acceptable solutions under the QDC; and
 - (ii) inspection or test results and other documents or information relied on to prepare the application.

Part 2 Other requirements

27 Application for building work for budget accommodation building

A building development application for a budget accommodation building must be accompanied by a fire safety management plan that will, after the building work is carried out, comply with the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*, section 104FC.

28 Application to build swimming pool on residential land must include fencing

A building development application for the construction of a swimming pool on residential land must also be for the construction of fencing for the pool.

29 Application must include required site works

A building development application must include any site works that, under the building assessment provisions, must be carried out as part of or for the development.

Chapter 4 Assessment of building development applications and carrying out self-assessable building work

Part 1 Laws and other documents under which building work must be assessed

Division 1 General provisions about the laws and documents for the assessment

30 Relevant laws and other documents for assessment of building work

- (1) Building assessment work and self-assessable building work must be carried out under the following laws and documents (the *building assessment provisions*)—
 - (a) IDAS;
 - (b) chapter 3 and this chapter;

- (c) the fire safety standard;
 - (d) any provisions of a regulation made under this Act relating to building assessment work or self-assessable building work;
 - (e) any relevant local law, planning scheme provision or resolution made under section 32 or 33;
 - (f) the BCA;
 - (g) subject to section 33, the QDC.
- (2) However, for any particular building assessment work or self-assessable building work, subsection (1) is subject to—
- (a) how, under this division, the building assessment provisions apply to the work; and
 - (b) any variation of them under division 2.

31 Building assessment provisions form a code for IDAS

- (1) For the Planning Act, each of the building assessment provisions, other than IDAS, is a code for IDAS for the carrying out of building assessment work or self-assessable building work.
- (2) However, for any particular building assessment work or self-assessable building work the provisions of each of the codes are subject to—
 - (a) how, under this division, the provisions apply to the work; and
 - (b) any variation of them under division 2.
- (3) For the Planning Act, section 233(6), each code under subsection (1) is a code that can not be changed under a local law, local planning instrument or local government resolution.
- (4) Subsection (3) is subject to sections 32 and 33.

32 Local laws, planning schemes and local government resolutions that may form part of the building assessment provisions

- (1) A local government may make or amend—
- (a) a local planning instrument that designates, for the BCA or QDC, matters prescribed under a regulation; or
Example of a matter that may be prescribed—
designated bush fire prone areas for the BCA
 - (b) a provision of a local law or planning scheme or a resolution about an aspect of, or matter related or incidental to, building work prescribed under a regulation; or
Examples of aspects that may be prescribed—
swimming pool fencing or land liable to flooding
 - (c) alternative provisions under section 33.
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1) does not prevent a local government from, under the Planning Act, making or amending a provision in a planning scheme that deals with building work for matters not within the scope of the building assessment provisions.

33 Alternative planning scheme provisions to QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions for particular buildings

- (1) This section applies for work (**relevant work**) that—
- (a) is building assessment work or self-assessable building work; and
 - (b) is for a single detached class 1 building or a class 10 building or structure located on the same allotment as a single detached class 1 building.
- (2) A planning scheme may include provisions (**alternative provisions**) that, for relevant work, are alternative or different to the QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions.
- (3) However, a planning scheme may include alternative provisions only if the provisions are a qualitative statement or quantifiable standard.

- (4) If there are alternative provisions for relevant work, the QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions only apply to the extent the alternative provisions do not apply to the work.
- (5) Alternative provisions can not be made other than under a planning scheme.
- (6) In this section—

qualitative statement means a statement about a performance or outcome sought to be achieved when applicable buildings or structures are completed.

quantifiable standard means a standard that achieves a performance or outcome sought under a qualitative statement.

34 Relationship between IDAS and other building assessment provisions

IDAS applies to building assessment work and self-assessable building work subject to the other building assessment provisions mentioned in section 30(1).

34A Decision for building development application that complies with building assessment provisions

- (1) This section applies subject to section 83 and the Planning Act, chapter 6.
- (2) If the assessment manager for a building application is satisfied the application complies with the building assessment provisions, the assessment manager must approve the application.

35 Relationship between the BCA and the QDC

If the BCA is inconsistent with a part of the QDC, the part prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

36 When building assessment provisions must be applied

- (1) This section applies subject to sections 37 and 61.
- (2) Building assessment work, other than building assessment work carried out under section 46, must comply with the

building assessment provisions in force when the application is approved.

37 Provision for changes to building assessment provisions

(1) This section applies to building work if—

- (a) the lawful carrying out of the work starts before a building assessment provision is amended; or
- (b) the building development approval was given before a building assessment provision is amended, but the work does not start before the amendment commences; or
- (c) a building development application is made for the work before a building assessment provision is amended, but the application is not decided before the amendment commences; or
- (d) planning for carrying out the work started before a building assessment provision is amended and the building certifier for the building development approval certifies in writing that—
 - (i) substantial progress was made on the design of the building, or the design was completed, before the amendment; and
 - (ii) the design would need to be changed to comply with the amended provision; and
 - (iii) the changes needed under subparagraph (ii) are not minor changes, having regard to the amendment and the nature of the building work.

Example of a change to a design that is not a minor change—

the removal of floors from a design to comply with an amended building assessment provision requiring the installation of water tanks in a building

- (2) Despite the amendment, a building development approval for the work may be given if the approval is given under the building assessment provisions in force immediately before the amendment, and IDAS.

- (3) For subsection (1)(a) the work is lawfully carried out if it is carried out under the building assessment provisions in force immediately before the amendment.
- (4) For subsections (1) and (3), an amendment of the building assessment provisions includes an amendment of a document adopted by, or to which a reference is made in, any of the provisions.
- (5) In this section—
building assessment provisions does not include IDAS.

Division 2 Variation of how particular building assessment provisions apply

38 Applying to vary how particular building assessment provision applies

- (1) If—
 - (a) building work is proposed to be carried out, is being carried out or has been carried out; and
 - (b) the building work will not, or does not, comply with a provision of any of the building assessment provisions, other than IDAS;

a person may apply (the **variation application**) to the chief executive to vary how the provision applies to the building work.

- (2) However, the variation application can not be made if the provision permits an assessment manager to exercise discretion about the matter for which the variation is sought.

Example of a provision mentioned in subsection (2)—

part 3

- (3) The variation application must be made in the approved form and be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.

39 Applying for fast-track decision

- (1) The applicant under the variation application, may, in the application, ask the chief executive to decide the application within 2 business days after making the application.
- (2) A request made under subsection (1) must be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) The chief executive may grant or refuse the request.
- (4) If the chief executive grants the request, the chief executive may, as a condition of granting the request, require the applicant to pay any reasonable additional costs that would be incurred by the chief executive in deciding the variation application within the 2 business days.

40 Effect of variation application on IDAS process

If the variation application is about building work proposed to be carried out for which work a building development application has been made, the process under IDAS for the building development application—

- (a) stops on the day the variation application is received by the chief executive; and
- (b) starts again the day the chief executive gives the applicant under the variation application notice under section 43.

41 Deciding variation application

- (1) If the building work is being or is to be carried out by or for someone other than the State, the chief executive must consult with the assessment manager about the variation application before deciding it.
- (2) The chief executive may consult with any other person about the variation application before deciding it.
- (3) After considering the variation application, the chief executive must decide to vary or refuse to vary how the provision applies to the building work.
- (4) The chief executive must decide the variation application within 20 business days after the application is made.

42 Criteria for decision

- (1) In making the decision the chief executive must consider all relevant matters, including for example—
 - (a) whether the building work substantially complies with the other building assessment provisions, other than IDAS; and
 - (b) whether compliance with the provision is unnecessary in the particular circumstances; and
 - (c) whether the proposed variation is as effective as, or more effective than, compliance with the provision.
- (2) However, the chief executive may vary how the provision applies to the building work only if the chief executive considers the general safety and structural standards of the relevant building or structure would not be at risk.

43 Notice of decision

- (1) The chief executive must, within 5 business days after deciding the variation application, give the applicant and the assessment manager for the building work notice of the decision.
- (2) If the decision is to refuse to vary how the provision applies to the building work, the notice must be an information notice.

Note—

For appeals against a decision for which an information notice must be given under this section, see the Planning Act, section 532.

44 Effect of variation

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive decides to vary how the provision applies to the building work.
- (2) Subject to any appeal against the chief executive's decision, the provision, as varied by the decision, applies to the building work.
- (3) An assessment manager must not refuse to approve a building development application to which the chief executive's decision relates only on the ground that the building work does not comply with the provision without the variation.

Part 2

Persons responsible for assessing building development applications

Division 1

Who carries out building assessment work

45 Generally a building certifier must assess

Subject to section 46, building assessment work must be carried out by a building certifier.

46 Concurrence agencies may carry out building assessment work within their jurisdiction

- (1) This section applies if, under the Planning Act, a concurrence agency has jurisdiction for a part of building assessment work.
- (2) Only the concurrence agency may assess the part.
- (3) Assessment of the part by the concurrence agency must be done under the building assessment provisions.
- (4) Subject to sections 37 and 61, the assessment must be carried out under the building assessment provisions in force when the assessment is made.
- (5) If the part is assessing compliance with the fire safety standard, the concurrence agency must appoint or employ a building certifier to carry out the assessment.

Notes—

- 1 For a list of the concurrence agencies and the parts of building assessment work that they decide, see the regulation made under the Planning Act, sections 250 and 254.
- 2 For the treatment of matters within a concurrence agency's jurisdiction under the Planning Act, see the Planning Act, sections 254, 282, 287, 288, 290 and 325.

Division 2 Functions of private certifiers

47 Operation of div 2

- (1) This division confers functions on private certifiers for building development applications.
- (2) The functions are in addition to the building certifying functions that private certifiers may perform as building certifiers.
- (3) The additional functions, together with building certifying functions, are *private certifying functions*.

48 Functions of private certifier (class A)

- (1) A private certifier (class A) may—
 - (a) receive and assess a building development application; and
 - (b) decide the application and grant or refuse the building development approval applied for as if the certifier were the person, who, under the Planning Act, section 246(1), is the assessment manager; and
 - (c) decide whether enforcement action under this Act or the Planning Act ought to be taken for a building development approval granted by—
 - (i) the private certifier (class A); or
 - (ii) another private certifier (class A) employed by the same private certifier employer when the decision to take the enforcement action is made.
- (2) For the Planning Act, chapter 7, part 3, divisions 2 and 3, a reference to an assessing authority includes a reference to a private certifier (class A) performing functions under subsection (1)(c).
- (3) For section 248, a reference to a local government includes a reference to a private certifier (class A) performing functions under subsection (1)(c).

- (4) However, subsection (1)(c), (2) and (3) apply only until the giving of a final inspection certificate for the building work or a certificate of classification for the building.
- (5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1)(c), (2) and (3) do not limit the local government's functions or powers under this Act or the Planning Act, chapter 7, part 3, divisions 2 and 3.
- (6) If—
 - (a) under this section a private certifier (class A) gives a person an enforcement notice under this Act or the Planning Act; and
 - (b) the person does not comply with the notice;the certifier must ensure the local government is given notice of that fact.

Note—

See also section 132.

49 Functions of private certifier (class B)

A private certifier (class B) may—

- (a) receive a building development application; and
- (b) carry out all building assessment work for the application other than in relation to the QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions.

50 Restrictions on building certifying functions that a private certifier (class B) can perform

- (1) A private certifier (class B) can not give a final inspection certificate or certificate of classification.
- (2) A private certifier (class B) can only give a compliance certificate about whether building work complies with the BCA or a provision of the QDC, other than the QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions.

Division 3**Functions of local government****51 Function to act on building development application or development approval unless private certifier (class A) engaged**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person wishes to make a building development application to the local government; and
 - (b) if the application were made, it would be a properly made application; and
 - (c) a private certifier (class A) is not engaged for the application; and
 - (d) if a private certifier (class B) is engaged for the application—the private certifier (class B) has not entered into an agreement mentioned in section 140(3) for the proposed application.
- (2) The local government must do the following—
 - (a) under IDAS, receive, assess and decide the application;
 - (b) appoint or employ a private certifier or another building certifier to perform building certifying functions for—
 - (i) the application; and
 - (ii) if the building development approval applied for is granted—the building work.

Note—

If a private certifier is appointed or employed, the functions can not include private certifying functions that are not also building certifying functions. See section 138.

- (3) If—
 - (a) a private certifier (class A) has granted a building development approval; and
 - (b) the engagement of a private certifier to inspect and certify the building work is discontinued; and
 - (c) the building work has not been certified;

the local government for the approval must, if asked in writing by the nominated owner of the building, appoint or employ a building certifier to perform building certifying functions for the building work.

(4) This section is subject to sections 30 and 52.

(5) In this section—

nominated owner, of a building, means the person who, under the most recent building development application for the building, was nominated on the approved form under the Planning Act, section 260(2), as the person to receive the inspection documentation for building work for the building.

52 Restriction on local government issuing building development approval

The local government for a building development application may issue the building development approval applied for only if—

- (a) a local government building certifier has carried out the building assessment work for the application; and
- (b) the building certifier is appropriately licensed to carry out the building assessment work.

53 Local government may rely on particular compliance certificates and other documents

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a building certifier gives the local government for a building development application (the ***original application***) a compliance certificate or other document; and
- (b) the certificate or other document was made by or given to the building certifier to carry out building assessment work under the original application.

(2) The local government may, in carrying out functions under this Act for the following, accept and, without further checking, rely and act on the certificate or other document—

- (a) the original application;

- (b) another building development application for all or part of the building work under the original application.

54 Local government may rely on documents private certifier gives it for inspection or purchase

If—

- (a) under this Act, a private certifier gives the local government for a building development application a document; and
 - (b) under the Planning Act, the local government must make the document available for inspection or purchase;
- the local government may accept and, without further checking, rely and act on the document for the purpose of making it available for inspection or purchase.

Division 4 Power of particular replacement assessment managers to decide status under IDAS

55 Power to decide what stage of IDAS application is to resume or start

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a private certifier (class A) is engaged to assess or decide a building development application; and
 - (b) the engagement is discontinued; and
 - (c) the application has not been decided; and
 - (d) a new private certifier (class A) is engaged for the application.
- (2) This section also applies if—
 - (a) a building development approval lapses under part 7; and
 - (b) the owner of the land to which the approval attached immediately before it lapsed makes a new building

development application for all or part of the building work under the lapsed approval.

- (3) The assessment manager for the application or new application may resume or start the application process at any stage of IDAS the assessment manager considers appropriate.

Part 3

Discretionary matters in the assessment of building development applications

56 Building certifier's discretion—BCA

- (1) This section applies for a building certifier carrying out building assessment work for a building development application if—
- (a) the BCA allows a discretionary decision about a building design or specification for building work; and
- Example of discretionary decision—*
the BCA uses the word 'suitable' or 'adequate'
- (b) the application proposes the use of the discretion.
- (2) The building certifier must—
- (a) consider the objectives and functional statements of the BCA in relation to the design or specification; and
- (b) decide whether the design or specification complies with—
- (i) generally—the BCA; or
- (ii) if, for the application, the BCA is varied under part 1, division 2—the BCA as varied.
- (3) The building certifier must not make the decision in a way that conflicts with the objectives or functional statements.

57 Building certifier's or concurrence agency's discretion—QDC

- (1) This section applies for a building certifier or concurrence agency carrying out building assessment work for a building development application if—
 - (a) a part of the QDC applies to the application; and
 - (b) the part allows a discretionary decision about a building design or specification; and

Example of discretionary decision—

QDC uses the word 'suitable' or 'adequate'

 - (c) the application proposes the use of the discretion.
- (2) The building certifier or concurrence agency must decide whether the design or specification complies with—
 - (a) generally—the QDC; or
 - (b) if, for the application, the QDC is varied under part 1, division 2—the QDC as varied.

58 Survey certificate

- (1) A building certifier may, before assessing a building development application, require that a cadastral survey, including a survey commonly called in the surveying profession an identification survey, be carried out to show—
 - (a) the boundaries of the allotment on which the building work is proposed; and
 - (b) the location of any proposed or existing buildings or structures on the allotment.
- (2) The absence of a requirement under subsection (1) does not prevent the requirement being made by a condition of the building development approval, under section 78.

59 Discretion for building development applications for particular budget accommodation buildings

- (1) This section applies to the assessment of a building development application to the extent it is for building work

required to ensure the building complies, under section 220, with the fire safety standard.

- (2) The decision on the application may compromise the achievement of the strategic outcomes in a relevant planning scheme.

Example—

A desired environmental outcome in a relevant planning scheme is that the building does not affect the amenity and aesthetics of the neighbourhood of the building. An external stairway required under the site safety standard does not comply with the outcome. The application may be approved despite the noncompliance.

60 Building certifier may rely on particular compliance certificates and other documents

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a building certifier has given anyone else a compliance certificate or other document; and
 - (b) the certificate or other document made by or given to the building certifier to carry out building assessment work for a building development application (the **original application**).
- (2) Another building certifier may, in carrying out functions under this Act for the following, accept and, without further checking, rely and act on the certificate or other document—
- (a) the original application;
 - (b) another building development application for all or part of the building work under the original application.

61 Alterations to safe existing work may be approved on basis of earlier building assessment provisions

- (1) This section applies for a building development application if—
- (a) the building work is alterations to an existing building or structure; and
 - (b) the building certifier is satisfied the general safety and structural standards of the building or structure would

not be at risk if the alterations were to be carried out under earlier building assessment provisions.

- (2) The building certifier may carry out building assessment work for the application on the basis that the building work is to be carried out under the earlier building assessment provisions.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if the building's BCA classification as shown on the certificate of classification for the building has changed only because of an amendment to building classifications under the BCA made after the certificate was given.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (2), the building certifier may carry out building assessment work for the application on the basis that the building work is to be carried out under the building assessment provisions applying for the BCA classification shown on the certificate of classification.
- (5) In this section—

building assessment provisions includes the former Standard Building By-laws and Standard Building Law under this Act and the repealed *Standard Building Regulation 1993*.

earlier building assessment provisions means the building assessment provisions as they were in force at a particular time before the application was made.

Part 4

Requirements for and restrictions on assessing or approving building development applications

62 Requirement to consider any advice agency response

- (1) This section applies if, under the Planning Act, an advice agency for a building development application has jurisdiction for a part of building assessment work for the application.

- (2) The assessment manager must not approve the application unless the Planning Act, section 313(3)(a) or 314(3)(a) has been complied with.

Notes—

- 1 For what are the advice agencies for building development applications and the issues they may advise on, see the regulation made under the Planning Act, sections 250 and 254.
- 2 For the treatment of matters within an advice agency's jurisdiction under the Planning Act, see the Planning Act, sections 254, 282 and 292.

63 Restriction on granting building development application for budget accommodation building

If a building development application is for a budget accommodation building, the assessment manager must not approve the application unless the assessment manager is satisfied—

- (a) the fire safety management plan accompanying the application complies with the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*, section 104FC; or
- (b) the building work involves an alternative solution, for performance requirements under the BCA, that includes a fire safety management procedure as a condition of the occupation and use of the building and the fire safety management plan adequately reflects the procedure.

64 Required report before assessing application for temporary building or structure with special fire service

- (1) This section applies to a building development application for a temporary building or structure that is proposed to have a special fire service.
- (2) Before carrying out building assessment work for the application, the building certifier must obtain from QFRS a report on the suitability of the proposed service.

65 Land subject to registered easement or statutory covenant

- (1) This section applies if a building development application is for land subject to—
 - (a) a registered easement; or
 - (b) a registered statutory covenant for which the registered holder of the covenant is—
 - (i) the State; or
 - (ii) a statutory body representing the State; or
 - (iii) a local government.
- (2) The assessment manager must not approve the application unless each registered holder of the easement or covenant has consented to the building work.
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not apply to a building development application for a class 1, 2, 3 or 4 building on land subject to a noise covenant if a building assessment provision is expressed to apply specifically for the reduction in a class 1, 2, 3 or 4 building of noise coming from outside the building.
- (4) In this section—

noise covenant means a registered statutory covenant—

 - (a) for which the registered holder of the covenant is the State; and
 - (b) for the reduction in a class 1, 2, 3 or 4 building of noise coming from outside the building.

registered means registered under the *Land Act 1994* or *Land Title Act 1994*.

66 Special structures

- (1) This section applies to a building development application for a building that, under section 120, is classified as a special structure.
- (2) The assessment manager must not approve the application unless the special structure—

- (a) complies with the building assessment provisions; and
- (b) reasonably provides for all of the following—
 - (i) the safety of persons using the structure if there is a fire (including, for example, means of egress);
 - (ii) the prevention and suppression of fire;
 - (iii) the prevention of the spread of fire;
 - (iv) the health and amenity of persons using the structure.

67 Temporary building or structures

- (1) A building development approval for any temporary building or structure must include a condition that—
 - (a) limits the period during which the temporary building or structure may remain in place; and
 - (b) requires removal or demolition of the temporary building or structure at the end of the period.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies to a building development application for a temporary building or structure if—
 - (a) no building assessment provision is expressed to apply specifically to temporary buildings or structures generally or to temporary buildings or structures of the same type as the temporary building or structure; and
 - (b) the building or structure, would not otherwise comply with the building assessment provisions.
- (3) The assessment manager must not approve the application unless the building certifier has decided the temporary building or structure—
 - (a) is structurally sound and capable of withstanding the loadings likely to arise from its use; and
 - (b) reasonably provides for all of the following—
 - (i) the safety of persons to be accommodated in the building or structure if there is a fire (including, for example, means of egress);
 - (ii) the prevention and suppression of fire;

- (iii) the prevention of the spread of fire;
- (iv) the health and amenity of persons to be accommodated in the building or structure.

68 Particular alterations not permissible

- (1) This section applies to a building development application for alterations to an existing building or structure.
- (2) However, this section does not apply if—
 - (a) the alterations are for a budget accommodation building, to which chapter 7, part 3, applies; and
 - (b) the purpose of the alterations is to ensure the building or structure complies with the fire safety standard.
- (3) The assessment manager must not approve the application unless the building certifier has decided the alterations do not unduly reduce the following—
 - (a) the existing level of fire protection for persons accommodated in, or using, the building or structure;
 - (b) the existing level of resistance to fire of the building or structure;
 - (c) the existing safeguards against spread of fire to adjoining buildings or structures;
 - (d) the existing level of emergency egress from the building or structure.

68A Statement of reasons for approving alternative solution

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an alternative solution is used in the supporting documents for a building development application; and
 - (b) the assessment manager decides to approve the application on the basis of the alternative solution.
- (2) The assessment manager must prepare a written statement of reasons for the decision.
- (3) The statement must contain details of—

- (a) how the alternative solution is different from the relevant deemed-to-satisfy provisions under the BCA or acceptable solutions under the QDC; and
- (b) inspection or test results and other documents or information relied on to make the decision.

Part 5

Conditions of building development approvals

Note—

For general provisions about conditions of development approvals, see the Planning Act, chapter 6, part 5, division 6.

Division 1

Conditions taken to be imposed

69 Operation of div 1

- (1) This division imposes restrictions and obligations for particular building development approvals.
- (2) The restrictions and obligations are taken to be conditions of building development approvals to which they relate.
- (3) This division does not limit the conditions that may be imposed under the Planning Act.
- (4) If a provision of this division applies to a building development approval, the condition provided for under the provision (an ***imposed condition***) is taken to—
 - (a) have been imposed on the approval; and
 - (b) be relevant and reasonable for the Planning Act, section 345.
- (5) The Planning Act, chapter 6, part 8, division 2 and section 378 do not apply to an imposed condition.

- (6) If there is a conflict between an imposed condition and another condition of a building development approval, the imposed condition prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

70 Engineering drawings

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) supporting documents for a building development application are in the form of engineer's drawings or other engineering details; and
 - (b) the drawings or details were not included with the application; and
 - (c) the application is approved.
- (2) Work on any footings for the building work must not start until the drawings and details for the footings have been approved by the building certifier.
- (3) A stage of the building work must not be started until the drawings and details for the stage have been approved by the building certifier.

71 When demolition, removal and rebuilding must start and be completed

- (1) This section applies to a building development approval for building work to—
- (a) demolish or remove a building or structure; or
 - (b) rebuild, after removal, a building or structure.
- (2) The building work must substantially start within 2 months after the giving of the approval.
- (3) Within 6 months after the giving of the approval—
- (a) the building work must be completed; and
 - (b) if the building work is rebuilding, after removal, of a building or structure, either—
 - (i) if, under the approval or a regulation, the building work must be inspected, a final inspection showing

that the building work complies with the approval or regulation is carried out; or

- (ii) under chapter 5, a certificate of classification must be given for the building.

- (4) The condition under subsection (3) is the ***demolition/removal completion condition***.

72 Building work in erosion prone area

- (1) This section applies to a building development approval for an erosion prone area under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*.
- (2) All material excavated from land for the building work must be placed, levelled and stabilised against wind erosion—
 - (a) on the land seaward of the building or structure; or
 - (b) at another location, stated in the approval, within the erosion prone area.
- (3) If the building work includes the erection or alteration of a roof drainage system or stormwater drain for the building or other structure, the system or drain must not be erected or altered in a way that is likely to cause erosion of the area.
- (4) However, the conditions under subsections (2) and (3) do not apply if the approval states that the person carrying out the building assessment work for the application is satisfied the conditions are not necessary for coastal management, including, in particular, the prevention of erosion or tidal inundation.

73 Obligation to make current drawing available for inspection

The applicant for a building development approval must ensure 1 legible set of the current drawings for the building is, while the building work is being carried out, available for inspection by anyone who, under an Act, is entitled to inspect the relevant building site.

74 Inspection and testing of special fire service installation

- (1) This section applies to a building development approval for a building served by a special fire service.
- (2) The person installing the service must—
 - (a) give QFRS—
 - (i) while the installation of the service is being carried out but before it is finished—a notice to inspect the installation; and
 - (ii) after the installation of the service but before interior surface finishes are applied—a notice to test the service; and
 - (b) give a copy of the notices to the assessment manager when they are given to QFRS.
- (3) QFRS may inspect and test the building work only about special fire services.

75 Earthworks and retaining walls

If soil conditions, ground levels, excavation or filling make it necessary to protect land, buildings or structures in the neighbourhood of building work—

- (a) retaining walls must be built, or other suitable methods used, to prevent soil movement; and
- (b) drainage of the land, buildings or structures must be provided.

76 Drainage of buildings or land

If a building development approval permits a building or land to be drained, the drainage must be carried out in a way that protects land, buildings and structures in the neighbourhood of the building or land.

77 Building work over existing sanitary drainage

Building work over or adjacent to existing sanitary drainage must comply with the Standard Plumbing and Drainage Regulation.

Division 2 Conditions that may be imposed

78 Survey certificate

- (1) A building development approval may include a condition that the building certifier must be given a cadastral survey, including a survey commonly called in the surveying profession an identification survey, showing—
 - (a) the boundaries of the allotment; and
 - (b) the actual location of the building or structure on the allotment.
- (2) A survey under subsection (1) must be given—
 - (a) as soon as the actual location of the building or structure on the allotment can be established; or
 - (b) at a later time the building certifier allows.

79 Hazardous buildings

- (1) This section applies to a building development approval for a class 5, 6, 7 or 8 building—
 - (a) with a total floor area greater than 36000m²; or
 - (b) for which the building certifier considers special provision should be made to restrict or combat the spread of fire within or from the building because of the purpose or purposes for which the building is being or is to be used.
- (2) The building development approval may include conditions the building certifier considers appropriate about restricting or combating the spread of fire in or from the building.
- (3) However, the conditions may be imposed only if the building certifier has consulted QFRS about their appropriateness.

80 Alterations to unsafe existing work

- (1) This section applies to a building development approval if—
 - (a) the building work is alterations to an existing building or structure; and

- (b) the building certifier decides the building or structure is unsafe or structurally unsound.
- (2) The building development approval may include a condition that all, or a stated part, of the building or structure must comply with the building assessment provisions in force—
 - (a) when the approval was granted; or
 - (b) at another stated time that the building certifier considers will ensure the building or structure is made safe and structurally sound.

81 Building development approval for particular alterations may require existing building or structure to comply with building assessment provisions

- (1) This section applies to a building development approval for alterations to an existing building or structure if—
 - (a) the total of the following represents more than half the total volume of the existing building or structure, measured over its roof and external walls—
 - (i) the alterations;
 - (ii) any previous structural alterations to it approved or completed in the previous 3 years; or
 - (b) the building certifier has decided the alterations pose a risk—
 - (i) to the safety of persons accommodated in or using the building or structure; or
 - (ii) of spreading fire to adjoining buildings or structures.
- (2) However, this section does not apply if—
 - (a) the alterations are for a budget accommodation building, to which chapter 7, part 3, applies; and
 - (b) the purpose of the alterations is to ensure the building or structure complies with the fire safety standard.
- (3) The building development approval may include a condition that all, or a stated part, of the existing building or structure

must comply with all or a stated part of the building assessment provisions as if it were a new building or structure.

- (4) This section does not limit chapter 5, part 3.

Part 6

Regulation of building assessment work and the issuing of building development approvals by private certifiers

82 Application of pt 6

This part applies if, under section 48, a private certifier (class A) is assessing a building development application or deciding and issuing the decision notice.

83 General restrictions on granting building development approval

- (1) The private certifier must not grant the building development approval applied for—
- (a) if the building development application includes development other than building work—until, under the Planning Act, all necessary development permits and SPA compliance permits are effective for the other development; and

Example—

A proposal involves building work, a material change of use and reconfiguring a lot, under the Planning Act. The private certifier is engaged to carry out the building assessment work and decide the building development application. The application must not be decided until all necessary development permits and SPA compliance permits are effective for the change of use and reconfiguring of the lot.

- (b) until all necessary preliminary approvals under the Planning Act are effective for other assessable parts of the development; and

Example—

A proposal requires building assessment work against a planning scheme under the Planning Act and the building assessment provisions. The private certifier is engaged to carry out the building assessment work and decide the building development application. The application must not be decided until all necessary preliminary approvals are effective for the assessment of the building work against the planning scheme.

- (c) until the building assessment work for the application has been carried out under the building assessment provisions; and
- (d) if, under the Planning Act, a concurrence agency has jurisdiction for a part of building assessment work—
 - (i) that part has been assessed by the concurrence agency, under the building assessment provisions; and
 - (ii) if the concurrence agency is the local government—any security it has required for the carrying out of the building work has been given; and
- (e) if proposed works relating to the development include installing or changing on premises an on-site sewerage facility under the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*—until a compliance permit under that Act has been given for the installation or change; and
- (f) if the building work is over or adjacent to a sewer or water main—until consent under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, section 192 has been granted for the work to be over or adjacent to the sewer or water main.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1)(f), building work over or adjacent to a sewer includes building work in which the offset of the nearest point of the work from the centre line of the sewer is a distance less than the depth to the invert of the sewer.
- (3) If the private certifier receives the application before all other assessments for permits and approvals mentioned in subsection (1) are completed, for timings under IDAS, the

application is taken not to have been received until the day all other assessments under IDAS have been completed.

- (4) This section does not limit part 4.

84 Approval must not be inconsistent with particular earlier approvals or self-assessable development

- (1) The private certifier must not approve the application if—
- (a) the building development application relates to an earlier development approval granted by the local government or an SPA compliance permit; and
 - (b) the earlier approval or permit has not lapsed; and
 - (c) the application is inconsistent with the earlier approval or permit.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) Also, the private certifier must not approve the application if—
- (a) the building development application relates to self-assessable development under the Planning Act; and
 - (b) the development may affect the position, height or form of building work; and
 - (c) a local planning instrument declared the development to be self-assessable development; and
 - (d) the application is inconsistent with the local planning instrument.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

85 Additional requirement for decision notice

The private certifier must, when issuing the decision notice, include in the notice details of any self-assessable code under the Planning Act that the applicant may need to comply with for the building work.

86 Requirements on approval of application

- (1) If the private certifier approves the application, the certifier must—
- (a) within 5 business days, give the local government a copy of each of the following documents, identified in the way stated in subsection (2)—
 - (i) the application;
 - (ii) the approval documents for the application; and
 - (b) give the local government the approved form for the documents mentioned in paragraph (a); and
 - (c) pay the fee fixed by the local government under the *Local Government Act 2009* for accepting the application and the approval documents.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1)(a), the documents must be identified by—
- (a) marking each of them as documents that relate to the application and that have been approved by the private certifier; or
 - (b) giving them to the local government with another document that—
 - (i) identifies each of the documents; and
 - (ii) states their edition number, if any; and
 - (iii) states that they relate to the application and that they have been approved by the private certifier.

Note—

Under the Planning Act, section 729, the assessment manager must make the documents required to be given to it under this section available for public inspection and purchase.

87 Local government acknowledgement

The local government must, when the private certifier complies with section 86(1), immediately give the certifier a document acknowledging the fee mentioned in subsection 86(1)(c) has been received.

88 Giving approval documents to applicant

- (1) This section applies only if the private certifier approves the application.
- (2) The private certifier must not give the applicant any approval documents for the application unless the certifier has complied with section 86(1).

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (4) applies if the private certifier—
 - (a) receives an acknowledgement under section 87 from the local government for the application; and
 - (b) has not given the approval documents to the applicant.
- (4) The private certifier must give the approval documents to the applicant within 5 business days after receiving the acknowledgement.

Note—

See also section 132 (Effect of building certifier not complying with Act if no penalty provided).

- (5) Subsection (6) applies if the private certifier—
 - (a) gives the approval documents to the applicant; and
 - (b) has not received an acknowledgement under section 87 from the local government for the application.
- (6) The private certifier must, for at least 5 years after giving the approval documents, keep written evidence that the fee mentioned in section 86(1)(c) for the application was paid to the local government.

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—20 penalty units.

Part 7 Provisions about lapsing of building development approvals and related matters

Division 1 Building work for demolition or removal

89 Application of div 1

This division applies to a building development approval for building work to which the demolition/removal completion condition applies.

90 Relevant period under the Planning Act, s 341 for development approval

- (1) For the Planning Act, the period under the demolition/removal completion condition is taken to be the relevant period under the Planning Act, section 341 for the development approval.
- (2) The period can not be extended under the Planning Act.

91 Lapsing of building development approval

- (1) This section applies despite the Planning Act, section 341.
- (2) The building development approval lapses if the demolition/removal completion condition has not been complied with by the end of the period under the demolition/removal completion condition.
- (3) However, if section 92 applies, the approval does not lapse until the local government decides not to take any action under that section.

92 Local government may complete particular work if condition not complied with

- (1) This section applies if the building development approval lapses and the building work is other than demolition.

- (2) The local government may take the action it considers necessary to complete the building work.
- (3) If the local government takes action under subsection (2), until the local government completes the action—
 - (a) the approval is taken not to have lapsed; and
 - (b) the local government is taken to be the person entitled to the benefit of the approval.
- (4) The action is taken to have been authorised under the approval.
- (5) In taking the action the local government may use all or part of any security given to it for the carrying out of the building work.

93 Releasing security

- (1) The local government may at any time, having regard to the progress of the building work, refund or release part of any security given to it for the carrying out of the building work.
- (2) The local government must release all or any remaining part of the security if—
 - (a) the demolition/removal completion condition is complied with; or
 - (b) the building development approval lapses.

Division 2 Other building work

94 Application of div 2

- (1) This division applies if a condition of a building development approval requires the development, or an aspect of the development, to be completed by a particular time (the **condition time**).
- (2) However, this division does not apply to a building development approval for building work to which the demolition/removal completion condition applies.

Note—

For general provisions about when a development approval lapses, what conditions may be imposed and when a condition of a building development approval may be amended, see the Planning Act, chapter 6, part 5, divisions 5 and 6 and part 8, divisions 2 to 5.

95 Reminder notice requirement for lapsing

- (1) Despite the Planning Act, chapter 6, part 5, divisions 5 and 6 and the condition, the approval only lapses if—
 - (a) the assessment manager has, under this section, given the owner of the building a reminder notice about the lapsing; and
 - (b) the time (the ***lapsing time***) chosen by the assessment manager and stated in the reminder notice for the completion of the development or aspect has passed; and
 - (c) the development or aspect was not completed before the lapsing time.
- (2) The lapsing time may be after, but must not be before, the condition time.
- (3) The reminder notice must—
 - (a) be given no more than 6 months, but at least 3 months, before the lapsing time; and
 - (b) state each of the following—
 - (i) the condition;
 - (ii) the lapsing time;
 - (iii) that the approval will lapse unless the development or aspect is completed by the lapsing time;
 - (iv) that if, under the Planning Act, the relevant period under the Planning Act, section 341 for the building development approval is extended past the lapsing time stated in the notice the lapsing time will, under section 96, be taken to be when the extended period ends.
- (4) Only 1 reminder notice may be given under this section.

- (5) Subject to section 96, the assessment manager can not change the lapsing time.

96 Extension of lapsing time because of application to extend relevant period under the Planning Act, s 341

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a reminder notice has been given under section 95; and
 - (b) before the lapsing time stated in the notice, a request is made under the Planning Act to extend the relevant period under the Planning Act, section 341 for the relevant building development approval.
- (2) For section 95—
- (a) the lapsing time is taken to have been extended until the request has been decided; and
 - (b) if the relevant period is extended past the lapsing time stated in the notice, the lapsing time is taken to be when the extended period ends.

97 Restriction on private certifier (class A) extending relevant period under the Planning Act, s 341 more than once

- (1) This section applies if the assessment manager is a private certifier (class A) and, under the Planning Act, the relevant period under the Planning Act, section 341 for the building development approval has already been extended.
- (2) The private certifier may further extend the period only if the private certifier has consulted with the local government.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies despite the Planning Act, chapter 6, part 5, divisions 5 and 6.

Chapter 5 Inspections, building classification and the use of buildings

Part 1 Giving of inspection documentation for single detached class 1a buildings and class 10 buildings or structures

98 Application of pt 1

This part applies to a building certifier for a building development approval who is a local government building certifier or a private certifier (class A), if the building is—

- (a) a single detached class 1a building;
- (b) a class 10 building or structure.

99 Obligation to give owner inspection documentation on final inspection

- (1) This section applies if at the inspection of the final stage of building work, the building certifier is satisfied, on an inspection carried out under best industry practice, that the work complies with the building development approval.

Note—

There is a right of appeal to a building and development dispute resolution committee against a decision by a building certifier about inspection of building work the subject of a building development approval. See section 124 and the Planning Act, section 532.

- (2) The building certifier must ensure the owner of the building is, within the required period, given—
 - (a) a final inspection certificate for the building work; and
 - (b) a copy of any other inspection documentation for inspection of the building work.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) In this section—

required period means the period that ends 5 business days after—

- (a) if the inspection documentation includes any certificates relied on by the building certifier—the certifier accepts the certificates; or
- (b) otherwise—all of the building work is inspected.

Part 2 Certificates of classification for other buildings

Division 1 Preliminary

100 Application of pt 2

This part applies to a building certifier for a building development approval who is a local government building certifier or a private certifier (class A), unless the building is—

- (a) a single detached class 1a building;
- (b) a class 10 building or structure.

101 Meaning of ***substantially completed***

(1) A building has been ***substantially completed*** when—

- (a) all wet areas are waterproof as required under the building assessment provisions; and
- (b) reticulated water is connected to and provided throughout the building; and
- (c) all sanitary installations are installed as required under the building assessment provisions; and

- (d) the local government has issued a compliance certificate under the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002* stating the plumbing work, drainage work and on-site sewerage work for the building has been completed under that Act; and
 - (e) all fire safety installations are operational and installed as required under the building assessment provisions; and
 - (f) all health and safety matters relating to the building comply with the building assessment provisions; and
 - (g) electricity supply is connected to the building to the extent necessary for it to be used under the BCA classification sought; and
 - (h) the building is weatherproof as required under the building assessment provisions; and
 - (i) the building is structurally adequate as required under the building assessment provisions; and
 - (j) all means of access and egress to the building comply with the building assessment provisions; and
 - (k) if the relevant development approval includes conditions advised or required by a referral agency and the conditions are about the building work for the building—the conditions have been complied with.
- (2) In this section—
- building** includes alterations to all or part of an existing building.

Division 2 Giving of certificate

102 **Obligation to give certificate of classification on inspection after particular events**

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the building certifier has inspected the building and—
 - (i) decided that it has been substantially completed; or

- (ii) given written consent to the occupation of part of the building before all of it has been substantially completed; or
 - (iii) if the development is alterations to an existing building—decided that they have been substantially completed; and
 - (b) if there is any fire safety installation installed in the building—the applicant has given the building certifier—
 - (i) a list of all of the installations; and
 - (ii) drawings showing their location; and
 - (c) any requirement under the building assessment provisions or a condition of the building development approval for a referral agency inspection of the building has been complied with or has ceased to apply.
- (2) The building certifier must, as soon as practicable, ensure the owner of the building is given a certificate of classification by a building certifier that complies with the requirements under section 103 for a certificate of classification (the ***certificate requirements***).
- Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.
- (3) If a requirement mentioned in subsection (1)(c) applies, the certificate must not be given until the requirement has been complied with or it has ceased to apply.

Notes—

- 1 There is a right of appeal to a building and development dispute resolution committee against a decision by a building certifier to whom this part applies not to give a certificate of classification because the relevant building has not been substantially completed. See section 124 and the Planning Act, section 532.
- 2 See also section 132.

103 Certificate requirements

A certificate of classification must—

- (a) be signed in the approved form; and
- (b) state the building's classification, having regard to—

- (i) the class of the building stated in the decision notice for the development; and
 - (ii) the use for which the building was designed, built or adapted; and
- (c) briefly describe the type of building or the use for which the building was designed, built or adapted, having regard to—
 - (i) any particular categories of uses under the classification; and
 - (ii) restrictions about the use of the building under the BCA or QDC; and

Examples of descriptions for paragraph (c)—

- retail showroom for sale of goods
- manufacturing – plastic goods production, not to be used for hazardous processes under the BCA
- motel – sole occupancy units

Example of restriction about the use of a building under the QDC—

a requirement under the QDC for a floating building to be permanently moored and not used for navigational purposes

- (d) if a part of the building is classified differently to another part—state the part to which each classification relates; and
- (e) if the development uses a building solution under the BCA or QDC and the solution restricts the use or occupation of the building—state the restriction; and
- (f) if the development uses alternative solutions—state the materials, systems, methods of building, procedures, specifications and other things required under the alternative solutions.

Examples of possible alternative solution requirements relating to materials—

- a limitation on the use of finishes with fire hazard properties as defined under the BCA
- a prohibition on storing hazardous materials above a stated height
- a limitation on storing or using stated materials.

Examples of possible alternative solution requirements relating to systems or procedures—

- a requirement that all of the building's final exit doors be unlocked before it is occupied on the start of any day
- a requirement to implement stated evacuation strategies or procedures
- a restriction on the number and the distribution of the building's occupants
- a requirement that evacuation routes be kept clear of fittings and furnishings or be kept sterile
- a prohibition on carrying out any hazardous processes or storage mentioned in BCA, part E1.5, table E1.5, note 3, paragraph (a).

104 Interim certificate if building is remote

- (1) This section applies if, because of the remoteness of the building's location, it is not practicable for the building certifier to inspect the building to decide whether it has been substantially completed.
- (2) The building certifier may give the owner of the building an interim certificate of classification for the building pending the carrying out of the inspection.
- (3) The interim certificate must—
 - (a) comply with the certificate requirements; and
 - (b) state that it is an interim certificate; and
 - (c) state when it will expire under subsection (5).
- (4) The interim certificate may be based on information given to the building certifier by or for the owner of the building.
- (5) The interim certificate expires when the earlier of the following happens—
 - (a) the inspection is carried out and the owner is, under section 102 given a certificate of classification;
 - (b) the end of 6 months after the interim certificate is given;
 - (c) its cancellation by the building certifier.

- (6) For subsection (5)(c), the interim certificate may be cancelled only on the ground that the basis on which it was issued was incorrect.

105 Certificates for a building occupied in stages

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the building is unfinished; and
 - (b) its owner has been given a certificate of classification for part of it; and
 - (c) the building certifier has consented to the occupation of a further part of the building.
- (2) The building certifier must ensure the owner is given a further certificate of classification for the further part.
- (3) The further certificate must comply with the certificate requirements.

Note—

See also section 132.

Division 3 Miscellaneous provisions about certificates of classification

106 Term of certificate of classification

A certificate of classification for the building, other than an interim certificate given under section 104, continues in force until and unless it is replaced under section 113.

107 Building certifier's obligation to give referral agency certificate and other documents

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) under a building development approval a referral agency must be given a notice to inspect a building; and
 - (b) a building certifier gives a certificate of classification for the building.

- (2) The building certifier must, within 10 business days after giving the certificate, give the referral agency—
- (a) a copy of the certificate; and
 - (b) a copy of plans and specifications showing the aspects of the completed building work within the agency's jurisdiction other than plans and specifications given to the agency under the Planning Act, section 336(b); and
 - (c) if the agency is QFRS—
 - (i) a list of all fire safety installations installed in the building; and
 - (ii) drawings showing the location of the fire safety installations.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

108 Additional obligations if certificate of classification given by private certifier (class A)

If a private certifier (class A) gives a certificate of classification the certifier must—

- (a) give the local government for the building development application a copy within 5 business days; and
- (b) keep a copy for at least 5 years.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

108A Owner's obligations about access to certificate of classification

- (1) This section applies to the owner of a building if—
- (a) a certificate of classification has been given for the building; and
 - (b) the certificate was given on or after 1 July 1997; and
 - (c) all or part of the building is occupied.
- (2) If the building is not a class 1a building, the owner must ensure the certificate is conspicuously displayed as near as practicable to the building's main entrance.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

Notes—

- 1 See, however, section 284 (Transitional provision for s 108A).
 - 2 A certificate of classification is not required to be given for a single detached class 1a building or a class 10 building or structure. See section 100.
- (3) An authorised officer may require the owner to produce the certificate for inspection at the building.
 - (4) The owner must comply with the requirement.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not apply if the certificate is displayed as mentioned in subsection (2).
- (6) For subsections (2) to (5), a reference to the certificate includes a reference to a copy of the certificate.
- (7) In this section—

authorised officer means—

- (a) a fire service officer under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*; or
- (b) an authorised person under the *Local Government Act 2009* carrying out functions in relation to this Act.

Part 3 Changes to BCA classification or use within classification

109 **What is a *BCA classification or use change* to a building**

- (1) A ***BCA classification or use change*** to a building is—
 - (a) a change to the use for which the building was designed, built or adapted to be used if—
 - (i) the change of use alters its BCA classification; or
 - (ii) the change of use does not alter its BCA classification but the new use requires building

work to be carried out for the building to comply with any relevant building assessment provisions applying to the new use; or

Example of BCA classification or use change for paragraph (a)(ii)—

a change in the use of a class 7b warehouse to an occupancy of excessive hazard by storing combustible cartons above 4m in height or more than 1000m³ of combustible cartons

- (b) if, under section 103(e), a certificate of classification for the building states a restriction on its use or occupation—a change in circumstances that affects the way the building complies with the restriction.

Example of BCA classification or use change for paragraph (b)—

a change in the nature or quantity of materials displayed, stored or used in a building that increases the risk to life or safety, requiring building work to be carried out to comply with the BCA

- (2) However, a **BCA classification or use change** does not include a change of use that alters a building's BCA classification if the alteration happens only because of an amendment to building classifications under the BCA made after—
 - (a) if there is a certificate of classification for the building—the certificate was given; or
 - (b) otherwise—the building was first used or occupied.

110 Restriction on making BCA classification or use change

The owner of a building must ensure a BCA classification or use change is not made to the building unless—

- (a) a building certifier who is either of the following has approved the change and the building as changed complies with the building assessment provisions—
 - (i) a local government building certifier;
 - (ii) a private certifier (class A); or
- (b) the change has been approved under section 112.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

111 Provision for applying to local government to obtain approval for BCA classification or use change

- (1) The owner of a building may apply to the local government for an approval mentioned in section 110(a).
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) include enough information about the proposed change to allow a local government building certifier to comply with the certificate requirements.
- (3) The local government building certifier must decide to grant or refuse the approval.
- (4) This section does not prevent a private certifier (class A) engaged by the owner from granting an approval mentioned in section 110(a).
- (5) Subject to section 112, a local government building certifier or private certifier (class A) must not approve a BCA classification or use change to a building unless the building as changed complies with the building assessment provisions.
- (6) Despite subsections (3) and (4), if the building assessment provisions or a condition of a building development approval provide for a referral agency inspection of the building about the BCA classification or use change, the approval must not be granted until the requirement has been complied with or it has ceased to apply.

112 Concessional approval for particular existing buildings

- (1) This section applies only to a building in existence before 14 December 1993.
- (2) A building certifier who is either of the following may approve a BCA classification or use change for the building or part of the building without the building or part as changed having to comply with the building assessment provisions, other than the BCA, parts E1 and E4—
 - (a) a local government building certifier;
 - (b) a private certifier (class A).

- (3) However, the change may be approved only if the building certifier considers that the building or part—
 - (a) will be structurally sound and capable of withstanding the loadings likely to arise from its use under any new BCA classification or use; and
 - (b) will reasonably provide for—
 - (i) the safety of persons in the building if there is a fire, including, for example, means of egress; and
 - (ii) the prevention and suppression of fire; and
 - (iii) the prevention of the spread of fire.
- (4) Also, if the building contains a special fire service the building certifier must not approve the change unless the certifier has first received from QFRS a report on the suitability of the service.
- (5) The approval may impose the conditions the building certifier considers necessary about any of the matters mentioned in—
 - (a) the BCA, part E1 or E4; or
 - (b) subsection (3).

113 Obligation of building certifier approving BCA classification or use change to give new certificate of classification

- (1) This section applies if a building certifier approves a BCA classification or use change to a building.
- (2) The building certifier must ensure the owner of the building is given a certificate of classification for the building that complies with the certificate requirements.

Note—

See also section 132.

- (3) The certificate replaces any existing certificate of classification for the building.

Part 4 Restrictions on the use of buildings

114 No occupation or use of particular buildings without certificate of classification

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the building the subject of a building development approval is not—
 - (i) a single detached class 1a building; or
 - (ii) a class 10 building or structure; and
 - (b) a certificate of classification has not been given for the building.
- (2) A person must not occupy or use the building unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.
- (3) The owner of the building must, unless the owner has a reasonable excuse, ensure the building is not occupied or used by someone else.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

114A Owner's obligation to comply with certificate of classification

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a certificate of classification has been given for a building; and
 - (b) the certificate states a restriction mentioned in section 103(e) or a requirement of a type mentioned in section 103(f).
- (2) The owner of the building must, unless the owner has a reasonable excuse, ensure the requirement or restriction is complied with.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

115 Compliance with relevant BCA and QDC provisions for occupation and use of building

- (1) A person must not, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, occupy or use a building if the building does not comply with the following for the occupation or use—

- (a) any relevant BCA provisions for its class of building;
- (b) any relevant QDC provisions for the building.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (3) applies if, under a performance requirement for a building under any relevant BCA provisions for its class of building or any relevant QDC provisions for the building, a person must carry out work to maintain the building for occupation and use.

- (3) The person must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (4) For subsections (1) and (2), the relevant BCA provisions for the class of building and the relevant QDC provisions for the building are—

- (a) if there is a building development approval for the building, the provisions of the BCA for the class and the provisions of the QDC for the building in force—

- (i) generally—when the approval was granted; or
 - (ii) if, under this Act, the provisions, as they were in force at an earlier time applied to building assessment work for the approval—at the earlier time; or

- (b) otherwise, any provisions of the BCA for the class and the provisions of the QDC for the building in force when building work for the building started.

- (5) However, the provisions are subject to—

- (a) any variation of them under this Act; and
- (b) any local law or local planning instrument that, under this Act, applied to the building work for the building.

- (6) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsections (1) and (2) apply even if a building development approval for the building is contrary to the provisions mentioned in the subsections.

116 Exception for use of government buildings for emergency

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) an emergency situation exists, or is likely to exist, justifying the use of a government building for the situation or likely situation; and
 - (b) the building is structurally adequate and reasonably suitable for the emergency use; and
 - (c) the emergency use is, other than for sections 114 and 115, lawful.

Examples of emergency situation—

- a cyclone
 - local flooding
 - a dangerous situation under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*
- (2) For sections 114 and 115, the occupation or use of the government building is a reasonable excuse.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit what may be a reasonable excuse for section 114 or 115.
- (4) In this section—

government building means a building owned or occupied by or for the State, including by State instrumentalities and government owned corporations.

117 Enforcement action required

- (1) If there is a contravention of section 114 for a building, the assessment manager must take appropriate enforcement action against its owner.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if the assessment manager is satisfied only building work of a minor nature is

needed before a certificate of classification can be given for the building.

- (3) If a private certifier (class A) gives the enforcement notice and the owner does not comply with it, the certifier must give the local government notice of that fact.

118 Restriction on use of buildings built on or after 1 April 1976

The owner of a building built after 1 April 1976 must ensure its use complies with its classification as stated in the last certificate of classification for the building.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

119 Further restriction on occupation of building for residential purposes

A person must not use a building, other than a class 1, 2, 3 or 4 building, for residential purposes unless the use is approved by the local government for the building.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

Part 5 Miscellaneous provisions

120 BCA classification as special structure

A building or structure that can not, under the BCA, part A3, be given a BCA classification must be classified as a special structure.

121 Doubtful BCA classifications

- (1) This section applies if there is a doubt as to a building's BCA classification.
- (2) The BCA classification must be either of the following classifications a building certifier considers appropriate—

- (a) a class of building mentioned in the BCA, part A3;
- (b) a special structure.

122 Building certifier's obligation to give owner inspection documentation if building development approval lapses

If a building development approval lapses, the building certifier must ensure the owner of the building is, within 5 business days after the lapsing, given a copy of the inspection documentation for inspection of the building work.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Note—

For the lapsing of building development approvals, see chapter 4, part 7 and the Planning Act, chapter 6, part 5, divisions 5 and 6.

123 Certificate of classification for particular buildings built before 30 April 1998

- (1) This section applies to a building if it was built before 30 April 1998.
- (2) The owner of the building may apply to the local government for a local government building certifier to give the owner a certificate of classification for the building.
- (3) The application must be written and include enough information about building's use to allow the local government building certifier to comply with the certificate requirements.
- (4) If the application complies with subsection (3), the local government building certifier must ensure the owner is given the certificate of classification that complies with the certificate requirements.

124 Building certifier's obligation to give information notice about particular decisions

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a building certifier to whom part 1 applies decides not to give a final inspection certificate for the relevant

building work because the work does not comply with the building development approval; or

- (b) a building certifier to whom part 2 applies decides not to give a certificate of classification for the relevant building because the building has not been substantially completed; or
 - (c) a building certifier decides to refuse an application under this chapter; or
 - (d) a private certifier (class A) decides to refuse to approve a BCA classification or use change for a client of the certifier; or
 - (e) under section 112, a building certifier decides to approve a BCA classification or use change with a condition mentioned in section 112(5).
- (2) The building certifier must give the applicant or client an information notice about the decision.
- (3) For subsection (1), a failure to decide an application within 20 business days is taken to be a decision to refuse the application.

Chapter 6 Provisions about private certifiers and other building certifiers

Part 1 General provisions about building certifiers

Division 1 Regulation of the performance of building certifying functions

125 Person must not perform building certifying functions without licence

A person must not perform a building certifying function unless the person is a building certifier.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

126 Building certifier performing building certifying function must be appropriately licensed

A building certifier must not perform a building certifying function unless the certifier is appropriately licensed to perform the function.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

127 Building certifier's duty to act in public interest in performing building certifying function

- (1) A building certifier who is not a private certifier must, in performing building certifying functions, always act in the public interest.

Notes—

- 1 See also section 132.
- 2 For the corresponding provision for private certifiers, see section 136.

- (2) For subsection (1), the occasions when a building certifier does not act in the public interest in performing building certifying functions include, but are not limited to, when the certifier—
- (a) seeks, accepts or agrees to accept a benefit (whether for the certifier's benefit or someone else) as a reward or inducement to act other than under this Act;
 - (b) acts in a way contrary to a function of the certifier under this Act or the Planning Act;
 - (c) falsely claims to be appropriately licensed to carry out building assessment work of a particular type;
 - (d) acts outside the scope of the certifier's powers under this Act or the Planning Act;
 - (e) contravenes the code of conduct;
 - (f) acts in a way, in relation to the certifier's practice, that is grossly negligent or grossly incompetent.

128 Building certifier must not perform building certifying function if there is a conflict of interest

- (1) A building certifier who is not a private certifier must not perform a building certifying function if, in performing the function, the certifier has a conflict of interest.

Note—

See also section 132.

- (2) For subsection (1), the occasions when a building certifier has a conflict of interest include, but are not limited to, when the certifier—
- (a) is to carry out the building work the subject of the building certifying function; or
 - (b) is engaged by the owner of the building or the builder to perform a function other than—
 - (i) a building certifying function; or
 - (ii) to manage a development application; or
 - (iii) give regulatory advice about any matter; or

(c) has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the building.

(3) In this section—

builder means the person who will be carrying out the building work the subject of the building certifying function.

building work includes—

(a) the preparation of the design of all or part of the building; or

(b) carrying out all or part of building work.

owner means the owner of the building.

the building means the building or structure the subject of building assessment work to be carried out under the building certifying functions.

Division 2 Code of conduct

129 Code of conduct

- (1) The **code of conduct** is the document called ‘Code of Conduct for Building Certifiers’ made by the chief executive on 20 October 2003 and tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 14 November 2003, as amended or replaced from time to time under this section.
- (2) The chief executive may amend or replace the document mentioned in subsection (1) or any amendment or replacement of it.
- (3) However, the amendment or replacement does not take effect until it is approved under a regulation.
- (4) A reference to the code of conduct is taken to include any amendment or replacement under subsection (2) that has taken effect.

130 Tabling and inspection of amendment or replacement not part of or attached to regulation

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a regulation made under section 129 approves an amendment or replacement of the code of conduct; and
 - (b) the amendment or replacement is not part of, or attached to, the regulation.
- (2) The Minister must, within 14 sitting days after the regulation is notified in the gazette, table a copy of the amendment or replacement in the Legislative Assembly.
- (3) A failure to comply with subsection (2) does not invalidate or otherwise affect the regulation.

131 Access to code of conduct

The chief executive must make the code of conduct available for inspection as if it were a document that, under the Planning Act, chapter 9, part 6, the chief executive must make available for inspection.

Division 3 Miscellaneous provisions**132 Effect of building certifier not complying with Act if no penalty provided**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a building certifier does not comply with a provision of this Act about building or private certifying functions; and
 - (b) no penalty is stated for the failure to comply.

Examples of provisions mentioned in subsection (1)—

48, 88, 102, 105, 127, 128, 137 and 139

- (2) The failure to comply is not an offence.
- (3) For the definition of *unsatisfactory conduct* in schedule 2, the failure is taken to be conduct that is contrary to a function under this Act.

133 Additional functions of BSA for building certification

As well as its functions under the *Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991*, BSA has the following functions under this Act—

- (a) under part 3, to license individuals as building certifiers and give private certification and development approval endorsements;
- (b) to monitor compliance with this chapter by building certifiers;
- (c) to carry out audits of building and private certifying functions;
- (d) under part 3, to investigate written complaints made to it about alleged unsatisfactory conduct or professional misconduct by building certifiers or former building certifiers;
- (e) to take disciplinary action against building certifiers or former building certifiers for unsatisfactory conduct or professional misconduct;
- (f) to give the chief executive, at least once each year, a list of building certifiers and a summary of disciplinary action taken against building certifiers;
- (g) under part 3, to keep a register of building certifiers.

133A Building certifier to have regard to particular guidelines

In performing a function under this Act, including, for example, a building certifying function, a building certifier must have regard to the guidelines made under section 258 that are relevant to performing the function.

Part 2 Private certifiers

Division 1 Regulation of private certifying functions

134 Restriction on performing functions of private certifier (class A)

A person must not perform a function under section 48 unless the person is a private certifier (class A).

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

135 Restriction on private certifier performing functions for building development applications

- (1) A private certifier must not perform a private certifying function for a building development application unless the certifier is appropriately licensed to carry out the type of building assessment work required for the application.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) In performing a private certifying function, a private certifier must comply with the building assessment provisions, chapter 5 and this chapter.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

136 Offence for private certifier not to act in public interest in performing private certifying function

- (1) A private certifier must, in performing a private certifying function, always act in the public interest.

Maximum penalty—1665 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1), the occasions when a private certifier does not act in the public interest in performing a private certifying function include, but are not limited to, when the certifier—

- (a) seeks, accepts or agrees to accept a benefit (whether for the certifier's benefit or someone else) as a reward or inducement to act other than under this Act;

- (b) acts in a way contrary to a function of the certifier under this Act or the Planning Act;
- (c) falsely claims to be appropriately licensed to carry out building assessment work of a particular type;
- (d) acts outside the scope of the certifier's powers under this Act or the Planning Act;
- (e) contravenes the code of conduct;
- (f) acts in a way, in relation to the certifier's practice, that is grossly negligent or grossly incompetent.

137 Private certifier must not perform private certifying function if there is a conflict of interest

- (1) A private certifier must not perform a private certifying function if, in performing the function, the certifier has a conflict of interest.

Note—

See also section 132.

- (2) For subsection (1), the occasions when a private certifier has a conflict of interest in performing a private certifying function include, but are not limited to, when the certifier—
- (a) is to carry out the building work the subject of the building certifying function; or
 - (b) is engaged by the owner of the building or the builder to perform a function other than—
 - (i) a building certifying function; or
 - (ii) to manage a development application; or
 - (iii) give regulatory advice about any matter; or
 - (c) has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the building.
- (3) In this section—

builder means the person who will be carrying out the building work the subject of the private certifying function.

building work includes—

- (a) the preparation of the design of all or part of the building; or
- (b) carrying out all or part of building work.

owner means the owner of the building.

the building means the building or structure the subject of building assessment work to be carried out under the private certifying function.

Division 2 Engagement of private certifiers

138 Power to contract to perform private certifying functions

- (1) Subject to sections 140 and 141—
 - (a) a private certifier may enter into a contract to perform private certifying functions; and
 - (b) a person or public sector entity (a **private certifier employer**) who employs private certifiers may enter into a contract to provide the services of any of the private certifiers to perform private certifying functions for others.
- (2) However, a local government can not enter into a contract mentioned in subsection (1)(b).
- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent a local government from performing functions required of it under section 51.
- (4) A contract made under subsection (1) is an **engagement** of the private certifier or certifiers who, under the contract, are to perform private certifying functions.
- (5) The person for whom private certifying functions are agreed to be performed under an engagement of a private certifier is the certifier's **client**.

139 General restrictions on private certifier entering into engagement

A private certifier must not enter into an engagement as a private certifier if, under the engagement, the certifier is to perform private certifying functions that, if performed, will, or are likely to, contravene section 136 or 137.

Note—

See also section 132.

140 Restriction on engagement of private certifier (class B)

(1) This section applies to any of the following persons (the **service provider**) who proposes to enter into an engagement of a private certifier for a building development application—

- (a) a private certifier (class B);
- (b) a private certifier employer who does not employ any private certifier (class A).

(2) The service provider must not enter into the engagement unless the service provider has disclosed in writing to the proposed client that the private certifier proposed to be engaged can not decide whether to grant or refuse a development approval for the application.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) If the engagement is entered into, the service provider may enter into a written agreement with any of the following persons to decide whether the development approval is to be granted or refused—

- (a) a private certifier (class A);
- (b) a private certifier employer who employs a private certifier (class A).

141 Requirements for engagement of private certifier

(1) An engagement of a private certifier must be written and state the fees payable by the client to the certifier or, for an engagement of a private certifier employer, the employer.

- (2) The mere making of a building development application to a private certifier does not, of itself, constitute an engagement of the certifier by the applicant.

142 Engagement of private certifier (class A) taken to include inspection and certification

If a private certifier (class A) is engaged to assess a building development application, the certifier is taken to have also been engaged to inspect and certify building work authorised by a development approval issued because of the application.

143 Notice of engagement to local government

If a private certifier is engaged by a client to perform private certifying functions for a building or building assessment work, the certifier must, within 5 business days after the engagement starts—

- (a) give notice of the engagement to the local government; and
- (b) if the owner of the building is not the client or the applicant under the relevant building development application, give the owner notice of—
 - (i) the private certifier's name; and
 - (ii) the details, in an approved form, of the responsibilities of the private certifier performing the work.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

144 Restriction on discontinuing engagement

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a party to an engagement of a private certifier may, under the engagement, discontinue it; and
 - (b) the party takes whatever action is required under the engagement to discontinue it.

- (2) The discontinuance does not take effect until all other parties to the engagement have been given notice in the approved form of the discontinuance.
- (3) The private certifier must, within 5 business days after the discontinuance takes effect under subsection (2), give the local government a copy of the notice.

145 Effect of transfer of functions for building development approval to local government or replacement private certifier

- (1) This section applies if, for building work authorised by a building development approval, the engagement of a private certifier (the ***original certifier***) is discontinued and—
 - (a) a replacement private certifier (the ***replacement***) is engaged to inspect and certify the work; or
 - (b) if a replacement private certifier has not been engaged under paragraph (a)—a local government building certifier for the approval (also the ***replacement***) must, under section 51 inspect and certify the work.
- (2) The replacement is not liable for building certifying functions performed by the original certifier.
- (3) The replacement may, in performing building certifying functions for the approval, accept and, without further checking, rely and act on any inspection documentation given by or for the original certifier.

146 Agreed fee recoverable despite valid refusal of particular actions

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a client engages a private certifier to perform a private certifying function and the certifier has carried out work under the engagement; and
 - (b) the certifier has refused to do any of the following for the work because the building assessment provisions or an applicable code under IDAS have not been complied with, or for another valid reason—

- (i) approve a building development application;
 - (ii) issue a building development approval;
 - (iii) give a certificate of classification;
 - (iv) certify building work.
- (2) The client must, despite the refusal, pay the private certifier the fee for the work agreed to under the engagement with the certifier.

Division 3 Record-keeping and related requirements

147 Building development applications and approval documents

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a private certifier is engaged for a building development application; and
 - (b) the building development approval applied for is granted.
- (2) The private certifier must, for at least 5 years from the relevant day, keep a copy of the application and the approval documents for the application.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

relevant day means—

 - (a) for a private certifier (class A)—the latest of the following days—
 - (i) the day a final inspection certificate for the building work or a certificate of classification for the building is given;
 - (iii) if the approval for the building work lapses—the day the approval lapsed; or

- (b) for a private certifier (class B)—the day the private certifier gave the compliance certificate for the building work.

148 Obligation to give inspection documentation to owner of building

- (1) This section applies if the engagement of a private certifier for building work is discontinued before the giving of a final inspection certificate for the relevant building work or a certificate of classification for the relevant building.
- (2) The private certifier must, within the following period, give the owner of the building a copy of the inspection documentation for inspection of the building work—
 - (a) if the inspection documentation includes a certificate relied on by the private certifier—within 5 business days after the certifier accepts the certificates;
 - (b) otherwise—within 5 business days after the engagement is discontinued.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

149 Obligation to give inspection documentation and any reminder notice to local government

- (1) A private certifier must give the local government a copy of all inspection documentation prepared by or for the certifier for building work within 5 business days after the earlier of the following to happen—
 - (a) the giving of a final inspection certificate for the building work or a certificate of classification for the relevant building;
 - (b) the discontinuance of the engagement of the private certifier;
 - (c) the lapsing of the building development approval.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) However, if the inspection documentation includes certificates relied on by the private certifier, subsection (1) does not apply

until 5 business days after the certifier accepted all the certificates.

- (3) If the building development approval lapses, the private certifier must, within 5 business days after the lapsing, also give the local government a copy of the relevant reminder notice given under section 95.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

150 Obligation to keep inspection documentation

A private certifier must keep all inspection documentation for building work for which the certifier is engaged for at least 5 years after the building work is completed.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Part 3 Licensing of building certifiers

Division 1 Licence levels and their roles

151 Levels

BSA must, in exercising its power under division 2 to issue a licence to a building certifier, issue the licence at 1 of the following levels—

- (a) a building surveyor;
- (b) an assistant building surveyor;
- (c) a building surveying technician.

152 Role of building surveyor

A building surveyor may perform building certifying functions for all classes of buildings and structures.

153 Role of assistant building surveyor

An assistant building surveyor may only—

- (a) without the supervision of a building surveyor—perform building certifying functions on buildings and structures having a rise of no more than 3 storeys and a total floor area no more than 2000m²; or
- (b) under the supervision of a building surveyor—help in assessing and inspecting all classes of buildings and structures.

154 Role of building surveying technician

A building surveying technician may only perform building certifying functions on class 1 buildings or class 10 buildings or structures if the building surveying technician has at least 1 years experience as a building surveying technician employed by a local government or under the supervision of a private certifier.

Division 2 Applying for and obtaining license**155 Who may apply**

An individual may apply to BSA for a licence only if—

- (a) for a licence at the level of building surveyor or assistant building surveyor—the individual holds a current accreditation issued by an accreditation standards body; or
- (b) for a licence at the level of building surveying technician, the individual—
 - (i) holds a current accreditation issued by an accreditation standards body; and
 - (ii) has at least 1 years experience as a building surveying technician employed by a local government or under the supervision of a private certifier.

156 Requirements for licence application

The application must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) state the level of licence applied for; and
- (c) be accompanied by each of the following—
 - (i) the application fee prescribed under a regulation;
 - (ii) the licence fee for the licence prescribed under a regulation;
 - (iii) evidence of the applicant's identity;
 - (iv) a copy of the applicant's certificate of accreditation from an accreditation standards body for the level of licence applied for.

157 Decision on licence application

- (1) Subject to section 187, BSA must consider the application and decide to—
 - (a) license the applicant at the level of licensing for which the applicant applied; or
 - (b) refuse to license the applicant.
- (2) However, BSA may decide to license the applicant only if it is satisfied the applicant is a suitable person to hold a licence.
- (3) BSA may impose conditions on the licence.

158 Steps after making decision

- (1) If BSA decides to license the applicant, it must issue the licence to the applicant.
- (2) If BSA decides to refuse to license the applicant or to impose conditions on any licence issued to the applicant, it must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.

159 Duration of licence

Subject to section 168, a licence remains in force for 1 year, unless it is earlier cancelled, suspended or surrendered under this Act.

Division 3 Private certification endorsements**160 Endorsements**

Subject to section 163, BSA may endorse on a building certifier's licence that the certifier may—

- (a) perform building certifying functions as a private certifier (a ***private certification endorsement***); and
- (b) if the licence has a private certification endorsement—perform the function under section 48 of issuing building development approvals (a ***development approval endorsement***).

161 Who may apply for endorsement

- (1) A building certifier may apply for a private certification or development approval endorsement at any time.
- (2) A person who has applied for a licence may, together with or after the making of the licence application, apply for a private certification or development approval endorsement on the licence if it is issued.

162 Requirements for endorsement application

The application must be in the approved form and accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.

163 Restrictions on making endorsement

- (1) A private certification endorsement may be made only if the applicant has the insurance for private certification prescribed under a regulation.

- (2) Also, a private certification endorsement may be made for a building surveying technician only if the building surveying technician may, under section 154, perform building certifying functions on class 1 buildings or class 10 buildings or structures.
- (3) A development approval endorsement may be made only if the applicant has satisfactorily completed the course, prescribed under a regulation, about issuing building development approvals.

164 Notice of refusal

If BSA decides to refuse the application, it must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.

Division 4 Renewals

165 Notice of expiry of licence

- (1) BSA must, at least 20 business days before each building certifier's licence expires, give the certifier notice of the expiry.
- (2) The notice must state—
 - (a) the day the licence will expire; and
 - (b) that, if the building certifier wishes to renew the licence, the certifier must, on or before the expiry day—
 - (i) apply to renew the licence; and
 - (ii) pay the licence fee prescribed under a regulation for the period of the renewed licence; and
 - (c) how to apply to renew the licence.

166 Automatic expiry on failure to apply for renewal

- (1) If a building certifier does not apply to renew the certifier's licence on or before the day the licence expires, the licence expires at the end of the day.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies whether or not BSA has complied with section 165 in relation to the expiry.

167 Applying for renewal

- (1) A building certifier may apply to BSA to renew the certifier's licence.
- (2) However, the application can not be made—
- (a) after the licence expires; or
 - (b) if the building certifier is, under section 155, not qualified to apply for a licence.
- (3) The application must be in the approved form and accompanied by—
- (a) the licence fee prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (b) evidence of the applicant's identity; and
 - (c) evidence that the applicant continues to holds accreditation from an accreditation standards body for the level of licence; and
 - (d) if the applicant's licence has private certification endorsement and the applicant is applying to continue the endorsement—evidence that the applicant has the insurance for private certification prescribed under a regulation.

168 Existing licence taken to be in force while application is being considered

- (1) If an application is made under section 167 to renew a licence, the licence is taken to continue in force from the day it would, apart from this section, have expired until the application is decided.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the licence is earlier cancelled, suspended or surrendered under this Act.

169 Decision on renewal application

- (1) Subject to section 187, BSA must consider the application and decide to—

- (a) renew the licence at the level of licensing for which the applicant applied; or
 - (b) refuse to renew the licence.
- (2) However, BSA may decide to renew the licence only if it is satisfied the applicant is still a suitable person to hold a licence.

170 Steps after making decision

- (1) If BSA decides to renew the licence, it must issue the renewed licence to the applicant.
- (2) If BSA refuses to renew the licence, it must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.

Division 5 Cancellation and suspension of, and other changes to, licences and cancellation of endorsements

Subdivision 1 BSA's powers

171 Power to amend, cancel or suspend licence

- (1) BSA may, on the ground that a building certifier is not a suitable person to hold a licence, do either of the following in relation to the certifier's licence—
 - (a) amend it to impose or remove a condition;
 - (b) cancel or suspend it.
- (2) The power under subsection (1) may be exercised at any time after BSA has complied with subdivision 2.
- (3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that BSA can not, under subsection (1), amend, cancel or suspend the certifier's licence if BSA considers the building certifier is not a suitable person to hold a licence because of unsatisfactory conduct or professional misconduct.

Note—

For conduct mentioned in subsection (3), see part 4 (Complaints, investigations and disciplinary proceedings relating to building certifiers).

172 Power to change licence level

- (1) If BSA is satisfied a building certifier no longer holds accreditation from an accreditation standards body for the level of certifier's licence, it may do either of the following in relation to the certifier's licence—
 - (a) amend it to impose or remove a condition or change the certifier's level of licensing;
 - (b) cancel or suspend it.
- (2) The power under subsection (1) may be exercised at any time after BSA has complied with subdivision 2.

173 Cancellation of endorsement of licence to act as private certifier

If BSA is satisfied a private certifier does not have the insurance for private certification prescribed under a regulation, it must—

- (a) give the certifier a show cause notice that it proposes to cancel the endorsement; and
- (b) subject to any submissions made under subdivision 2—amend the licence by cancelling the endorsement.

174 Notice of particular events to interstate licensing authorities and other entities

- (1) This section applies if any of the following (the *event*) happens in relation to a building certifier's licence—
 - (a) it is cancelled or suspended;
 - (b) it is amended under this subdivision.
- (2) As soon as practicable after the happening of the event, BSA must give notice of the event to the authority in any other State or New Zealand of which it is aware the building

certifier has a licence (however called) that is the same, or substantially the same, as a licence under this part.

- (3) Also, BSA may give notice of the event to all or any of the following—
 - (a) each accreditation standards body;
 - (b) any employer of or person who has appointed the building certifier to perform building or private certifying functions;
 - (c) if the building certifier is a pool safety inspector—PSC;
 - (d) another entity BSA reasonably believes needs to know about the event.
- (4) A notice under this section may include the information BSA considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Subdivision 2 Show cause notice procedure

175 Show cause notice

- (1) If BSA believes grounds exist to act under subdivision 1, it must, before taking the action, give the relevant building certifier a notice (a ***show cause notice***).
- (2) The show cause notice must state each of the following—
 - (a) the proposed action;
 - (b) the grounds for taking the proposed action;
 - (c) the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds;
 - (d) if the proposed action is to the licence—the proposed amendment;
 - (e) if the proposed action is to suspend—the proposed suspension period;
 - (f) that the building certifier may, within a stated period (the ***show cause period***), make submissions about why the proposed action should not be taken.

- (3) The show cause period must end at least 20 business days after the building certifier is given the show cause notice.
- (4) The proposed suspension period may be fixed by reference to the happening of a stated event.

Example—

If the ground for taking the proposed action is a failure to carry out a statutory obligation relating to a building or private certifying functions, the proposed suspension period could be until the obligation is complied with.

176 Submissions about show cause notice

- (1) The building certifier may, within the show cause period, make submissions to BSA about the show cause notice.
- (2) BSA must consider the submissions.

177 Decision on proposed action

- (1) After considering the submissions for the show cause notice, BSA must decide whether to take the proposed action.
- (2) If the proposed action is to cancel the building certifier's licence, BSA may instead decide to suspend it for a stated period.

178 Notice and taking effect of decision

- (1) If BSA decides not to take the proposed action, it must give the building certifier notice of the decision.
- (2) If BSA decides to take the proposed action, it must give the building certifier an information notice about the decision.
- (3) A decision to take the proposed action takes effect when the information notice is given.

Division 6 General provisions about licences

179 Register of building certifiers

- (1) BSA must keep a register of building certifiers.

- (2) The register may be kept in the way BSA considers appropriate, including, for example, in an electronic form.
- (3) The register must contain the following particulars for each building certifier—
 - (a) their name, licence number and business contact details;
 - (b) the following information about their licence—
 - (i) its day of issue and expiry;
 - (ii) any endorsements on the licence;
 - (iii) its level;
 - (iv) if conditions are imposed on the licence—the conditions;
 - (c) details of their eligibility for licensing as a building certifier;
 - (d) if, under section 204(1), BSA decides the building certifier has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct—
 - (i) details of the decision; and
 - (ii) if the decision was that the building certifier has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct—details of the further decision required under section 204(4);
 - (e) if the tribunal makes an order about the building certifier—details of the order, other than any details identified in the order as details not to be included in the register.
- (4) Particulars recorded under subsection (3)(d) must be removed from the register 5 years after they were recorded in the register.
- (5) Particulars recorded under subsection (3)(e) must be removed from the register at the end of the period during which the order states the details are to be included in the register.

180 Access to register

BSA must—

- (a) make the register available for inspection by anyone while its office is open for business; and

- (b) give, on payment of any reasonable fee requested by it, anyone who asks for it a copy of all or part of the information held in the register; and
- (c) place, on its website, a link to the register.

181 Surrendering licence

- (1) A building certifier may surrender the certifier's licence by notice to BSA.
- (2) The surrender takes effect—
 - (a) on the day the notice is given to BSA; or
 - (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the notice—on the later day.
- (3) The building certifier must, unless the certifier has a reasonable excuse, return the licence to BSA within 10 business days after the day the surrender takes effect.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—10 penalty units.

182 Obtaining replacement licence

- (1) A building certifier may apply to BSA in the approved form for the replacement of the certifier's licence if it has been damaged, destroyed, lost or stolen.
- (2) If BSA is satisfied the licence has been damaged, destroyed, lost or stolen, BSA must—
 - (a) replace it with another licence; and
 - (b) give the applicant the replacement licence.

183 Obligation of building certifier to give notice of change in particular circumstances

- (1) This section applies if a building certifier—
 - (a) changes address; or
 - (b) holds, in another State or New Zealand, a licence (however called) that is the same, or substantially the same, as a licence under this part and the licence is cancelled or suspended; or

- (c) is, after the issuing of the building certifier's licence under this part, convicted of a relevant offence.
- (2) The building certifier must give BSA notice of the change, cancellation, suspension or conviction within 20 business days after it happened.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the offence relates to subsection (1)(a)—1 penalty unit; or
- (b) if the offence relates to subsection (1)(b) or (c)—40 penalty units.

Division 7 Miscellaneous provisions

184 Accreditation standards bodies

- (1) An *accreditation standards body* is—
 - (a) AIBS; and
 - (b) any other entity prescribed under a regulation to be an accreditation standards body.
- (2) An entity may be prescribed under subsection (1)(b) only if it has identifiable competence and expertise in issuing accreditation to building certifiers.

185 Function of accreditation standards body

- (1) The function of an accreditation standards body is to issue accreditation to individuals proposing to apply to be building certifiers.
- (2) For subsection (1), an accreditation standards body must—
 - (a) for each level of licensing as a building certifier, set educational and experiential standards approved by the chief executive; and
 - (b) if the standards are within the scope of the national accreditation framework for building certifiers—ensure the standards comply with the framework; and

- (c) establish a professional development scheme approved by the chief executive.

- (3) In this section—

national accreditation framework means the framework, as amended from time to time, approved by the body known as the Australian Building Codes Board.

186 Criteria for deciding suitability of applicants and licensees

- (1) This section applies if, under this part, BSA is considering whether an applicant for, or for the renewal of, a licence or a licence holder is a suitable person to hold a licence.
- (2) BSA must consider each of the following—
 - (a) whether the applicant or holder has been convicted of a relevant offence;
 - (b) whether the applicant or holder has previously been refused a licence, or has had a licence suspended or cancelled, under this Act or another relevant Act;
 - (c) whether the applicant or holder has, under another relevant Act, been disqualified from holding a licence under that Act;
 - (d) dealings in which the applicant or holder has been involved and the standard of honesty and integrity demonstrated in the dealings;
 - (e) any failure by the applicant or holder to carry out statutory obligations relating to building or private certifying functions, and the reasons for the failure;
 - (f) whether the applicant or holder holds a current accreditation issued by an accreditation standards body;
 - (g) all other relevant circumstances.

187 BSA may seek information from applicants about suitability

- (1) This section applies to an application for, or to renew, a licence.

- (2) BSA may, by notice to the applicant, require the applicant to give it, within a stated reasonable period, documents or information BSA reasonably considers is needed to establish that the applicant is a suitable person to hold a licence.
- (3) The applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application if, within the stated period, the applicant does not comply with the requirement.

188 Refund of particular licence fees accompanying applications

If an application for, or to renew, a licence is refused or withdrawn, BSA must refund the applicant the licence fee that accompanied the application.

189 Reviews by tribunal of decisions under pt 3

- (1) This section applies if a person is given, or is entitled to be given, an information notice about a decision of BSA under this part.
- (2) The person may apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to the tribunal for a review of the decision.

Part 4 Complaints, investigations and disciplinary proceedings relating to building certifiers

Division 1 Complaints

190 Making a complaint against a building certifier

- (1) A person may make a complaint to BSA about a building certifier if the person believes the building certifier has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct or professional misconduct.
- (2) A complaint must—

- (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) contain particulars of the allegations on which it is founded; and
 - (c) be verified by statutory declaration.
- (3) BSA may require the complainant to give further particulars of the complaint.
- (4) BSA may dismiss any complaint without taking further action under this division if the further particulars are not given or if the complaint or the further particulars are not verified by statutory declaration.
- (5) BSA must not disclose to another person unproved complaints against a building certifier.

191 Building certifier must be advised of complaint

- (1) After receiving the complaint, BSA must, by notice—
 - (a) inform the building certifier of the nature of the complaint; and
 - (b) invite the building certifier to make, within the time stated in the notice, representations to BSA about the complaint.
- (2) The time stated in the notice must be at least 5 business days after the notice is given.
- (3) If BSA makes a decision about the complaint under section 204, BSA must have regard to the representations when making the decision.

192 BSA may recommend mediation to resolve complaint

- (1) If BSA considers a complaint about a building certifier is capable of resolution by mediation, BSA must give the complainant and the building certifier a notice stating—
 - (a) that BSA considers the complaint is capable of resolution by mediation; and
 - (b) attendance at, and participation in, mediation is voluntary; and

- (c) that either party may withdraw from the mediation at any time; and
 - (d) when the mediation ends; and
 - (e) the effect of giving BSA a certificate about the mediation.
- (2) BSA may recommend the complainant and the building certifier enter into a process of mediation to resolve the complaint as soon as practicable and before BSA investigates the complaint.

193 Mediation process

- (1) If, at mediation, the parties agree to a resolution to the complaint, the agreement must be signed by, or for, each party and by the mediator (the ***mediation agreement***).
- (2) Mediation ends on the earlier of the following—
- (a) if a party withdraws from mediation—the day the party withdraws;
 - (b) if the parties agree the mediation has ended—the day the parties agree mediation has ended;
 - (c) if there is a mediation agreement—the day the agreement is signed;
 - (d) unless BSA extends the period and advises parties in writing of the extension—20 business days after notice is given under section 192.
- (3) As soon as practicable after mediation has ended, the mediator must give BSA a certificate about the mediation in the approved form.
- (4) If the parties sign an agreement, the complaint is taken to be withdrawn.

194 Investigation of complaint

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) BSA does not recommend the complainant and the building certifier enter into mediation; or

- (b) BSA recommends the complainant and the building certifier enter into mediation and the complaint is not resolved when the mediation ends.
- (2) BSA must conduct an investigation into the complaint as soon as practicable.
- (3) BSA may deal with 1 or more complaints about a building certifier in the same investigation.
- (4) If during an investigation BSA is satisfied there is a matter about which another complaint could have been made against the building certifier, BSA may deal with the matter in its investigation as if a complaint had been made about the matter.

Division 2 Investigations

195 BSA may require documents to be produced

- (1) For investigating a complaint or conducting an audit, BSA may, by notice given to a building certifier, require the building certifier to produce a document to BSA, or a person authorised by BSA (an **auditor**).
- (2) The notice may also state—
 - (a) a time and place by which the document must be produced; or
 - (b) that the document must be verified by statutory declaration.
- (3) The time for compliance stated in the notice must be a reasonable time.
- (4) The building certifier must comply with the notice, unless the building certifier has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

196 Issue of identity card to auditor

- (1) BSA must issue an identity card to each auditor.
- (2) The identity card must—

- (a) contain a recent photo of the auditor; and
 - (b) contain a copy of the auditor's signature; and
 - (c) identify the person as an approved auditor under this Act; and
 - (d) state an expiry date for the card.
- (3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other purposes.

197 Production or display of identity card

- (1) In exercising a power under this Act in relation to another person, an auditor must—
- (a) produce his or her identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.
- (2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the auditor must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

198 Inspection of documents

An auditor may inspect any document produced to BSA and copy it or any part of it.

199 Power to enter and inspect building site relating to complaint or audit

- (1) For investigating a complaint or conducting an audit, an auditor may enter and inspect a building site to which the complaint or audit relates.
- (2) The entry and inspection must be—
- (a) made with the consent of the person in control of the building site; or
 - (b) authorised by warrant of a magistrate; or
 - (c) done when building work is being carried out at the building site.

- (3) However, an entry and inspection carried out only under subsection (2)(c) must not include a part of a building in which a person resides.
- (4) For the purpose of asking the person in control of the building site for consent to enter, the auditor may, without the person's consent or a warrant enter the site to the extent that is reasonable to contact the person.
- (5) An auditor may apply to a magistrate for a warrant under this section for a particular building site.
- (6) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which it is sought.
- (7) If the magistrate requires further information about the grounds on which the warrant is sought, the magistrate must not issue the warrant unless the auditor or some other person has given the information to the magistrate in the form (either orally or by affidavit) that the magistrate requires.
- (8) The magistrate may issue the warrant only if the magistrate is satisfied there is a proper reason for entering and inspecting the building site.
- (9) The warrant must state—
 - (a) that the auditor may, with necessary and reasonable help and force, enter and inspect the building site; and
 - (b) the hours of the day when entry may be made; and
 - (c) the day (not more than 14 days after the issue of the warrant) on which the warrant ceases to have effect.

200 Procedure before entry

- (1) This section applies if an auditor is, under section 199, intending to enter a building site, other than to the extent mentioned in section 199(4).
- (2) Before entering the building site, the auditor must do or make a reasonable attempt to do each of the following things—
 - (a) identify himself or herself to a person present at the building site who is an occupier of the building site, in the way stated in section 197;

- (b) if the entry is being made under a warrant—give the person a copy of the warrant;
 - (c) tell the person the auditor is, under section 199, permitted to enter the building site;
 - (d) give the person an opportunity to allow the auditor immediate entry to the building site without using force.
- (3) However, the auditor need not comply with subsection (2) if the auditor believes on reasonable grounds that complying with the subsection may frustrate or otherwise prevent the investigation of the complaint or the conduct of the audit.

201 Cooperating with investigation or audit

- (1) A building certifier who is being investigated or audited by BSA must assist in and cooperate with the investigation or audit.
- (2) A building certifier engages in professional misconduct if the building certifier, without reasonable excuse—
 - (a) fails to comply with subsection (1) or section 195; or
 - (b) misleads or obstructs BSA in the exercise of any function under this division.

202 False or misleading statements

- (1) A person must not, in relation to an investigation or audit under this part, state anything to BSA that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.
- (2) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), it is enough to state that the statement made was, without specifying which, false or misleading.

203 False or misleading documents

- (1) A person must not, in relation to an investigation or audit under this part, give BSA a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person, when giving the document—
 - (a) tells BSA, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
 - (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information to BSA.
- (3) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), it is enough to state that the document was, without specifying which, false or misleading.

204 Decision after investigation or audit completed

- (1) After investigating a complaint or conducting an audit, BSA must decide whether or not the building certifier has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct or professional misconduct.
- (2) BSA must give the building certifier and the complainant (if any) an information notice about the decision taken under subsection (1).
- (3) If BSA is aware that the building certifier is employed or has been appointed by someone else to perform building or private certifying functions, it must give the employer or appointor a copy of the notice.
- (4) If BSA decides the building certifier has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct, BSA must decide to do 1 or more of the following—
 - (a) reprimand the building certifier;
 - (b) impose the conditions it considers appropriate on the building certifier's licence;
 - (c) direct the building certifier to complete to the satisfaction of BSA the educational courses stated by BSA;
 - (d) direct the building certifier to report on his or her practice as a building certifier at the times, in the way and to the persons stated by BSA;

- (e) require the building certifier to take all necessary steps to ensure the certification of building work—
 - (i) complies with this Act; or
 - (ii) for other assessable development related to the building work—is not inconsistent with all other necessary development approvals that apply to the work; or
 - (iii) for self-assessable development that may affect the position, height or form of building work—is not inconsistent with the requirements for the self-assessable development; or
 - (iv) for development or work requiring compliance assessment under the Planning Act that relates to the building work—is not inconsistent with an SPA compliance permit or SPA compliance certificate for the development or work;
 - (f) direct the building certifier to take necessary enforcement action under this or another Act, including, for example, by requiring the building certifier to issue an enforcement notice to the builder of the building work or owner of the building;
 - (g) if BSA is satisfied the building certifier is generally competent and diligent—advise the building certifier it does not intend to take any further action.
- (5) BSA must—
- (a) give an information notice about its decision under subsection (4) to the building certifier; and
 - (b) if the decision is made after investigating a complaint—give the complainant a copy of the notice.
- (6) If BSA decides the building certifier has engaged in professional misconduct, BSA must apply to the tribunal to start a disciplinary proceeding against the building certifier.
- (7) Subsection (4) does not prevent BSA taking the matter the subject of the investigation into consideration at a later time as part of a pattern of conduct that may result in a disciplinary proceeding against the building certifier.

- (8) Subsections (4) and (6) do not prevent BSA from starting a proceeding to prosecute the building certifier for an offence against this Act.

- (9) In this section—

assessable development see the Planning Act, schedule 3.

self-assessable development means all development declared under a local planning instrument to be self-assessable development.

205 Review of BSA's decision

- (1) This section applies if a building certifier or complainant is dissatisfied with BSA's decision under section 204(1) or (4).
- (2) The building certifier or complainant may apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to the tribunal for a review of the decision.

Division 3 Show cause notice for disciplinary proceedings

206 Show cause notice

- (1) If a local government reasonably believes proper grounds exist for applying to the tribunal to start a disciplinary proceeding against a building certifier, the local government must before making the application give the building certifier a notice (a ***show cause notice***).
- (2) The show cause notice must—
- (a) state the grounds for making the application; and
 - (b) outline the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (c) invite the building certifier to show within a stated period (the ***show cause period***) why the application should not be made.

- (3) The show cause period must be a period ending not less than 20 business days after the show cause notice is given to the building certifier.

207 Representations and decision

- (1) The building certifier may make written representations about the show cause notice to the local government in the show cause period.
- (2) After considering the representations for the show cause notice, the local government must decide to—
 - (a) take no further action; or
 - (b) apply to the tribunal to start a disciplinary proceeding against the building certifier.
- (3) The local government must give the building certifier notice of its decision and the reasons for the decision.

Division 4 Disciplinary proceedings

208 Tribunal may conduct disciplinary proceeding

- (1) The tribunal may, on application by BSA or the local government, conduct a disciplinary proceeding to decide whether proper grounds for taking disciplinary action against a building certifier are established.
- (2) For subsection (1), proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action if the building certifier has behaved in a way that constitutes professional misconduct.
- (3) An application under subsection (1) must be made as provided under the QCAT Act.

209 Constitution of tribunal for disciplinary proceeding

- (1) For a proceeding under section 208, if the president of the tribunal under the QCAT Act considers it appropriate, the president may choose the following persons to constitute the tribunal—

- (a) 1 legally qualified member under the QCAT Act;
 - (b) 1 senior member or ordinary member who has special knowledge of the building certification industry and the administration of this Act;
 - (c) 1 other senior member or ordinary member.
- (2) In this section—

ordinary member means an ordinary member under the QCAT Act.

senior member means a senior member under the QCAT Act.

210 Notification of disciplinary proceeding

- (1) If BSA makes the application, BSA must notify the local government of the application.
- (2) If the local government makes the application, it must notify BSA of the application.
- (3) The applicant must file a copy of the notification in the tribunal.

211 Orders relating to current building certifier

- (1) If the tribunal decides that proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action against a building certifier who is licensed at the time of the decision, the tribunal may make 1 or more of the orders mentioned in subsections (2) to (7).
- (2) The tribunal may make an order—
 - (a) reprimanding the building certifier; or
 - (b) imposing conditions it considers appropriate on the building certifier's licence; or
 - (c) directing the building certifier to complete the educational courses stated in the order; or
 - (d) directing the building certifier to report on his or her practice as a building certifier at the times, in the way and to the persons stated in the order; or
 - (e) suspending the building certifier's licence for the term the tribunal considers appropriate; or

- (f) cancelling the building certifier's licence; or
 - (g) disqualifying, indefinitely or for a stated period, the building certifier from obtaining a licence as a building certifier from BSA.
- (3) The tribunal may make an order requiring the building certifier—
 - (a) to ensure the certification of building work complies with, for example—
 - (i) this or another Act; or
 - (ii) any relevant development approval; or
 - (iii) a local planning instrument; or
 - (b) to direct necessary enforcement action be taken under this or another Act, for example, by requiring the building certifier to issue an enforcement notice to the builder of the building works or owner of the building.
- (4) The tribunal may, in relation to building work that is defective or incomplete as a result of the professional misconduct, make an order that the building certifier—
 - (a) at the building certifier's cost, have the work rectified or completed by a person who is appropriately licensed; or
 - (b) pay the complainant or another person an amount sufficient to rectify or complete the work.
- (5) The tribunal may make an order imposing a penalty on the building certifier of not more than—
 - (a) for a first finding of professional misconduct—an amount equivalent to 80 penalty units; or
 - (b) for a second finding of professional misconduct—an amount equivalent to 120 penalty units; or
 - (c) for a subsequent finding of professional misconduct—an amount equivalent to 160 penalty units.
- (6) If a corporation or local government employed the building certifier to perform building certification work and the corporation or local government did not take all reasonable steps to ensure the building certifier did not engage in professional misconduct, the tribunal may—

- (a) make an order under subsection (3) or (4) as if the corporation or local government were the building certifier; or
- (b) make an order imposing a penalty on the corporation of not more than—
 - (i) for a first time that the corporation did not take all reasonable steps—an amount equivalent to 80 penalty units; or
 - (ii) for a second time that the corporation did not take all reasonable steps—an amount equivalent to 120 penalty units; or
 - (iii) for a subsequent time that the corporation did not take all reasonable steps—an amount equivalent to 160 penalty units.
- (7) The tribunal may make any other order it considers appropriate.
- (8) If the tribunal makes an order under subsection (5) or (6)(b), the tribunal must order that the amount be paid to the person bringing the disciplinary proceedings.
- (9) The tribunal may make an order under subsection (6) or, if the order affects the corporation or local government, under subsection (7), only if the corporation or local government has been joined as a party to the proceeding.

212 Orders relating to former building certifier

- (1) This section applies if the tribunal decides that proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action against a former building certifier.
- (2) The tribunal may make 1 or more of the orders mentioned in subsections (3) to (8).
- (3) The tribunal may make an order requiring the former building certifier to—
 - (a) have another person who is appropriately licensed take all necessary steps to ensure the certification of building work complies with—
 - (i) this or another Act; or

- (ii) any relevant development approval; or
 - (iii) a local planning instrument; or
- (b) pay the complainant or another person an amount sufficient to complete the certification work.
- (4) The tribunal may, in relation to building work carried out that is defective or incomplete as a result of the professional misconduct, make an order that the former building certifier—
 - (a) at the building certifier's cost, have the work rectified or completed by a person who is appropriately licensed; or
 - (b) pay the complainant or another person an amount sufficient to rectify or complete the work.
- (5) The tribunal may make an order imposing a penalty on the former building certifier of not more than—
 - (a) for a first finding of professional misconduct—an amount equivalent to 80 penalty units; or
 - (b) for a second finding of professional misconduct—an amount equivalent to 120 penalty units; or
 - (c) for a subsequent finding of professional misconduct—an amount equivalent to 160 penalty units.
- (6) If a corporation or local government employed the former building certifier to perform building certification work and the corporation or local government did not take all reasonable steps to ensure the former building certifier did not engage in professional misconduct, the tribunal may—
 - (a) make an order under subsection (3) or (4) as if the corporation or local government were the building certifier; or
 - (b) make an order imposing a penalty on the corporation of not more than—
 - (i) for a first time that the corporation did not take all reasonable steps—an amount equivalent to 80 penalty units; or
 - (ii) for a second time that the corporation did not take all reasonable steps—an amount equivalent to 120 penalty units; or

- (iii) for a subsequent time that the corporation did not take all reasonable steps—an amount equivalent to 160 penalty units.
- (7) The tribunal may make an order that the former building certifier must—
 - (a) not be licensed or re-licensed by BSA for the period stated in the order; or
 - (b) never be licensed or re-licensed by BSA.
- (8) The tribunal may make any other order it considers appropriate.
- (9) If the tribunal makes an order under subsection (5) or (6)(b), the tribunal must order the amount be paid to the person bringing the disciplinary proceedings.
- (10) The tribunal may make an order under subsection (6) or, if the order affects the corporation or local government, under subsection (8), only if the corporation or local government has been joined as a party to the proceeding.

213 Consequences of failure to comply with tribunal's orders and directions

The tribunal may, in a disciplinary proceeding against a building certifier, order that the building certifier's licence be suspended or cancelled if the building certifier fails to comply with an order or direction of the tribunal within the time allowed by the tribunal.

214 Recording details of orders

An order may state—

- (a) the period in which the details of the order are to be included in the register for the person; and
- (b) the details of the order, if any, that the tribunal decides are not to be included in the register.

Chapter 7 Fire safety for budget accommodation buildings

Note—

Chapters 2 and 3 contain special provisions for obtaining building development approval for budget accommodation buildings. See sections 27, 46(4), 59 and 63.

Part 1 Interpretation

215 Definitions for ch 7

In this chapter—

budget accommodation building see section 216.

fire safety standard see section 217(1).

fire safety system, for a building, means the building's features, and procedures established for the building, providing for all or any of the following—

- (a) warning the building's occupants about a fire emergency;
- (b) safe evacuation of the building's occupants;
- (c) extinguishing or restricting the spread of fire in the building.

216 Meaning of ***budget accommodation building***

(1) A ***budget accommodation building*** is a building—

- (a) whose occupants have shared access to a bathroom or sanitary facilities, other than a laundry; and
- (b) that provides accommodation of a following type for 6 or more persons—
 - (i) boarding house, backpacker or other hostel, guesthouse, share-house or similar type accommodation;
 - (ii) bed and breakfast, farmstay or hotel accommodation;

- (iii) accommodation for persons who have an intellectual or physical disability and require full time or part time care.
- (2) A building is not prevented from being a budget accommodation building under subsection (1) because of—
 - (a) the fact that none, or only some, of the 6 or more persons mentioned in subsection (1)(b) are provided with food or meals at the building; or
 - (b) the legal basis, or the absence of any established legal basis, on which the accommodation is provided for the persons; or
 - (c) the fact that all or some of the persons are provided the accommodation free of charge; or
 - (d) the fact that all or some of the persons have a right to occupy parts of the building other than parts used to provide the accommodation.
- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), each of the following is not a budget accommodation building—
 - (a) a building used as a class 1a building or class 2 building;
 - (b) a hotel that does not provide accommodation to paying guests;
 - (c) a motel building in which individual beds can not be let;
 - (d) a building—
 - (i) in which an employer provides, under, or as an incident of, an employer-employee relationship, accommodation to persons other than backpackers or fruit-pickers; and
 - (ii) in which no one is accommodated other than—
 - (A) a person provided accommodation as mentioned in subparagraph (i); or
 - (B) the employer; or
 - (C) the employer's spouse or other relatives;
 - (e) a building that is, or forms part of—

- (i) a corrective services facility under the *Corrective Services Act 2006*; or
 - (ii) a detention centre under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*;
- (f) a facility in which residential care under the *Aged Care Act 1997* (Cwlth) is provided by an approved provider under that Act;
- (g) a building—
 - (i) that is, or is located within or is part of, an educational institution; or
 - (ii) in which an educational institution provides accommodation only for its students;
- (h) a class 9a building, other than a building the primary use of which is to provide accommodation (rather than medical supervision) to persons with an intellectual or physical disability;
- (i) a building used as a women's refuge or shelter that is not used for any other type of accommodation;
- (j) a building in which the only accommodation provided is to lifesavers;
- (k) a building in which the only accommodation provided is recreational accommodation for camps for school groups, girl guides, scouts or similar groups.
- (4) For subsection (1)(b), evidence that the building has beds available for use by persons is evidence that it provides accommodation to persons, whether or not the persons are present at the building.
- (5) In this section—

bathroom or sanitary facilities, for a building, means—

- (a) bathroom or sanitary facilities located in the building; or
- (b) bathroom or sanitary facilities located elsewhere that are used in relation to the occupation of the building.

Example for paragraph (b)—

an outhouse used by occupants of the building

class 1a building means a building that, under the 2004 edition of the BCA, part A3.2, is classified as a class 1a building.

Editor's note—

BCA (2004 edition), part A3.2 (Classifications)—

‘**Class 1a**—a single dwelling being—

- (i) a detached house; or
- (ii) one or more attached dwellings, each being a building, separated by a *fire-resisting* wall, including a row house, terrace house, town house or villa unit; ...’

class 2 building means a building that, under the 2004 edition of the BCA, part A3.2, is classified as a class 2 building.

Editor's note—

BCA (2004 edition), part A3.2 (Classifications)—

‘**Class 2:** a building containing 2 or more sole-occupancy units each being a separate dwelling. ...’

class 9a building means a building that, under the 2004 edition of the BCA, part A3.2, is classified as a class 9a building.

Editor's note—

BCA (2004 edition), part A3.2 (Classifications)—

‘**Class 9a**—a *health-care building*; including those parts of the building set aside as a laboratory; ...’

BCA (2004 edition), part A1.1 (Definitions)—

‘**Health-care building** means a building whose occupants or patients undergoing medical treatment generally need physical assistance to evacuate the building during an emergency and includes—

- (a) a public or private hospital; or
- (b) a nursing home or similar facility for sick or disabled persons needing full-time care; or
- (c) a clinic, day surgery or procedure unit where the effects of the predominant treatment administered involve patients becoming non-ambulatory and requiring supervised medical care on the premises for some time after the treatment.’

educational institution means any of the following—

- (a) a State educational institution under the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*;

- (b) a school that is provisionally accredited, or accredited, under the *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Act 2001*;
- (c) a TAFE institute or a statutory TAFE institute under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*;
- (d) a university.

farmstay, for accommodation, means accommodation at a farm for paying guests of the farm.

Part 2 Fire safety standard

217 Fire safety standard

- (1) The ***fire safety standard*** is—
 - (a) QDC, part MP 2.1; and
 - (b) any other standard prescribed under a regulation for ensuring that all the occupants of a budget accommodation building may be safely evacuated in the event of a fire in the building.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a prescribed standard may provide for all or any of the following for the building—
 - (a) the allowable number of occupants;
 - (b) the provision and maintenance of fire safety systems;
 - (c) training programs for occupants and persons employed in the building about—
 - (i) fire management and prevention; or
 - (ii) emergency evacuation.

218 Guidelines for fire safety standard

- (1) The chief executive may issue guidelines about ways of complying with the fire safety standard.

- (2) Before issuing the guidelines, the chief executive must consult with any entity the chief executive considers appropriate.

Part 3 Budget accommodation buildings built, approved or applied for, before 1 January 1992

219 Application of pt 3

This part applies to a budget accommodation building only if—

- (a) construction of the building started before 1 January 1992; or
- (b) construction of the building was—
 - (i) approved, under this Act, before 1 January 1992; and
 - (ii) started on or after 1 January 1992; or
- (c) an application for approval to construct the building—
 - (i) was made, under this Act, before 1 January 1992; and
 - (ii) the approval was given on or after 1 January 1992.

220 Owner must ensure building conforms with fire safety standard

The owner of a budget accommodation building must ensure the building conforms with—

- (a) the provisions of the fire safety standard about emergency lighting and early warning systems within—
 - (i) 1 year after the standard commences; or
 - (ii) the longer period approved for the building under section 221; and

- (b) the remaining provisions of the standard within—
 - (i) 3 years after the standard commences; or
 - (ii) the longer period approved for the building under section 221.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

Note—

The building assessment provisions, other than the fire safety standard, apply in relation to a budget accommodation building to which this part does not apply. See the fire safety standard and section 30 (Relevant laws and other documents for assessment of building work).

221 Approval of longer period for conformity with fire safety standard

- (1) The owner of a budget accommodation building may make written application to the local government to approve a period for the building under section 220(a)(ii) or (b)(ii).
- (2) The local government may—
 - (a) consult with any other entity the local government considers appropriate in deciding the application; and
 - (b) grant the application only if the local government is satisfied undue hardship would be caused to the building's occupants if the application were refused.
- (3) The local government may grant the application with or without the reasonable conditions the local government considers appropriate.
- (4) Within 20 business days after receiving the application, the local government must—
 - (a) decide the application; and
 - (b) give the owner an information notice about the decision.
- (5) The owner must comply with each condition imposed on the approval.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—165 penalty units.

Note—

There is a right of appeal to a building and development dispute resolution committee against the decision on the application or a failure to decide the application. See the Planning Act, section 532.

222 Advice as to conformity with fire safety standard

- (1) The owner of a budget accommodation building may make written application to the local government for advice as to whether the building conforms with the fire safety standard.
- (2) Within 20 business days after receiving the application, the local government must—
 - (a) decide if the building conforms with the fire safety standard; and
 - (b) give the owner notice of the decision.
- (3) If the local government decides the building does not conform with the fire safety standard, the notice must be, or include, an information notice about the decision.
- (4) The notice must also state what must be done by the owner to make the building conform with the standard.
- (5) The owner must comply with the notice.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—165 penalty units.
- (6) Subsection (3) does not limit the power of the local government under sections 248 and 249.

223 Stay of operation of local government decision

The lodging of a notice of appeal about a local government decision mentioned in section 222(3) stays the operation of the decision until—

- (a) a building and development dispute resolution committee, on the application of the local government, decides otherwise; or
- (b) the appeal is withdrawn; or
- (c) the appeal is dismissed.

224 Local government decisions

- (1) This section applies to a decision made, or notice of which is given, by a local government, after the period stated in section 221(4) or 222(2).
- (2) The decision is not invalid merely because it was made, or the notice was given, after the period.

Part 4 All budget accommodation buildings**225 Application of pt 4**

This part applies to a budget accommodation building regardless of when it was, or is, built.

226 Obligation about fire safety management plan

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the owner of a budget accommodation building prepares a fire safety management plan for a development application for the building; and
 - (b) a development approval is given for the application.
- (2) The owner must ensure the fire safety management plan is updated as soon as practicable, but not later than 1 month, after a change in circumstances affecting the plan's compliance with the fire safety standard.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—100 penalty units.

- (3) A change in circumstances mentioned in subsection (2) includes, for example, a change in the fire safety standard.
- (4) The owner must ensure the current fire safety management plan is implemented.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—100 penalty units.

227 Accessing fire safety management plan

The owner of a budget accommodation building must ensure a copy of the building's current fire safety management plan is kept in the building and is available for inspection, free of charge, by occupants and other members of the public whenever the building is open for business.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

228 Random inspection of buildings for which development approval is given

- (1) This section applies to a budget accommodation building if—
 - (a) a development approval is given for building work for the building after the commencement of this section; and
 - (b) the building work involves an alternative solution for performance requirements under the BCA that includes fire safety management procedures as a condition of the use and occupation of the building.
- (2) The local government must, at least once every 3 years, inspect the building to ensure the owner of the building is complying with this part in relation to the building.
- (3) An inspection under subsection (2) may be made—
 - (a) at any time the office of the local government is open for business; and
 - (b) without notice.
- (4) The local government must keep—
 - (a) a register of all buildings to which subsection (2) applies; and
 - (b) a record of each inspection it makes under subsection (2); and
 - (c) for each inspection—details about whether or not the owner is complying with this part.
- (5) The local government must not charge a fee for an inspection made under subsection (2).

Part 5

Miscellaneous

229 Obligations of entities about guidelines for fire safety standard and fire safety management plans

- (1) In carrying out a function or power conferred on an entity under this Act or another local government Act, the entity must have regard to—
 - (a) for a matter relating to the fire safety standard—the information in the fire safety standard guidelines; or
 - (b) for a matter relating to the fire safety management plan—the information in the fire safety management plan guidelines.
- (2) In ensuring a budget accommodation building conforms with the fire safety standard, the owner of the building must have regard to the information in the fire safety standard guidelines.
- (3) In preparing a fire safety management plan for a budget accommodation building, the owner of the building must have regard to the information in—
 - (a) the fire safety standard guidelines; and
 - (b) the fire safety management plan guidelines.
- (4) In this section—

fire safety management plan guidelines means the guidelines made under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*, section 104FD.

fire safety standard guidelines means the guidelines made under section 218.

local government Act means a local government Act within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 2009*, section 3.

230 Local government's fire safety record-keeping obligations

A local government must keep the following records until the building to which the record relates is demolished or removed—

- (a) for each application made to the local government under section 221—all documents relating to the application;
- (b) for each inspection made by the local government under section 228—a record of the inspection.

231 Owner's fire safety record-keeping obligation

- (1) The owner of a budget accommodation building to which section 228 applies must, as required under this section, keep complete and accurate records for the building showing the owner is complying with the fire safety standard.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) The records must include—
 - (a) if the building work for the building involved an alternative solution for performance requirements under the BCA¹—the records required under the alternative solution; and
 - (b) if the local government imposes conditions on an approval given under section 221(3)—details of how the building complies with the conditions.
- (3) The records must be kept until the building is demolished or removed, unless the owner has a reasonable excuse.

¹ BCA, part A1 (Interpretation), section A1.1 (Definitions)—

Alternative Solution means a *Building Solution* which complies with the *Performance Requirements* other than by reason of satisfying the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions*.

Chapter 8 Swimming pool safety

Part 1 Interpretation

231A Definitions for ch 8

In this chapter—

complying pool means a regulated pool that complies with the pool safety standard.

pool safety inspection function see section 231C.

pool safety standard see section 231D.

regulated land—

- 1 *Regulated land* is land on which any of the following is constructed or is to be constructed—
 - (a) a class 1, 2, 3 or 4 building;
 - (b) a moveable dwelling park under the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*;
 - (c) a residential park under the *Manufactured Homes (Residential Parks) Act 2003*.
- 2 The term includes land adjacent to the land and—
 - (a) in the same ownership as the land; or
 - (b) used in association with the land.

regulated pool see section 231B.

shared pool—

- 1 If the residents of 2 or more dwellings constructed, or to be constructed, on regulated land have, or will have, a right to use a regulated pool situated on the land, the pool is a *shared pool*.
- 2 For paragraph 1—
 - (a) the resident of a dwelling is the person who is the owner or occupier of the dwelling or has a right to use the dwelling; and

- (b) a dwelling includes—
 - (i) a moveable dwelling in a dwelling park under the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*; and
 - (ii) a manufactured home on a site in a residential park under the *Manufactured Homes (Residential Parks) Act 2003*.
- 3 The term includes a regulated pool situated on land on which a class 3 building is, or is to be, constructed.

231B What is a *regulated pool*

- (1) A *regulated pool*—
 - (a) is a swimming pool situated on regulated land; and
 - (b) includes the barriers for the pool.
- (2) The barriers for the pool include any of the following—
 - (a) the fencing for the pool;
 - (b) the walls of a building enclosing the pool;
 - (c) another form of barrier mentioned or provided for in the pool safety standard.

Example—

Under QDC, part MP3.4, a canal, lake, river, creek, stream, pond, ocean or dam may, in particular circumstances, form part of a barrier.

231C What is a *pool safety inspection function*

A *pool safety inspection function* is doing any of the following—

- (a) inspecting a regulated pool to decide whether to give a certificate (a *pool safety certificate*) that states the pool is a complying pool;
- (b) carrying out minor repairs relating to a regulated pool arising from an inspection of the pool under paragraph (a);

- (c) the giving of a pool safety certificate for a regulated pool;
- (d) the giving of a nonconformity notice for a regulated pool.

231D What is the *pool safety standard*

- (1) The *pool safety standard* is—
 - (a) QDC, part MP3.4; and
 - (b) any other standard prescribed under a regulation for ensuring the safety of persons using a regulated pool.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a prescribed standard may provide for both or either of the following for the pool—
 - (a) the form of a resuscitation sign and the way it must be displayed;
 - (b) the requirements for devices used for recirculation of water in the pool.

Part 2 Swimming pool fencing

Note—

For appeals relating to this part, see the Planning Act, section 532.

232 Definitions for pt 2

In this part—

construct, an outdoor swimming pool on residential land, includes install or place the pool on the land.

Examples—

- 1 A person constructs an outdoor swimming pool on residential land if the person installs the pool above ground level on the land.
- 2 A person constructs an outdoor swimming pool on residential land if the pool is a portable one and the person places it on the land.

fencing standards see section 233.

pool owner see section 234.

233 Meaning of *fencing standards*

- (1) The *fencing standards*, for an outdoor swimming pool on residential land, are—
 - (a) for a pool constructed before the commencement of this section—the requirements, including standards, applying under this Act for the fencing of the pool immediately before the commencement; or
 - (b) for a pool constructed on or after the commencement of this section—the standards prescribed under a regulation for the fencing of the pool.
- (2) However, if on the commencement of this section an existing outdoor swimming pool on residential land is not fenced or the fencing does not comply substantially with the fencing standards under subsection (1)(a) for the fencing of the pool immediately before the commencement, the *fencing standards* for the pool are the standards prescribed under subsection (1)(b).

234 Meaning of *pool owner*

- (1) The owner of residential land on which there is an outdoor swimming pool is the *pool owner* of the pool.
- (2) However, if the occupier of residential land, or that part of the land, on which an outdoor swimming pool is situated is the owner of the pool but not the owner of the land, the occupier, and not the owner of the land, is the *pool owner* of the pool.

235 Outdoor swimming pool must be fenced

- (1) The pool owner of an outdoor swimming pool on residential land must ensure—
 - (a) the pool has, around the pool, fencing complying with the fencing standards for the pool; and
 - (b) the fencing is kept in good condition.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) However, if the pool's fencing no longer complies with subsection (1)(a) only because the owner or occupier of adjoining land has constructed or placed something on the adjoining land, the pool owner of the pool is not required to construct additional fencing or change existing fencing to comply with subsection (1)(a).

236 Resuscitation sign for outdoor swimming pool

- (1) This section applies to an outdoor swimming pool on residential land if the pool is constructed after the commencement of this section.
- (2) The pool owner of the pool must, in the way prescribed under a regulation, ensure that there is always displayed for the pool a resuscitation sign complying with the requirements for a resuscitation sign prescribed under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

resuscitation sign means a sign showing procedures for providing first aid, including, for example, expired air resuscitation and external cardiac compression.

237 Replacing fencing

If a fence around a pool owner's outdoor swimming pool on residential land has been demolished or removed, or is in substantial disrepair to the extent that it is impracticable to keep the fencing in good condition as required under section 235(1)(b), the pool owner must ensure—

- (a) there is constructed around the pool a new fence complying with the fencing standards for the pool, as if the pool were a pool constructed at the time the new fence is required to be constructed; and
- (b) a building certifier has provided a certificate in the approved form stating the fencing complies with the fencing standards for the pool.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

238 Warning sign required before constructing outdoor swimming pool

- (1) This section applies to the construction of an outdoor swimming pool on residential land.
- (2) Each relevant person must ensure that—
 - (a) before the construction starts, a warning sign, complying with the requirements for a warning sign prescribed under a regulation, is displayed on the land in the way prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (b) the warning sign is displayed until—
 - (i) fencing complying with the fencing standards for the pool has been constructed; and
 - (ii) a building certifier certifies the fencing complies with the fencing standards for the pool.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

relevant person means—

- (a) the person who is, or is to become, the pool owner of the pool; or
- (b) the builder of the pool.

239 Constructing outdoor swimming pool

- (1) This section applies to a person if—
 - (a) an outdoor swimming pool has been constructed, or is being constructed, on residential land; and
 - (b) the pool has not been filled with water to a depth of 300mm or more; and
 - (c) the person—
 - (i) is, or is to become, the pool owner of the pool (the **owner**); or
 - (ii) has contracted with the owner to carry out the construction of the pool.

- (2) The person must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, ensure that, before the pool is filled with water to a depth of 300mm or more—
 - (a) fencing that complies with the fencing standards for the pool is constructed around the pool; and
 - (b) a building certifier has provided a certificate in the approved form stating the fencing complies with the fencing standards for the pool.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

240 Application for exemption from fencing

- (1) A person may apply to the local government for an exemption from complying with the fencing standards for an outdoor swimming pool on residential land if the person is—
 - (a) the pool owner of the pool; or
 - (b) if the pool is still to be constructed—the person who is to be the pool owner of the pool.
- (2) If an application for exemption is made under this section, the local government must decide the application within 5 business days after the application is made.
- (3) The local government may grant the exemption only if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) a person with a disability is, or is to become, an occupier of the land; and
 - (b) it would be physically impracticable for the person, because of the person's disability, to access the pool if it had fencing complying with the fencing standards for the pool.
- (4) The local government may require the applicant to produce medical evidence to support the application.
- (5) The local government may grant the exemption on conditions it considers necessary or desirable to prevent a young child accessing the pool.

241 Steps to be taken after application decided

- (1) As soon as practicable after making its decision on an application for exemption under section 240, the local government must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.
- (2) If the local government grants the exemption, the fencing standards for the pool continue to apply for the pool to the extent the exemption does not apply.
- (3) The exemption ends if—
 - (a) the applicant stops being the pool owner for the pool; or
 - (b) the person because of whom the exemption was granted is no longer an occupier of the land; or
 - (c) it would no longer be physically impracticable for the person because of whom the exemption was granted to access the pool if it had fencing complying with the fencing standards for the pool.
- (4) If the exemption is granted on conditions, the applicant must comply with each condition attached to the exemption.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—165 penalty units.

Note—

There is a right of appeal to a building and development dispute resolution committee against the decision on the application or a failure to decide the application. See the Planning Act, section 532.

242 Revocation of exemption

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a local government has, under section 240, previously granted an applicant an exemption; and
 - (b) the local government is satisfied 1 or more of the following applies—
 - (i) the decision on the application for the exemption was based on a false or misleading particular given by the applicant;
 - (ii) the exemption has ended under section 241(3);

- (iii) the exemption was subject to conditions and there has been a contravention of a condition.
- (2) The local government must give the applicant a show cause notice inviting the applicant to show cause why the decision should not be revoked.
- (3) After considering any representations made to it under the show cause notice, the local government may, by a further notice (a **revocation notice**) given to the applicant, revoke the decision previously given.
- (4) The revocation notice must be, or be accompanied by, an information notice about the decision to give the notice and state—
 - (a) that the applicant must ensure the pool has, around the pool, fencing complying with the fencing standards for the pool; and
 - (b) the day by which the applicant must comply with the notice.
- (5) The applicant must comply with the revocation notice.
Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.
- (6) If the applicant fails to comply with the notice, the failure is taken to be a failure to take action under the *Local Government Act 2009*, section 142.

243 Register of exemptions

The local government must—

- (a) keep a register of exemptions it grants under this part that are still in force; and
- (b) make the register available for inspection and purchase as if it were a document that, under the Planning Act, chapter 9, part 6, the local government must make available for inspection and purchase.

244 Advice as to compliance

- (1) The pool owner of an outdoor swimming pool on residential land may make written application to the local government for

written advice as to whether the fencing around the pool complies with section 235(1).

- (2) If an application is made under subsection (1), the local government must—
 - (a) decide if the fencing complies with section 235(1); and
 - (b) give the pool owner an information notice about its decision within 10 business days after receiving the application.
- (3) The information notice must also advise the pool owner what must be done to make the fencing comply with section 235(1).
- (4) The pool owner must comply with the notice.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (5) Subsection (3) does not limit the power of the local government under sections 248 and 249.

245 Access to outdoor swimming pools must be kept secure

The occupier of residential land on which there is an outdoor swimming pool must ensure that any gate or door giving access to the pool is kept securely closed at all times when the gate or door is not in use.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

246 Apportionment of cost of constructing dividing fence

- (1) The cost of constructing, altering, repairing, replacing and maintaining an outdoor swimming pool fence consisting of the whole or part of a dividing fence is, to the extent it is attributable to work done to comply with section 235(1), to be borne—
 - (a) by the owner of the residential land on which the pool is constructed; or
 - (b) if the work or part of the work is done to comply with this part in relation to more than 1 parcel of residential land—equally by the owners of the parcels of land where the pools are constructed.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies despite the *Dividing Fences Act 1953*.

- (3) A local law about the construction of fencing around swimming pools does not limit the discretion of a Magistrates Court under the *Dividing Fences Act 1953*.

Part 3 Inspections of regulated pools and the giving of pool safety certificates

Division 1 Inspections of regulated pools by pool safety inspectors

246AA Obligation to give pool safety certificate on inspection in particular circumstances

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector inspects a regulated pool and the inspector is reasonably satisfied the pool is a complying pool.
- (2) The pool safety inspector must, within 2 business days after the inspection, give the owner of the pool a pool safety certificate for the pool.
- (3) The pool safety inspector must not refuse to give a pool safety certificate for the pool only on the ground that—
 - (a) there is no development approval to carry out building work that is the construction of, or alteration to, the pool (the ***pool work***); or
 - (b) the pool work does not comply with the development approval for the pool work.

246AB Nonconformity notice

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector inspects a regulated pool (an ***initial inspection***) and the inspector is not satisfied the pool is a complying pool.

Note—

Under section 246BE, if a pool safety inspector inspects a regulated pool that is not a complying pool, the inspector may, in particular circumstances, carry out minor repairs relating to the pool before giving a pool safety certificate for the pool.

- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the pool safety inspector must, within 2 business days after the inspection, give the owner of the pool a notice (a **nonconformity notice**) stating—
 - (a) the pool is not a complying pool; and
 - (b) how the pool is not a complying pool; and
 - (c) what must be done to make the pool a complying pool; and
 - (d) that the owner may ask the pool safety inspector to reinspect the pool within 3 months after the giving of the nonconformity notice (the **reinspection period**); and
 - (e) that it is an offence for the owner to ask, in the reinspection period, a person other than the following to inspect the pool for the giving of a pool safety certificate for the pool—
 - (i) if the owner initially asked the local government to inspect the pool—the local government;
 - (ii) if the owner initially asked the pool safety inspector to inspect the pool—the safety pool inspector; and
 - (f) that the pool safety inspector must notify the local government if the owner does not ask the pool safety inspector to reinspect the pool within the reinspection period.
- (3) The pool safety inspector is not required to give the owner of the pool a nonconformity notice if, within 2 business days after the initial inspection—
 - (a) the pool safety inspector reinspects the pool and is reasonably satisfied the pool is a complying pool; or
 - (b) the owner and the pool safety inspector agree that the inspector will carry out particular minor repairs to make the pool a complying pool and, within 20 business days after the making of the agreement—

- (i) the inspector carries out the minor repairs; and
 - (ii) on reinspection of the pool, the inspector is reasonably satisfied the pool is a complying pool.
- (4) If, within 2 business days after the initial inspection—
 - (a) the owner of the pool and the pool safety inspector agree that the inspector will carry out particular minor repairs to make the pool a complying pool; and
 - (b) within 20 business days after the making of the agreement—
 - (i) the pool safety inspector has not carried out the repairs; or
 - (ii) on reinspection of the pool, the inspector is not reasonably satisfied the pool is a complying pool;

the pool safety inspector must, within a further 2 business days, give the owner a nonconformity notice for the pool.
- (5) A nonconformity notice must include an information notice about the decision.

246AC Steps after nonconformity notice

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector gives the owner of a regulated pool a nonconformity notice for the pool.
- (2) If, within the reinspection period, the owner asks the pool safety inspector to reinspect the pool, the pool safety inspector must reinspect the pool within 5 business days after the request or the longer period that the owner and inspector agree.
- (3) Sections 246AA and 246AB apply to the reinspection of the pool.
- (4) If the owner fails to ask the pool safety inspector to reinspect the pool within the reinspection period, the inspector must, within 5 business days after the end of the reinspection period—
 - (a) notify the local government of the failure; and
 - (b) give the local government a copy of the nonconformity notice.

Note—

See also section 246BD (*Effect of pool safety inspector not complying with Act if no penalty provided*).

- (5) The owner of the pool may, in the reinspection period, ask only the following person to inspect the pool for the giving of a pool safety certificate for the pool—
- (a) if the owner initially asked the local government to inspect the pool—the local government;
 - (b) if the owner initially asked the pool safety inspector to inspect the pool—the pool safety inspector.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (6) Subsection (5) does not apply if—
- (a) the owner of the pool, by written request to PSC, asks PSC to allow a person other than the person mentioned in subsection (5) to reinspect the pool for the giving of a pool safety certificate for the pool; and
 - (b) PSC gives the owner of the pool a notice agreeing to the request.

246AD Record-keeping requirements for inspections

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector inspects a regulated pool under this part.
- (2) The pool safety inspector must, for at least 5 years from the day the pool is inspected, keep a record of the inspection, including any pool safety certificate and nonconformity notice given, unless the inspector has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 2 Functions of local government for inspections of regulated pools

246AE Power of local government to inspect regulated pool

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector notifies the local government under section 246AC.

- (2) An employee or agent of the local government may enter land on which the regulated pool is situated (the **pool site**) to inspect the pool.
- (3) If the owner, or an occupier, of the land is present at the pool site, the employee or agent must do, or make a reasonable attempt to do, the following things before entering the pool site—
 - (a) identify himself or herself to the person, by—
 - (i) producing his or her identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (ii) having the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power;
 - (b) tell the person the purpose of the entry;
 - (c) seek the consent of the person to the entry;
 - (d) tell the person the officer is permitted under this Act to enter the place without the person's consent.
- (4) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (3)(a), the employee or agent must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.
- (5) If the person is not present, the employee or agent must take reasonable steps to advise the person of the employee's or agent's intention to enter the place.
- (6) Subsections (3) and (4) do not require the employee or agent to take a step that the employee or agent reasonably believes may frustrate or otherwise hinder the purposes of the entry.
- (7) Subsection (2) does not apply to the entry of a dwelling.

246AF Cancellation of pool safety certificate after inspection

- (1) This section applies if the local government—
 - (a) inspects a regulated pool that has a pool safety certificate; and
 - (b) reasonably believes the pool is not a complying pool.
- (2) The local government may, after complying with section 246AG, cancel the pool safety certificate for the pool.

- (3) If the local government cancels the pool safety certificate under subsection (2), it must, within 10 business days after the cancellation, give the chief executive notice of the cancellation.
- (4) The chief executive must record in the regulated pools register the cancellation of the pool safety certificate for the pool.
- (5) Subsection (2) does not limit the power of the local government under sections 248 and 249.

246AG Show cause notice procedure and decision

- (1) The local government must, before cancelling the pool safety certificate under section 246AF(2) give the owner of the regulated pool a notice (a **show cause notice**).
- (2) The show cause notice must state each of the following—
 - (a) that the local government proposes cancelling the pool safety certificate for the pool;
 - (b) the grounds for cancelling the pool safety certificate;
 - (c) the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds;
 - (d) that the owner of the pool may, within a stated period (the **show cause period**), make submissions about why the pool safety certificate should not be cancelled.
- (3) The show cause period must end at least 10 business days after the owner is given the show cause notice.
- (4) The owner may, within the show cause period, make submissions to the local government about the show cause notice.
- (5) The local government must—
 - (a) consider the submissions; and
 - (b) decide whether to cancel the pool safety certificate for the pool.
- (6) If the local government decides not to cancel the pool safety certificate, it must give the owner notice of the decision.

- (7) If the local government decides to cancel the pool safety certificate, it must give the owner an information notice about the decision.
- (8) A decision to cancel the pool safety certificate takes effect at the end of 10 business after the information notice is given unless the owner sooner appeals the decision.

246AI Pool safety certificate does not limit power of local government to enter land for particular purposes

To remove any doubt, it is declared that the existence of a pool safety certificate for a regulated pool does not limit a person performing functions or exercising powers under this Act or another Act for a local government to enter land on which the pool is situated.

Examples of provisions giving power to enter land for a local government—

- *Local Government Act 2009*, chapter 5, part 2, division 2 (Powers of other persons)
- *Local Government Act 2009*, section 133 (Entering property under an inspection program)

Division 3 Pool safety certificates

246AJ Identification number for pool safety certificate

- (1) PSC must make available for purchase by pool safety inspectors identifying numbers for pool safety certificates that are unique to each certificate.
- (2) The identifying number for a pool safety certificate is called its ***identification number***.
- (3) The fee for an identification number for a pool safety certificate is the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (4) A pool safety inspector must, when giving a pool safety certificate, assign to the certificate an identification number.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

246AK Form of pool safety certificate

A pool safety certificate for a regulated pool must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) have an identification number; and
- (c) be signed by the pool safety inspector giving the certificate.

246AL Term of pool safety certificate

- (1) A pool safety certificate for a regulated pool expires at the end of the relevant period unless it is sooner cancelled under section 246AF.
- (2) In this section—

relevant period means—

- (a) for a pool that is a shared pool—1 year after the pool safety certificate is given; or
- (b) otherwise—2 years after the pool safety certificate is given.

246AMPool safety inspector's obligation to give notice of pool safety certificates

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector gives a pool safety certificate for a regulated pool.
- (2) The pool safety inspector must, within 5 business days after giving the certificate, give the chief executive details of the certificate in the way approved by the chief executive.

246AN Final inspection certificate or certificate of classification instead of pool safety certificate

- (1) This section applies to the following (each a ***building certificate***)—
 - (a) a final inspection certificate given for building work that is, or includes, the construction of, or alteration to, a regulated pool;
 - (b) a certificate of classification given for—

- (i) a building that includes a regulated pool; or
 - (ii) a building on land on which a regulated pool is situated.
- (2) To the extent the building certificate applies to the pool, the building certificate may be used instead of a pool safety certificate for the pool for the relevant period.
- (3) In this section—
relevant period means—
 - (a) for a pool that is a shared pool—1 year after the building certificate is given; or
 - (b) otherwise—2 years after the building certificate is given.

Division 4 Miscellaneous provision

246AO Appeals to building and development committee of decisions under pt 3

- (1) This section applies if the owner of a regulated pool is given, or is entitled to be given, under this part an information notice about a decision of a pool safety inspector or the local government.
- (2) The owner of the pool may, within the appeal period, appeal the decision to a building and development committee under the Planning Act.

Note—

See the Planning Act, section 508(c) (Jurisdiction of committees)

- (3) In this section—
appeal period means—
 - (a) for a decision of a pool safety inspector—20 business days after the information notice is given or taken to be given; or
 - (b) for a decision of the local government—10 business days after the information notice is given or taken to be given.

Part 5 General provisions about pool safety inspectors

Division 1 Regulation of the performance of pool safety inspection functions

246AU Person must not perform pool safety inspection functions without licence

A person who is not a pool safety inspector must not perform a pool safety inspection function unless—

- (a) the function is carrying out minor repairs mentioned in section 231C(b); or
- (b) the person is—
 - (i) an employee or agent of the local government; and
 - (ii) authorised by the local government to inspect a regulated pool to decide whether it is a complying pool.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

246AV Person must not perform pool safety inspection functions without prescribed professional indemnity insurance

A pool safety inspector must not perform a pool safety inspection function unless the pool safety inspector has the prescribed professional indemnity insurance.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

246AW Giving pool safety certificates and nonconformity notices

- (1) A pool safety inspector may give a pool safety certificate for a regulated pool only if the pool safety inspector—
 - (a) has inspected the pool; and
 - (b) is reasonably satisfied the pool is a complying pool.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) A pool safety inspector may give a nonconformity notice for a regulated pool only if the pool safety inspector—
- (a) has inspected the pool; and
 - (b) is reasonably satisfied the pool is not a complying pool.
- Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

246AX Pool safety inspector's duty to act in public interest in performing pool safety inspection function

- (1) A pool safety inspector must, in performing pool safety inspection functions, always act in the public interest.

Note—

See also section 246BD (*Effect of pool safety inspector not complying with Act if no penalty provided*).

- (2) For subsection (1), the occasions when a pool safety inspector does not act in the public interest in performing pool safety inspection functions include, but are not limited to, when the inspector—
- (a) seeks, accepts or agrees to accept a benefit (whether for the inspector's benefit or someone else) as a reward or inducement to act other than under this Act;
 - (b) acts in a way contrary to a function of the inspector under this Act;
 - (c) acts outside the scope of the inspector's powers under this Act;
 - (d) contravenes the code of conduct for pool safety inspectors;
 - (e) acts in a way, in relation to the inspector's practice, that is grossly negligent or grossly incompetent.

246AY Pool safety inspector must not perform pool safety inspection function if there is a conflict of interest

- (1) A pool safety inspector must not perform a pool safety inspection function if, in performing the function, the inspector has a conflict of interest.

Note—

See also section 246BD (*Effect of pool safety inspector not complying with Act if no penalty provided*).

- (2) For subsection (1), the occasions when a pool safety inspector has a conflict of interest include, but are not limited to, when the inspector—
- (a) has carried out building work to which the pool safety standard applies, other than minor repairs, for the regulated pool; or
 - (b) is the owner or a lessee of, or the owner of a lot in, the building on the subject land; or
 - (c) has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the building on the subject land.
- (3) In this section—

subject land means land on which the regulated pool the subject of the pool safety inspection function is situated.

Division 2 Code of conduct for pool safety inspectors

246AZ Making code of conduct for pool safety inspectors

- (1) The chief executive may make a code of conduct for pool safety inspectors for performing pool safety inspection functions (the ***code of conduct for pool safety inspectors***).
- (2) The Minister must, within 14 sitting days after the code of conduct for pool safety inspectors takes effect, table a copy of the code in the Legislative Assembly.

246BA When code of conduct for pool safety inspectors takes effect

- (1) The code of conduct for pool safety inspectors, or an amendment or replacement of the code, does not take effect until it has been approved under a regulation.

- (2) A reference to the code of conduct for pool safety inspectors is taken to include any amendment or replacement under subsection (1) that has taken effect.

246BB Tabling and inspection of amendment or replacement not part of or attached to regulation

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a regulation made under section 246BA approves an amendment or replacement of the code of conduct for pool safety inspectors; and
 - (b) the amendment or replacement is not part of, or attached to, the regulation.
- (2) The Minister must, within 14 sitting days after the regulation is notified in the gazette, table a copy of the amendment or replacement in the Legislative Assembly.
- (3) A failure to comply with subsection (2) does not invalidate or otherwise affect the regulation.

246BC Access to code of conduct for pool safety inspectors

The chief executive must make the code of conduct for pool safety inspectors available for inspection as if it were a document that, under the Planning Act, chapter 9, part 6, the chief executive must make available for inspection.

Division 3 Miscellaneous provisions

246BD Effect of pool safety inspector not complying with Act if no penalty provided

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector does not comply with—
- (a) a provision of this Act about pool safety inspection functions or section 246CV; and
 - (b) no penalty is stated for the failure to comply.

Examples of provisions mentioned in subsection (1)—

sections 246AC, 246AX and 246AY

- (2) The failure to comply is not an offence.
- (3) For the definition of *ground for disciplinary action*, the failure is taken to be conduct that is contrary to a function under this Act.

246BE Pool safety inspector may carry out minor repairs in particular circumstances

- (1) A pool safety inspector may, in particular circumstances, carry out the repairs, or other works, prescribed under a regulation (***minor repairs***) for a regulated pool before giving a pool safety certificate for the pool.
- (2) The particular circumstances for subsection (1) are—
 - (a) the pool safety inspector inspects a regulated pool to decide whether the pool is a complying pool; and
 - (b) the pool would be a complying pool only if particular minor repairs were carried out; and
 - (c) the owner of the pool agrees that the pool safety inspector may carry out the minor repairs.

Note—

See also section 246AB.

- (3) The pool safety inspector may charge the owner the reasonable cost of carrying out the minor repairs.

246BF Pool safety inspector to have regard to particular guidelines

In performing a pool safety inspection function, a pool safety inspector must have regard to the guidelines made under section 258 that are relevant to performing the function.

Part 6 Licensing of pool safety inspectors

Division 1 Role

246BG Role of pool safety inspector

A pool safety inspector may perform pool safety inspection functions for regulated pools.

Division 2 Applying for and obtaining licence

246BH Who may apply

An individual may apply to PSC for a licence only if the individual—

- (a) holds a certificate of competency, issued by an eligible course provider, for an approved training course; and
- (b) if the chief executive approves a test about pool safety and pool safety inspection functions (a ***pool safety inspector test***)—has passed the test.

246BI Requirements for application

- (1) An application for a licence must be—
 - (a) made to PSC; and
 - (b) in the approved form; and
 - (c) accompanied by each of the following—
 - (i) the application fee prescribed under a regulation;
 - (ii) the licence fee for the licence prescribed under a regulation;
 - (iii) evidence of the applicant's identity;
 - (iv) a copy of the applicant's certificate of competency for an approved training course;

- (v) if the chief executive has approved a pool safety inspector test—evidence that the applicant has passed the test;
 - (vi) evidence that the applicant has the prescribed professional indemnity insurance.
- (2) Information in the application must, if the approved form requires, be verified by a statutory declaration.

246BJ Decision on licence application

- (1) Subject to section 246CH, PSC must consider the application and decide to—
 - (a) license the applicant; or
 - (b) refuse to license the applicant.
- (2) However, PSC may decide to license the applicant only if it is satisfied the applicant is a suitable person to hold a licence.
- (3) PSC may impose conditions on the licence.
- (4) PSC is taken to have refused to license the applicant if PSC does not decide the application within the decision period.
- (5) If the application is refused under subsection (4), the applicant is entitled to be given by PSC an information notice about the decision.

246BK Steps after making decision

- (1) If PSC decides to license the applicant, it must issue the licence to the applicant.
- (2) If PSC decides to refuse to license the applicant or to impose conditions on any licence issued to the applicant, it must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.

246BL Duration of licence

Subject to section 246BO, a licence remains in force for 1 year, unless it is earlier cancelled, suspended or surrendered under this Act.

Division 3 Renewal and restoration of licences

Subdivision 1 Notice of expiry

246BM Notice of expiry of licence

- (1) PSC must, at least 20 business days before each pool safety inspector's licence expires, give the inspector notice of the expiry.
- (2) The notice must state—
 - (a) the day the licence will expire; and
 - (b) that, if the pool safety inspector wishes to renew the licence, the inspector must, on or before the expiry day—
 - (i) apply to renew the licence; and
 - (ii) pay the renewal fee, and licence fee, prescribed under a regulation for the period of the renewed licence; and
 - (c) how to apply to renew the licence.

Subdivision 2 Renewals

246BN Applying for renewal

- (1) A pool safety inspector may apply to PSC to renew the inspector's licence.
- (2) However, the application can not be made—
 - (a) after the licence expires; or
 - (b) if the pool safety inspector is, under section 246BH, not qualified to apply for a licence.
- (3) The application must be in the approved form and accompanied by—
 - (a) the renewal fee prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (b) the licence fee prescribed under a regulation; and

- (c) evidence of the applicant's identity; and
- (d) evidence that the applicant has the prescribed professional indemnity insurance; and
- (e) evidence that the applicant has undertaken in the previous 12 month period the continuing professional development prescribed under a regulation.

246BO Existing licence taken to be in force while application is being considered

- (1) If an application is made under section 246BN to renew a licence, the licence is taken to continue in force from the day it would, apart from this section, have expired until the application is decided.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the licence is earlier cancelled, suspended or surrendered under this Act.

246BP Decision on renewal application

- (1) Subject to section 246CH, PSC must consider the application and decide to—
 - (a) renew the licence; or
 - (b) refuse to renew the licence.
- (2) However, PSC may decide to renew the licence only if it is satisfied the applicant is still a suitable person to hold a licence.
- (3) PSC is taken to have refused to renew the licence if PSC does not decide the application within the decision period.
- (4) If the application is refused under subsection (3), the applicant is entitled to be given by PSC an information notice about the decision.

246BQ Steps after making decision

- (1) If PSC decides to renew the licence, it must issue the renewed licence to the applicant.

- (2) If PSC refuses to renew the licence or imposes conditions on the licence, it must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.

Subdivision 3 Restoration

246BR Applying for restoration

- (1) If a pool safety inspector's licence expires, the person may apply for restoration of the licence.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be made within 3 months after the expiry; and
 - (b) be made to PSC in the approved form; and
 - (c) be accompanied by—
 - (i) the restoration fee prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (ii) the licence fee prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (iii) evidence of the applicant's identity; and
 - (iv) evidence that the applicant has the prescribed professional indemnity insurance; and
 - (v) evidence that the applicant has undertaken in the previous 12 months the continuing professional development prescribed under a regulation.

246BS Existing licence taken to be in force while application is being considered

- (1) If an application is made under section 246BR to restore a licence, the licence is taken to continue in force from the day it would, apart from this section, have expired until the application is decided.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the licence is earlier cancelled, suspended or surrendered under this Act.

246BT Decision on restoration application

- (1) Subject to section 246CH, PSC must consider the application and decide to—
 - (a) restore the licence; or
 - (b) refuse to restore the licence.
- (2) However, PSC may decide to restore the licence only if it is satisfied the applicant is still a suitable person to hold a licence.
- (3) PSC is taken to have refused to restore the licence if PSC does not decide the application within the decision period.
- (4) If the application is refused under subsection (3), the applicant is entitled to be given by PSC an information notice about the decision.

246BU Steps after making decision

- (1) If PSC decides to restore the licence, it must issue the restored licence to the applicant.
- (2) If PSC refuses to restore the licence or imposes conditions on the licence, it must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.

**Division 4 Cancellation and suspension of,
and other changes to, licences****Subdivision 1 PSC's powers****246BV Power to amend, cancel or suspend licence**

- (1) PSC may, on the ground that a pool safety inspector is not a suitable person to hold a licence, do either of the following to the inspector's licence—
 - (a) amend it to impose or remove a condition;
 - (b) cancel or suspend it.

- (2) The power under subsection (1) may be exercised at any time after PSC has complied with subdivision 2.
- (3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that PSC can not, under subsection (1), amend, cancel or suspend the pool safety inspector's licence if PSC considers the inspector is not a suitable person to hold a licence only because a ground for disciplinary action is established.

Note—

The power of PSC under this section does not limit the power of the PSC to take disciplinary action under part 7 (Complaints, investigations and disciplinary proceedings relating to pool safety inspectors).

246BW Notice of particular events to interstate licensing authorities and other entities

- (1) This section applies if any of the following (the **event**) happens to a pool safety inspector's licence—
 - (a) it is cancelled or suspended;
 - (b) it is amended under this subdivision.
- (2) As soon as practicable after the happening of the event, PSC must give notice of the event to the authority in any other State or New Zealand of which it is aware the pool safety inspector has a licence (however called) that is the same, or substantially the same, as a licence under this part.
- (3) Also, PSC may give notice of the event to all or any of the following—
 - (a) any employer of the pool safety inspector;
 - (b) if the pool safety inspector is a building certifier—BSA;
 - (c) another entity PSC reasonably believes needs to know about the event.
- (4) A notice under this section may include the information PSC considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Subdivision 2 Show cause notice procedure

246BX Show cause notice

- (1) If PSC believes grounds exist to act under subdivision 1, it must, before taking the action, give the relevant pool safety inspector a notice (a ***show cause notice***).
- (2) The show cause notice must state each of the following—
 - (a) the proposed action;
 - (b) the grounds for taking the proposed action;
 - (c) the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds;
 - (d) if the proposed action is to amend the licence—the proposed amendment;
 - (e) if the proposed action is to suspend—the proposed suspension period;
 - (f) that the pool safety inspector may, within a stated period (the ***show cause period***), make submissions about why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) The show cause period must end at least 20 business days after the pool safety inspector is given the show cause notice.
- (4) The proposed suspension period may be fixed by reference to the happening of a stated event.

246BY Submissions about show cause notice

- (1) The pool safety inspector may, within the show cause period, make submissions to PSC about the show cause notice.
- (2) PSC must consider the submissions.

246BZ Decision on proposed action

- (1) After considering the submissions for the show cause notice, PSC must decide whether to take the proposed action.

- (2) If the proposed action is to cancel the pool safety inspector's licence, PSC may instead decide to suspend it for a stated period.

246CA Notice and taking effect of decision

- (1) If PSC decides not to take the proposed action, it must give the pool safety inspector notice of the decision.
- (2) If PSC decides to take the proposed action, it must give the pool safety inspector an information notice about the decision.
- (3) A decision to take the proposed action takes effect when the information notice is given.
- (4) In this section—
proposed action includes a decision under section 246BZ(2) to suspend the pool safety inspector's licence for a stated period.

Division 5 General provisions about licences

246CD Surrendering licence

- (1) A pool safety inspector may surrender the pool safety inspector's licence by notice to PSC.
- (2) The surrender takes effect—
 - (a) on the day the notice is given to PSC; or
 - (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the notice—on the later day.
- (3) The pool safety inspector must, unless the pool safety inspector has a reasonable excuse, return the licence to PSC within 10 business days after the day the surrender takes effect.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—10 penalty units.

246CE Obtaining replacement licence

- (1) A pool safety inspector may apply to PSC in the approved form for the replacement of the pool safety inspector's licence if it has been damaged, destroyed, lost or stolen.
- (2) If PSC is satisfied the licence has been damaged, destroyed, lost or stolen, PSC must—
 - (a) replace it with another licence; and
 - (b) on payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation, give the applicant the replacement licence.

246CF Obligation of pool safety inspector to give notice of change in particular circumstances

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector—
 - (a) changes address; or
 - (b) holds, in another State or New Zealand, a licence (however called) that is the same, or substantially the same, as a licence under this part and the licence is cancelled or suspended; or
 - (c) is, after the issuing of the pool safety inspector's licence under this part, convicted of a relevant offence.
- (2) The pool safety inspector must give PSC notice of the change, cancellation, suspension or conviction within 20 business days after it happened.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the offence relates to subsection (1)(a)—1 penalty unit; or
- (b) if the offence relates to subsection (1)(b) or (c)—40 penalty units.

Division 6**Miscellaneous provisions****246CG Criteria for deciding suitability of applicants and licensees**

- (1) This section applies if, under this part, PSC is considering whether an applicant for, or for the renewal of, a licence or a licence holder is a suitable person to hold a licence.
- (2) PSC must consider each of the following—
 - (a) whether the applicant or holder has been convicted of a relevant offence;
 - (b) whether the applicant or holder has previously been refused a licence, or has had a licence suspended or cancelled, under this Act or another relevant Act;
 - (c) whether the applicant or holder has, under another relevant Act, been disqualified from holding a licence under that Act;
 - (d) whether the demerit points prescribed under a regulation for this section have been accumulated by the applicant or holder;
 - (e) dealings in which the applicant or holder has been involved and the standard of honesty and integrity demonstrated in the dealings;
 - (f) whether the applicant or holder has the prescribed professional indemnity insurance;
 - (g) any other relevant circumstance.

246CH PSC may seek information from applicants about suitability and other matters

- (1) This section applies to an application for, or to renew or restore, a licence.
- (2) PSC may, by notice to the applicant, require the applicant to give it, within a stated reasonable period, documents or information PSC reasonably considers is needed—
 - (a) to establish the applicant is a suitable person to hold a licence; or

- (b) to decide the application.
- (3) The applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application if, within the stated period, the applicant does not comply with the requirement.

246CI Refund of particular licence fees accompanying applications

If an application for, or to renew or restore, a licence is refused or withdrawn, PSC must refund the applicant the licence fee that accompanied the application.

246CJ Reviews by tribunal of decisions under pt 6

- (1) This section applies if a person is given, or is entitled to be given, an information notice about a decision of PSC under this part.
- (2) The person may apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to the tribunal for a review of the decision.

Part 7 Complaints, investigations and disciplinary proceedings relating to pool safety inspectors

Division 1 Complaints

246CK Making a complaint against a pool safety inspector

- (1) A person may make a complaint to PSC about a pool safety inspector if the person believes there is a ground for disciplinary action against the pool safety inspector.
- (2) A complaint must—
 - (a) be in writing; and

- (b) contain particulars of the allegations on which it is founded; and
 - (c) be verified by statutory declaration.
- (3) PSC may require the complainant to give further particulars of the complaint if PSC reasonably considers the further particulars are necessary for investigating the complaint.
- (4) PSC may dismiss any complaint without taking further action under this division if the further particulars are not given or if the complaint or the further particulars are not verified by statutory declaration.
- (5) PSC must not disclose to another person complaints against a pool safety inspector that have not been proved to PSC's satisfaction.

246CL Pool safety inspector must be advised of complaint

- (1) After receiving the complaint, PSC must, by notice—
 - (a) inform the pool safety inspector of the nature of the complaint; and
 - (b) invite the pool safety inspector to make, within the time stated in the notice, representations to PSC about the complaint.
- (2) The time stated in the notice must be at least 5 business days after the notice is given.
- (3) If PSC makes a decision about the complaint under section 246CY, PSC must have regard to the representations when making the decision.

246CMPSC may recommend mediation to resolve complaint

- (1) If PSC considers a complaint about a pool safety inspector is capable of resolution by mediation, PSC must give the complainant and the pool safety inspector a notice stating—
 - (a) that PSC considers the complaint is capable of resolution by mediation; and
 - (b) attendance at, and participation in, mediation is voluntary; and

- (c) that either party may withdraw from the mediation at any time; and
 - (d) when the mediation ends; and
 - (e) the effect of giving PSC a certificate about the mediation.
- (2) PSC may recommend the complainant and the pool safety inspector enter into a process of mediation to resolve the complaint as soon as practicable and before PSC investigates the complaint.

246CN Mediation process

- (1) If, at mediation, the parties agree to a resolution to the complaint, the agreement must be signed by, or for, each party and by the mediator (the ***mediation agreement***).
- (2) Mediation ends on the earlier of the following—
 - (a) if a party withdraws from mediation—the day the party withdraws;
 - (b) if the parties agree the mediation has ended—the day the parties agree mediation has ended;
 - (c) if there is a mediation agreement—the day the agreement is signed;
 - (d) unless PSC extends the period and advises parties in writing of the extension—20 business days after notice is given under section 246CM.
- (3) As soon as practicable after mediation has ended, the mediator must give PSC a certificate about the mediation in the approved form.
- (4) If the parties sign an agreement, the complaint is taken to be withdrawn.

246CO Investigation of complaint

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) PSC does not recommend the complainant and the pool safety inspector enter into mediation; or

- (b) PSC recommends the complainant and the pool safety inspector enter into mediation and the complaint is not resolved when the mediation ends.
- (2) PSC must conduct an investigation into the complaint as soon as practicable.
- (3) PSC may deal with 1 or more complaints about a pool safety inspector in the same investigation.
- (4) If during an investigation PSC is satisfied there is a matter about which another complaint could have been made against the pool safety inspector, PSC may deal with the matter in its investigation as if a complaint had been made about the matter.

Division 2 Investigations

246CP PSC may require documents to be produced

- (1) For investigating a complaint or conducting an audit, PSC may, by notice given to a pool safety inspector, require the pool safety inspector to produce a document to PSC or a person authorised by PSC (an *investigator*).
- (2) The notice may also state—
 - (a) a time and place by which the document must be produced; or
 - (b) that the document must be verified by statutory declaration.
- (3) The time for compliance stated in the notice must be a reasonable time.
- (4) The pool safety inspector must comply with the notice, unless the pool safety inspector has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

246CQ Issue of identity card to investigator

- (1) PSC must issue an identity card to each investigator.
- (2) The identity card must—

- (a) contain a recent photo of the investigator; and
 - (b) contain a copy of the investigator's signature; and
 - (c) identify the person as an approved investigator under this Act; and
 - (d) state an expiry date for the card.
- (3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other purposes.

246CR Production or display of identity card

- (1) In exercising a power under this Act in relation to another person, an investigator must—
- (a) produce his or her identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.
- (2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the investigator must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

246CS Inspection of documents

An investigator may inspect any document produced to PSC under section 246DS and copy it or any part of it.

246CT Power to enter and inspect pool site relating to complaint or audit

- (1) For investigating a complaint or conducting an audit, an investigator may enter and inspect a pool site to which the complaint or audit relates.
- (2) The entry and inspection must be—
- (a) made with the consent of the person in control, or who appears to the investigator to be in control, of the pool site; or
 - (b) authorised by warrant of a magistrate.

- (3) For the purpose of asking the person in control of the pool site for consent to enter, the investigator may, without the person's consent or a warrant enter the pool site to the extent that is reasonable to contact the person.
- (4) An investigator may apply to a magistrate for a warrant under this section for a particular pool site.
- (5) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which it is sought.
- (6) If the magistrate requires further information about the grounds on which the warrant is sought, the magistrate must not issue the warrant unless the investigator or some other person has given the information to the magistrate in the form (either orally or by affidavit) that the magistrate requires.
- (7) The magistrate may issue the warrant only if the magistrate is satisfied there is a proper reason for entering and inspecting the pool site.
- (8) The warrant must state—
 - (a) that the investigator may, with necessary and reasonable help and force, enter and inspect the pool site; and
 - (b) the hours of the day when entry may be made; and
 - (c) the day that is not more than 14 days after the issue of the warrant on which the warrant ceases to have effect.

246CU Procedure before entry

- (1) This section applies if an investigator is, under section 246CT, intending to enter a pool site, other than to the extent mentioned in section 246CT(3).
- (2) Before entering the pool site, the investigator must do or make a reasonable attempt to do each of the following things—
 - (a) identify himself or herself to a person present at the pool site who is an occupier of the pool site, in the way stated in section 246CR;
 - (b) if the entry is being made under a warrant—give the person a copy of the warrant;

- (c) tell the person the investigator is, under section 246CT, permitted to enter the pool site;
 - (d) give the person an opportunity to allow the investigator immediate entry to the pool site without using force.
- (3) However, the investigator need not comply with subsection (2) if the investigator believes on reasonable grounds that complying with the subsection may frustrate or otherwise prevent the investigation of the complaint or the conduct of the audit.

246CV Cooperating with investigation or audit

- (1) A pool safety inspector who is being investigated or audited by PSC must assist in and cooperate with the investigation or audit.
- (2) A ground for disciplinary action against the pool safety inspector is established if the pool safety inspector, without reasonable excuse—
 - (a) fails to comply with subsection (1) or section 246CP; or
 - (b) misleads or obstructs PSC in the exercise of any function under this division.

246CW False or misleading statements

- (1) A person must not, in relation to an investigation or audit under this part, state anything to PSC that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), it is enough to state that the statement made was, without specifying which, false or misleading.

246CX False or misleading documents

- (1) A person must not, in relation to an investigation or audit under this part, give PSC a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person, when giving the document—
 - (a) tells PSC, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
 - (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information to PSC.
- (3) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), it is enough to state that the document was, without specifying which, false or misleading.

246CY Decision after investigation or audit completed

- (1) After investigating a complaint or conducting an audit, PSC must decide whether or not a ground for disciplinary action against the pool safety inspector is established.
- (2) PSC must give the pool safety inspector and the complainant (if any) an information notice about the decision taken under subsection (1).
- (3) If PSC is aware that the pool safety inspector is employed by someone else to perform pool safety inspection functions, it must give the employer a copy of the notice.
- (4) If PSC decides a ground for disciplinary action against the pool safety inspector is established, PSC must decide to do 1 or more of the following—
 - (a) reprimand the pool safety inspector;
 - (b) impose the conditions it considers appropriate on the pool safety inspector's licence;
 - (c) direct the pool safety inspector to complete to the satisfaction of PSC the educational courses stated by PSC;
 - (d) direct the pool safety inspector to report on his or her practice as a pool safety inspector at the times, in the way and to the persons stated by PSC;
 - (e) require the pool safety inspector to refund some or all of a fee paid for an inspection of a regulated pool;

- (f) require the pool safety inspector to pay to PSC a stated amount of not more than the equivalent of 60 penalty units;
 - (g) suspend the pool safety inspector's licence for a period of not more than 1 year;
 - (h) if PSC is satisfied the pool safety inspector is generally competent and diligent—advise the pool safety inspector it does not intend to take any further action.
- (5) However, if PSC is satisfied it would be reasonable in the circumstances to decide to do either of the following, PSC must apply to the tribunal to start a disciplinary proceeding against the pool safety inspector—
 - (a) suspend the pool safety inspector's licence for more than 1 year;
 - (b) cancel the pool safety inspector's licence.
- (6) PSC must—
 - (a) give an information notice about its decision under subsection (4) to the pool safety inspector; and
 - (b) if the decision is made after investigating a complaint—give the complainant a copy of the notice.
- (7) Subsection (4) does not prevent PSC—
 - (a) taking the matter the subject of the investigation into consideration at a later time as part of a pattern of conduct that may result in a disciplinary proceeding against the pool safety inspector; or
 - (b) starting a proceeding to prosecute the pool safety inspector for an offence against this Act.

246CZ Review of PSC's decision

- (1) This section applies if a pool safety inspector or complainant is dissatisfied with PSC's decision under section 246CY(1) or (4).
- (2) The pool safety inspector or complainant may apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to the tribunal for a review of the decision.

Division 3 Disciplinary proceedings

246DA Tribunal may conduct disciplinary proceeding

- (1) The tribunal may, on application by PSC, conduct a disciplinary proceeding to decide whether a ground for taking disciplinary action against a pool safety inspector is established.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) must be made as provided under the QCAT Act.

246DB Constitution of tribunal for disciplinary proceeding

- (1) For a proceeding under section 246DA, if the president of the tribunal under the QCAT Act considers it appropriate, the president may choose the following persons to constitute the tribunal—
 - (a) 1 legally qualified member under the QCAT Act;
 - (b) 1 senior member or ordinary member who has special knowledge of pool safety inspection functions and the administration of this Act;
 - (c) 1 other senior member or ordinary member.
- (2) In this section—

ordinary member means an ordinary member under the QCAT Act.

senior member means a senior member under the QCAT Act.

246DC Orders relating to current pool safety inspector

- (1) This section applies if the tribunal decides a ground for disciplinary action against a pool safety inspector who is licensed at the time of the decision is established.
- (2) The tribunal may make an order—
 - (a) reprimanding the pool safety inspector; or
 - (b) imposing conditions it considers appropriate on the pool safety inspector's licence; or

- (c) directing the pool safety inspector to complete the educational courses stated in the order; or
 - (d) directing the pool safety inspector to report on his or her practice as a pool safety inspector at the times, in the way and to the persons stated in the order; or
 - (e) requiring the pool safety inspector to refund some or all of a fee paid for an inspection of a regulated pool;
 - (f) directing the pool safety inspector to pay to PSC a stated amount of not more than the equivalent of 160 penalty units; or
 - (g) suspending the pool safety inspector's licence for the period the tribunal considers appropriate; or
 - (h) cancelling the pool safety inspector's licence; or
 - (i) disqualifying, indefinitely or for a stated period, the pool safety inspector from obtaining a licence as a pool safety inspector from PSC.
- (3) The tribunal may make any other order it considers appropriate.

246DD Orders relating to former pool safety inspector

- (1) This section applies if the tribunal decides a ground for disciplinary action against a former pool safety inspector is established.
- (2) The tribunal may make an order that the former pool safety inspector must—
 - (a) pay to PSC a stated amount of not more than the equivalent of 160 penalty units; or
 - (b) not be licensed or re-licensed by PSC for the period stated in the order; or
 - (c) never be licensed or re-licensed by PSC.
- (3) The tribunal may make any other order it considers appropriate.

246DE Consequences of failure to comply with tribunal's orders and directions

The tribunal may, in a disciplinary proceeding against a pool safety inspector, order that the pool safety inspector's licence be suspended or cancelled if the pool safety inspector fails to comply with an order or direction of the tribunal within the period allowed by the tribunal.

246DF Recording details of orders

An order may state—

- (a) the period in which the details of the order are to be included in the pool safety inspectors register for the person; and
- (b) the details of the order, if any, that the tribunal decides are not to be included in the register.

Part 8 Approved training courses for pool safety inspectors

Division 1 Role of eligible course providers

246DG Eligible course providers and their functions

- (1) An *eligible course provider* is—
 - (a) a registered training organisation; and
 - (b) any other entity prescribed under a regulation to be an eligible course provider.
- (2) An entity may be prescribed under subsection (1)(b) only if it has identifiable competence and expertise in conducting training courses about performing pool safety inspection functions.

- (3) The function of an eligible course provider is to issue certificates of competency to individuals proposing to apply to be pool safety inspectors.
- (4) For subsection (3), an eligible course provider must—
 - (a) set educational and experiential standards for a training course that comply with the training course guidelines; and
 - (b) conduct approved training courses.

Division 2 Applying for and obtaining approval of training course

246DH Application to conduct training course

- (1) An eligible course provider may apply to PSC to approve a training course, to be conducted by the course provider, for individuals proposing to apply to be pool safety inspectors.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) contain sufficient details to show the training course complies with the training course guidelines; and
 - (c) be accompanied by—
 - (i) the application fee prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (ii) the approval fee prescribed under a regulation.

246DI Decision on application and steps after making decision

- (1) PSC must consider the application and decide to—
 - (a) approve the training course; or
 - (b) refuse to approve the training course.
- (2) PSC may approve the training course only if PSC reasonably considers—
 - (a) the eligible course provider is a suitable entity to conduct the training course; and

- (b) the training course complies with the training course guidelines.
- (3) If PSC approves the training course, it may impose conditions on the approval, including on the way the eligible course provider conducts the training course.
- (4) If PSC approves the training course, PSC must give the applicant notice of the decision.
- (5) If PSC refuses to approve the training course or imposes conditions on the approval, PSC must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.
- (6) PSC is taken to have refused to approve the training course if PSC does not decide the application within the decision period.
- (7) If the application is refused under subsection (6), the eligible course provider is entitled to be given by PSC an information notice about the decision.

246DJ Duration of approval

An approval for a training course remains in force for 2 years, unless it is earlier cancelled under this Act.

Division 3 Renewals of approvals

246DK Applying for renewal

- (1) An eligible course provider conducting an approved training course may apply to PSC to renew the approval for the training course.
- (2) However, the application can not be made after the approval expires.
- (3) The application must—
 - (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) if the training course guidelines have changed since the eligible course provider last applied for approval for the training course—contain sufficient details to show the

training course complies with the change to the training course guidelines; and

- (c) be accompanied by—
 - (i) the renewal fee prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (ii) the approval fee prescribed under a regulation.

246DL Decision on application and steps after making decision

- (1) PSC must consider the application for renewal and decide—
 - (a) to renew the approval for the training course; or
 - (b) to refuse to renew the approval for the training course.
- (2) PSC may renew an approval for the training course only if PSC reasonably considers—
 - (a) the eligible course provider is a suitable entity to conduct the training course; and
 - (b) the training course complies with the training course guidelines.
- (3) If PSC renews the approval, it may impose conditions on the approval, including on the way the eligible course provider conducts the training course.
- (4) If PSC renews the approval of the training course, PSC must give the applicant notice of the decision.
- (5) If PSC refuses to renew the approval of the training course or imposes conditions on the approval, PSC must give the applicant an information notice about the decision.
- (6) PSC is taken to have refused to renew the approval for the training course if PSC does not decide the application within the decision period.
- (7) If the application is refused under subsection (6), the eligible course provider is entitled to be given by PSC an information notice about the decision.

Division 4 Cancellation and amendment of approvals

246DM Cancellation or amendment of approval

- (1) PSC may do any of the following to an approved training course—
 - (a) amend the approval to remove a condition;
 - (b) amend the approval to impose a condition;
 - (c) cancel the approval.
- (2) However, PSC may exercise a power under subsection (1)(b) or (c) only if PSC reasonably considers—
 - (a) the eligible course provider conducting the approved training course is not a suitable entity to conduct the course; or
 - (b) the approved training course no longer complies with the training course guidelines.
- (3) The power under subsection (1)(b) or (c) may be exercised at any time after PSC has complied with division 5.
- (4) If PSC amends the approval to impose a condition or cancels the approval, PSC must give the eligible course provider an information notice about the decision.
- (5) If PSC amends the approval to remove a condition, PSC must give the eligible course provider a notice about the decision.

Division 5 Show cause notice procedure

246DN Show cause notice

- (1) If PSC believes grounds exist to act under section 246DM(1)(b) or (c), it must, before taking the action, give the eligible course provider conducting the approved training course a notice (a ***show cause notice***).
- (2) The show cause notice must state each of the following—
 - (a) the proposed action;

- (b) the grounds for taking the proposed action;
 - (c) the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds;
 - (d) if the proposed action is to amend the approval—the proposed amendment;
 - (e) that the eligible course provider may, within a stated period (the ***show cause period***), make submissions about why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) The show cause period must end at least 20 business days after the eligible course provider is given the show cause notice.

246DO Submissions about show cause notice

- (1) The eligible course provider may, within the show cause period, make submissions to PSC about the show cause notice.
- (2) PSC must consider the submissions.

246DP Decision, notice and taking effect of decision

- (1) After considering the submissions for the show cause notice, PSC must decide whether to take the proposed action.
- (2) If PSC decides not to take the proposed action, it must give the eligible course provider notice of the decision.
- (3) If PSC decides to take the proposed action, it must give the eligible course provider an information notice about the decision.
- (4) A decision to take the proposed action takes effect when the information notice is given.

Division 6 Audit powers

246DQ Definition for div 6

In this division—

compliance audit, of an eligible course provider, means an audit to establish whether—

- (a) the eligible course provider's approved training course complies with the training course guidelines; and
- (b) if PSC has imposed a condition on approval—the eligible course provider is complying with the condition.

246DR Compliance audit of eligible course provider

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) an eligible course provider conducting an approved training course; and
 - (b) any of the eligible course provider's activities to the extent the activities relate to the conducting of the approved training course.
- (2) PSC may at any time conduct a compliance audit of the eligible course provider and its activities.
- (3) The eligible course provider must assist in and cooperate with the audit.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not limit the power of PSC to inquire into the activities of an eligible course provider to the extent the activities relate to the course provider conducting an approved training course.

246DS PSC may require documents to be produced

- (1) This section applies if PSC is conducting a compliance audit of an eligible course provider.
- (2) PSC may, by notice given to the eligible course provider, require the eligible course provider to give information or produce a document to PSC.
- (3) The notice may also state—
 - (a) a time and place by which the document or information must be produced; or
 - (b) that the document or information must be verified by statutory declaration.

- (4) The time for compliance stated in the notice must be a reasonable time.
- (5) The eligible course provider must comply with the notice.
Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—50 penalty units.

Division 7 Reviews of decisions

246DT Reviews by tribunal of decisions under pt 8

- (1) This section applies if an eligible course provider is given, or is entitled to be given, an information notice about a decision of PSC under this part.
- (2) The eligible course provider may apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to the tribunal for a review of the decision.
- (3) In deciding an application under this part, the primary consideration for the tribunal is the safety of any person.

246DU Assessors to help tribunal

- (1) In conducting a proceeding that is a review of a decision given by PSC under this part, the tribunal must be helped by at least 1 assessor, nominated under section 246DW(2)(b), chosen by the principal registrar from the list mentioned in section 246DW(3).
- (2) Despite subsection (1), a proceeding may be conducted without the help of an assessor if the presiding member is satisfied it is necessary because of the urgency of the matter.
- (3) In this section—

presiding member see the QCAT Act, schedule 3.

principal registrar see the QCAT Act, schedule 3.

246DV Function and powers of assessors

- (1) The function of an assessor is to help the tribunal decide questions of fact in a proceeding.

- (2) To enable an assessor to perform the assessor's function, the assessor may, during a proceeding—
 - (a) ask questions of a witness in the proceeding; and
 - (b) discuss a question of fact with a person appearing for a party in the proceeding.

246DW Appointment of assessors

- (1) PSC must, for each year, appoint persons as assessors for helping the tribunal in proceedings mentioned in section 246DU(1).
- (2) A person is qualified to be appointed as an assessor only if—
 - (a) PSC is satisfied the person has the knowledge, expertise and experience relevant for helping the tribunal in the proceedings; and
 - (b) the person is nominated by the chief executive.
- (3) PSC must, at the beginning of each year, give the principal registrar a list of the persons appointed as assessors for the year.
- (4) The list must, for each person appointed, state the area in which the person has relevant knowledge, expertise and experience.

246DX Disqualification from appointment as assessor

A person may not be appointed or continue as an assessor if the person is not qualified, or ceases to be qualified, under section 246DW(2).

246DY Tribunal may have regard to assessor's view

In deciding a question of fact in a proceeding, the member or members constituting the tribunal may, to the extent the member or members consider appropriate, have regard to the views of an assessor helping the tribunal.

Division 8

Offences

246DZ Falsely claiming to be eligible course provider

A person who is not an eligible course provider must not claim to be an eligible course provider.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

246EA Falsely claiming to be conducting approved training course

A person who is not conducting an approved training course must not claim to be conducting an approved training course.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

246EB Offences about issuing certificates of competency

A person who is not, or is not acting for, an eligible course provider conducting an approved training course must not issue, or claim to be able to issue, a certificate of competency.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Division 9

Miscellaneous provisions

246EC Training course guidelines

- (1) The chief executive may issue guidelines (*training course guidelines*) to help eligible course providers apply to PSC for approval of a training course.
- (2) Before issuing the training course guidelines, the chief executive must consult with any entity the chief executive considers appropriate.

246ED PSC may seek information from applicants and holders of approvals about suitability and other matters

- (1) This section applies to—

- (a) an application for, or to renew, an approval for a training course; or
 - (b) the holder of an approval for a training course.
- (2) PSC may, by notice to the applicant or holder, require the applicant or holder to give it, within a stated reasonable period, documents or information PSC reasonably considers is needed—
 - (a) to establish the applicant or holder is a suitable entity to conduct an approved training course; or
 - (b) to decide the application.
- (3) If subsection (1)(a) applies, the applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application if, within the stated period, the applicant does not comply with the requirement.

246EE Refund of particular approval fees accompanying applications

If an application for, or to renew, an approval for a training course is refused or withdrawn, PSC must refund the applicant the approval fee that accompanied the application.

Part 9 Pool Safety Council

Division 1 Establishment, functions and powers

246EF Establishment of PSC

The Pool Safety Council is established.

246EG Legal status

PSC—

- (a) is not a body corporate; and
- (b) does not represent the State.

246EH Functions of PSC

- (1) PSC has the following functions—
 - (a) under part 6, to license individuals as pool safety inspectors;
 - (b) to carry out audits of pool safety inspectors, including their performance of pool safety inspection functions;
 - (c) under part 7, to investigate written complaints made to it about pool safety inspectors or former pool safety inspectors and decide whether grounds for disciplinary action against the inspector are established;
 - (d) to take disciplinary action against pool safety inspectors or former pool safety inspectors if grounds for disciplinary action against the inspectors are established;
 - (e) under part 8, to approve training courses, conducted by eligible course providers, for individuals proposing to become pool safety inspectors;
 - (f) to carry out audits of eligible course providers conducting approved training courses;
 - (g) to report to the Minister on any Ministerial direction given to PSC;
 - (h) to give the chief executive, at least annually, a list of pool safety inspectors and a summary of disciplinary action taken against pool safety inspectors;
 - (i) under part 4, division 2, to keep a register of pool safety inspectors;
 - (j) to make available for purchase by pool safety inspectors identification numbers for pool safety certificates;
 - (k) to perform other functions given to PSC under this or another Act.

- (2) In performing its functions, PSC must act independently, impartially and in the public interest.

246EI Powers of PSC

- (1) Subject to any Ministerial direction, PSC has the powers—
- (a) necessary or convenient to perform its functions; or
 - (b) incidental to the performance of the functions.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), PSC has all the powers of an individual and may, for example—
- (a) enter into contracts; and
 - (b) acquire, hold, dispose of, and deal with property; and
 - (c) employ staff; and
 - (d) appoint agents and attorneys; and
 - (e) engage consultants; and
 - (f) fix charges and other terms for services it supplies; and
 - (g) do anything necessary or convenient to be done in the performance of its functions under this or another Act.
- (3) PSC also has the powers conferred on it under another Act.

246EJ Delegation by PSC

- (1) PSC may delegate its powers to—
- (a) 1 or more members; or
 - (b) the chief executive or other appropriately qualified person in the department.
- (2) However, PSC can not delegate its power under this Act to decide to—
- (a) refuse to license an applicant; or
 - (b) refuse to renew a licence; or
 - (c) refuse to restore a renewable licence; or
 - (d) cancel or suspend a licence under section 246BV; or
 - (e) take disciplinary action under section 246CY.

- (3) Also, PSC can not delegate its power under this Act to decide to—
 - (a) refuse to approve a training course; or
 - (b) refuse to renew an approval of a training course; or
 - (c) cancel or amend an approval of a training course under section 246DM; or
 - (d) impose a condition on an approval of a training course.

Division 2 Membership of PSC

246EK Members

- (1) PSC consists of the persons (each a ***member***) appointed by the Minister.
- (2) The Minister decides the number of members.
- (3) However, PSC must consist of at least 1 representative of each of the following entities—
 - (a) the department;
 - (b) LGAQ.
- (4) Members, other than a member appointed under subsection (3)(a) or another public service officer appointed by the Minister, are appointed under this Act and not the *Public Service Act 2008*.
- (5) In this section—

LGAQ means the following under the *Local Government Act 2009*, section 287—

 - (a) before 1 July 2010—Local Government Association of Queensland (Incorporated);
 - (b) from 1 July 2010—Local Government Association of Queensland Limited.

246EL Appointment of deputy members

- (1) The Minister may also appoint a deputy to act for each member, mentioned in section 246EK(3), during the member's absence.
- (2) In appointing a deputy of a member, the Minister must appoint a person who represents the entity that the member, for whom the deputy is being appointed, represents.
- (3) In the absence of a member, the deputy for the member has the same duties, powers, protection and rights as the member other than for section 246EM.

246EM Chairperson and deputy chairperson of PSC

- (1) The Minister must appoint a member to be PSC's chairperson, and another member to be PSC's deputy chairperson.
- (2) A person may be appointed as the chairperson or deputy chairperson at the same time the person is appointed as a member.
- (3) The chairperson or deputy chairperson holds office for the term decided by the Minister, unless the member's term of office ends sooner than the member's term of office as chairperson or deputy chairperson.
- (4) A vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson if the person holding the office resigns the office by signed notice given to the Minister or ceases to be a member.
- (5) However, a member resigning the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson may continue to be a member.
- (6) The deputy chairperson must act as chairperson—
 - (a) during a vacancy in the office of chairperson; and
 - (b) during all periods when the chairperson is absent from duty or, for another reason, can not perform the functions of the office.

246EN Conditions of appointment to PSC

- (1) Subject to sections 246EO and 246EQ, a member holds office

for the term stated in the member's instrument of appointment.

- (2) The term stated in the instrument of appointment must not be longer than 4 years.
- (3) A member is to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the Minister.
- (4) A member holds office on the terms and conditions, not provided for by this Act, that are decided by the Minister.
- (5) However, a member who is a representative of the department in which this Act is administered is not entitled to any remuneration under this Act for being a member.

246EO Disqualification from membership

- (1) A person can not become, or continue as, a member if the person—
 - (a) is convicted of an indictable offence; or
 - (b) is or becomes an insolvent under administration under the Corporations Act, section 9; or
 - (c) is disqualified from managing corporations under the Corporations Act, part 2D.6; or
 - (d) becomes incapable of being a member because of physical or mental incapacity; or
 - (e) is guilty of misconduct of a type that could warrant dismissal from the public service if the member were an officer of the public service; or
 - (f) does not, without reasonable excuse, comply with section 246ES.
- (2) Also, a person can not become, or continue as, a member if the Minister considers under section 246EP the person is not a suitable person to be a member.

246EP Criteria for deciding suitability of member

- (1) This section applies if, under section 246EO(2)(b), the Minister is considering whether a person is a suitable person to be a member.

- (2) The Minister must consider each of the following—
- (a) whether the person has previously been refused a licence, or has had a licence suspended or cancelled, under this Act or another relevant Act;
 - (b) whether the person has, under another relevant Act, been disqualified from holding a licence under that Act;
 - (c) dealings in which the person has been involved and the standard of honesty and integrity demonstrated in the dealings;
 - (d) any other relevant circumstance.

246EQ When appointed member's office becomes vacant

The office of a member of PSC becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) resigns by signed notice given to the Minister; or
- (b) can not continue as a member under section 246EO; or
- (c) is absent, without the chief executive's leave and without reasonable excuse, from 3 consecutive meetings of PSC.

246ER Leave of absence

- (1) The chief executive may approve a leave of absence of more than 3 meetings for a member.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if a leave of absence is approved and—
 - (a) a deputy for the member has not been appointed under section 246EM; or
 - (b) a deputy for the member has been appointed under section 246EM but is unable to act in the office of the member during the member's approved leave.
- (3) The Minister may appoint someone else as an acting member during the member's approved leave of absence.
- (4) In appointing a person as an acting member, the Minister must have regard to the requirements of this division for the composition of PSC.

- (5) If a leave of absence is approved for the deputy chairperson, the Minister may appoint another member as the deputy chairperson during the deputy chairperson's approved leave of absence.

246ES Disclosure of interests

- (1) This section applies to a member of PSC (the *interested member*) if—
- (a) the member has an interest in an issue being considered or about to be considered by PSC; and
 - (b) the interest could conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties about the consideration of the issue.
- (2) After the relevant facts come to the interested member's knowledge, the member must disclose the nature of the interest to a meeting of PSC.
- (3) Unless PSC otherwise directs, the interested member must not—
- (a) be present when PSC considers the issue; or
 - (b) take part in a decision of PSC about the issue.
- (4) The interested member must not be present when PSC is considering whether to give a direction under subsection (3).
- (5) If there is another person who must under subsection (2) also disclose an interest in the issue, the other person must not—
- (a) be present when PSC is considering whether to give a direction under subsection (3) about the interested member; or
 - (b) take part in making the decision about giving the direction.
- (6) If—
- (a) because of this section a member of PSC is not present at a meeting for considering or deciding an issue or for considering or deciding whether to give a direction under subsection (3); and
 - (b) there would be a quorum if the member were present;

the remaining members present are a quorum of PSC for considering or deciding the issue or for considering or deciding whether to give the direction at the meeting.

- (7) A disclosure under subsection (2) must be recorded in PSC's minutes.

246ET Protection of members from civil liability

- (1) A member, or a person acting in the office of a member, is not civilly liable to someone for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act or a direction or a requirement under this Act.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to the member or person, the liability attaches instead to the State.

Division 3 Meetings and other business of PSC

246EU Conduct of business

- (1) A regulation may provide for how PSC must conduct its business, including its meetings.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1) and this division, PSC may conduct its business, including its meetings, in the way it considers appropriate.

246EV Times and places of meetings

- (1) PSC meetings are to be held at the times and places the chairperson decides.
- (2) However, the chairperson must call a meeting if asked, in writing, to do so by at least half the members.
- (3) The Minister may call a meeting of PSC at any time.

246EW Quorum

A quorum for a PSC meeting is more than half of the number of members.

246EX Presiding at meetings

The chairperson is to preside at all PSC meetings at which the chairperson is present.

246EY Conduct of meetings

- (1) PSC may hold meetings, or allow members to take part in its meetings, by using any technology allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between persons taking part in the meeting.
- (2) A person who takes part in a PSC meeting under subsection (1) is taken to be present at the meeting.
- (3) A decision at a PSC meeting must be a majority decision of the members present.

246EZ Minutes

PSC must keep minutes of its proceedings.

Division 4 Staff of PSC**246FA Officers, employees and agents**

- (1) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, appoint a registrar to PSC, and other officers the chief executive considers appropriate, to help PSC perform its functions.
- (2) A public service officer appointed under subsection (1) or assigned by the chief executive to perform duties to help PSC, holds the appointment or performs the duties concurrently with any other appointment the officer holds in the public service.

Note—

The registrar and other officers are employed under the *Public Service Act 2008*.

- (3) The registrar has the powers and must perform the functions of the registrar under this Act.

- (4) The chief executive may, by instrument, appoint other appropriately qualified persons to help PSC perform its functions.
- (5) A person appointed under subsection (4) is employed under this Act and not the *Public Service Act 2008*.

Division 5 Pool Safety Fund

246FB Establishment of fund

The Pool Safety Fund (the *fund*) is established.

246FC Purpose and administration of fund

- (1) The purpose of the fund is to record amounts received for, and paid from, the fund to achieve the purposes of this chapter.
- (2) Accounts for the amounts must be kept as part of the departmental accounts of the department.
- (3) However, amounts received for the fund may be deposited in a departmental financial-institution account of the department with other moneys of the department.
- (4) Amounts received for the fund include the following—
 - (a) fees paid to PSC under this Act;
 - (b) amounts payable under section 246CY, 246DC or 246DD;
 - (c) other amounts paid to PSC under this Act.
- (5) In this section—

departmental accounts, of a department, means the accounts of the department kept under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, section 69.

departmental financial-institution account, of a department, means an account of the department kept under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, section 83.

other moneys, of the department, means all moneys of the department other than amounts received for the fund.

246FD Payments from fund

Amounts are payable from the fund only for paying the following—

- (a) expenses incurred by PSC under this Act;
- (b) an amount authorised by the chief executive as payable from the fund for purposes relating to pool safety;
- (c) other amounts required or permitted by this Act to be paid out of the fund.

Division 6 Miscellaneous provisions**246FE Criminal history checks**

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) a member of PSC; or
 - (b) a person who is being considered for appointment as a member (a ***prospective member***).
- (2) For considering whether a person is a suitable person for appointment as a member, the Minister may ask the commissioner of the police service for—
 - (a) a written report about the person's criminal history; and
 - (b) a brief description of the circumstances of a conviction or charge mentioned in the person's criminal history.
- (3) However, if the request relates to a prospective member, the Minister may make the request only if the person has given the Minister written consent for the request.
- (4) The duty imposed on the commissioner of the police service to comply with the request applies only to information in the commissioner's possession or to which the commissioner has access.
- (5) The Minister must ensure a report given under this section is destroyed as soon as practicable after it is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was requested.

246FF Disclosure of changes in criminal history

- (1) If there is a change in the criminal history of a member, the member must, unless the member has a reasonable excuse, immediately disclose the change to the Minister.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) For a member who does not have a criminal history, there is taken to be a change in the member's criminal history if the member acquires a criminal history.
- (3) To comply with subsection (1), the information disclosed by the member about a conviction for an offence in the member's criminal history must include the following—
 - (a) the existence of the conviction;
 - (b) when the offence was committed;
 - (c) details adequate to identify the offence;
 - (d) whether or not a conviction was recorded;
 - (e) the sentence, if any, imposed on the member.

246FG Ministerial directions to PSC

- (1) The Minister may give PSC a written direction about the performance of its functions (a **Ministerial direction**).
- (2) A Ministerial direction can not be about a decision relating to licensing an individual as a pool safety inspector.

Examples of a decision—

- 1 a decision to refuse to grant a licence
 - 2 a decision to impose conditions on a licence
- (3) PSC must comply with the Ministerial direction.

246FH Delegation by registrar

The registrar may delegate the registrar's powers under this Act to an appropriately qualified public service officer or employee.

246FI Authentication of documents

A document made by PSC is sufficiently made if it is signed by the registrar.

246FJ Annual report

- (1) PSC must prepare and give the chief executive a written report about the performance of its functions each financial year.
- (2) The report must be given as soon as practicable after the end of the financial year, but within 4 months after the year ends.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), the report must include—
 - (a) a copy of any Ministerial directions given during the financial year; and
 - (b) information about action taken by PSC in response to each Ministerial direction; and
 - (c) any other matter prescribed under a regulation.
- (4) However, PSC must exclude from the copies mentioned in subsection (3) all information likely to identify a person mentioned in the direction.

Chapter 8A Sustainability declarations and provisions to support sustainable housing

Part 1 Sustainability declarations for sale of class 1a and 2 buildings

Division 1 Preliminary

246A Definitions for pt 1

In this part—

current sustainability declaration, for a class 1a or 2 building, means—

- (a) the sustainability declaration for the building prepared under section 246C; or
- (b) if the declaration mentioned in paragraph (a) is amended or replaced under section 246D—the amended or replaced declaration.

publish includes—

- (a) publish on the internet; and
- (b) cause to be published.

relevant advertisement means an advertisement in any form or medium, other than—

- (a) an advertisement published in a newspaper or magazine; or
- (b) a sign advertising the sale of a building, if the sign was not prepared specifically to advertise the sale of the particular building.

seller, of a class 1a or 2 building, means a person who—

- (a) has a legal or equitable interest in the building that the person is entitled to sell; or
- (b) is authorised under a power of attorney or other statutory power to sell a legal or equitable interest in the building.

sustainability declaration means a sustainability declaration under section 246B.

246B Form and content of sustainability declaration

- (1) A sustainability declaration for a class 1a or 2 building must be in the approved form.
- (2) The approved form may only make provision for information about features of a class 1a or 2 building, or an enclosed class 10a building attached to a class 1a or 2 building or class 10b structure associated with a class 1a or 2 building, that support or enhance—

- (a) the building's or structure's sustainable energy or water use; or
- (b) the amenity or safety of persons using the building or structure.

Example of information for the sustainability declaration—

information about how lighting in a building compares to standards under the building assessment provisions or a regulation about sustainable energy use

Division 2 Preparing, amending and replacing sustainability declarations

246C Requirement to have sustainability declaration

- (1) This section applies if a seller of a class 1a or 2 building proposes to—
 - (a) sell, or invite an offer to buy, the building; or
 - (b) engage another person to sell, or invite an offer to buy, the building.
- (2) The seller must, before the building is offered for sale or an invitation to buy the building is made by the seller or another person engaged by the seller—
 - (a) prepare or have another person prepare a sustainability declaration for the building; and
 - (b) sign the declaration.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) For subsection (2), the requirement to prepare a sustainability declaration is taken to be satisfied if a person completes the declaration to the best of the person's ability and knowledge.

Example—

The requirement might be satisfied even if a person does not include information about a feature of a building stated in the declaration if the person can not reasonably find out the information or has no technical knowledge about the feature.

- (4) Subsection (3) applies despite the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 49(2)(b).

246D Amending or replacing sustainability declaration

- (1) This section applies if, in the relevant period for a class 1a or 2 building, the seller of the building becomes aware that information about a feature of the building included in the sustainability declaration prepared under section 246C for the building is not correct.
- (2) The seller must as soon as practicable after becoming aware the information is not correct—
 - (a) amend the sustainability declaration, or have another person amend it, to ensure the information is correct; or
 - (b) prepare, or have another person prepare, a new sustainability declaration for the building (the **replacement declaration**) and sign the replacement declaration.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) Section 246C(3) and (4) apply to the preparation of the replacement declaration—
 - (a) as if the reference in section 246C(3) to subsection (2) were a reference to subsection (2)(b); and
 - (b) as if the reference in section 246C(3) to a sustainability declaration were a reference to the replacement declaration.
- (4) In this section—

feature, of a class 1a or 2 building, includes a feature of an enclosed class 10a building attached to the building or class 10b structure associated with the building.

relevant period, for a class 1a or 2 building, means the period—

- (a) starting when the sustainability declaration for the building is prepared under section 246C; and
- (b) ending on the earlier of the following days to happen—
 - (i) the day the building is sold;
 - (ii) the day the building is withdrawn from sale.

Division 3 Requirements about advertising sale, and inspection, of buildings

246E Application of div 3

- (1) This division applies to the seller of a class 1a or 2 building if—
 - (a) the seller has not engaged another person to sell, or invite an offer to buy, the building; and
 - (b) under section 246C, a sustainability declaration must be prepared for the building.
- (2) However, this division applies to the seller only until the earlier of the following days to happen—
 - (a) the day a contract for the sale of the building settles;
 - (b) the day the building is withdrawn from sale.

246F Requirements about advertising sale of building

- (1) The seller must not publish a relevant advertisement for the sale of the building unless the advertisement includes information about where a person may obtain a copy of the building's current sustainability declaration.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) The seller must not give a person a document advertising the sale of the building unless—
 - (a) the person has a copy of the building's current sustainability declaration; or
 - (b) a copy of the declaration accompanies the document.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the seller if the document is given to the person at—
 - (a) the building; and
 - (b) a time it is generally open to the public for inspection by potential buyers of the building.

246G Requirements about inspection of building

- (1) At any time the building is generally open to the public for inspection by potential buyers of the building, the seller must ensure a copy of the building's current sustainability declaration is conspicuously displayed so anyone entering the building can easily read the declaration.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) If a person enters the building to inspect it as a potential buyer of the building, other than at a time mentioned in subsection (1), the seller must ensure—
- (a) the person has a copy of the building's current sustainability declaration before the person enters the building; or
 - (b) a copy of the current sustainability declaration is readily available for inspection by the person before the person enters the building and the person is advised by the seller that a copy is available for inspection; or
 - (c) a copy of the current sustainability declaration is conspicuously displayed at the building so the person can easily read it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

246H Requirement to give copy of sustainability declaration

If a person who is a potential buyer of the building asks the seller for a copy of the building's current sustainability declaration, the seller must give the person a copy as soon as practicable.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 4 Other matters**246I Compensation for false or misleading sustainability declaration**

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person (the **buyer**) buys a class 1a or 2 building; and

- (b) a document that is or purports to be a current sustainability declaration for the building is, under division 3 or the *Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000*, chapter 11, part 5, division 2, given or made available to the buyer by a seller of the building or another person; and
 - (c) the declaration is false or misleading in a material particular or is otherwise prepared without the exercise of reasonable skill and care; and
 - (d) the buyer incurs loss or expense because of paragraph (c).
- (2) The seller of the building is liable to compensate the buyer for the loss or expense.
 - (3) Payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (4) A court may order the payment of compensation only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

246J No right to terminate contract for publishing or giving sustainability declaration

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a seller of a class 1a or 2 building—
 - (i) publishes a relevant advertisement for the sale of the building that includes information about a current sustainability declaration for the building; or
 - (ii) gives or makes available to a person a current sustainability declaration for the building; and
 - (b) the declaration is incomplete or contains information that is false or misleading.
- (2) The buyer under a contract for the sale of the building can not terminate the contract merely because the current sustainability declaration is incomplete or contains information that is false or misleading.

246K Breach of obligation does not generally give rise to right or remedy

Other than as provided for under section 246I, a breach of an obligation under this part does not of itself give rise to an action for breach of statutory duty or another civil right or remedy.

Part 2 Provisions to support sustainable housing**Division 1 Preliminary****246L Purpose of pt 2**

The purpose of this part is to regulate the effect of particular instruments on stated activities or measures likely to support sustainable housing.

246M Definitions for pt 2

In this part—

bathroom includes an ensuite.

energy efficient, in relation to a window in a prescribed building, means the window reduces heat conduction and solar radiation passing through the window.

Examples—

tinted glass windows, double-glazed windows and triple-glazed windows

prescribed building means—

- (a) a class 1a or 2 building; or
- (b) an enclosed class 10a building attached to a class 1a or 2 building.

relevant instrument means any of the following—

- (a) a sublease or sub-sublease of a lease held under the *Land Act 1994*;
- (b) a building management statement under the *Land Act 1994* or *Land Title Act 1994*;
- (c) a community management statement for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, including by-laws in the statement and the provisions of any architectural and landscape code adopted under the statement;
- (d) a by-law in force for a building units plan or group titles plan under the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*;
- (e) a management statement under the *South Bank Corporation Act 1989*, including by-laws in the statement;
- (f) a development approval under the *South Bank Corporation Act 1989*;
- (g) a development control by-law in force for an approved scheme under the *Integrated Resort Development Act 1987*;
- (h) a management statement under the *Mixed Use Development Act 1993*;
- (i) development control by-laws, activities by-laws and property by-laws in effect, and made by a community body corporate or precinct body corporate, under the *Mixed Use Development Act 1993*;
- (j) a development control by-law or residential zone activities by-law in force, and made by the principal body corporate, under the *Sanctuary Cove Resort Act 1985*;
- (k) a contract or other agreement, entered into in relation to a prescribed building, a provision of which includes a prohibition, requirement or restriction mentioned in division 2 that operates to the benefit of, or is enforceable by, a person other than the owner or occupier of the building.

solar hot water system includes any part of a water heating system designed to heat water using light or heat from the sun.

treat, in relation to a window in a prescribed building, means apply a colour tint or other substance to the window to reduce solar radiation passing through the window.

246N Application of pt 2

- (1) This part applies to a relevant instrument—
 - (a) even if it were made or entered into before 1 January 2010; and
 - (b) despite any provision of an Act mentioned in section 246M, definition *relevant instrument*.
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that this part applies to a relevant instrument even if it is registered or recorded under the *Land Act 1994* or *Land Title Act 1994*.
- (3) However, despite subsection (1)(a), this part does not apply in relation to a prescribed matter that, on 1 January 2010, is included in—
 - (a) a relevant instrument that is a contract or other agreement mentioned in section 246M, definition *relevant instrument*, paragraph (k) and entered into before 1 January 2010; or
 - (b) another relevant instrument made or entered into before 1 January 2010 that is in force or effect for a lot within the meaning of the *Land Title Act 1994*.
- (4) In this section—

prescribed matter means a prohibition, requirement or restriction mentioned in section 246O(1)(a) to (c), 246P(1) or 246R(1).

Division 2 Limiting effect of prohibitions etc. for particular sustainable housing measures

246O Prohibitions or requirements that have no force or effect

- (1) This section applies to a relevant instrument that, but for this section, would have the effect of—
 - (a) prohibiting the use of a colour for the roof of a class 1a building or an enclosed class 10a building attached to a class 1a building, if using the colour would achieve a solar absorptance value for the upper surface of the roof of not more than 0.55; or
 - (b) prohibiting—
 - (i) the use in a prescribed building of a window that is energy efficient; or
 - (ii) the treatment of a window in a prescribed building to ensure the window is energy efficient; or
 - (c) requiring—
 - (i) a minimum floor area for a class 1a building, but not a minimum frontage unless the requiring of a minimum frontage has the effect of construction of a less energy efficient building; or
 - (ii) a minimum number of bathrooms or bedrooms for a class 1a building; or
 - (iii) a class 1a building or an enclosed class 10a building attached to a class 1a building to be orientated on a parcel of land in a particular way, if orientating the building in the particular way would have the effect of construction of a less energy efficient building; or
 - (d) prohibiting the installation of a solar hot water system or photovoltaic cells on the roof or other external surface of a prescribed building.
- (2) For a prohibition or requirement mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (c), the relevant instrument has no force or effect to the extent of the prohibition or requirement.

- (3) For a prohibition mentioned in subsection (1)(d), the relevant instrument has no force or effect to the extent the prohibition applies merely to enhance or preserve the external appearance of the building.

Example of prohibition applying for other than a purpose mentioned in subsection (3)—

The installation of a solar hot water system with a roof storage tank on a roof might be prohibited because an engineering report shows the system would be too heavy for the roof.

246P Restrictions that have no force or effect—roof colours and windows

- (1) This section applies to a relevant instrument that, but for this section, would have the effect of—
- (a) restricting the use of a colour for the roof of a class 1a building or an enclosed class 10a building attached to a class 1a building, if using the colour would achieve a solar absorptance value for the upper surface of the roof of not more than 0.55; or
 - (b) restricting—
 - (i) the use in a prescribed building of a window that is energy efficient; or
 - (ii) the treatment of a window in a prescribed building to ensure the window is energy efficient.
- (2) For a restriction mentioned in subsection (1), the relevant instrument has no force or effect to the extent the restriction prevents a person—
- (a) using a colour for the roof of the building to achieve a solar absorptance value for the upper surface of the roof of not more than 0.55, if use of the colour—
 - (i) minimises potential adverse effects on the external appearance of the building; and
 - (ii) does not unreasonably prevent or interfere with a person's use and enjoyment of the building or another building; or
 - (b) using in a prescribed building a window that is energy efficient or treating a window in a prescribed building to

ensure the window is energy efficient, if the type of window to be used or the treatment—

- (i) minimises potential adverse effects on the external appearance of the building; and
- (ii) does not unreasonably prevent or interfere with a person's use and enjoyment of the building or another building.

246Q Restrictions that have no force or effect—other restrictions

- (1) This section applies to a relevant instrument that, but for this section, would have the effect of restricting the location on the roof or other external surface of a prescribed building where a solar hot water system or photovoltaic cells may be installed.
- (2) For a restriction mentioned in subsection (1), the relevant instrument has no force or effect to the extent the restriction—
 - (a) applies merely to enhance or preserve the external appearance of the building; and
 - (b) prevents a person from installing a solar hot water system or photovoltaic cells on the roof or other external surface of the building.

Example of restriction applying for other than a purpose mentioned in subsection (2)—

The installation of a solar hot water system at a particular location on a roof may be restricted to maximise available space for the installation of other hot water systems or to prevent noise from piping associated with the system causing unreasonable interference with a person's use or enjoyment of the building.

246R When requirement to obtain consent for particular activities can not be withheld—roof colours and windows

- (1) This section applies if, under a relevant instrument, the consent of an entity is required to—
 - (a) use a colour for the roof of a class 1a building or an enclosed class 10a building attached to a class 1a building; or

- (b) use in a prescribed building a window that is energy efficient or treat a window in a prescribed building to ensure the window is energy efficient.
- (2) The entity can not withhold consent for an activity mentioned in subsection (1)(a) if use of the colour—
 - (a) achieves a solar absorptance value for the upper surface of the roof of not more than 0.55; and
 - (b) minimises potential adverse effects on the external appearance of the building; and
 - (c) does not unreasonably prevent or interfere with a person's use and enjoyment of the building or another building.
- (3) The entity can not withhold consent for an activity mentioned in subsection (1)(b) if the type of window to be used or the treatment—
 - (a) minimises potential adverse effects on the external appearance of the building; and
 - (b) does not unreasonably prevent or interfere with a person's use and enjoyment of the building or another building.
- (4) A requirement under this section to not withhold consent—
 - (a) is taken to be a requirement under the relevant instrument; and
 - (b) applies to the relevant instrument despite any other provision of the instrument.

246S When requirement to obtain consent for particular activities can not be withheld—other matters

- (1) This section applies if, under a relevant instrument, the consent of an entity is required to install a solar hot water system or photovoltaic cells on the roof or other external surface of a prescribed building.
- (2) The entity can not withhold consent for an activity mentioned in subsection (1) merely to enhance or preserve the external appearance of the building, if withholding the consent prevents a person from installing a solar hot water system or

photovoltaic cells on the roof or other external surface of the building.

- (3) A requirement under this section to not withhold consent—
- (a) is taken to be a requirement under the relevant instrument; and
 - (b) applies to the relevant instrument despite any other provision of the instrument.

Division 3 Miscellaneous provisions

246T Particular limitation on operation of pt 2

- (1) This section applies if, under this part and in relation to the installation of a solar hot water system or photovoltaic cells on the roof or other external surface of a prescribed building—
- (a) a provision of a relevant instrument has no force or effect; or
 - (b) an entity can not withhold consent for the installation.
- (2) The operation of this part does not give rise to any entitlement to install a solar hot water system or photovoltaic cells on the roof or other external surface of the building in a way that unreasonably prevents or interferes with a person's use and enjoyment of any part of the building.

246U No compensation payable

To remove any doubt, it is declared that no compensation is payable by the State or another person for any loss or expense arising out of the operation of this part or its effect on a relevant instrument.

Chapter 8B Transport noise corridors

Part 1 Preliminary

246V Purpose of ch 8B

The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the designation of land as a transport noise corridor for building assessment provisions expressed to apply specifically for the reduction of noise in class 1, 2, 3 or 4 buildings.

246W Definitions for ch 8B

In this chapter—

railway land means rail corridor land, commercial corridor land or future railway land under the Transport Infrastructure Act, schedule 6.

road, for a road under the control of a local government, means any part of the surface of the road on which motor vehicles ordinarily travel.

State-controlled road means a road or land, or part of a road or land, declared under the Transport Infrastructure Act, section 24 to be a State-controlled road.

transport chief executive means the chief executive of the department in which the Transport Infrastructure Act is administered.

Transport Infrastructure Act means the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.

transport noise corridor means land designated under this chapter as a transport noise corridor.

Part 2

Designation by local governments

246X Designation of transport noise corridor—local governments

- (1) A local government may, by gazette notice, designate land as a transport noise corridor.
- (2) A local government may designate land under subsection (1) only if—
 - (a) the land is within—
 - (i) 100m of a road under its control; or
 - (ii) a distance of more than 100m but not more than 200m of a road under its control, if the noise level caused by traffic on the road at the distance has been measured, in a way approved by the chief executive, to be at least 58db(A); and
 - (b) the road has an AADT of at least 3000 vehicles.
- (3) At least 20 business days before acting under subsection (1), the local government must give the chief executive written notice about the proposed designation.
- (4) The notice must—
 - (a) identify the land that is proposed to be designated; and
 - (b) include information reasonably required by the chief executive about the likely levels of noise within the proposed transport noise corridor caused by traffic on the road for which the designation is proposed; and
 - (c) state the proposed gazettal day for the designation.
- (5) The information mentioned in subsection (4)(b) must be given in the form required by the chief executive.
- (6) If the local government designates land under this section, the land must be—
 - (a) identified specifically in the gazette notice; or
 - (b) identified generally in the gazette notice, and identified specifically in documents described in the gazette notice

and available for inspection at an office of the local government mentioned in the gazette notice.

- (7) In this section—

AADT, for a road, means its annual average daily traffic rate worked out by using the following formula—

$$\text{AADT} = \frac{V}{365}$$

where—

AADT is the annual average daily traffic rate.

V is the total volume of vehicular traffic for the road in a year, worked out under a relevant guideline for measuring traffic volume published by Austroads.

246Y Notification about designation of transport noise corridor

- (1) As soon as practicable after designating land as a transport noise corridor, the local government must—
 - (a) give notice of the designation to the chief executive; and
 - (b) include a record of the transport noise corridor in its planning scheme.
- (2) The record must—
 - (a) identify the land that is within the transport noise corridor; and
 - (b) include details about the levels of noise within the corridor caused by traffic on the road for which it is designated; and
 - (c) state that interested persons may obtain details about the transport noise corridor and the levels of noise from the local government.
- (3) Information required to be included in the record must be included in a way that readily allows an applicant for a building development approval to identify whether land the subject of the approval is within a transport noise corridor.

Part 3 Designation by transport chief executive

246Z Designation of transport noise corridor—transport chief executive

- (1) The transport chief executive may, by gazette notice, designate land as a transport noise corridor.
- (2) The transport chief executive may designate land under subsection (1) only if the land is within—
 - (a) 100m of railway land or a State-controlled road; or
 - (b) a distance of more than 100m but not more than 250m of railway land or a State-controlled road, if the noise level caused by rolling stock operating on the railway land or traffic on the road at the distance has been measured, in a way approved by the chief executive, to be at least 58db(A).
- (3) If the transport chief executive designates land under this section, the land must be—
 - (a) identified specifically in the gazette notice; or
 - (b) identified generally in the gazette notice, and identified specifically in documents described in the gazette notice and available for inspection at an office of the department mentioned in the gazette notice.

246ZA Notification about designation of transport noise corridor

- (1) As soon as practicable after designating land as a transport noise corridor, the transport chief executive must give notice of the designation to—
 - (a) the chief executive of the department in which this Act is administered; and
 - (b) the local government in whose area the transport noise corridor is situated.
- (2) The notice must include information about the levels of noise within the corridor caused by rolling stock or traffic on the

railway land or State-controlled road for which it is designated.

- (3) As soon as practicable after receiving the notice, the local government must include a record of the transport noise corridor in its planning scheme.
- (4) The record must—
 - (a) identify the land that is within the transport noise corridor; and
 - (b) include details about the levels of noise within the corridor caused by rolling stock or traffic on the railway land or State-controlled road for which it is designated; and
 - (c) state that interested persons may obtain details about the transport noise corridor and the levels of noise from the local government.
- (5) Information required to be included in the record must be included in a way that readily allows an applicant for a building development approval to identify whether land the subject of the approval is within a transport noise corridor.

Chapter 9 **Show cause and enforcement notices**

Note—

For who may decide whether enforcement action ought to be taken for a building development approval, see sections 10 and 48 and the Planning Act, chapter 7, part 3, divisions 2 and 3.

247 Show cause notices

- (1) A notice (a ***show cause notice***) inviting a person to show cause why an enforcement or revocation notice should not be given to the person must—

- (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) outline the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the belief that an enforcement or revocation notice should be given to the person; and
 - (c) state that representations may be made about the show cause notice; and
 - (d) state how the representations may be made; and
 - (e) state where the representations may be made or sent; and
 - (f) state—
 - (i) a day and time for making the representations; or
 - (ii) a period within which the representations must be made.
- (2) The day or period stated in the notice must be, or must end, at least 20 business days after the notice is given.

248 Enforcement notices

- (1) A local government may give a notice (an ***enforcement notice***) to the owner of a building, structure or building work if the local government reasonably believes the building, structure or building work—
- (a) was built before the commencement of this section without, or not in accordance with, the approval of the local government; or
 - (b) is dangerous; or
 - (c) is in a dilapidated condition; or
 - (d) is unfit for use or occupation; or
 - (e) is filthy, infected with disease or infested with vermin.
- (2) A local government may also give an enforcement notice to a person who does not comply with a particular matter in this Act.
- (3) However, before a local government gives a person an enforcement notice, the local government must give the person a show cause notice.

- (4) Subsection (3) applies only if the matter, about which the local government is proposing to give the enforcement notice, is not of a dangerous or minor nature.
- (5) An enforcement notice given under this section is taken to be an enforcement notice given under the Planning Act, section 590.

249 Specific requirements of enforcement notices

- (1) Without limiting specific requirements an enforcement notice may impose, an enforcement notice may require a person to do any of the following—
 - (a) to apply for a development permit;
 - (b) to do, or not to do, another act to ensure building work complies with the approval of the local government given before the commencement of this section;
 - (c) to repair or rectify the building or structure;
 - (d) to secure the building or structure (whether by a system of supports or in another way);
 - (e) to fence off the building or structure to protect persons;
 - (f) to cleanse, purify and disinfect the building or structure;
 - (g) to demolish or remove the building or structure;
 - (h) to comply with this Act for a particular matter.
- (2) However, a person may be required to demolish or remove the building or structure only if the local government reasonably believes it is not possible and practical to take steps to comply with subsection (1)(c) to (f).

250 Appeals against enforcement notices

- (1) A person who is given an enforcement notice under section 248 may appeal to a building and development dispute resolution committee as if the appeal were an appeal under the Planning Act.
- (2) The appeal must be started within—

- (a) if the notice is given in relation to a dangerous building or structure—5 business days; or
- (b) if the notice is given for any other purpose—20 business days after the enforcement notice is given to the person.

251 Register of notices given

- (1) Each local government must keep the register maintained under this section before the commencement of the *Building and Integrated Planning Amendment Act 1998*.
- (2) A local government may remove from the register all entries and details relating to a notice when the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

252 Action local government may take if enforcement notice not complied with

If an enforcement notice is given under section 248(1)(b) to (e) or (2) to an owner and the owner fails to perform the work required to be performed under the notice, the failure is taken to be a failure to take action under the *Local Government Act 2009*, section 142.

253 Removal of persons in buildings to be demolished

- (1) This section applies if it is necessary or desirable to remove any person from a building or other structure that is to be wholly or partly demolished by a local government under this Act.
- (2) For the purpose of removing any person from a building or other structure referred to in subsection (1)—
 - (a) any officer of the local government concerned who is authorised in writing in that behalf by the chief executive officer of the local government may, without other authority than this Act, enter upon such building or other structure and all parts of the building or structure and upon the land on which it stands; and
 - (b) any officer may remove from such building or other structure all persons found in the building or structure,

using such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose.

- (3) An officer of a local government mentioned in subsection (2) is a public official for the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*.

Chapter 10 General provisions

254 Approved forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

255 Information to be given by the State

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to building work that, under a regulation under the Planning Act, section 232(1), is self-assessable development if carried out by or on behalf of the State or a public sector entity.
- (2) If the building work is carried out by or on behalf of the State or a public sector entity, the State must give to the local government the information prescribed under a regulation.

256 Prosecution of offences

- (1) A prosecution in respect of an offence against this Act shall be by way of summary proceeding under the *Justices Act 1886* upon complaint laid within 12 months after the commission of the offence or within 6 months after the offence comes to the knowledge of the complainant, whichever period is the later to expire.
- (2) The person who may, for an offence against this Act, make a complaint is—
- (a) for an offence against section 108A or 114A—
- (i) a fire service officer under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*; or

- (ii) an authorised person under the *Local Government Act 2009* carrying out functions in relation to this Act; or
- (b) for an offence against chapter 6—the general manager of BSA; or
- (c) for an offence against chapter 8, part 5—PSC, a local government or a person authorised by a local government; or’.
- (d) for an offence against chapter 8, part 6 or 7—PSC; or
- (e) for another offence—a local government or a person authorised by a local government.
- (3) It shall not be necessary to prove the authority of the complainant in any proceeding in respect of an offence against this Act.
- (4) Despite subsection (2), BSA is the only person who may lay a complaint for an offence against—
 - (a) chapter 6; or
 - (b) a provision of a regulation that is—
 - (i) made for chapter 6; and
 - (ii) declared under a regulation to be a provision to which this subsection applies.
- (5) All penalties recovered as a result of proceedings mentioned in subsection (4) must be paid to BSA.
- (6) All penalties recovered as a result of proceedings for which PSC is the complainant must be paid to PSC.

257 Liability for corporation’s default

Where an offence against this Act is committed by a body corporate each member of the governing body of that body corporate shall be taken to have committed the offence and may be punished for the offence accordingly, in addition to the body corporate, unless the member proves that the member had no knowledge of the commission of the offence or could not have prevented its commission by the exercise of reasonable diligence.

258 Guidelines

- (1) The chief executive may make guidelines for matters within the scope of this Act to help compliance with this Act.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may make the following guidelines—
 - (a) a guideline about ways of complying with the pool safety standard and performing pool safety inspection functions;
 - (b) a guideline to help persons to prepare a sustainability declaration under chapter 8A, part 1, division 2.

259 Access to guidelines

The chief executive must make any guidelines under section 218, 246EC or 258 available for inspection and purchase as if they were a document that, under the Planning Act, chapter 9, part 6, the chief executive must make available for inspection and purchase.

260 Evidentiary aids

- (1) This section applies to a proceeding under, or in relation to, this Act or the *Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991*.
- (2) A certificate purporting to be signed by the general manager of BSA stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—
 - (a) a stated document is a copy of, or an extract from or part of—
 - (i) a licence; or
 - (ii) the register; or
 - (iii) another document kept or made under chapter 6, part 2, 3 or 4;
 - (b) on a stated day, or during a stated period, a licence—
 - (i) was, or was not, in force; or
 - (ii) was, or was not, subject to a stated condition; or

- (iii) was, or was not, cancelled or suspended.
- (3) A certificate purporting to be signed by the registrar of PSC stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—
 - (a) a stated document is a copy of, or an extract from or part of—
 - (i) a licence; or
 - (ii) the pool safety inspectors register; or
 - (iii) the regulated pools register; or
 - (iv) a pool safety certificate; or
 - (v) another document kept or made under chapter 8;
 - (b) on a stated day, or during a stated period, a licence as a pool safety inspector —
 - (i) was, or was not, in force; or
 - (ii) was, or was not, subject to a stated condition; or
 - (iii) was, or was not, cancelled or suspended.
- (4) A certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—
 - (a) a stated document is a copy of, or an extract from or part of—
 - (i) the BCA; or
 - (ii) the QDC; or
 - (iii) a document kept or made under this Act, other than a document kept or made under chapter 6, part 2, 3 or 4;
 - (b) an edition of the BCA was the current edition of the BCA at a stated time or during a stated period;
 - (c) a particular version of the QDC was in force at a stated time or during a stated period;
 - (d) a particular part of the QDC was in force at a stated time or during a stated period.

261 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.
- (2) A regulation may make provision with respect to—
 - (a) building work; and
 - (b) the occupation of buildings; and
 - (c) the performance of building certifying functions and private certifying functions; and
 - (d) the licensing of building certifiers; and
 - (e) the performance of pool safety inspection functions; and
 - (f) the licensing of pool safety inspectors; and
 - (g) the approval of training courses conducted by eligible course providers; and
 - (h) the fees payable under the Act; and
 - (i) flammable and combustible liquids; and
 - (j) the records required for this Act; and
 - (k) fixing a penalty for an offence against a regulation (including different penalties for successive offences against a regulation) of a fine of not more than 165 penalty units.

Chapter 11 Savings and transitional provisions

Part 1 Transitional provision for Local Government Act 1993

262 Swimming pool fencing compliance—hardship

- (1) This section applies if—

- (a) before the commencement of this section, a local authority, under section 49H(11)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1936*, extended the time for an owner to comply with section 49H(4) of that Act; and
 - (b) immediately before the commencement of this section, the extension was still in force.
- (2) The extension continues, in accordance with its terms, as an extension of time for the owner to comply with section 235.
- (3) The local government concerned may at any time, and subject to the reasonable conditions it considers appropriate, extend the time for the owner to comply with section 235 if—
 - (a) the owner files a written application for an extension with the local government while a previously given extension is still in force; and
 - (b) the local government is satisfied that compliance within the time provided for in the previously given extension would cause the owner financial hardship.

Part 2 Transitional provisions for Building and Integrated Planning Amendment Act 1998

263 References to Standard Building Law etc.

A reference in an Act or document to the *Standard Building By-laws 1991*, the *Standard Building By-laws* (however described), *Standard Building Law* or the repealed *Standard Building Regulation 1993* is a reference to this Act.

264 Existing referees

A person who, immediately before the commencement of this section, was a referee under this Act is, until the end of the term for which the person was appointed under this Act, taken to be a referee appointed under the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 4.2.36.

265 Existing registrar

The person who, immediately before the commencement of this section, was the registrar under this Act is taken to be the registrar appointed under the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 4.2.8.

266 Lawfully constructed buildings and structures protected

If a building or structure was lawfully constructed before the commencement of this section, it can not be altered or removed under this Act unless the building or structure is—

- (a) dangerous; or
- (b) in a dilapidated condition and unfit for use or occupation; or
- (c) filthy; or
- (d) is infected with disease; or
- (e) is infested with vermin.

Part 3 Transitional provisions for Building Amendment Act 2003

267 Definitions for pt 3

In this part—

amending Act means the *Building Amendment Act 2003*.

commencing day means the day the amending Act, section 12, commences.

unamended Act means this Act as in force before the commencing day.

268 Existing exemption from fencing swimming pool

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencing day—

- (a) an application for an exemption from complying with the unamended Act, section 14(2), had been granted to a person under the unamended Act, section 15; and
 - (b) the decision had not been revoked under the unamended Act, section 16.
- (2) On and from the commencing day, the unamended Act continues to apply for the exemption as if the unamended Act had not been amended by the amending Act.
- (3) If the exemption was subject to a condition, the exemption is taken to be subject to the same condition.

269 Undecided application for exemption from fencing swimming pool

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person has, under the unamended Act, section 15, applied to the local government for exemption from complying with the unamended Act, section 14(2); and
 - (b) immediately before the commencing day, the application had not been decided.
- (2) The unamended Act continues to apply to the application, and to any exemption, including any condition of the exemption, applying as a result of granting the exemption, as if the unamended Act had not been amended by the amending Act.

270 When resuscitation sign for outdoor swimming pool not required

- (1) This section applies to an outdoor swimming pool constructed on residential land if—
 - (a) the lawful carrying out of the work started before the commencing day; or
 - (b) approval to carry out the work was given before the commencing day, but the work does not start before the commencing day; or

- (c) application to carry out the work was made before the commencing day, but the application was not decided before the commencing day.
- (2) Section 236 does not apply to the pool.

271 Revocation of decisions or previous variations

The unamended Act, section 16, continues to apply to the following as if it had not been repealed by the amending Act—

- (a) a decision made under the unamended Act, section 15;
- (b) a variation given under section 30M as in force immediately before the commencement of the *Building and Integrated Planning Amendment Act 1998*, part 2.

Part 4 Transitional provisions for Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002

272 Definitions for pt 4

In this part—

amending Act means the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*, part 11.

building certifier includes a former building certifier.

commencing day means the day the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*, section 191, commences.

unamended Act means the *Building Act 1975* as in force immediately before the commencing day.

273 Swimming pool fences for existing tourist resort complexes exempted

- (1) This section applies to a tourist resort complex if, immediately before the commencement of this section—

- (a) the land used for the tourist resort complex was, under section 4 and schedule 2 of the repealed *Building Regulation 2003*, specified for section 13(3)(a) as in force immediately before the commencement; and
 - (b) the tourist resort complex is not required to construct fencing around a swimming pool on the land.
- (2) A local law is of no effect if it requires the construction of fencing around the swimming pool on the land, provided the land is not land prescribed under a regulation as land to which this subsection is no longer to apply.
- (3) In this section—
tourist resort complex means a complex that operates as a single integrated facility providing all, or substantially all, the recreational and personal needs of guests resident at the complex and visitors at the complex.

274 Unsatisfactory conduct and professional misconduct

- (1) If the Commercial and Consumer Tribunal is deciding whether or not proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action against a building certifier, the tribunal may take into account conduct of the building certifier before or after the commencing day.
- (2) If BSA is deciding whether or not to apply to the tribunal to start a disciplinary proceeding against a building certifier, BSA may take into account conduct of the building certifier before or after the commencing day.
- (3) If BSA is deciding whether or not a building certifier has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct, BSA may take into account conduct of the building certifier before or after the commencing day.

275 Appeals to chief executive against accrediting body's decision

- (1) If—
 - (a) a person has appealed to the chief executive under the unamended Act against a decision of the accrediting body; and

- (b) the appeal has not been decided before the commencing day;

the chief executive may decide the appeal as if the unamended Act were not amended by the amending Act.

- (2) If —

- (a) a person could have appealed to the chief executive under the unamended Act against a decision of the accrediting body; and

- (b) the person has not appealed before the commencing day;

the person may apply to the Commercial and Consumer Tribunal for a review of the decision under section 205 as if the decision of the accrediting body were a decision of BSA.

276 Appeal to the court against chief executive's decision

- (1) If—

- (a) a person has appealed to the court under the unamended Act against a decision of the chief executive; and

- (b) the appeal has not been decided before the commencing day;

the court may decide the appeal as if the unamended Act were not amended by the amending Act.

- (2) If—

- (a) a person could have appealed to the court under the unamended Act against a decision of the chief executive; and

- (b) the person has not appealed before the commencing day;

the person may appeal against the decision under the unamended Act as if the unamended Act were not amended by the amending Act.

277 Orders relating to building certifiers

- (1) This section applies if the Commercial and Consumer Tribunal makes an order under section 211(5) or 212(5) for a building certifier.
- (2) In making the order, the tribunal may disregard any previous finding of professional misconduct against the building certifier made by an accrediting body before the commencing day.
- (3) However, if the building certifier has, before the commencing day, been prosecuted under section 256 for an offence against this Act and found guilty, the tribunal may take the offence into account when making the order.

Part 5 Transitional provisions for Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006

278 Undecided building development applications

A building development application must be decided as if the *Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006* had not been enacted if—

- (a) the application is a properly made application; and
- (b) immediately before the commencement of this section the application had not been decided.

279 Exclusion of reminder notice requirement for existing building development approvals

Section 95 does not apply to a building development approval in force immediately before the commencement of this section.

280 Consequential amendments to the QDC

Section 13(3) does not apply to an amendment to the QDC under section 13(2) if the amendment is consequential to the *Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006* or the repeal of the *Standard Building Regulation 1993*.

Examples—

amendments to the QDC to omit redundant references to the repealed regulation or replace references to provisions of the regulation with provisions of the Act that correspond, or substantially correspond, to them

281 Consequential amendments to code of conduct

Section 129(3) does not apply to an amendment of the code of conduct if the amendment is consequential to the *Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006* or the repeal of the *Standard Building Regulation 1993*.

Examples—

amendments to the code to omit redundant references to the repealed regulation or replace references to provisions of the regulation with provisions of the Act that correspond, or substantially correspond, to them

283 Existing rainwater tank provisions in planning schemes

- (1) This section applies to a rainwater tank provision in force immediately before 1 September 2006.
- (2) The provision is taken to be a building assessment provision and to have been a building assessment provision since 1 September 2006.
- (3) If the provision does not comply with the acceptable solutions for rainwater tanks under QDC, part 25, unless the provision is earlier repealed, it expires on—
 - (a) if, before 1 July 2007, a day is prescribed under a regulation—the prescribed day; or
 - (b) otherwise—1 July 2007.
- (4) The reference in subsection (3) to QDC, part 25 is a reference to that part, as amended or replaced from time to time by any

amendment or replacement of it approved under section 13 after the commencement of this section.

Note—

The only amendment or replacement of QDC part 25 from 1 September 2006 to 1 July 2007 was a replacement that took effect on 1 January 2007. That version was replaced by a new part MP 4.2 that took effect on 1 January 2008.

- (5) This section applies despite sections 30 and 32.
- (6) In this section—

rainwater tank provision means a provision of a planning scheme that requires the installation of a rainwater tank for a building that is the subject of relevant building work.

relevant building work means the construction of a class 1 building that, under the *Water Act 2000*, is in a service area for a retail water service.

Part 6 Transitional provision for Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008

284 Transitional provision for s 108A

If a certificate of classification was given for a building on or after 1 July 1997 but before the commencement of section 108A, section 108A does not apply to the owner of the building until the first anniversary of the commencement.

Editor's note—

section 108A (Owner's obligations about access to certificate of classification)

Part 7**Transitional provision for
Sustainable Planning Act 2009****285 Continuing application of chs 2, 3 and 4**

- (1) This section applies to a development application made but not decided under the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997* before the commencement.
- (2) Chapters 2, 3 and 4 as in force before the commencement continue to apply to the development application as if the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* had not commenced.
- (3) In this section—
commencement means the day this section commences.

Part 8**Transitional provisions for
Building and Other Legislation
Amendment Act 2009****286 Continuing application of s 154**

- (1) This section applies to a relevant person who does not have at least 1 years experience as a building surveying technician employed by a local government or under the supervision of a private certifier.
- (2) Section 154 as in force immediately before 1 January 2010 continues to apply to the relevant person—
 - (a) while the person is licensed as a building surveying technician; and
 - (b) until the person has the experience mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) In this section—
relevant person means a person—

- (a) licensed as a building surveying technician immediately before 1 January 2010; or
- (b) issued with a licence or a renewed licence on a decision for an application mentioned in section 287(1).

Note—

This section commenced on 1 January 2010.

287 Continuing application of s 155

- (1) This section applies to a following application made but not decided before 1 January 2010—
 - (a) an application under section 155 for a licence at the level of building surveying technician;
 - (b) an application under section 167 for renewal of a licence at the level of building surveying technician.
- (2) For considering and deciding the application, section 155 as in force immediately before 1 January 2010 continues to apply.

Schedule 1 The QDC on 15 April 2010

section 13

Part	Description	Former part reference
Siting and amenity—detached housing		
MP 1.1	Design and siting standard for single detached housing on lots under 450m ² , but only— (a) the headings ‘application’ and ‘commencement’ and the words under those headings; and (b) performance criteria 1, 2, 3 and 6; and (c) the relevant acceptable solutions for the performance criteria; and (d) definitions relevant to the provisions mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).	11
MP 1.2	Design and siting standard for single detached housing on lots 450m ² and over, but only— (a) the headings ‘application’ and ‘commencement’ and the words under those headings; and (b) performance criteria 1, 2, 3 and 6; and (c) the relevant acceptable solutions for the performance criteria; and (d) definitions relevant to the provisions mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).	12
MP 1.3	Design and siting standards for duplex housing	—
Fire safety		
MP 2.1	Fire safety in budget accommodation buildings	14
MP 2.2	Fire safety in residential care buildings	14.1
MP 2.4	Buildings in bushfire-prone areas	—
Special buildings and structures		
MP 3.1	Floating buildings	31
MP 3.2	Tents	28

Schedule 1 (continued)

Part	Description	Former part reference
MP 3.4	Swimming pool barriers	—
Building sustainability		
MP 4.1	Sustainable buildings	29
MP 4.2	Water savings targets	25
MP 4.3	Alternative water sources—commercial buildings	—
General health, safety and amenity		
MP 5.1	Workplaces	1
MP 5.2	Higher risk personal appearance services	15
MP 5.3	Retail meat premises	4
MP 5.4	Child care centres	22
MP 5.5	Private health facilities	7
MP 5.6	Pastoral workers' accommodation	21
MP 5.7	Residential services building standard	20
MP 5.8	Workplaces involving spray painting	2
Maintenance of buildings		
MP 6.1	Maintenance of fire safety installations	—

Schedule 2 Dictionary

section 4

accreditation standards body see section 184(1).

advice agency means an advice agency under the Planning Act.

AIBS means the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors.

allotment means a separate, distinct parcel of land on which a building is to be built, or is built.

alterations, to an existing building or structure, includes additions to the building or structure.

alternative solution means a material, system, method of building or other thing, other than the following, intended to be used by a person to comply with relevant performance requirements—

- (a) if the relevant performance requirements are under the BCA—a building solution under the BCA that complies with the deemed-to-satisfy provisions under the BCA for the performance requirements;
- (b) if the relevant performance requirements are under the QDC—an acceptable solution under the QDC for the performance requirements.

another relevant Act means any of the following—

- (a) the Planning Act;
- (b) *Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991*;
- (c) *Building and Construction Industry (Portable Long Service Leave) Act 1991*;
- (d) a law of another State or New Zealand that provides for the same matter as this Act or a provision of this Act.

appropriately licensed for—

- (a) a building certifying function—means licensed under chapter 6, part 3, division 1 at a level that allows the licensee to carry out that function; or

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (b) a private certifying function—means licensed as mentioned in paragraph (a) and endorsed under chapter 6, part 3, division 3, in a way that allows the licensee to carry out that function.

approval documents, for a building development application, means each of the following—

- (a) the decision notice or negotiated decision notice for the application;
- (b) a copy of the plans, drawings and specifications and other documents and information lodged by the applicant, stamped approved or otherwise endorsed by the assessment manager;
- (c) a list of required fire safety installations and required special fire services applying to the building work;
- (d) certificates relied on to decide the application;
- (e) a list, in the approved form, of any of the following information relied on to decide the application—
- (i) the physical characteristics and location of infrastructure related to the application;
 - (ii) local government easements, encumbrances or estates or interests in land likely to be relevant to the application;
 - (iii) site characteristic information likely to affect the assessment of the application;

Examples—

- design levels of proposed road or footway works
- design or location of stormwater connections
- design or location of vehicle crossings
- details of any heritage listed buildings
- discharge of swimming pool backwash water
- flood level information
- limitations on driveway gradients

Schedule 2 (continued)

- limitations on the capacity of sewerage, stormwater and water supply services
 - location of any erosion control districts
 - location of contaminated land
 - location of land-slip areas
 - location of mine subsidence areas
- (f) if the application relates to building work that uses an alternative solution and the assessment manager approved the application on the basis of the alternative solution—the statement required under section 68A.

approved form means a form approved under section 254.

approved training course means a training course conducted by an eligible course provider and approved under section 246DI or 246DL.

assessable development see the Planning Act, schedule 3.

assessment manager see section 11.

assessor means a person appointed as an assessor under section 246DW.

assistant building surveyor means a building certifier who, under section 151, is licensed as an assistant building surveyor.

auditor see section 195(1).

bathroom, for chapter 8A, part 2, see section 246M.

BCA see section 12.

BCA classification, for a building, means its classification under BCA.

Note—

For the classifications under the BCA, see BCA, part A3.

BCA classification or use change see section 109.

BSA means the Queensland Building Services Authority established under the *Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991*.

Schedule 2 (continued)

budget accommodation building see section 216.

build includes—

- (a) starting or continuing to build; and
- (b) doing, or starting or continuing to do, work in the course of or for building; and
- (c) performing structural work or altering or adding to a building; and
- (d) moving a building from 1 position to a different position (whether on the same allotment, another allotment or partly on the same and partly on another allotment).

building—

- 1 A *building* is a fixed structure that is wholly or partly enclosed by walls or is roofed.
- 2 The term includes a floating building and any part of a building.

building and development dispute resolution committee means a building and development dispute resolution committee established under the Planning Act, section 502.

building assessment provisions see section 30(1).

building assessment work see section 7.

building certifier see section 8.

building certifying function see section 10.

Building Code of Australia see section 12.

building development application see section 6.

building development approval means a development approval to the extent it is for building work.

building site means a place where building work has been, is being, or is about to be, carried out.

building surveying technician means a building certifier who, under section 151, is licensed as a building surveying technician.

Schedule 2 (continued)

building surveyor means a building certifier who, under section 151, is licensed as a building surveyor.

building work see section 5.

certificate of classification—

- 1 a **certificate of classification**, for a building or structure, is a certificate about its BCA classification, given under chapter 5, that, under section 106, is still in force.
- 2 The term includes an interim certificate of classification given under section 104.

certificate of competency means a certificate issued by an eligible course provider to an individual that states the individual has satisfactorily completed an approved training course and is competent to perform pool safety inspection functions.

certificate requirements see section 102(2).

certify, for building work, means certifying, under this Act, that the work complies with the building development approval.

class, for a building or structure, means its particular BCA classification.

client, of a private certifier, see section 138(5).

code of conduct see section 129(1).

code of conduct for pool safety inspectors see section 246AZ(1).

complaint means—

- (a) for chapter 6—a complaint made under chapter 6, part 4 about a building certifier or former building certifier; or
- (b) for chapter 8—a complaint made under chapter 8, part 7 about a pool safety inspector or former pool safety inspector.

compliance audit, for chapter 8, part 8, division 6, see section 246DQ.

compliance certificate see section 10(b).

Schedule 2 (continued)

complies, with the BCA or QDC, see section 14.

complying pool, for chapter 8, see section 231A.

concurrency agency means a concurrence agency under the Planning Act.

condition time, for chapter 4, part 7, division 2, see section 94(1).

construct, for chapter 8, part 2, see section 232.

convicted, of a relevant offence—

1 *Convicted*, of a relevant offence, is a conviction, other than a spent conviction, for an offence—

- (a) under this Act or another relevant Act; or
- (b) involving fraud or dishonesty; or
- (c) against a law of another State if the act or omission that constitutes the offence would, if it happens in Queensland, be an offence under this Act or another relevant Act; or
- (d) committed anywhere in Australia before this section commenced that, apart from the non-commencement of this section, would have been an offence mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

2 For paragraph 1—

- (a) a conviction includes a finding of guilt, or the acceptance of a plea of guilty, by a court, whether or not a conviction is recorded; and
- (b) a spent conviction is a conviction—
 - (i) for which the rehabilitation period under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986* has expired under that Act; and
 - (i) that is not revived as prescribed by section 11 of that Act.

court means the Planning and Environment Court.

Schedule 2 (continued)

criminal history, of a person, means the person's criminal history as defined under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*, other than for a conviction—

- (a) for which the rehabilitation period under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986* has expired under that Act; and
- (b) that is not revived as prescribed by section 11 of that Act.

current sustainability declaration, for chapter 8A, part 1, see section 246A.

decision notice, for a development application, means a decision notice under the Planning Act, section 334.

decision period, for an application made under chapter 8, means—

- (a) 40 business days after the application is made; or
- (b) if PSC asks for further information or documents to decide the application, the sum of the following days after the application is made—
 - (i) 40 business days;
 - (ii) the number of business days from the day PSC asks for the further information or documents to the day PSC receives the further information or documents.

demolition/removal completion condition see section 71(4).

development application see the Planning Act, schedule 3.

development approval see the Planning Act, schedule 3.

development approval endorsement see section 160(b).

development permit see the Planning Act, section 243.

dividing fence has the meaning given by the *Dividing Fences Act 1953*.

eligible course provider see section 246DG(1).

energy efficient, for chapter 8A, part 2, see section 246M.

Schedule 2 (continued)

enforcement action means the giving, under chapter 9, of a show cause notice and an enforcement notice and taking action under the Planning Act, chapter 7 part 3, divisions 2 and 3.

enforcement notice see section 248(1).

engagement, of a private certifier, see section 138(4).

fencing standards, for chapter 8, part 2, see section 232.

final inspection certificate, for building work, see section 10(d)(ii).

fire safety installation—

1 A **fire safety installation**, for a building or structure, means any of the following items for the building or structure—

(a) structural features—

- access panels through fire-rated construction
- fire control centres
- fire curtains
- fire dampers
- fire shutters and fire doors
- fire windows
- penetrations through fire-rated construction
- structural fire protection
- systems required to have a fire-resistance level

(b) fire protection systems—

- air-handling systems
- fire detection and alarm systems
- smoke and heat venting systems
- smoke exhaust systems

Schedule 2 (continued)

- special automatic fire suppression systems (including foam, deluge and gas flooding systems)
- sprinklers (including wall-wetting sprinklers)
- stairwell pressurisation systems
- (c) fire fighting equipment—
 - fire extinguishers (portable)
 - fire hose reels
 - fire hydrants (including hydrant boosters)
 - fire mains
- (d) occupant safety features—
 - emergency lifts
 - emergency lighting
 - emergency power supply
 - emergency warning and intercommunication systems
 - exit door hardware
 - exit signs
 - fire doors
 - smoke proof doors
 - solid core doors
- (e) other features—
 - services provided under conditions imposed under section 79
 - services required under BCA, clause E1.10
 - vehicular access for large isolated buildings.

2 However, the term does not include interconnected alarms in budget accommodation buildings to which chapter 7, part 3 applies.

Schedule 2 (continued)

- 3 Also, if an alternative solution to a performance requirement under the BCA relating to the fire safety system has been used for a building or structure, a *fire safety installation*, for the building or structure, includes any thing required to comply with the alternative solution.

fire safety management plan see the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*, section 104FC.

fire safety standard see section 217(1).

fire safety system, for chapter 7, see section 215.

floor area, for a building, means the gross area of all floors in the building measured over the enclosing walls other than the area of a verandah, roofed terrace, patio, garage or carport in or attached to the building.

former building certifier means an individual who—

- (a) was a building certifier when a building certifying function, the subject of a complaint, was performed; but
- (b) is not licensed when—
 - (i) the complaint, or the decision taken about the complaint under section 204(1), is made; or
 - (ii) the tribunal makes an order under section 212.

former pool safety inspector means an individual who—

- (a) was a pool safety inspector when a pool safety inspection function, the subject of a complaint, was performed; but
- (b) is not licensed as a pool safety inspector when—
 - (i) the complaint, or the decision taken about the complaint under section 246CY(1), is made; or
 - (ii) the tribunal makes an order under section 246DD.

fund see section 246FB.

ground for disciplinary action, against a pool safety inspector or former pool safety inspector, includes the following—

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (a) conduct that shows incompetence, or a lack of adequate knowledge, skill, judgment, integrity, diligence or care in performing pool safety inspection functions;
- (b) conduct that compromises the health or safety of a person;
- (c) conduct that is contrary to a function under this Act, including, for example—
 - (i) disregarding relevant and appropriate matters; and
 - (ii) acting outside the scope of the pool safety inspector's powers; and
 - (iii) acting beyond the scope of the pool safety inspector's competence; and
 - (iv) contravening the code of conduct for pool safety inspectors;
- (d) seeking, accepting or agreeing to accept a benefit, whether for the benefit of the pool safety inspector or another person, as a reward or inducement to act in contravention of this Act;
- (e) failing to comply with an order of PSC or the tribunal;
- (f) accumulating the number of demerit points prescribed under a regulation for this provision in the period prescribed under a regulation;
- (g) fraudulent or dishonest behaviour in performing pool safety inspection functions;
- (h) other improper or unethical conduct;
- (i) conduct that is of a lesser standard than the standard that might reasonably be expected of the pool safety inspector by the public or the pool safety inspector's professional peers.

IDAS means the system detailed in the Planning Act, chapter 6, for integrating State and local government assessment and approval processes for development.

identification number, for a pool safety certificate, see section 246AJ(2).

Schedule 2 (continued)

imposed condition see section 69(4).

indoor swimming pool means a swimming pool completely enclosed by the walls of a building or a swimming pool on a deck or roof top of a building if the pool is, under the usual ways of entering or leaving the building, only accessible from the inside of the building.

information notice, for a decision, means—

- (a) if the decision may be appealed under the Planning Act—a notice stating—
 - (i) the decision, and the reasons for it; and
 - (ii) all rights of appeal against the decision under the Planning Act; and
 - (iii) how the rights are to be exercised; or
- (b) if an application may be made to the tribunal for a review of the decision—a notice complying with the QCAT Act, section 157(2) for the decision.

inspection, of a regulated pool, means an inspection of the pool carried out under best industry practice.

inspection documentation, for inspection of building work, means the following documents given for the building work—

- (a) a compliance certificate;
- (b) a notice, given to the builder for the work by or for the building certifier about an inspection of the work;
- (c) a certificate about an inspection under this Act;
- (d) a final inspection certificate;
- (e) a certificate of classification;
- (f) a certificate relating to the inspection of the building work relied on by the relevant building certifier.

investigator see section 246CP(1).

licence means—

- (a) generally—a licence as a building certifier, issued under chapter 6, part 3; or

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (b) for chapter 8—a licence as a pool safety inspector, issued under chapter 8, part 6.

licensed builder means a licensed builder under the *Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991*.

local government building certifier for—

- (a) a building—means a building certifier appointed or employed by the local government for the building; or
- (b) a building development application or development approval—means a building certifier appointed or employed by the local government for the application or approval.

local planning instrument see the Planning Act, schedule 3.

member, of PSC, see section 246EK(1).

Ministerial direction see section 246FG(1).

minor repairs see section 246BE(1).

negotiated decision notice see the Planning Act, section 363(1).

notice means a written notice.

outdoor swimming pool means a swimming pool other than an indoor swimming pool.

owner, of a building or structure, means—

- (a) if the building or structure is subject to the *Integrated Resort Development Act 1987* or the *Sanctuary Cove Resort Act 1985*—
 - (i) for a single lot in the building or structure—the registered proprietor; or
 - (ii) for 2 or more lots in the building or structure—the primary thoroughfare body corporate; or
- (b) if the building or structure is subject to the *Mixed Use Development Act 1993*—
 - (i) for a single lot in the building or structure—the registered proprietor; or

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (ii) for 2 or more lots in the building or structure—the community body corporate; or
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a) and (b), if the building or structure is subject to the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*—
 - (i) for a single lot in the building or structure—the registered proprietor; or
 - (ii) for 2 or more lots in the building or structure—the body corporate; or
- (d) if the building or structure is, under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, on scheme land for a single community titles scheme—
 - (i) for a single lot in the building or structure—the registered proprietor; or
 - (ii) for 2 or more lots in the building or structure—the body corporate for the scheme; or
- (e) if the building or structure is, under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, on scheme land for 2 or more community titles schemes—
 - (i) for a single lot in the building or structure—the registered proprietor; or
 - (ii) for 2 or more lots in the building or structure—the body corporate for the community titles scheme that is a principal scheme; or
- (f) if the building or structure is part of a time-sharing scheme and the name and address of a person has been notified under the *Local Government Act 2009* as the person who will accept service for the owners—the person; or
- (g) if the building or structure is on land being bought from the State for an estate in fee simple under the *Land Act 1994*—the buyer; or
- (h) if the building or structure is on land granted in trust or reserved and set apart and placed under the control of

Schedule 2 (continued)

trustees under the *Land Act 1994*—the trustees of the land; or

- (i) if paragraphs (a) to (h) do not apply—the person for the time being entitled to receive the rent for the building or structure or would be entitled to receive the rent for the building or structure if the building or structure were let to a tenant at a rent.

performance requirements means any of the following—

- (a) the performance requirements under the BCA;
- (b) the performance criteria under the QDC;
- (c) a requirement for the assessment of building work for which a discretion may need to be exercised under this Act.

Planning Act means the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

planning scheme see the Planning Act, section 79.

pool owner, for chapter 8, part 2, see section 232.

pool safety certificate see section 231C(a).

pool safety inspection function, for chapter 8, see section 231C.

pool safety inspector means an individual who, under chapter 8, part 6, is licensed as a pool safety inspector.

pool safety inspector test means a test of knowledge of pool safety and the performance of pool safety inspection functions, approved by the chief executive.

pool safety standard, for chapter 8, see section 231D.

pool site means a place where a regulated pool is situated.

portable wading pool means a pool that—

- (a) is capable of being filled with water to a depth of no more than 450mm; and
- (b) has a volume of no more than 2000L; and
- (c) has no filtration system.

Schedule 2 (continued)

prescribed building, for chapter 8A, part 2, see section 246M.

prescribed professional indemnity insurance means the professional indemnity insurance prescribed under a regulation.

private certification endorsement see section 160(a).

private certifier see section 9(1).

private certifier (class A) see section 9(2).

private certifier (class B) see section 9(3).

private certifier employer see section 138(1)(b).

private certifying functions see section 47(3).

professional misconduct, for a building certifier or former building certifier, includes the following—

(a) conduct that—

- (i) shows incompetence, or a lack of adequate knowledge, skill, judgment, integrity, diligence or care in performing building certifying functions; and
- (ii) compromises the health or safety of a person or the amenity of a person's property or significantly conflicts with a local planning scheme; and

Example of significantly conflicts with a local planning scheme—

The approved building work compromises the outcomes sought by the planning scheme.

- (iii) is contrary to a function under this Act or another Act regulating building certifiers (including private certifiers for building work), including, for example—

(A) disregarding relevant and appropriate matters; and

(B) acting outside the scope of the building certifier's powers; and

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (C) acting beyond the scope of the building certifier's competence; and
 - (D) contravening the code of conduct; and
 - (E) falsely claiming the building certifier has the qualifications, necessary experience or licence to be engaged as a building certifier;
- (b) seeking, accepting or agreeing to accept a benefit, whether for the benefit of the building certifier or another person, as a reward or inducement to act in contravention of—
- (i) this Act; or
 - (ii) another Act regulating building certifiers, including private certifiers for building work;
- (c) failing to comply with an order of the BSA or the tribunal;
- (d) fraudulent or dishonest behaviour in performing building certifying functions;
- (e) other improper or unethical conduct;
- (f) repeated unsatisfactory conduct.

properly made application, for a building development application, means a building development application that—

- (a) is a properly made development application under the Planning Act; and
- (b) complies with any relevant additional requirements under chapter 3 for building development applications.

PSC means the Pool Safety Council established under section 246EF.

public sector entity means—

- (a) a department or part of a department; or
- (b) an agency, authority, commission, corporation, instrumentality, office, or other entity, established under an Act for a public or State purpose.

Schedule 2 (continued)

publish, for chapter 8A, part 1, see section 246A.

QDC see section 13.

QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions means the aspects, mentioned in schedule 1, of parts MP 1.1 and MP 1.2 of the document called ‘Queensland Development Code’, published by the department.

QFRS means the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service established under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*.

Queensland Development Code see section 13.

railway land, for chapter 8B, see section 246W.

referral agency means a referral agency under the Planning Act.

register, when used as a noun, means the register of building certifiers that BSA keeps under section 179.

registered training organisation see the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*, schedule 3.

registrar means the person holding office under an appointment made under section 246FA.

regulated land, for chapter 8, see section 231A.

regulated pool, for chapter 8, see section 231B.

reinspection period see section 246AB(2)(d).

relevant advertisement, for chapter 8A, part 1, see section 246A.

relevant instrument, for chapter 8A, part 2, see section 246M.

residential land means land on which a class 1 or 2 building is constructed, or is to be constructed, and includes land—

- (a) adjacent to the land; and
- (b) in the same ownership as the land; and
- (c) used in association with the land.

revocation notice see section 242(3).

road, for chapter 8B, see section 246W.

Schedule 2 (continued)

self-assessable building work see section 21(3).

seller, for chapter 8A, part 1, see section 246A.

shared pool, for chapter 8, see section 231A.

show cause notice, for—

- (a) chapter 6, part 3—see section 175(1); or
- (b) for chapter 8, part 6, division 4, subdivision 2—see section 246BX(1); or
- (c) for chapter 8, part 8, division 5—see section 246DN(1); or
- (d) for chapter 9—see section 247(1).

show cause period, for—

- (a) chapter 6, part 3—see section 175(2)(f); or
- (b) chapter 6, part 4—see section 206(2)(c); or
- (c) for chapter 8, part 6, division 4, subdivision 2—see section 246BX(2)(f); or
- (d) for chapter 8, part 8, division 5—see section 246DN(2)(e).

site works means each of the following—

- (a) building work of a type mentioned in section 5(1)(b) or (c);
- (b) drainage for the building work, other than drainage that is plumbing work or drainage work under the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*.

solar hot water system, for chapter 8A, part 2, see section 246M.

SPA compliance certificate means a compliance certificate under the Planning Act.

SPA compliance permit means a compliance permit under the Planning Act.

special fire service means any of the following—

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (a) fire mains (other than fire mains that connect only fire hose reels;
- (b) fire hydrants;
- (c) sprinklers (including wall-wetting sprinklers);
- (d) special automatic fire suppression systems (including foam, deluge and gas flooding systems);
- (e) fire detection and alarm systems (other than stand-alone smoke alarms not required to be interconnected or connected to a fire indicator panel);
- (f) fire control centres;
- (g) stairwell pressurisation systems;
- (h) air-handling systems used for smoke control;
- (i) smoke and heat venting systems;
- (j) smoke exhaust systems;
- (k) emergency warning and intercommunication systems;
- (l) emergency lifts;
- (m) vehicular access for large isolated buildings;
- (n) services provided under conditions imposed under section 79;
- (o) services required under the BCA, clause E1.10.

special structure means a structure that can not be classified under the BCA, part A3.

State includes territory.

State-controlled road, for chapter 8B, see section 246W.

structure includes a wall or fence and anything fixed to or projecting from a building, wall, fence or other structure.

substantially completed, for a building, see section 101.

supporting documents, for a building development application, see section 23.

sustainability declaration see section 246A.

Schedule 2 (continued)

swimming pool means an excavation or structure—

- (a) capable of being filled with water to a depth of 300mm or more; and
- (b) capable of being used for swimming, bathing, wading, paddling or some other human aquatic activity; and
- (c) solely or principally used, or designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for the purposes mentioned in paragraph (b) despite its current use;

and includes a spa pool, spa tub or similar thing (whether portable or fixed) and a wading pool (other than a portable wading pool), but does not include—

- (d) a fish pond or pool solely or principally used, or designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for ornamental purposes; or
- (e) a dam or tank solely or principally used, or designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for aquaculture, marine research or storage of water; or
- (f) a watercourse; or
- (g) a portable wading pool.

training course guidelines see section 246EC(1).

transport chief executive, for chapter 8B, see section 246W.

Transport Infrastructure Act, for chapter 8B, see section 246W.

transport noise corridor see section 246W.

treat, for chapter 8A, part 2, see section 246M.

tribunal means QCAT.

unsatisfactory conduct, for a building certifier or former building certifier, includes the following—

- (a) conduct that shows incompetence, or a lack of adequate knowledge, skill, judgment, integrity, diligence or care in performing building or private certifying functions;

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (b) conduct that is contrary to a function under this Act or another Act regulating building certifiers (including private certifiers for building work), including, for example—
 - (i) disregarding relevant and appropriate matters; and
 - (ii) acting outside the scope of the building certifier's powers; and
 - (iii) acting beyond the scope of the building certifier's competence; and
 - (iv) contravening the code of conduct;
- (c) conduct that is of a lesser standard than the standard that might reasonably be expected of the building certifier by the public or the building certifier's professional peers.

variation application see section 38(1).

watercourse means—

- (a) a canal, creek, river or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently; or
- (b) an ocean, a lake or other collection of water (whether permanent or intermittent).

young child means a child under the age of 5 years.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 5 July 2010. Future amendments of the Building Act 1975 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	1991 Act No. 52 1991 SL No. 181	1 January 1992	1 June 1992
2	1993 Act No. 76	26 March 1994	26 March 1994
2A	1995 Act No. 57	28 November 1995	26 June 1996
2B	1997 Act No. 28	13 July 1997	12 August 1997
3	1998 Act No. 13	30 April 1998	30 April 1998
3A	1998 Act No. 31	12 October 1998	3 November 1998
3B	2000 Act No. 4	16 March 2000	23 March 2000
3C	2000 Act No. 5	4 September 2000	10 October 2000
3D	2001 Act No. 100	19 December 2001	2 January 2002
Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
3E	2002 Act No. 7	1 July 2002	
3F	2002 Act No. 77	7 February 2003	R3F withdrawn, see R4
4	—	7 February 2003	

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
4A rv	2003 Act No. 53	1 October 2003	
4B rv	2002 Act No. 77	14 November 2003	
	2003 Act No. 64		
4C rv	2004 Act No. 53	29 November 2004	
4D rv	2002 Act No. 77 (amd	14 December 2004	
	2003 Act No. 30;		
	2003 Act No. 64)		
4E	2005 Act No. 14	22 April 2005	
4F	2005 Act No. 23	19 May 2005	
4G	2006 Act No. 11	30 March 2006	
4H	2006 Act No. 29	28 August 2006	
4I	2006 Act No. 36	1 September 2006	Act renumbered
4J	—	3 September 2006	prov exp 2 September 2006
			R4J withdrawn, see R5
5	—	3 September 2006	
5A	2006 Act No. 39	30 October 2006	
5B	2006 Act No. 49	10 November 2006	
5C	2006 Act No. 59	7 December 2006	R5C withdrawn, see R6
6	—	7 December 2006	
6A	2007 Act No. 53	9 November 2007	
6B	2008 Act No. 13	23 April 2008	
6C	2008 Act No. 34	1 July 2008	
6D	2009 Act No. 24 (amd	1 December 2009	
	2009 Act No. 48)		
6E	2009 Act No. 36	18 December 2009	
6F	2009 Act No. 51	1 January 2010	
6G	2009 Act No. 34	29 March 2010	
6H	2009 Act No. 51	31 March 2010	
6I	2010 Act No. 21	23 May 2010	
6J	2009 Act No. 17	1 July 2010	
6K	2010 Act No. 21	5 July 2010	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed citations and remade laws	2
Changed names and titles	2
Corrected minor errors	1, 3
Obsolete and redundant provisions	2
Renumbered provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Building Act 1975 No. 11

date of assent 15 May 1975

pts 5–6 and 8 and sch commenced 1 April 1976 (proc pubd gaz 6 March 1976 p 886)

remaining provisions commenced 31 May 1975 (proc pubd gaz 31 May 1975 p 748)

amending legislation—

Building Act Amendment Act 1978 No. 47

date of assent 12 June 1978

commenced 21 September 1978 (proc pubd gaz 23 September 1978 p 245)

Builders' Registration and Home-owners' Protection Act 1979 No. 69 s 4(2)–(3)

date of assent 21 December 1979

commenced 19 May 1980 (proc pubd gaz 12 April 1980 p 1344)

Building Act Amendment Act 1981 No. 53

date of assent 12 June 1981

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 29 June 1981 (proc pubd gaz 27 June 1981 p 1710)

Building Act Amendment Act 1984 No. 45

date of assent 10 May 1984

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 3, 5(c), 17, 23, 25 and 26 commenced 7 July 1984 (proc pubd gaz 7 July 1984 p 1608)

remaining provisions commenced 2 June 1984 (proc pubd gaz 2 June 1984 p 987)

Building Act Amendment Act 1984 (No. 2) No. 114

date of assent 18 December 1984

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 2 March 1985 (proc pubd gaz 23 February 1985 p 942)

Building Act Amendment Act 1987 No. 69

date of assent 1 December 1987

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 28 March 1988 (proc pubd gaz 26 March 1988 p 1735)

Public Service Management and Employment Act 1988 No. 52 s 44 sch 3

date of assent 12 May 1988

commenced 18 July 1988 (proc pubd gaz 16 July 1988 p 2876)

Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990 No. 61 s 8.8 schs 1, 2

date of assent 18 September 1990

commenced 15 April 1991 (proc pubd gaz 6 April 1991 p 2009)

Local Government Act and Other Acts Amendment Act 1990 No. 107 pt 4

date of assent 18 December 1990

commenced 1 February 1991 (proc pubd gaz 19 January 1991 p 144)

Building Act Amendment Act 1991 No. 52

date of assent 10 September 1991
ss 1.1–1.2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 1992 (1991 SL No. 180)

Standard Building By-law (Swimming Pool Fencing) Order 1991 SL No. 75

pubd gaz 14 September 1991 pp 128–133
commenced 14 September 1991 (see s 2)

Standard Building By-laws Amendment Order 1991 SL No. 181

pubd gaz 21 December 1991 pp 2089–129
ss 1, 3 commenced on date of publication
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 1992 (see s 3)

Local Government Act 1993 No. 70 ss 1–2, 804 sch (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 7 December 1993
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 26 March 1994 (see s 2(5))
amending legislation—

Local Government Legislation Amendment Act 1994 No. 1 pt 3 (amends 1993 No. 70 above)

date of assent 24 February 1994
commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1993 No. 76 ss 1–3 sch 1

date of assent 14 December 1993
commenced on date of assent

Transport Infrastructure Amendment Act (No. 2) 1994 No. 49 ss 1–2, 6 sch 2

date of assent 14 September 1994
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 18 November 1994 (1994 SL No. 399)

Electricity Act 1994 No. 64 ss 1–2, 293 sch 4

date of assent 1 December 1994
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 1995 (1994 SL No. 467)

Statute Law (Minor Amendments) Act 1995 No. 50 ss 1–3, sch

date of assent 22 November 1995
commenced on date of assent

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 2

date of assent 28 November 1995
commenced on date of assent

Electricity Amendment Act 1997 No. 26 ss 1–2, 57 sch

date of assent 22 May 1997
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 177)

Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997 No. 28 ss 1–2, 295 sch 3

date of assent 22 May 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 13 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 210)

Building and Integrated Planning Amendment Act 1998 No. 13 ss 1, 2(3) pt 2

date of assent 23 March 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 3, 9 (so far as it inserts the definitions “accrediting body”, “building certifier”, “court” and “private certifier”), 19 (so far as it inserts pt 6B div 1) commenced 30 March 1998 (1998 SL No. 55)

remaining provisions commenced 30 April 1998 (1998 SL No. 55)

Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No. 31 ss 1, 2(5) pt 3

date of assent 3 September 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 59, 61, 65 commenced 12 October 1998 (1998 SL No. 270)

remaining provisions commenced 4 September 2000 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2)) (1999 SL No. 193 s 2)

Local Government and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2000 No. 4 ss 1, 2(5) pt 3 s 94 sch

date of assent 16 March 2000

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(5))

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 No. 5 ss 1–2, 461 (prev s 373) sch 3

date of assent 23 March 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(1), (3) and 2000 SL No. 174)

Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 100 pts 1, 3

date of assent 19 December 2001

ss 1–2, 86, 88 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

remaining provisions never proclaimed into force

Note—AIA s 15DA does not apply to this Act (see s 2(3))

Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2002 No. 7 pts 1–2

date of assent 19 April 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2002 (2002 SL No. 171)

Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002 No. 77 ss 1–2, pt 11 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 13 December 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

pt 11 hdg, ss 160, 166 commenced 7 February 2003 (2003 SL No. 14)

s 173 (to the extent it ins new s 30A) commenced 14 December 2004 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) (2003 SL No. 273 s 2))

remaining provisions commenced 14 November 2003 (2003 SL No. 272)

amending legislation—

**Commercial and Consumer Tribunal Act 2003 No. 30 ss 1–2, 169 sch 1
amds 4–27 (amends 2002 No. 77 above)**

date of assent 23 May 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced on 1 July 2003 (see s 2)

**Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 64
ss 1, 2(3)(e), 136–138 (amends 2002 No. 77 above)**

date of assent 16 October 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent (see s 2(3)(e))

Building Amendment Act 2003 No. 53

date of assent 15 September 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2003 (2003 SL No. 232)

**Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 64 ss 1, 2(4), pt
3**

date of assent 16 October 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 14 November 2003 (2003 SL No. 271)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2004 No. 53

date of assent 29 November 2004

commenced on date of assent

**Tourism, Fair Trading and Wine Industry Development (Miscellaneous Provisions)
Act 2005 No. 14**

date of assent 22 April 2005

commenced on date of assent

Building Amendment Act 2005 No. 23

date of assent 19 May 2005

commenced on date of assent

Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006 No. 11 s 1, pt 3

date of assent 30 March 2006

commenced on date of assent

Corrective Services Act 2006 No. 29 ss 1, 2(2), 518 sch 3

date of assent 1 June 2006

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 28 August 2006 (2006 SL No. 213)

Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006 No. 36 pts 1–2

date of assent 10 August 2006

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2006 (2006 SL No. 226)

Education (General Provisions) Act 2006 No. 39 ss 1, 2(3), 512(1) sch 1

date of assent 11 August 2006

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 30 October 2006 (2006 SL No. 247)

Fire and Rescue Service Amendment Act 2006 No. 49 ss 1, 2(2), pt 4

date of assent 10 November 2006

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(2))

Wild Rivers and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006 No. 59 pts 1, 3

date of assent 7 December 2006

commenced on date of assent

Vocational Education, Training and Employment and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2007 No. 53 ss 1, 30 sch

date of assent 9 November 2007

commenced on date of assent

Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008 No. 13 pts 1–2, s 2 sch

date of assent 23 April 2008

commenced on date of assent

Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 No. 34 ss 1, 2(2), 751 sch 2

date of assent 21 May 2008

ss 1–2, 751 commenced on date of assent

remaining provision commenced 1 July 2008 (2008 SL No. 202)

Local Government Act 2009 No. 17 ss 1, 2(4), 331 sch 1

date of assent 12 June 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2010 (2010 SL No. 122)

Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Jurisdiction Provisions) Amendment Act 2009 No. 24 ss 1–2, ch 8 pt 2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 26 June 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2009 (2009 SL No. 252)

amending legislation—

State Penalties Enforcement and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2009 No. 48 ss 1, 104 (amends 2009 No. 24 above)

date of assent 19 November 2009

commenced on date of assent

Juvenile Justice and Other Acts Amendment Act 2009 No. 34 ss 1, 2(2), 45(1) sch pt 1 amdt 4

date of assent 17 September 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 29 March 2010 (2010 SL No. 37)

Sustainable Planning Act 2009 No. 36 ss 1–2, 872 sch 2

date of assent 22 September 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 18 December 2009 (2009 SL No. 281)

Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2009 No. 51 ss 1, 2(1), (3), pt 2

date of assent 19 November 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 5(3) (to the extent it ins s 3(9)), 6, 7, 10, 29 (to the extent it ins ch 8B), 34(2) (to the extent it ins the defs “railway land”, “road”, “State-controlled road”, “transport chief executive”, “Transport Infrastructure Act”, “transport noise corridor”), 34(4) commenced 31 March 2010 (2010 SL No. 14)

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2010 (see s 2(3))

Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2010 No. 21 pts 1–2, s 3 sch

date of assent 23 May 2010

ss 1–3, 11–13, sch items 1–3, 7 commenced on date of assent (see s 2)

ss 10 (to the extent it ins ss 246AH, 246CB, 246CC and ch 8 pt 4), 18, 20 (to the extent it ins defs “pool safety inspectors register”, “regulated pools register”) not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2)

remaining provisions commenced 5 July 2010 (2010 SL No. 165)

7 List of annotations

This reprint has been renumbered—see tables of renumbered provisions in endnote 9.

Long title sub 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
amd 1998 No. 13 s 4
sub 2006 No. 36 s 4
amd 2009 No. 51 s 4; 2010 No. 21 s 4

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

ch hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

PART 1—INTRODUCTION

pt hdg sub 2006 No. 36 s 5

Short title

prov hdg sub 1998 No. 13 s 5

s 1 sub 2006 No. 36 s 5

Act binds all persons

s 2 prev s 2 om 1998 No. 13 s 6
pres s 2 sub 1978 No. 47 s 4
amd 1981 No. 53 s 4; 1984 No. 45 s 4; 1991 No. 52 s 2.3; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1994 No. 49 s 6 sch 2; 1994 No. 64 s 293 sch 4; 1997 No. 26 s 57 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 7; 2006 No. 36 s 5

Simplified outline of main provisions of Act

s 3 prev s 3 om 1991 No. 52 s 2.2

pres s 3 sub 1998 No. 13 s 9

Note—s 3 prev contained definitions for this Act. Definitions are now located in the schedule—Dictionary. Annotations for definitions contained in s 3 are now located in the annotations for the schedule.

amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

sub 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2; 2009 No. 51 s 5; 2010 No. 21 s 5

PART 2—INTERPRETATION

pt hdg amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 10; 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 1—Dictionary

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Definitions

s 4 amd 1984 No. 114 s 5
sub 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
amd 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 2
sub 1998 No. 13 s 10
amd 2002 No. 77 s 162
sub 2006 No. 36 s 5

Use of Crown buildings in emergency

s 4A ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.4
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 8

Division 2—Key definitions

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

What is “building work”

s 5 prev s 5 om R1 (see RA s 39)
pres s 5 ins 1998 No. 13 s 10
sub 2006 No. 36 s 5

What is a “building development application”

s 6 prev s 6 om 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
pres s 6 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

What is “building assessment work”

s 7 prev s 7 om 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
pres s 7 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Who is a “building certifier”

s 8 prev s 8 om R2 (see RA s 39)
pres s 8 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Private certifiers and their classes

s 9 prev s 9 sub 1978 No. 47 s 6
amd 1981 No. 53 s 5; 1984 No. 45 s 6; 1987 No. 69 s 4; 1990 No. 107 s 4.2
om 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
pres s 9 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

What is a “building certifying function”

s 10 prev s 10 om 1996 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
pres s 10 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Who is the “assessment manager” for a building development application

s 11 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

**By-laws prescribing requirements as to erection of buildings of Class I and X under
Standard Building By-laws**

s 11A om 1987 No. 69 s 5

What is the “Building Code of Australia” (or “BCA”)

s 12 prev s 12 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.14; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 10
om 2006 No. 36 s 5
pres s 12 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

By-laws Variation Subcommittee

s 12A om 1991 No. 52 s 2.6

Delegate member of By-laws Variation Subcommittee

s 12AA om 1991 No. 52 s 2.6

Variation of Standard Building By-laws

s 12B sub 1984 No. 45 s 10
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.7; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 10

Constitution of building tribunal

s 12BA ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.8
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 10

Determination of application to vary

s 12C sub 1984 No. 45 s 11
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.9
om 1998 No. 13 s 10

Effect of variation

s 12D ins 1981 No. 53 s 6
amd 1984 No. 45 s 12; 1991 No. 52 s 2.10; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 10

Public notice of guidelines

prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.11

s 12E orig s 12E ins 1981 No. 53 s 6
amd 1984 No. 45 s 13; 1991 No. 52 s 2.11; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 10
prev s 12E ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
om 2006 No. 36 s 11

Access to guidelines

s 12F orig s 12F ins 1981 No. 53 s 6
amd 1984 No. 45 s 14; 1991 No. 52 s 2.12
om 1998 No. 13 s 10
prev s 12F ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
om 2006 No. 36 s 11

Effect of committee's decision

- s 12G ins 1981 No. 53 s 6
 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.13
 om 1998 No. 13 s 10

Appeals about conformity with fire safety standard

- s 12K ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
 amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch
 om 2006 No. 36 s 16

Development approval for building work for budget accommodation buildings

- s 12Q ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
 amd 2006 No. 11 s 84
 om 2006 No. 36 s 22

What is the “Queensland Development Code” (or “QDC”)

- s 13 prev s 13 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 sub 1998 No. 13 s 12
 amd 2002 No. 77 s 165
 om 2006 No. 36 s 27
 pres s 13 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

When building work “complies” with the BCA or QDC

- s 14 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Interpretation

- s 14A om 1991 No. 52 s 2.15

Modification of Standard Building By-Laws

- s 14B om 1991 No. 52 s 2.15

By-laws (Expo ‘88) Variation Committee

- s 14C om 1991 No. 52 s 2.15

Remuneration

- s 14D om 1991 No. 52 s 2.15

Quorum

- s 14E om 1991 No. 52 s 2.15

Presiding at meetings

- s 14F om 1991 No. 52 s 2.15

Application of certain sections

- s 14G om 1991 No. 52 s 2.15

Division 3—Other references

- div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

References to changed BCA or QDC provision

- s 15 prev s 15 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.17
 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 pres s 15 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Reference in Act to applicants, development, assessment managers, referral agencies, building work or building certifiers

- s 16** prev s 16 amd 1979 No. 69 s 4(2); 1984 No. 45 s 16; 1991 No. 52 s 2.18; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
pres s 16 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Reference in Act to local government

- s 17** prev s 17 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
pres s 17 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2010 No. 21 s 6

Reference to local government includes any other assessment manager under the Planning Act

- prov hdg** amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
s 18 prev s 18 amd 1984 No. 114 s 9; 1991 No. 52 s 2.19
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
pres s 18 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Reference to a proposed building or structure

- s 19** prev s 19 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.20; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
pres s 19 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building tribunals

- s 19A** ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.21
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Membership of building tribunal

- s 19B** ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.21
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Procedure of building tribunal

- s 19C** ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.22
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Constitution of building tribunal

- s 19D** ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.22
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Referee not to act as member of building tribunal in certain cases

- s 19E** ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.22
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

CHAPTER 2—WHEN BUILDING WORK IS ASSESSABLE, SELF-ASSESSABLE OR EXEMPT DEVELOPMENT

- ch hdg** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Building work that is assessable development for the Planning Act

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
s 20 orig s 20 sub 1991 No. 52 s 2.23
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
prev s 20 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 12
amd 2003 No. 53 s 9; 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch
om 2006 No. 36 s 32
pres ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2; 2009 No. 51 s 6

Building Industry Complaints Tribunal

s 20A om 1991 No. 52 s 2.24

Appointment of members of Tribunal

s 20B om 1991 No. 52 s 2.24

Term of Appointment of Tribunal member

s 20C om 1991 No. 52 s 2.24

Casual vacancies

s 20D om 1991 No. 52 s 2.24

Functions of Tribunal

s 20E om 1991 No. 52 s 2.24

Proceedings of Tribunal

s 20F om 1991 No. 52 s 2.24

Secretary to assist Tribunal

s 20G om 1991 No. 52 s 2.24

Building work that is self-assessable for the Planning Act

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
s 21 prev s 21 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
pres s 21 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2; 2009 No. 51 s 7

Building work that is exempt development for the Planning Act

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
s 22 prev s 22 amd 1978 No. 47 s 7; 1987 No. 69 s 6; 1991 No. 52 s 2.25; 1995 No.
57 s 4 sch 2
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
pres s 22 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

**CHAPTER 3—ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS**

ch hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

PART 1—REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Operation of pt 1

- s 23 prev s 23 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.26
 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 pres s 23 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Required information for supporting documents

- s 24 prev s 24 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 pres s 24 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

General requirements for supporting documents

- s 25 prev s 25 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.27
 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 pres s 25 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Requirements if alternative solution used

- s 26 prev s 26 sub 1991 No. 52 s 2.28
 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 pres s 26 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

PART 2—OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application for building work for budget accommodation building

- s 27 prev s 27 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.29; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 pres s 27 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application to build swimming pool on residential land must include fencing

- s 28 orig s 28 sub 1978 No. 47 s 8
 amd 1984 No. 114 s 10
 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 prev s 28 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
 sub 2002 No. 77 s 168
 om 2006 No. 36 s 38
 pres s 28 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Function of accreditation standards body

- s 28A orig s 28A ins 1978 No. 47 s 9
 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 prev s 28A ins 2002 No. 77 s 169
 om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Application must include required site works

- s 29 orig s 29 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.30
 om 1998 No. 13 s 11
 prev s 29 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
 amd 1998 No. 31 s 62
 sub 2002 No. 77 s 171
 om 2006 No. 36 s 38
 pres s 29 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application for licence

s 29A ins 2002 No. 77 s 172
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

**CHAPTER 4—ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS
AND CARRYING OUT SELF-ASSESSABLE BUILDING WORK**

ch hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

**PART 1—LAWS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS UNDER WHICH BUILDING
WORK MUST BE ASSESSED**

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 1—General provisions about the laws and documents for the assessment

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Relevant laws and other documents for assessment of building work

s 30 orig s 30 amd 1988 No. 52 s 44 sch 3; 1991 No. 52 s 2.31; 1993 No. 70 s 804
sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
prev s 30 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
sub 1998 No. 31 s 63; 2002 No. 77 s 173
om 2006 No. 36 s 38
pres s 30 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Restrictions on building certifier without endorsement

s 30A orig s 30A ins 1978 No. 47 s 10
amd 1984 No. 45 s 18; 1991 No. 52 s 2.32; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
prev s 30A ins 2002 No. 77 s 173
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Keeping register

prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.33
s 30B orig s 30B ins 1978 No. 47 s 10
sub 1981 No. 53 s 7
amd 1984 No. 45 s 19; 1984 No. 114 s 11; 1987 No. 69 s 7; 1991 No. 52 s
2.33; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
prev s 30B ins 2002 No. 77 s 173 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Local government to tell applicant of planning law requirements

s 30BA ins 1984 No. 114 s 12
sub 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

**Times within which applications for approval to the carrying out of building work to
be decided**

s 30BB ins 1984 No. 114 s 12
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.34; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

When application for approval to the carrying out of building work to be refused

s 30BC ins 1984 No. 114 s 12
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

No right of objection under s 31

s 30BD ins 1984 No. 114 s 12
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.35
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Interpretation

s 30BE ins 1984 No. 114 s 12
om 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch

Application of ss 30BA, 30BB and 30BC

s 30BF ins 1984 No. 114 s 12
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Local government to consider amenity and aesthetics on applications to erect certain buildings

prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.36
s 30BG ins 1987 No. 69 s 8
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.36; amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 2
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Provision of security in certain cases

s 30BH ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.37
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Inspection of register

s 30C orig s 30C ins 1981 No. 53 s 8
amd 1984 No. 45 s 20; 1984 No. 114 s 13; 1991 No. 52 s 2.38; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
prev s 30C ins 2002 No. 77 s 173
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Application of Act etc. to offshore building work

prov hdg amd 1984 No. 45 s 21
s 30D ins 1981 No. 53 s 9
amd 1984 No. 45 s 21; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

Meaning of terms

s 30E ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Control of swimming pool fencing

s 30F ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Fencing of above-ground outdoor swimming pools

s 30I ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Incorporation of buildings as part of fencing—existing swimming pools

s 30J ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Incorporation of buildings as part of fencing—new swimming pools

s 30K ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Further provision about incorporation of class 10 building as part of fencing

s 30L ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Variations

s 30M ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
amd 1995 No. 50 s 3 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Exemptions—waterfront land

s 30O ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Exemptions—land over 4000 m²

s 30P ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Exemptions—fencing enclosing swimming pool and existing building

s 30Q ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Effect of variation or exemption subject to conditions

s 30R ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Time for compliance

s 30T ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Liability of State for offences

s 30Y ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Offences

s 30Z ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 12

Building assessment provisions form a code for IDAS

prov hdg amd 1987 No. 69 s 9

s 31 orig s 31 amd 1978 No. 47 s 12; 1981 No. 53 s 11; 1984 No. 45 s 22; 1987 No.
69 s 9; 1991 No. 52 s 2.39; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
prev s 31 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19

amd 2002 No. 77 s 174
om 2006 No. 36 s 38
pres s 31 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Local laws, planning schemes and local government resolutions that may form part of the building assessment provisions

s 32 orig s 32 amd 1978 No. 47 s 13; 1984 No. 45 s 23; 1987 No. 69 s 10; 1991 No. 52 s 2.40; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
prev s 32 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
sub 2002 No. 77 s 175
om 2006 No. 36 s 38
pres s 32 ins 1998 No. 13 s 10
sub 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Tabling of code

s 32A ins 2002 No. 77 s 175
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Notice of approval of code

s 32B ins 2002 No. 77 s 175
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Alternative planning scheme provisions to QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions for particular buildings

prov hdg sub 1991 No. 52 s 2.41
s 33 prev s 33 amd 1984 No. 45 s 24; 1987 No. 69 s 11; 1991 No. 52 s 2.41; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
pres s 33 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Relationship between IDAS and other building assessment provisions

prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.42
s 34 prev s 34 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.42; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
pres s 34 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Decision for building development application that complies with building assessment provisions

s 34A ins 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Relationship between the BCA and the QDC

prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.43
s 35 prev s 35 amd 1981 No. 53 s 12; 1984 No. 45 s 25; 1991 No. 52 s 2.43; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
pres s 35 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Amendment of notice of objection

- s 35A** ins 1981 No. 53 s 13
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.44
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

When building assessment provisions must be applied

- prov hdg** amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.45; 2002 No. 77 s 182(1)
s 36 prev s 36 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.45; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
pres s 36 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Constitution of building tribunal

- s 36AA** ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.47
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Objection to building tribunal

- prov hdg** amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.46
s 36A ins 1984 No. 45 s 26
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.46
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Procedure on objection

- s 36B** ins 1984 No. 45 s 26
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.48; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Reference to building tribunal

- s 36C** sub 1991 No. 52 s 2.49
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Powers of building tribunal

- prov hdg** amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.50
s 36D ins 1984 No. 45 s 26
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.50; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Disability of members of Tribunal

- s 36E** om 1991 No. 52 s 2.51

Constitution of panel

- s 36F** ins 1987 No. 69 s 12
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.52
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Duty of panel

- s 36G** ins 1987 No. 69 s 12
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.53; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Powers of panel

- s 36H** ins 1987 No. 69 s 12
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Decision of panel

s 36I ins 1987 No. 69 s 12
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.54; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Objection to decision

s 36J ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.55
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Institution of objection

s 36K ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.55
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Constitution of building tribunal

s 36L ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.55
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Duty of building tribunal

s 36M ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.56
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Powers of building tribunal

s 36N ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.56
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Notice of determination to be given to parties

s 36O ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.56
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Provision for changes to building assessment provisions

prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.58
s 37 prev s 37 sub 1981 No. 53 s 14
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.58
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
pres s 37 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 8

Division 2—Variation of how particular building assessment provisions apply

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Applying to vary how particular building assessment provision applies

s 38 prev s 38 amd 1978 No. 47 s 15; 1984 No. 45 s 27; 1991 No. 52 s 2.59; 1993
No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
pres s 38 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Applying for fast-track decision

- s 39** prev s 39 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.60
 om 1998 No. 13 s 13
 pres s 39 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Effect of variation application on IDAS process

- s 40** prev s 40 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.61
 om 1998 No. 13 s 13
 pres s 40 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Deciding variation application

- s 41** prev s 41 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.62; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 om 1998 No. 13 s 13
 pres s 41 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Criteria for decision

- prov hdg** amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 sub 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
 amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch
s 42 prev s 42 amd 1981 No. 53 s 15; 1984 No. 45 s 28; 1987 No. 69 s 13; 1991
 No. 52 s 2.63; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 om 1998 No. 13 s 13
 pres s 42 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Notice of decision

- prov hdg** amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
s 43 prev s 43 amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 om 1998 No. 13 s 13
 pres s 43 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Effect of variation

- s 44** prev s 44 sub 1978 No. 47 s 16
 om 1998 No. 13 s 13
 pres s 44 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

**PART 2—PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSING BUILDING
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS**

- pt hdg** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 1—Who carries out building assessment work

- div hdg** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Generally a building certifier must assess

- s 45** prev s 45 amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 om 1998 No. 13 s 13
 pres s 45 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

**Concurrence agencies may carry out building assessment work within their
jurisdiction**

- s 46** prev s 46 amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 om 1998 No. 13 s 13
 pres s 46 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Fees for statutory functions

s 46A orig s 46A om 1981 No. 53 s 16
prev s 46A ins 2001 No. 100 s 88
om 2003 No. 64 s 113

Institution of reference to Minister

s 46B om 1981 No. 53 s 16

Powers of Minister

s 46C om 1981 No. 53 s 16

Division 2—Functions of private certifiers

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Operation of div 2

prov hdg orig s 47 prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.79
s 47 orig s 47 amd 1984 No. 45 s 34; 1987 No. 69 s 14; 1991 No. 52 s 2.64; 1993
No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
prev s 47 ins 1978 No. 47 s 23
sub 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1998 No. 13 s 20
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch
om 2006 No. 36 s 50
pres s 47 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Functions of private certifier (class A)

prov hdg amd 1987 No. 69 s 15; 1991 No. 52 s 2.65
s 48 prev s 48 amd 1987 No. 69 s 15; 1991 No. 52 s 2.65
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
pres s 48 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Functions of private certifier (class B)

prov hdg prev s 49 prov hdg amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1998 No. 13 s 21(1)
s 49 orig s 49 amd 1981 No. 53 s 17; 1987 No. 69 s 16; 1991 No. 52 s 2.66
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
prev s 49 ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.80
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1998 No. 13 s 21(2)–(3)
om 2006 No. 36 s 52
pres s 49 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Restrictions on building certifying functions that a private certifier (class B) can perform

s 50 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 3—Functions of local government

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Function to act on building development application or development approval unless private certifier (class A) engaged

s 51 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Restriction on local government issuing building development approval

s 52 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Approval to be sought where building erected without approval

s 52A ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.70
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 15

Local government may rely on particular compliance certificates and other documents

s 53 orig s 53 om R1 (see RA s 40)
prev s 53 sub 1991 No. 52 s 2.71
om 1998 No. 13 s 15
ins 1998 No. 13 s 25
om 2006 No. 36 s 56
pres s 53 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Local government may rely on documents private certifier gives it for inspection or purchase

s 54 prev s 54 amd 1978 No. 47 s 18; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 15
pres s 54 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Division 4—Power of particular replacement assessment managers to decide status under IDAS

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Power to decide what stage of IDAS application is to resume or start

s 55 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

PART 3—DISCRETIONARY MATTERS IN THE ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building certifier's discretion—BCA

prov hdg amd 1978 No. 47 s 20; 1991 No. 52 s 2.73
s 56 prev s 56 amd 1978 No. 47 s 20; 1981 No. 53 s 18; 1991 No. 52 s 2.73
om 1998 No. 13 s 17
pres s 56 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building certifier's or concurrence agency's discretion—QDC

s 57 prev s 57 amd 1978 No. 47 s 21; 1991 No. 52 s 2.74
om 1998 No. 13 s 17
pres s 57 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Survey certificate

prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.75
s 58 prev s 58 amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.75
om 1998 No. 13 s 17
pres s 58 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Discretion for building development applications for particular budget accommodation buildings

s 59 ins 1998 No. 13 s 10
 sub 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Building certifier may rely on particular compliance certificates and other documents

s 60 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Alterations to safe existing work may be approved on basis of earlier building assessment provisions

s 61 prev s 61 amd 1984 No. 45 s 32; 1991 No. 52 s 2.76
 om 1998 No. 13 s 19
 pres s 61 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 51 s 9

PART 4—REQUIREMENTS FOR AND RESTRICTIONS ON ASSESSING OR APPROVING BUILDING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Requirement to consider any advice agency response

s 62 prev s 62 amd 1984 No. 45 s 33
 om 1998 No. 13 s 19
 pres s 62 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Restriction on granting building development application for budget accommodation building

s 63 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Notice given to body corporate taken to be given to proprietors

s 63A ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.77
 om 1998 No. 13 s 19

Notice given to body corporate taken to be given to lot owners

s 63B ins 1997 No. 28 s 295 sch 3
 om 1998 No. 13 s 19

Required report before assessing application for temporary building or structure with special fire service

s 64 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Offences generally and penalty

s 64C ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.80
 amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 om 1998 No. 13 s 20

Continuing offences

s 64D ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.80
 om 1998 No. 13 s 20

Land subject to registered easement or statutory covenant

s 65 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 51 s 10

Special structures

s 66 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application for approval where building work commenced

s 66A ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.81
om 1998 No. 13 s 23

Certain applications not made unless fees paid

s 66B ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.81
amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1998 No. 13 s 23

Temporary building or structures

s 67 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
sub 2008 No. 13 s 3

Particular alterations not permissible

s 68 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Statement of reasons for approving alternative solution

s 68A ins 2006 No. 59 s 21

PART 5—CONDITIONS OF BUILDING DEVELOPMENT APPROVALS

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Division 1—Conditions taken to be imposed

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Operation of div 1

s 69 prev s 69 om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 69 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Engineering drawings

s 70 prev s 70 om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 70 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

When demolition, removal and rebuilding must start and be completed

prov hdg amd 1981 No. 53 s 19 (see RA s 39)
s 71 prev s 71 amd 1981 No. 53 s 19; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 2
pres s 71 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building work in erosion prone area

s 72 prev s 72 om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 72 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Obligation to make current drawing available for inspection

s 73 prev s 73 om 1990 No. 61 s 8.8(1) 1st sch
pres s 73 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Inspection and testing of special fire service installation

s 74 prev s 74 om 1990 No. 61 s 8.8(1) 1st sch
pres s 74 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Earthworks and retaining walls

prov hdg amd 1981 No. 53 s 20
s 75 prev s 75 amd 1981 No. 53 s 20
om 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 2
pres s 75 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Drainage of buildings or land

s 76 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building work over existing sanitary drainage

s 77 prev s 77 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
om R1 (see RA s 37)
pres s 77 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 2—Conditions that may be imposed

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Survey certificate

s 78 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Hazardous buildings

s 79 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Alterations to unsafe existing work

s 80 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

**Building development approval for particular alterations may require existing
building or structure to comply with building assessment provisions**

s 81 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

**PART 6—REGULATION OF BUILDING ASSESSMENT WORK AND THE
ISSUING OF BUILDING DEVELOPMENT APPROVALS BY PRIVATE
CERTIFIERS**

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application of pt 6

s 82 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

General restrictions on granting building development approval

s 83 prev s 83 ins 1998 No. 13 s 28
om R3 (see RA s 37)
pres s 83 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2008 No. 34 s 751 sch 2; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

**Approval must not be inconsistent with particular earlier approvals or
self-assessable development**

s 84 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Additional requirement for decision notice

s 85 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Requirements on approval of application

- s 86** ins 1998 No. 13 s 10
 amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch
 sub 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2; 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1

Local government acknowledgement

- s 87** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Giving approval documents to applicant

- s 88** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 sub 2009 No. 51 s 11

**PART 7—PROVISIONS ABOUT LAPSING OF BUILDING DEVELOPMENT
APPROVALS AND RELATED MATTERS**

- pt hdg** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 1—Building work for demolition or removal

- div hdg** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application of div 1

- s 89** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Relevant period under the Planning Act, s 341 for development approval

- prov hdg** amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
s 90 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Lapsing of building development approval

- s 91** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Local government may complete particular work if condition not complied with

- s 92** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Releasing security

- s 93** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 2—Other building work

- div hdg** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application of div 2

- s 94** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Reminder notice requirement for lapsing

- s 95** ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2006 No. 59 s 22; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

**Extension of lapsing time because of application to extend relevant period under the
Planning Act, s 341**

- prov hdg** amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
s 96 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Restriction on private certifier (class A) extending relevant period under the Planning Act, s 341 more than once

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
s 97 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

CHAPTER 5—INSPECTIONS, BUILDING CLASSIFICATION AND THE USE OF BUILDINGS

ch hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

PART 1—GIVING OF INSPECTION DOCUMENTATION FOR SINGLE DETACHED CLASS 1A BUILDINGS AND CLASS 10 BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application of pt 1

s 98 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Obligation to give owner inspection documentation on final inspection

s 99 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

PART 2—CERTIFICATES OF CLASSIFICATION FOR OTHER BUILDINGS

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Application of pt 2

s 100 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Meaning of “substantially completed”

s 101 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 2—Giving of certificate

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Obligation to give certificate of classification on inspection after particular events

s 102 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Certificate requirements

s 103 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2008 No. 13 s 4; 2009 No. 51 s 12

Interim certificate if building is remote

s 104 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Certificates for a building occupied in stages

s 105 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 3—Miscellaneous provisions about certificates of classification

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Term of certificate of classification

s 106 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building certifier's obligation to give referral agency certificate and other documents

s 107 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Additional obligations if certificate of classification given by private certifier (class A)

s 108 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Owner's obligations about access to certificate of classification

s 108A ins 2008 No. 13 s 5
amd 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1

PART 3—CHANGES TO BCA CLASSIFICATION OR USE WITHIN CLASSIFICATION

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 13

What is a "BCA classification or use change" to a building

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 51 s 14(1)
s 109 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 14

Restriction on making BCA classification or use change

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 51 s 15
s 110 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 15

Provision for applying to local government to obtain approval for BCA classification or use change

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 51 s 16
s 111 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 16

Concessional approval for particular existing buildings

s 112 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 17

Obligation of building certifier approving BCA classification or use change to give new certificate of classification

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 51 s 18
s 113 ins 1998 No. 13 s 10
sub 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 18

PART 4—RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF BUILDINGS

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

No occupation or use of particular buildings without certificate of classification

s 114 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Owner's obligation to comply with certificate of classification

s 114A ins 2008 No. 13 s 6
amd 2009 No. 51 s 19

Compliance with relevant BCA and QDC provisions for occupation and use of building

prov hdg sub 2009 No. 51 s 20(1)
s 115 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 20(2)–(7)

Exception for use of government buildings for emergency

s 116 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 21

Enforcement action required

s 117 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Restriction on use of buildings built on or after 1 April 1976

s 118 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Further restriction on occupation of building for residential purposes

s 119 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

BCA classification as special structure

s 120 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Doubtful BCA classifications

s 121 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building certifier's obligation to give owner inspection documentation if building development approval lapses

s 122 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Certificate of classification for particular buildings built before 30 April 1998

s 123 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building certifier's obligation to give information notice about particular decisions

s 124 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2009 No. 51 s 22

CHAPTER 6—PROVISIONS ABOUT PRIVATE CERTIFIERS AND OTHER BUILDING CERTIFIERS

ch hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS ABOUT BUILDING CERTIFIERS

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 1—Regulation of the performance of building certifying functions

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Person must not perform building certifying functions without licence

s 125 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building certifier performing building certifying function must be appropriately licensed

s 126 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building certifier's duty to act in public interest in performing building certifying function

s 127 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Building certifier must not perform building certifying function if there is a conflict of interest

s 128 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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Code of conduct

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s 130 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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Effect of building certifier not complying with Act if no penalty provided

s 132 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Additional functions of BSA for building certification

s 133 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Building certifier to have regard to particular guidelines

s 133A ins 2009 No. 51 s 23

PART 2—PRIVATE CERTIFIERS

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s 134 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Restriction on private certifier performing functions for building development applications

s 135 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Offence for private certifier not to act in public interest in performing private certifying function

s 136 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Private certifier must not perform private certifying function if there is a conflict of interest

s 137 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Division 2—Engagement of private certifiers

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Power to contract to perform private certifying functions

s 138 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

General restrictions on private certifier entering into engagement

s 139 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Restriction on engagement of private certifier (class B)

s 140 ins 1998 No. 13 s 10
amd 2002 No. 77 s 163
sub 2006 No. 36 s 5

Requirements for engagement of private certifier

s 141 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 142 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Notice of engagement to local government

s 143 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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or replacement private certifier**

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Obligation to give inspection documentation to owner of building

s 148 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

**Obligation to give inspection documentation and any reminder notice to local
government**

s 149 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Obligation to keep inspection documentation

s 150 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 152 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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 amd 2008 No. 13 s 7
 sub 2009 No. 51 s 24

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Requirements for licence application

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s 157 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 158 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
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s 159 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 160 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 162 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 163 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2009 No. 51 s 26

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s 164 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 165 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Automatic expiry on failure to apply for renewal

s 166 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Applying for renewal

s 167 amd 1984 No. 45 s 15
 sub 1998 No. 13 s 10; 2006 No. 36 s 5

Existing licence taken to be in force while application is being considered

s 168 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 169 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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Division 5—Cancellation and suspension of, and other changes to, licences and cancellation of endorsements

div hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 171 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
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Cancellation of endorsement of licence to act as private certifier

s 173 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 174 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2008 No. 13 s 2 sch; 2010 No. 21 s 7

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sdiv hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 176 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

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s 177 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Notice and taking effect of decision

s 178 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
 amd 2010 No. 21 s 3 sch

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s 184 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Function of accreditation standards body

s 185 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
amd 2008 No. 13 s 8; 2009 No. 51 s 27

Criteria for deciding suitability of applicants and licensees

s 186 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

BSA may seek information from applicants about suitability

s 187 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Refund of particular licence fees accompanying applications

s 188 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5

Reviews by tribunal of decisions under pt 3

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 24 s 1273(1) (amd 2009 No. 48 s 104)

s 189 ins 2006 No. 36 s 5
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**PART 4—COMPLAINTS, INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCIPLINARY
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pt hdg (prev pt 5A hdg (orig div 4 hdg)) ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
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s 190 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
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Building certifier must be advised of complaint

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Mediation process

s 193 ins 2002 No. 77 s 179
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amd 2002 No. 77 s 182(2)–(3); 2006 No. 36 s 43

Issue of identity card to auditor

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s 197 ins 2006 No. 36 s 44

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s 198 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
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Power to enter and inspect building site relating to complaint or audit

prov hdg amd 2006 No. 36 s 45(1)
s 199 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
amd 2002 No. 77 s 184; 2006 No. 36 s 45(2)–(6)

Procedure before entry

s 200 ins 2006 No. 36 s 46

Cooperating with investigation or audit

s 201 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
amd 2002 No. 77 s 185

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s 203 ins 2002 No. 77 s 186

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sub 2002 No. 77 s 187 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1) (amd 2003 No. 64 s 137)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2006 No. 36 s 47; 2009 No. 24 s 1274; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Review of BSA's decision

s 205 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
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Division 3—Show cause notice for disciplinary proceedings

div hdg (prev div 6 hdg) ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
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Show cause notice

s 206 ins 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 24 s 1276

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s 207 ins 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2006 No. 36 s 48; 2009 No. 24 s 1277

Division 4—Disciplinary proceedings

div hdg ins 2002 No. 77 s 188

Tribunal may conduct disciplinary proceeding

prov hdg amd 2009 No. 24 s 1278(1)
s 208 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
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Constitution of tribunal for disciplinary proceeding

s 209 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
sub 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1); 2009 No. 24 s 1279

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s 210 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
sub 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
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Orders relating to current building certifier

s 211 ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
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amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 24 s 1281

Orders relating to former building certifier

s 212 ins 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 24 s 1282

Consequences of failure to comply with tribunal's orders and directions

prov hdg ins 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 24 s 1283(1)
s 213 ins 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
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s 214 ins 2002 No. 77 s 188 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 Act No. 14 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 24 s 1284

CHAPTER 7—FIRE SAFETY FOR BUDGET ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS

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PART 1—INTERPRETATION

pt hdg (prev pt 2A, div 1 hdg) ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 7

Definitions for ch 7

prov hdg amd 2006 No. 36 s 8(1)
s 215 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 8(2)
def “**BCA**” om 2006 No. 36 s 8(3)
def “**development application**” om 2002 No. 77 s 164
def “**development approval**” om 2002 No. 77 s 164
def “**IPA**” om 2006 No. 36 s 8(3)

Meaning of “budget accommodation building”

s 216 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
sub 2005 No. 23 s 3
amd 2006 No. 29 s 518 sch 3; 2006 No. 39 s 512(1) sch 1; 2006 No. 49 s 54;
2007 No. 53 s 30 sch; 2008 No. 13 s 9; 2009 No. 34 s 45(1) sch pt 1 amdt
4; 2010 No. 21 s 3 sch

PART 2—FIRE SAFETY STANDARD

pt hdg (prev pt 2A, div 2 hdg) ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 9

Fire safety standard

s 217 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 10; 2008 No. 13 s 10

Guidelines for fire safety standard

s 218 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4

**PART 3—BUDGET ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS BUILT, APPROVED OR
APPLIED FOR, BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1992**

pt hdg (prev pt 2A, div 3 hdg) ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 12

Application of pt 3

prov hdg amd 2006 No. 36 s 13(1)
s 219 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 13(2)

Owner must ensure building conforms with fire safety standard

s 220 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2009 No. 51 s 28

Approval of longer period for conformity with fire safety standard

s 221 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2006 No. 36 s 14; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Advice as to conformity with fire safety standard

s 222 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2006 No. 36 s 15

Stay of operation of local government decision

s 223 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2006 No. 36 s 17; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Local government decisions

s 224 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 18

PART 4—ALL BUDGET ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS

pt hdg (prev pt 2A, div 4 hdg) ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 19

Application of pt 4

prov hdg amd 2006 No. 36 s 20(1)
s 225 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 20(2)

Obligation about fire safety management plan

s 226 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 21

Accessing fire safety management plan

s 227 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4

Random inspection of buildings for which development approval is given

s 228 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
sub 2006 No. 11 s 85
amd 2006 No. 59 s 23

PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS

div hdg (prev pt 2A, div 5 hdg) ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2006 No. 36 s 23

Obligations of entities about guidelines for fire safety standard and fire safety management plans

s 229 ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
amd 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1

Local government's fire safety record-keeping obligations

s 230 ins 2006 No. 36 s 24

Owner's fire safety record-keeping obligation

s 231 ins 2006 No. 36 s 24
amd 2006 No. 59 s 24

CHAPTER 8—SWIMMING POOL SAFETY

ch hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 25
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
sub 2010 No. 21 s 8

ch 8 note om 2010 No. 21 s 8

PART 1—INTERPRETATION

pt 1 (ss 231A–231D) ins 2010 No. 21 s 9

PART 2—SWIMMING POOL FENCING

pt hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 9

pt 2 note ins 2010 No. 21 s 9

Definitions for pt 2

prov hdg amd 2006 No. 36 s 26(1); 2010 No. 21 s 3 sch

s 232 ins 2003 No. 53 s 5
amd 2006 No. 36 s 26(2); 2010 No. 21 s 3 sch

Meaning of “fencing standards”

s 233 ins 2003 No. 53 s 5

Meaning of “pool owner”

s 234 ins 2003 No. 53 s 5

Outdoor swimming pools must be fenced

s 235 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 12
amd 2002 No. 77 s 166
sub 2003 No. 53 s 6

Resuscitation sign for outdoor swimming pool

s 236 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 12; 2003 No. 53 s 6

Replacing fencing

s 237 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 12
amd 2000 No. 4 s 94 sch
sub 2003 No. 53 s 6

Warning sign required before constructing outdoor swimming pool

s 238 ins 2003 No. 53 s 6

Constructing outdoor swimming pool

s 239 ins 2003 No. 53 s 6
amd 2006 No. 36 s 27A

Application for exemption from fencing

s 240 ins 2003 No. 53 s 6

Steps to be taken after application decided

s 241 ins 2003 No. 53 s 6
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2006 No. 36 s 28; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Revocation of exemption

s 242 ins 2003 No. 53 s 6
amd 2006 No. 36 s 29; 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1

Register of exemptions

s 243 ins 2006 No. 36 s 30
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2; 2010 No. 21 s 3 sch

Advice as to compliance

s 244 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 sub 1998 No. 13 s 12
 amd 2002 No. 7 s 5; 2003 No. 53 s 7; 2006 No. 36 s 31

Access to outdoor swimming pools must be kept secure

s 245 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 sub 1998 No. 13 s 12

Apportionment of cost of constructing dividing fence

s 246 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 sub 1998 No. 13 s 12
 amd 2003 No. 53 s 8; 2006 No. 59 s 25

**PART 3—INSPECTIONS OF REGULATED POOLS AND THE GIVING OF
POOL SAFETY CERTIFICATES**

pt hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 1—Inspections of regulated pools by pool safety inspectors

div 1 (ss 246AA–246AD) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 2—Functions of local government for inspections of regulated pools

div hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Power of local government to inspect regulated pool

s 246AE ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Cancellation of pool safety certificate after inspection

s 246AF ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Show cause notice procedure and decision

s 246AG ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

**Pool safety certificate does not limit power of local government to enter land for
particular purposes**

s 246AI ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 3—Pool safety certificates

div 3 (ss 246AJ–246AN) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 4—Miscellaneous provision

div 4 (s 246AO) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

PART 5—GENERAL PROVISIONS ABOUT POOL SAFETY INSPECTORS

pt hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 1—Regulation of the performance of pool safety inspection functions

div 1 (ss 246AU–246AY) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 2—Code of conduct for pool safety inspectors

div 2 (ss 246AZ–246BC) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 3—Miscellaneous provisions

div 3 (ss 246BD–246BF) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

PART 6—LICENSING OF POOL SAFETY INSPECTORS

pt hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 1—Role

div 1 (s 246BG) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 2—Applying for and obtaining licence

div 2 (ss 246BH–246BL) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 3—Renewal and restoration of licences

div hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Subdivision 1—Notice of expiry

sdiv 1 (s 246BM) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Subdivision 2—Renewals

sdiv 2 (ss 246BN–246BQ) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Subdivision 3—Restoration

sdiv 3 (ss 246BR–246BU) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 4—Cancellation and suspension of, and other changes to, licences

div hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Subdivision 1—PSC’s powers

sdiv 1 (ss 246BV–246BW) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Subdivision 2—Show cause notice procedure

sdiv 2 (ss 246BX–246CA) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 5—General provisions about licences

div hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Surrendering licence

s 246CD ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Obtaining replacement licence

s 246CE ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Obligation of pool safety inspector to give notice of change in particular circumstances

s 246CF ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 6—Miscellaneous provisions

div 6 (ss 246CG–246CJ) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

PART 7—COMPLAINTS, INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO POOL SAFETY INSPECTORS

pt hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 1—Complaints

div 1 (ss 246CK–246CO) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 2—Investigations

div 2 (ss 246CP–246CZ) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 3—Disciplinary proceedings

div 3 (ss 246DA–246DF) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

PART 8—APPROVED TRAINING COURSES FOR POOL SAFETY INSPECTORS

pt hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 1—Role of eligible course providers

div 1 (s 246DG) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 2—Applying for and obtaining approval of training course

div 2 (ss 246DH–246DJ) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 3—Renewals of approvals

div 3 (ss 246DK–246DL) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 4—Cancellation and amendment of approvals

div 4 (s 246DM) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 5—Show cause notice procedure

div 5 (ss 246DN–246DP) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 6—Audit powers

div 6 (ss 246DQ–246DS) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 7—Reviews of decisions

div 7 (ss 246DT–246DY) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 8—Offences

div 8 (ss 246DZ–246EB) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 9—Miscellaneous provisions

div 9 (ss 246EC–246EE) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

PART 9—POOL SAFETY COUNCIL

pt hdg ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 1—Establishment, functions and powers

div 1 (ss 246EF–246EJ) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 2—Membership of PSC

div 2 (ss 246EK–246ET) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 3—Meetings and other business of PSC

div 3 (ss 246EU–246EZ) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 4—Staff of PSC

div 4 (s 246FA) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 5—Pool Safety Fund

div 5 (ss 246FB–246FD) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

Division 6—Miscellaneous provisions

div 6 (ss 246FE–246FJ) ins 2010 No. 21 s 10

CHAPTER 8A—SUSTAINABILITY DECLARATIONS AND PROVISIONS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE HOUSING

ch hdg ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

PART 1—SUSTAINABILITY DECLARATIONS FOR SALE OF CLASS 1a AND 2 BUILDINGS

pt hdg ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Division 1—Preliminary

div 1 (ss 246A–246B) ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Division 2—Preparing, amending and replacing sustainability declarations

div 2 (ss 246C–246D) ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Division 3—Requirements about advertising sale, and inspection, of buildings

div 3 (ss 246E–246H) ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Division 4—Other matters

div 4 (ss 246I–246K) ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

PART 2—PROVISIONS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE HOUSING

pt hdg ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Purpose of pt 2

s 246L ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Definitions for pt 2

s 246M ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Application of pt 2

s 246N ins 2009 No. 51 s 29
amd 2010 No. 21 s 3 sch

Division 2—Limiting effect of prohibitions etc. for particular sustainable housing measures

div hdg ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Prohibitions or requirements that have no force or effect

s 246O ins 2009 No. 51 s 29
amd 2010 No. 21 s 11

Restrictions that have no force or effect—roof colours and windows

s 246P ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

Restrictions that have no force or effect—other restrictions

s 246Q ins 2009 No. 51 s 29
amd 2010 No. 21 s 12

When requirement to obtain consent for particular activities can not be withheld—roof colours and windows

s 246R ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

When requirement to obtain consent for particular activities can not be withheld—other matters

s 246S ins 2009 No. 51 s 29
amd 2010 No. 21 s 13

Division 3—Miscellaneous provisions

div 3 (ss 246T–246U) ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

CHAPTER 8B—TRANSPORT NOISE CORRIDORS

ch hdg ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

pt 1 (ss 246V–246W) ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

PART 2—DESIGNATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

pt 2 (ss 246X–246Y) ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

PART 3—DESIGNATION BY TRANSPORT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

pt 3 (ss 246Z–246ZA) ins 2009 No. 51 s 29

CHAPTER 9—SHOW CAUSE AND ENFORCEMENT NOTICES

ch hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 33
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Show cause notices

s 247 ins 1998 No. 13 s 15
amd 2000 No. 4 s 12

Enforcement notices

s 248 amd 1984 No. 45 s 29; 1991 No. 52 s 2.67; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1998 No. 31 s 61
sub 1998 No. 13 s 15
amd 1998 No. 31 s 61; 2000 No. 4 s 13; 2006 No. 36 s 34; 2008 No. 13 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Specific requirements of enforcement notices

s 249 amd 1984 No. 45 s 30; 1991 No. 52 s 2.68; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 15
amd 2006 No. 36 s 35

Appeals against enforcement notices

prov hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.69
s 250 amd 1984 No. 45 s 31; 1991 No. 52 s 2.69; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 15
amd 2000 No. 4 s 14; 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch; 2006 No. 36 s 36; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Register of notices given

s 251 amd 1978 No. 47 s 19; 1991 No. 52 s 2.72
sub 1998 No. 13 s 16
amd 2006 No. 36 s 37

Action local government may take if enforcement notice not complied with

s 252 sub 1998 No. 13 s 18
amd 2000 No. 4 s 94 sch; 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1

Removal of persons in buildings to be demolished

s 253 amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

CHAPTER 10—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ch hdg (prev pt 6 hdg) amd 2006 No. 36 s 49

Approved forms

- s 254 sub 1978 No. 47 s 22
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.78; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 20

Information to be given by the State

- s 255 sub 1991 No. 52 s 2.80; 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1998 No. 13 s 20
amd 1998 No. 31 s 65; 2006 No. 36 s 51
sub 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Prosecution of offences

- s 256 amd 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch; 1998 No. 13 s 22; 1998 No. 31 s 66; 2002 No. 77
s 190; 2006 No. 36 s 53; 2006 No. 59 s 26; 2008 No. 13 s 11; 2009 No. 17
s 331 sch 1; 2010 No. 21 s 14

Guidelines

- s 258 ins 2006 No. 36 s 54
amd 2009 No. 51 s 30; 2010 No. 21 s 15

Access to guidelines

- s 259 ins 2006 No. 36 s 54
amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2; 2010 No. 21 s 3 sch

Evidentiary aids

- s 260 ins 2006 No. 36 s 54
amd 2009 No. 51 s 31; 2010 No. 21 s 16

Regulation-making power

- s 261 amd 1978 No. 47 s 24; 1984 No. 114 s 14
sub 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
amd 1998 No. 13 s 24; 2002 No. 7 s 6; 2006 No. 36 s 55; 2010 No. 21 s 17

CHAPTER 11—SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

- ch hdg (prev pt 7 hdg) sub 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
amd 2006 No. 36 s 57

**PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT
1993**

- pt hdg (prev pt 7, div 1 hdg) ins 2003 No. 53 s 10
amd 2006 No. 36 s 58

Swimming pool fencing compliance—hardship

- s 262 ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
sub 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
amd 1998 No. 13 s 26; 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

**PART 2—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR BUILDING AND INTEGRATED
PLANNING AMENDMENT ACT 1998**

- pt hdg (prev pt 7, div 2 hdg) ins 2003 No. 53 s 11
amd 2006 No. 36 s 59

References to Standard Building Law etc.

- s 263 ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 27
amd 2006 No. 36 s 60

Existing referees

s 264 ins 1998 No. 13 s 28
amd 2006 No. 36 s 61; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Existing registrar

s 265 ins 1998 No. 13 s 28
amd 2006 No. 36 s 62; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

Lawfully constructed buildings and structures protected

s 266 ins 1998 No. 13 s 28
amd 2006 No. 36 s 63

PART 3—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR BUILDING AMENDMENT ACT 2003

pt hdg (prev pt 7, div 3 hdg) ins 2003 No. 53 s 12
amd 2006 No. 36 s 64

Definitions for div 3

s 267 ins 2003 No. 53 s 12
amd 2006 No. 36 s 65

Existing exemption from fencing swimming pool

s 268 ins 2003 No. 53 s 12

Undecided application for exemption from fencing swimming pool

s 269 ins 2003 No. 53 s 12

When resuscitation sign for outdoor swimming pool not required

s 270 ins 2003 No. 53 s 12

Revocation of decisions or previous variations

s 271 ins 1998 No. 13 s 28
sub 2003 No. 53 s 12

PART 4—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE ACT 2002

pt hdg (prev pt 8 hdg) ins 2002 No. 77 s 191
amd 2006 No. 36 s 66

Definitions for pt 4

prov hdg amd 2006 No. 36 s 67
s 272 ins 2002 No. 77 s 191

Swimming pool fences for existing tourist resort complexes exempted

s 273 ins 2002 No. 77 s 191
amd 2006 No. 36 s 68

Unsatisfactory conduct and professional misconduct

s 274 ins 2002 No. 77 s 191 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch

Appeals to chief executive against accrediting body's decision

s 275 ins 2002 No. 77 s 191 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch

Appeal to the court against chief executive's decision

s 276 ins 2002 No. 77 s 191

Orders relating to building certifiers

s 277 ins 2002 No. 77 s 191 (amd 2003 No. 30 s 169 sch 1)
amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch

**PART 5—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR BUILDING AND OTHER
LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2006**

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 36 s 69

Undecided building development applications

s 278 ins 2006 No. 36 s 69

**Exclusion of reminder notice requirement for existing building development
approvals**

s 279 ins 2006 No. 36 s 69

Consequential amendments to the QDC

s 280 ins 2006 No. 36 s 69

Consequential amendments to code of conduct

s 281 ins 2006 No. 36 s 69

Local government building surveying technicians

s 282 ins 2006 No. 36 s 69
om 2008 No. 13 s 12

Existing rainwater tank provisions in planning schemes

s 283 prev s 283 ins 2006 No. 36 s 69
exp 2 September 2006 (see s 283(5))
pres s 283 ins 2006 No. 59 s 27
amd 2008 No. 13 s 13

**PART 6—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR BUILDING AND OTHER
LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2008**

pt 6 (s 284) ins 2008 No. 13 s 14

**PART 7—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR SUSTAINABLE PLANNING ACT
2009**

pt 7 (s 285) ins 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

**PART 8—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR BUILDING AND OTHER
LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2009**

pt 8 (ss 286–287) ins 2009 No. 51 s 32

PART 2A—FIRE SAFETY FOR BUDGET ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS

pt hdg orig pt 2A hdg om 1991 No. 52 s 2.15
prev pt 2A hdg ins 2002 No. 7 s 4
om 2006 No. 36 s 6

PART 3—SWIMMING POOL FENCING

pt hdg orig pt 3 hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.16
om 1998 No. 13 s 11
prev pt 3 hdg ins 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch

sub 1998 No. 13 s 12
om 2006 No. 36 s 25

PART 3A—BUILDING INDUSTRY COMPLAINTS TRIBUNAL

pt hdg om 1991 No. 52 s 2.24

PART 4—SHOW CAUSE AND ENFORCEMENT NOTICES

pt hdg orig pt 4 hdg om 1998 No. 13 s 11
prev pt 4 hdg sub 1998 No. 13 s 14
om 2006 No. 36 s 33

PART 4A—APPROVAL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

pt hdg ins 1978 No. 47 s 10
om 1998 No. 13 s 11

**PART 5—ACCREDITATION AND PROVISIONS ABOUT BUILDING
CERTIFIERS**

pt hdg orig pt 5 hdg sub 1978 No. 47 s 11
amd 1981 No. 53 s 10
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
prev pt 5 hdg ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
sub 2002 No. 77 s 167
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Division 1—Accreditation

div hdg orig div 1 hdg om 1998 No. 13 s 13
prev div 1 hdg ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Division 1A—Functions of BSA and licensing of building certifiers

div hdg ins 2002 No. 77 s 170
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Division 1A—Objections against failure by local governments to decide applications

div hdg ins 1984 No. 45 s 26
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

**Division 1B—Objections against decisions by local governments on amenity and
aesthetics**

div hdg ins 1987 No. 69 s 12
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Division 1C—Objection by the Commissioner of Fire Service

div hdg ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.55
om 1998 No. 13 s 13

Division 2—Jurisdiction

div hdg orig div 2 hdg amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.57
om 1998 No. 13 s 13
prev div 2 hdg ins 1998 No. 13 s 19
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Division 3—Code of conduct for building certifiers

div hdg orig div 3 hdg om 1998 No. 13 s 13
prev div 3 hdg ins 1998 No. 13 s 19

sub 2002 No. 77 s 175
om 2006 No. 36 s 38

Division 3A—References to Minister against referee’s determination relating to amenity of neighbourhood or aesthetics

div hdg om 1981 No. 53 s 16

Division 4—Regulation of proceedings under Act

div hdg om 1998 No. 13 s 13

SCHEDULE 1—THE QDC ON 15 APRIL 2010

ins 2006 No. 36 s 69
sub 2008 No. 13 s 15; 2009 No. 51 s 33; 2010 No. 21 s 19

SCHEDULE 2—DICTIONARY

sch hdg sub 2006 No. 36 s 70(1)

sch 2 prev sch sub 1991 No. 52 s 2.82

amd 1991 SL No. 181

om 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch

pres sch 2 (prev sch) ins 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

Note—definitions for this Act were originally located in s 3.

def “**accreditation standards body**” ins 2002 No. 77 s 161(2)

reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

sub 2006 No. 36 s 70(2)–(3)

def “**accrediting auditor**” ins 1998 No. 13 s 9

om from prev s 3 2002 No. 77 s 161(1)

def “**accrediting body**” ins 1998 No. 13 s 9

om from prev s 3 2002 No. 77 s 161(1)

def “**advice agency**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

def “**AIBS**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

def “**allotment**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

def “**alterations**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

def “**alternative solution**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

def “**another relevant Act**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

amd 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

def “**appropriately licensed**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

def “**approval documents**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

amd 2006 No. 59 s 28(1)

def “**approved form**” ins 1998 No. 13 s 9

reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

def “**approved training course**” ins 2010 No. 21 s 20(2)

def “**area**” om from prev s 3 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch

def “**assessable development**” ins 2002 No. 77 s 161(2)

reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

amd 2006 No. 59 s 28(2); 2008 No. 13 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2

def “**assessment manager**” ins 1998 No. 13 s 9

reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

sub 2006 No. 36 s 70(2)–(3)

def “**assessor**” ins 2010 No. 21 s 20(2)

def “**assistant building surveyor**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)

- def **“auditor”** ins 2002 No. 77 s 161(2)
reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
- def **“bathroom”** ins 2009 No. 51 s 34(2)
- def **“BCA”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“BCA classification”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“BCA classification change”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
om 2009 No. 51 s 34(1)
- def **“BCA classification or use change”** ins 2009 No. 51 s 34(2)
- def **“BSA”** ins 2002 No. 77 s 161(2)
reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
- def **“budget accommodation building”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“build”** ins 1998 No. 13 s 9
reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
- def **“building”** amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.5(a)
sub 1998 No. 13 s 9
reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
sub 2006 No. 36 s 70(2)–(3)
amd 2009 No. 51 s 34(3)
- def **“building and development dispute resolution committee”** ins 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
- def **“building and development tribunal”** ins 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch
amd 2006 No. 36 s 70(4)
om 2009 No. 36 s 872 sch 2
- def **“building assessment provisions”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“building assessment work”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“building certifier”** ins 1998 No. 13 s 9
sub 1998 No. 31 s 60(1)–(2); 2002 No. 77 s 161(1)–(2)
reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
sub 2006 No. 36 s 70(2)–(3)
- def **“building certifying function”** ins 2002 No. 77 s 161(2)
reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
sub 2006 No. 36 s 70(2)–(3)
- def **“Building Code of Australia”** ins 1998 No. 13 s 9
reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
sub 2006 No. 36 s 70(2)–(3)
- def **“building development application”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“building development approval”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“building site”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“building surveying technician”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“building surveyor”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“building tribunal”** prev def ins 1991 No. 52 s 2.5(b)
om from prev s 3 1998 No. 13 s 9
- def **“building work”** ins 1984 No. 45 s 5(a)
amd 1991 No. 52 s 2.5(c); 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
sub 1998 No. 13 s 9
reloc 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
sub 2006 No. 36 s 70(2)–(3)
- def **“by-law”** om from prev s 3 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
- def **“certificate of classification”** ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def **“certificate of competency”** ins 2010 No. 21 s 20(2)

- def “**certificate requirements**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def “**certify**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def “**Chairman**” ins 1978 No. 47 s 5
 - om from prev s 3 1998 No. 13 s 9
- def “**chairperson**” om from prev s 3 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
- def “**class**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
- def “**client**” ins 2006 No. 36 s 70(3)
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8 List of forms notified or published in the gazette

(The following information about forms is taken from the gazette and is included for information purposes only. Because failure by a department to notify or publish a form in the gazette does not invalidate the form, you should check with the relevant government department for the latest information about forms (see Statutory Instruments Act, section 58(8)).)

Form 9 Version 2.02/2008—Application to vary the Building Act 1975

pubd gaz 1 August 2008 p 1989

Form 10 Version 1.08.2006—Building and Development Tribunals Appeal Notice

pubd gaz 1 September 2006 p 20

Form 11 Version 2.02/2008—Certificate/Interim Certificate of Classification

pubd gaz 1 August 2008 p 1989

Form 12 Version 2—Statement of Classification

pubd gaz 7 November 2003 p 754

Form 13 Version 2.02/2008—Application for Certificate of Classification for a building or structure built before 30 April 1998/Change of Classification

pubd gaz 1 August 2008 p 1989

Form 14 Version 2—Certificate of Classification for a building or structure built before 1 April 1976

pubd gaz 7 November 2003 p 754

Form 15 Version 2.02/2008—Compliance Certificate for building design or specification

pubd gaz 1 August 2008 p 1989

Form 16 Version 3.11/2009—Inspection Certificate / Aspect Certificate / QBSA Licensee Aspect Certificate

pubd gaz 27 November 2009 p 998

Form 17 Version 3.11/2009—Final Inspection Certificate—swimming pools and swimming pool safety barriers

pubd gaz 27 November 2009 p 998

Form 18 Version 2.02/2008—Notice to the owner that a private certifier has been engaged

pubd gaz 1 August 2008 p 1989

Form 19 Version 2.02/2008—Request for building information

pubd gaz 1 August 2008 p 1989

Form 20 Version 2.02/2008—Lodgement of building work documentation

pubd gaz 1 August 2008 p 1989

Form 21 Version 2.02/2008—Final Inspection Certificate

pubd gaz 1 August 2008 p 1989

Form 22 Version 2.02/2008—Notice of discontinuance of engagement

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Form 23 Version 1—Temporary Accommodation Buildings Checklist

pubd gaz 11 June 2010 p 458

Application for an exemption Version 1—QDC Part 25: Water Saving Targets

pubd gaz 15 December 2006 p 1861

Form Version 2—Sustainability declaration

pubd gaz 5 February 2010 p 241

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