

Version No. 001
Equipment (Public Safety) Regulations 2007
S.R. No. 53/2007
Version as at 1 July 2007

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PART 1—PRELIMINARY

101 Objectives

The objectives of these Regulations are—

- (a) to declare certain equipment to be prescribed equipment for the purposes of the **Equipment (Public Safety) Act 1994** and these Regulations; and
- (b) to provide for the health and safety of people in relation to prescribed equipment; and
- (c) for the purposes of identifying whether preventative action is necessary following an incident occurring at an equipment site—
 - (i) to specify notifiable incidents; and
 - (ii) to prescribe procedures relating to notifiable incidents involving prescribed equipment.

102 Authorising provision

These Regulations are made under section 36 of the **Equipment (Public Safety) Act 1994**.

103 Commencement

These Regulations come into operation on 1 July 2007.

104 Revocation

The following Regulations are **revoked**—

- (a) the Equipment (Public Safety) (General) Regulations 1995¹;
- (b) the Equipment (Public Safety) (Incident Notification) Regulations 1997²;
- (c) the Equipment (Public Safety) (General) (Amendment) Regulations 1998³;
- (d) the Equipment (Public Safety) (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2001⁴.

105 Interpretation

(1) In these Regulations—

abseiling equipment means equipment used to manually lower or raise a person in a harness or seat, supported by one or more fibre ropes and includes the equipment used to anchor or haul the rope or ropes while abseiling;

administrative control means a system of work or a work procedure that is designed to eliminate or reduce risk, but does not include—

- (a) a physical control; or
- (b) the use of personal protective equipment;

agency means a person or body that has the power under a law of the Commonwealth or a law of an Australian State or Territory to require design notification or registration of prescribed equipment in a manner that is reasonably equivalent to the requirements under Part 8;

alter, in relation to prescribed equipment, means to change the design of, add to, or take away from the prescribed equipment in such a way that may affect health or safety, but does not include routine maintenance, repairs or replacements;

amusement structure means powered equipment operated for hire or reward that provides entertainment or amusement through movement of the equipment, or part of the equipment, or when passengers travel on, around or along the equipment;

AS 2030—Gas Cylinders means—

- (a) AS 2030.1 The verification, filling, inspection, testing and maintenance of cylinders for storage and transport of compressed gases, Part 1: Cylinders for compressed gases other than acetylene; and
- (b) AS 2030.2 The verification, filling, inspection, testing and maintenance of cylinders for storage and transport of compressed gases, Part 2: Cylinders for dissolved acetylene; and
- (c) AS 2030.4 The verification, filling, inspection, testing and maintenance of cylinders for storage and transport of compressed gases, Part 4: Welded cylinders—insulated;

boiler means a boiler as defined in AS/NZS 1200 Pressure equipment with a hazard level A, B, C or D as determined by AS 4343 Pressure equipment—Hazard levels;

boom-type elevating work platform means a telescoping device, hinged device, or articulated device or combination of those devices used to support, elevate and position personnel, equipment or materials by means of a platform, but does not include an industrial lift truck;

bridge crane means a crane that—

- (a) consists of a bridge beam or beams that are mounted to end carriages at each end; and
- (b) is capable of travelling along elevated runways; and
- (c) has one or more hoisting mechanisms;

building maintenance equipment means a suspended platform, including a building maintenance unit or a swing stage that incorporates permanently installed overhead supports to provide access to the faces of a building for maintenance, but does not include a suspended scaffold;

building maintenance unit means a power operated appliance with a suspended platform, permanently installed or intended to be permanently installed on a building and specifically designed to provide access to the faces of the building, for persons working from the platform;

commissioning means performing the necessary adjustments, tests and inspections to ensure prescribed equipment is in full working order, in accordance with the requirements specified in the design of the prescribed equipment, before the prescribed equipment commences normal operation for the first time or restarts operation;

concrete-placing unit (truck-mounted with boom) means equipment used to place concrete by way of pumping concrete through a pipeline attached to or forming part of a boom and capable of travelling over a supporting surface without the need for fixed runways;

conveyor means equipment, by which loads are raised, lowered or transported or capable of being raised, lowered, transported, or continuously driven by—

- (a) an endless belt, rope or chain or other similar means; or
- (b) buckets, trays or other containers or fittings moved by an endless belt, rope, chain or similar means; or
- (c) a rotating screw; or
- (d) a vibration or walking beam; or
- (e) a powered roller conveyor if the rollers are driven by an endless belt, rope or chain or other similar means—

and includes the superstructure, gear and auxiliary equipment used in connection with that equipment;

crane means an appliance intended for raising or lowering a load and moving it horizontally, and includes the supporting structure of the crane and its foundations, but does not include an industrial lift truck, earthmoving machinery, an amusement structure, a tractor, an industrial robot, a conveyor, building maintenance equipment, a suspended scaffold or a lift;

decommissioning, in relation to equipment, includes performing necessary adjustments, tests and inspections before the equipment ceases operation and during the process of ceasing operation;

earthmoving machinery means equipment used to excavate, load, transport, compact or spread earth, overburden, rubble, spoil, aggregate or similar material, but does not include a tractor or industrial lift truck or a vehicle designed to be used primarily as a means of transport on public roads;

engineering control means a physical control of any kind that is designed to eliminate or reduce a risk, but does not include—

- (a) a system of work or a work procedure;
or
- (b) the use of personal protective equipment;

explosive-powered tool means an implement used to drive fasteners (including nails, bolts and screws) against, into or through material by means of explosive charges, and includes every attachment to and accessory of that implement but does not include a firearm within the meaning of the **Firearms Act 1996**;

gantry crane means a crane that—

- (a) consists of a bridge beam or beams that are supported at one or both ends by legs mounted to end carriages; and
 - (b) is capable of travelling along runways;
and
 - (c) has one or more hoisting mechanisms;
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gas cylinder means a rigid vessel not exceeding 3000 litres water capacity and without openings or integral attachments on the shell other than at the ends, designed for the storage and transport of gas under pressure and to which AS 2030—Gas Cylinders applies;

Note

See the definition of *AS 2030—Gas Cylinders* which encompasses AS 2030.1, AS 2030.2 and AS 2030.4.

hoist means an appliance intended for raising or lowering a load or people, and includes a mast climbing work platform, personnel and materials hoist, scaffolding hoist and serial hoist but does not include a lift or building maintenance equipment;

individual fall arrest system means equipment incorporating a harness that is used or intended to be used to arrest the fall of a person wearing the harness;

industrial lift truck means a powered appliance comprising a mast with an elevating carriage to which a pair of fork arms or other load holding attachment is attached and includes—

- (a) a truck on which the operator is raised with the attachment for order-picking; and
- (b) a truck where the frame and lift unit straddle, raise, lower, move or stack the load—

but does not include a crane or earthmoving machinery;

industrial robot means equipment that is a multifunctional manipulator and its controllers, capable of handling materials, parts or tools or specialised devices, through variable programmed motions for the performance of a variety of tasks;

laser means equipment that produces a beam of electromagnetic radiation in the wavelength range from 100 nanometres to 1 millimetre and used for cutting, alignment, scanning or measurement, but does not include equipment that produces light beams at these wavelengths for the primary purpose of illumination;

lift means permanent equipment or equipment intended to be permanently installed in or attached to a building or structure in which people, goods or materials may be raised or lowered within a car, chair or cage, or on a platform and the movement of which is restricted by a guide or guides and includes an escalator, moving walk and stairway lift;

mast climbing work platform means equipment with a working platform used to support and elevate personnel, equipment and materials by means of a drive system that moves along an extendable mast, but does not include a lift or building maintenance equipment;

mobile crane means a crane capable of travelling over a supporting surface without the need for fixed runways;

operator protective device includes roll-over protective structure, falling object protective structure, operator restraining device and seat belt;

powered mobile prescribed equipment means equipment that is provided with some form of self propulsion that is ordinarily under the direct control of an operator;

prefabricated scaffolding means an integrated system of prefabricated components manufactured in such a way that the possible geometry of assembled scaffolds is pre-determined by the designer;

presence-sensing safeguarding system includes—

- (a) a sensing system that—
 - (i) is an electro-sensitive or pressure sensitive system that employs optoelectronic or pressure sensitive devices to perform a sensing and control function; or
 - (ii) uses other technologies to perform a sensing and a control function; and
- (b) the interface between the final switching devices of the sensing system and the machine primary control elements; and
- (c) the machine stopping capabilities, by which the presence of a person or part of a person within the sensing field will cause the dangerous parts of a machine to be brought to a safe state;

pressure equipment means boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping;

pressure piping means pressure piping as defined in AS/NZS 1200 Pressure equipment with a hazard level A, B, C or D as determined by AS 4343 Pressure equipment—Hazard levels, but does not include pressure piping that is regulated under—

- (a) the **Gas Safety Act 1997**; or
- (b) the **Petroleum Act 1998**; or
- (c) the **Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982**; or
- (d) the **Water Industry Act 1994**; or
- (e) the **Pipelines Act 2005**; or
- (f) any other Act (other than the **Equipment (Public Safety) Act 1994**) that imposes statutory controls over pressure piping comparable to those listed in paragraphs (a) to (e);

pressure vessel means—

- (a) a pressure vessel as defined in AS/NZS 1200 Pressure equipment, with a hazard level A, B, C or D as determined by AS 4343 Pressure equipment—Hazard levels; or
- (b) a fired heater; or
- (c) a gas cylinder—

but does not include a boiler or pressure piping;

published technical standard means a document that gives technical information, guidance or advice on prescribed equipment, that is published by—

- (a) an agency; or
- (b) Standards Australia; or

- (c) the British Standards Institute; or
- (d) the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)—

or another organisation with substantially equivalent objectives in relation to the publication of technical information, guidance or advice on prescribed equipment as any of those organisations;

scaffold means a temporary structure specifically erected to support access or working platforms;

suspended scaffold means a scaffold incorporating a suspended platform that is capable of being raised or lowered when in use;

temporary access equipment means abseiling equipment, a work box, an industrial safety net, or an individual fall arrest system;

the Act means the **Equipment (Public Safety) Act 1994**;

tower crane means a boom or jib crane mounted on a tower structure;

tractor means a powered vehicle primarily designed to haul and provide power for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements by way of a power-takeoff rotating shaft or other mechanical means, but does not include earthmoving machinery or a passenger vehicle;

turbine means a rotary motor or engine driven by a flow of water, steam or gas primarily intended for the production of electricity;

use when used in relation to prescribed equipment, includes operate, maintain, service, repair, inspect and clean;

vehicle hoist means a hoist that is permanently installed or intended to be permanently installed in an equipment site to elevate a vehicle to allow work to be carried out on the vehicle;

vicinity means the area in or around the prescribed equipment within which persons may be exposed to a risk arising from that prescribed equipment;

work box means a personnel carrying device, designed to be suspended from a crane, to provide a working area for persons elevated by and working from the device;

workpiece means material, off-cut or scrap (in any form) on which an item of prescribed equipment is doing work, or material, off-cut or scrap (in any form) produced by an item of prescribed equipment but does not include a load being lifted or moved by the prescribed equipment.

(2) Any reference in these Regulations to—

- (a) **designer, manufacturer, importer or supplier**, in relation to prescribed equipment, is a reference to a person who designs, manufactures, imports or supplies (as the case requires) that prescribed equipment; or
 - (b) **prescribed equipment** or a type of prescribed equipment includes any component of the equipment or type of equipment and anything fitted, connected or appurtenant to the equipment or type of equipment.
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106 Equipment that is declared to be prescribed equipment

(1) For the purposes of the Act and these Regulations the following types of equipment are declared to be prescribed equipment—

- (a) subject to subregulation (3), equipment that processes material by way of a mechanical action that—
 - (i) cuts, drills, punches or grinds the material; or
 - (ii) presses, forms, hammers, joins or moulds the material; or
 - (iii) combines, mixes, sorts, packages, assembles, knits or weaves the material—

including equipment where the functions set out in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) are incidental to the main purpose of the equipment;

- (b) subject to subregulation (3), equipment that lifts or moves people or materials (other than a ship, boat, aircraft or vehicle primarily designed and used to move people or materials on public roads or by rail);
- (c) pressure equipment;
- (d) tractors;
- (e) earthmoving machinery;
- (f) lasers;
- (g) scaffolds;
- (h) temporary access equipment;

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- (i) explosive-powered tools;
 - (j) turbines;
 - (k) amusement structures.
- (2) Unless specified otherwise, these Regulations apply to all prescribed equipment irrespective of the date on which the prescribed equipment was manufactured.
- (3) Subregulations (1)(a) and (1)(b) do not include—
- (a) equipment that relies exclusively on manual power for its operation; and
 - (b) equipment that is designed to be primarily supported by hand.

107 Authority may grant exemption from these Regulations

- (1) The Authority may exempt—
- (a) specific prescribed equipment or a class or type of prescribed equipment; or
 - (b) any person—
- from any requirement of or prohibition in these Regulations.
- (2) If the Authority grants an exemption under—
- (a) subregulation (1)(a), the Authority must be satisfied that the risk associated with the prescribed equipment is not significant; or
 - (b) subregulation (1)(b), the Authority must be satisfied that the person can demonstrate that the person is capable of achieving an equivalent level of health and safety in relation to the design of the prescribed equipment or the prescribed equipment under his or her control or management as would be achieved if the person had complied with these Regulations.
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- (3) The Authority may impose conditions on an exemption in relation to—
- (a) the commencement date and duration of the exemption; and
 - (b) systems of work or processes to be used or implemented by the applicant for the exemption; and
 - (c) any monitoring or recording of health and safety information associated with the prescribed equipment exempted; and
 - (d) any monitoring or recording of systems of work or processes used by the person exempted; and
 - (e) a requirement for the applicant to give notice of the application and conditions of the exemption to any specified person who may be affected.
- (4) If the Authority refuses to grant an exemption, the Authority must advise the applicant for the exemption, in writing, of the reasons for the refusal.
- (5) The Authority may vary the conditions on an exemption or revoke an exemption at any time by way of a written notice to the applicant which must include the Authority's reasons for varying the conditions of the exemption or revoking the exemption.
- (6) A variation of the conditions on an exemption or the revocation of an exemption takes effect—
- (a) on the day on which the person to whom the exemption applies is given written notice of the variation or revocation; or
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- (b) on the day specified in the written notice, which must be a date later than the date on which the person to whom the exemption applies receives the notice.
- (7) The fee to be charged for the consideration of an application for exemption under this regulation is to be calculated at a rate of \$74 for each hour, or part of an hour, that is taken to assess the application, up to a maximum of \$445.

108 Incorporation of documents

A reference in these Regulations to any document applied, adopted or incorporated by, or referred to in, these Regulations is to be read as a reference to that document as in force from time to time.

PART 2—HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**201 Hazard identification and risk control measures
may be for classes of prescribed equipment**

- (1) This regulation applies to a person who is required under these Regulations to identify hazards and control risks to health or safety.
 - (2) A person referred to in subregulation (1) may carry out procedures to identify the hazards and control risks to health and safety for a class of prescribed equipment rather than for an individual item of prescribed equipment if—
 - (a) all the prescribed equipment in the class have similar functions and productive capacity;
and
 - (b) the identification and control measures carried out for the class of prescribed equipment do not result in any person being subject to a different risk to health and safety than if the identification and control measures were carried out for each individual item of prescribed equipment.
 - (3) A reference in this regulation to a person being under a duty to control risks to health and safety is a reference to a requirement that the person eliminate the risks or, if it is not practicable to eliminate the risks, reduce the risks so far as is practicable.
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PART 3—DUTIES OF DESIGNERS OF PRESCRIBED EQUIPMENT

301 Hazard identification

- (1) A designer of prescribed equipment must ensure so far as is practicable, that all hazards associated with the use of prescribed equipment are identified during the design of the prescribed equipment.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

302 Control of risk

- (1) A designer of prescribed equipment must ensure that any risk associated with the use of the prescribed equipment—
 - (a) is eliminated; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable by altering the design of the prescribed equipment.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

303 Specific risk control measures

- (1) A designer of prescribed equipment must ensure that the prescribed equipment is designed so that the risk to the operators of the prescribed equipment and people in the vicinity of the prescribed equipment when the prescribed equipment is used—

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- (a) is eliminated; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable.
- (2) A designer of prescribed equipment must ensure that if particular systems of work or the competency of operators will eliminate or reduce risk, they are specified in the information supplied to the manufacturer under regulation 308.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.

304 Guarding

- (1) If a designer of prescribed equipment uses guarding as a measure to control risk, the designer must, so far as is practicable, ensure that the guarding designed for that purpose will prevent access to the danger point or danger area of the prescribed equipment.
- (2) If a designer of prescribed equipment uses guarding as a measure to control risk, the designer must ensure that—
- (a) if access to the area of the prescribed equipment requiring guarding is not necessary during operation, maintenance or cleaning of the prescribed equipment, the guarding is a permanently fixed physical barrier; or
 - (b) if access to the area of the prescribed equipment requiring guarding is necessary during operation, maintenance or cleaning of the prescribed equipment, the guarding is an interlocked physical barrier that allows access to the area being guarded at times when that area does not present a risk and
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- prevents access to that area at any other time;
or
- (c) if it is not practicable to use guarding referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), the guarding used is a physical barrier that can only be altered or removed by the use of tools; or
 - (d) if it is not practicable to use guarding referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), the design includes a presence-sensing safeguarding system that eliminates any risk arising from that area of the prescribed equipment requiring guarding while a person or any part of a person is in the area being guarded.
- (3) If a designer of prescribed equipment uses guarding as a measure to control risk, the designer must ensure that the guarding is—
- (a) designed to make by-passing or disabling of the guarding, whether deliberately or by accident, as difficult as is reasonably possible; and
 - (b) designed so as not to cause a risk in itself.
- (4) If a designer of prescribed equipment—
- (a) uses guarding as a measure to control risk; and
 - (b) the prescribed equipment to be guarded contains moving parts and those parts may break or cause workpieces to be ejected from the prescribed equipment—
- the designer must ensure, so far as is practicable, that the guarding will control any risk from those broken or ejected parts and workpieces.
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- (5) Despite anything to the contrary in this regulation, any guarding a designer uses as a measure to control risk in relation to prescribed equipment may be of a kind that is able to be removed to allow convenient repair, servicing and maintenance of prescribed equipment at any time that the prescribed equipment is not in normal operation.
 - (6) A person who contravenes subregulation (1), (2), (3) or (4) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

305 Operator's controls

- (1) A designer of prescribed equipment must ensure that the design provides for any operator's controls for the prescribed equipment to be—
 - (a) suitably identified on prescribed equipment so as to indicate their nature and function; and
 - (b) located so as to be readily and conveniently operated by each person using the prescribed equipment; and
 - (c) located or guarded to prevent unintentional activation; and
 - (d) able to be locked into the "off" position to enable the disconnection of all motive power.
- (2) If the need for prescribed equipment to be operated during maintenance and cleaning cannot be eliminated, the designer of the prescribed equipment must ensure that the design provides for controls that—

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- (a) permit operation of the prescribed equipment while a person is undertaking the maintenance or cleaning of the equipment; and
 - (b) cannot be operated by any person other than the person who is carrying out the maintenance or cleaning of the prescribed equipment; and
 - (c) will allow operation of the prescribed equipment in such a way that any risk associated with the activities in relation to any person who is carrying out the maintenance or cleaning—
 - (i) is eliminated; or
 - (ii) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

306 Operator stop controls and emergency stop devices

- (1) If prescribed equipment is designed to be operated or attended by more than one person and more than one stop control is fitted, the designer of the prescribed equipment must ensure that the design provides for the multiple stop controls to be of the "stop and lock-off" type so that the prescribed equipment cannot be restarted after a stop control has been used unless each stop control is reset.
 - (2) If the design of the prescribed equipment includes an emergency stop device for the prescribed equipment, the designer of the prescribed equipment must ensure that the design provides—
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- (a) for the device to be prominent, clearly and durably marked and immediately accessible to each operator of the prescribed equipment; and
 - (b) for any handle, bar or push button associated with the device to be coloured red; and
 - (c) that the device cannot be adversely affected by electrical or electronic circuit malfunction.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

307 Warning devices

- (1) If the design of the prescribed equipment includes an emergency warning device for the prescribed equipment, the designer of the prescribed equipment must ensure that the design provides for the device to be positioned on the prescribed equipment to ensure the device will work to best effect.
- (2) If there is a likelihood of powered mobile prescribed equipment colliding with a pedestrian or with other powered mobile prescribed equipment, the designer must ensure that the design of the prescribed equipment incorporates a warning device that will warn people who may be at risk from the movement of the prescribed equipment.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

308 Provision of information to manufacturer

- (1) A designer of prescribed equipment must ensure, when the design of the prescribed equipment is made available to the manufacturer, that the manufacturer of the prescribed equipment is provided with information to enable the prescribed equipment to be manufactured in accordance with the design specifications and, if applicable, with information relating to—
- (a) the installation, commissioning, de-commissioning, use, transport, storage and, if the prescribed equipment is capable of being dismantled, dismantling of the prescribed equipment; and
 - (b) the hazards and any risk associated with use of the prescribed equipment identified in accordance with this Part; and
 - (c) testing or inspections to be carried out on the prescribed equipment; and
 - (d) the systems of work and competency of operators that are necessary for the safe use of the prescribed equipment; and
 - (e) the emergency procedures (if any) that are required to be implemented if there is a malfunction of the prescribed equipment.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

309 Hazard identified in design during manufacture

- (1) If the manufacturer advises the designer of the prescribed equipment under regulation 401(1)(c)(ii) that there is a hazard in the design of the prescribed equipment for which the designer has not provided a risk control, the designer must—
 - (a) revise the information originally supplied to the manufacturer to ensure that the risk—
 - (i) is eliminated; or
 - (ii) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable; or
 - (b) instruct the manufacturer, in writing, that the designer is of the opinion that it is not necessary to revise the information originally supplied to the manufacturer to ensure compliance with these Regulations.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

310 Records and information

- (1) If the design of prescribed equipment is required to be notified in accordance with Part 8, the designer of that prescribed equipment must make a record that contains—
 - (a) a record of the method used to determine the risk controls for the prescribed equipment and the risk controls that result from that determination; and
 - (b) a copy of the information provided to a manufacturer under regulation 308 in relation to that prescribed equipment; and
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- (c) if applicable, a copy of the information provided to a manufacturer under regulation 309 in relation to that prescribed equipment.
 - (2) A designer of prescribed equipment must ensure that the record made under subregulation (1) is retained in a suitable state for inspection by the Authority for a period of 10 years after the date of notification of the design of the prescribed equipment under Part 8.
 - (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.

311 Record of standards or engineering principles used

- (1) A designer of prescribed equipment must record any published technical standard, including any part of a published technical standard, that was used to design the prescribed equipment.
- (2) If a designer of prescribed equipment does not use published technical standards to design the prescribed equipment, the designer must record any engineering principles used to design the prescribed equipment.
- (3) A designer of prescribed equipment must ensure that the records made under subregulations (1) and (2) are retained in a suitable state for inspection by—
 - (a) the Authority; or
 - (b) the person who verified the design of that prescribed equipment under Part 8—for a period of 10 years after the date on which the design or information about the design is made available to a manufacturer under regulation 308 or 309.

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- (4) A person who contravenes subregulation (1), (2) or (3) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.
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PART 4—DUTIES OF MANUFACTURERS OF PRESCRIBED EQUIPMENT

401 Control of risk

- (1) A manufacturer of prescribed equipment, when manufacturing prescribed equipment must—
- (a) ensure that the prescribed equipment is manufactured and inspected having regard to the information provided to the manufacturer by the designer of the prescribed equipment under Part 3; and
 - (b) if the information provided to the manufacturer by the designer of the prescribed equipment under Part 3 requires the prescribed equipment to be tested, ensure that the prescribed equipment is tested in accordance with that information; and
 - (c) ensure that if, during the manufacturing process, any hazard is identified in the design of the prescribed equipment for which the designer has not provided a risk control—
 - (i) that hazard is not incorporated into the manufacture of the prescribed equipment; and
 - (ii) the designer of the prescribed equipment is advised in writing of the hazard as soon as is reasonably possible; and
 - (iii) reasonable steps are taken to consult with the designer of the prescribed equipment regarding the alteration of the design to rectify the hazard; and

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- (d) if it is not possible to advise the designer of the hazard in accordance with paragraph (c)(ii), ensure that the risk—
 - (i) is eliminated; or
 - (ii) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable.
 - (2) A manufacturer to whom subregulation (1)(c) applies must not manufacture the prescribed equipment until—
 - (a) the designer gives the manufacturer the revised information or written instruction under regulation 309; or
 - (b) the manufacturer eliminates or reduces the risk in accordance with subregulation (1)(d).
 - (3) If the designer instructs the manufacturer in accordance with regulation 309(1)(b), the manufacturer may proceed in accordance with the designer's original information.
 - (4) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

402 Control of risk in design of certain prescribed equipment under the control of the manufacturer

- (1) This regulation applies if a manufacturer intends to manufacture prescribed equipment from a design of a designer (other than a designer to whom section 8 of the Act applies).

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- (2) Subject to subregulation (3), the manufacturer must ensure that hazard identification and control of risks associated with the design of the prescribed equipment have been carried out in accordance with Part 3 before the prescribed equipment leaves the control of the manufacturer.
 - (3) If it is not practicable to comply with subregulation (2), the manufacturer must ensure that the risk arising from use of the prescribed equipment—
 - (a) is eliminated; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable.
 - (4) A person who contravenes subregulation (2) or (3) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

403 Information must be obtained and provided

- (1) A manufacturer of prescribed equipment must—
 - (a) take all reasonable steps to obtain the information required to be provided to the manufacturer by the designer of the prescribed equipment under regulation 308; and
 - (b) ensure that a person to whom the manufacturer supplies the prescribed equipment is provided with the information provided to the manufacturer by the designer of the prescribed equipment under regulations 308(1)(a) to 308(1)(e) when the prescribed equipment is supplied by the manufacturer; and
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- (c) if the manufacturer acts in accordance with regulation 401(1)(d), ensure that a person to whom the manufacturer supplies the prescribed equipment is provided with the information, applicable to the prescribed equipment, that is required to be provided by the designer under regulations 308(1)(a) to 308(1)(e).
 - (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

404 Records and information

- (1) A manufacturer of prescribed equipment must keep—
 - (a) a record of any published technical standards, including any part of a published technical standard, used to manufacture the prescribed equipment; and
 - (b) any information provided to the manufacturer by a designer under these Regulations or the Act in respect of the prescribed equipment.
 - (2) The manufacturer of prescribed equipment must ensure that the records and information referred to in subregulation (1) are retained in a suitable state for inspection by the Authority for a period of 10 years after the manufacture of the prescribed equipment.
 - (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.
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**PART 5—DUTIES OF IMPORTERS OF PRESCRIBED
EQUIPMENT**

501 General duties

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), an importer of prescribed equipment must ensure that the hazard identification and measures to control risks set out in Parts 3 and 4 have been carried out in relation to the design and manufacture of the prescribed equipment before the prescribed equipment leaves the control of the importer.
- (2) If it is not practicable to comply with subregulation (1), the importer must ensure that the risk arising from use of the prescribed equipment—
 - (a) is eliminated; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable.
- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to prescribed equipment that an importer imports for use as scrap material.
- (4) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

502 Provision of information

- (1) An importer of prescribed equipment must—
 - (a) ensure that in respect of that prescribed equipment, the person to whom the prescribed equipment is supplied is provided with health and safety information provided to the importer by the designer or manufacturer when the prescribed equipment is supplied; and
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- (b) so far as is practicable, ensure that the importer obtains the information from the designer or manufacturer that is required to be provided to the manufacturer under regulations 308(1)(a) to 308(1)(e); and
 - (c) if the importer acts in accordance with regulation 501(2), ensure that the person to whom the prescribed equipment is supplied is provided with the information, applicable to the prescribed equipment, that is required to be provided by the designer under regulations 308(1)(a) to 308(1)(e).
- (2) An importer of prescribed equipment for use as scrap material, must, when supplying that prescribed equipment to a person, advise the person in writing that the prescribed equipment is intended for use as scrap material.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.
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**PART 6—DUTIES OF SUPPLIERS AND AGENTS OF
SUPPLIERS OF PRESCRIBED EQUIPMENT**

601 Definitions

In this Part—

hire does not include hire under a hire-purchase agreement or hire-purchase contract;

supplier does not include a person who sells prescribed equipment as an agent of a supplier.

602 General duties

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a supplier of prescribed equipment must ensure that the hazard identification and measures to control risk set out in Parts 3 and 4 or, in the case of imported prescribed equipment, Part 5, have been carried out in relation to the design and manufacture of the prescribed equipment before the prescribed equipment is supplied.
 - (2) If it is not practicable to comply with subregulation (1), the supplier must ensure that the risk arising from use of the prescribed equipment—
 - (a) is eliminated; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable.
 - (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to prescribed equipment that the supplier intends for use as scrap material.
 - (4) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.
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603 Information to be obtained and provided

- (1) A supplier of prescribed equipment must—
- (a) in the case of new prescribed equipment—
 - (i) take all reasonable steps to obtain the information required to be provided to the supplier under regulation 403 or 502; and
 - (ii) ensure that the person to whom the prescribed equipment is supplied is provided with the information provided to the supplier under regulation 403 or 502 when the prescribed equipment is supplied; and
 - (b) in the case of used prescribed equipment, ensure that the person to whom the prescribed equipment is supplied is provided, at the time the prescribed equipment is supplied, with—
 - (i) any information referred to in paragraph (a) that is in the possession of the supplier relating to safe use of the prescribed equipment; and
 - (ii) any record kept by the previous owner of the prescribed equipment required under these Regulations that is in the possession of the supplier.
- (2) If—
- (a) in the case of new prescribed equipment, a supplier of prescribed equipment is unable to obtain the information required under subregulation (1)(a) to be provided to the person to whom prescribed equipment is supplied; or

(b) in the case of used prescribed equipment, a supplier of prescribed equipment is not in possession of any information required under subregulation (1)(b) to be provided to the person to whom prescribed equipment is supplied—

the supplier must advise the person to whom the prescribed equipment is supplied, in writing, that the prescribed equipment is being supplied without the information required by those provisions and that the prescribed equipment should not be used as prescribed equipment without that information.

- (3) Subregulations (1) and (2) do not apply to a supplier of prescribed equipment who supplies prescribed equipment for hire or lease.
- (4) A supplier of prescribed equipment that is to be used as scrap material must, when supplying that prescribed equipment to a person, advise the person in writing that the prescribed equipment is intended for use as scrap material.
- (5) A person who contravenes subregulation (1), (2) or (4) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

604 Inspection and maintenance

- (1) A supplier of prescribed equipment who hires or leases prescribed equipment must ensure that, between hirings and leasings of the prescribed equipment, the prescribed equipment is inspected and maintained to ensure that the risk arising from the use of the prescribed equipment—
 - (a) is eliminated; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable.

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- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

605 Records

- (1) A supplier who hires or leases prescribed equipment must ensure that a record detailing any inspections or maintenance carried out on the prescribed equipment under regulation 604 is made.
- (2) A supplier who hires or leases prescribed equipment must ensure that the record made under subregulation (1) is retained while the supplier has management or control of the prescribed equipment.
- (3) A supplier who hires or leases prescribed equipment must provide each person to whom the supplier hires or leases prescribed equipment with any information on the safe use of the prescribed equipment which is in the possession of the supplier.
- (4) A person who contravenes subregulation (1), (2) or (3) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.

606 Information must be obtained and provided by agent

- (1) A person who sells prescribed equipment as an agent of a supplier must—
 - (a) before conducting the sale, obtain the information, records or written advice (as the case may be) required under regulation 603 to be provided by a supplier to the person to

whom the prescribed equipment is supplied;
and

- (b) ensure that the information, records or written advice (as the case may be) provided by the supplier to the agent under paragraph (a) are provided to the purchaser of the prescribed equipment on completion of the sale.

(2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—

- (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
- (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

607 Supplier of lifts for domestic premises to notify Authority

(1) As soon as is reasonably possible after a lift has been installed in domestic premises, the supplier of that lift must notify the Authority of—

- (a) the address where the lift is installed; and
- (b) the date on which the lift was installed; and
- (c) a description of the lift and, to the best of the supplier's knowledge, its proposed use and its location in the premises.

(2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—

- (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
- (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.

**PART 7—DUTY OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF PRESCRIBED
EQUIPMENT**

701 Prescribed equipment not in use

- (1) A person in charge of prescribed equipment must ensure that when prescribed equipment is not in use it is left in a state that does not create a risk, so far as is practicable, for any person.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

**PART 8—NOTIFICATION OF PRESCRIBED EQUIPMENT
DESIGN**

**801 Prescribed equipment must be notified and the
notification confirmed before equipment used**

- (1) A person must not use, or cause or allow to be used, prescribed equipment listed in the Schedule unless notification of the design of that equipment has been confirmed by the Authority.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

802 How to give notification

- (1) Notification of a prescribed equipment design must be given to the Authority in the form determined by the Authority.
 - (2) The Authority may determine, from time to time, that information relating to the design of the prescribed equipment is required to be included with the design notification and that information may be—
 - (a) the date of the commencement and completion of the design;
 - (b) whether the design is for an alteration to existing prescribed equipment;
 - (c) whether the notification is the first notification for the design of the prescribed equipment;
 - (d) the intended primary use and performance capacity of the prescribed equipment;
 - (e) if known by the designer, the intended manufacturer's name and address;
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- (f) the type and model number (if applicable) of the prescribed equipment;
 - (g) if known by the designer, the intended fixed location of prescribed equipment in the equipment site;
 - (h) a description of controls, safety devices, supporting system and communication system for the prescribed equipment (if applicable);
 - (i) the hazard level of pressure equipment and the type of fluid to be used in the pressure equipment (if applicable).
- (3) The information determined by the Authority under subregulation (2) may be information applicable generally to all designs, or a type of design, or it may be specific to an individual design.
- (4) The notification must include—
- (a) a design verification statement that states that the design was produced in accordance with the record of published technical standards or engineering principles (as the case may be) referred to in regulation 311; and
 - (b) the name, business address and qualifications of the person who produced the design verification statement, and if applicable, the name and business address of the organisation employing the design verifier; and
 - (c) a representational drawing of the prescribed equipment design; and
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- (d) any information about the design that may be determined by the Authority under subregulation (2); and
- (e) a design notification fee of \$52.

803 Authority to advise person who gave notification

- (1) Within one month of receiving a prescribed equipment design notification, the Authority must advise the person who gave the notification in writing that—
 - (a) the prescribed equipment design notification has been confirmed; or
 - (b) the confirmation has been deferred due to—
 - (i) the inadequacy of the information required under regulation 802(4); or
 - (ii) a failure to provide the required fee.
- (2) If the Authority advises a person who gave the notification that the information provided is inadequate, the Authority must also specify what further information is required.
- (3) Subregulation (1) applies to any information or fee submitted in response to any advice given under subregulation (1)(b), as if it were notification.
- (4) If the Authority fails to comply with subregulation (1) within one month of receiving notification, the prescribed equipment design notification is taken to have been confirmed and the Authority must supply written advice of that confirmation to the person who gave the notification as soon as is reasonably possible.

804 Duties of various people associated with design verification

- (1) The person who gives notification of a prescribed equipment design must ensure that the design verification statement referred to in regulation 802 was made by a design verifier—
 - (a) who did not participate in the design that is the subject of the statement; and
 - (b) who has an appropriate level of skill and knowledge to be able to verify the design; and
 - (c) who has checked the design to ensure that it has been designed according to the published technical standards or engineering principles recorded by the designer in respect of the design of that prescribed equipment in accordance with regulation 311.
- (2) A person who has participated in the design of particular prescribed equipment must not knowingly act as a design verifier for that prescribed equipment.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

805 Recognition of equivalent confirmation, registration or approval

Subject to regulation 806, it is not necessary to give notification of a design for prescribed equipment under this Part if—

- (a) a design notification for the prescribed equipment has been confirmed; or

(b) the design has been registered or approved—
by another agency under statutory requirements
reasonably equivalent to the requirements of this
Part.

806 What is required if a prescribed equipment design is altered

- (1) If a prescribed equipment design notification has been confirmed and that design is altered to an extent that the prescribed equipment is subject to new measures to control risk, a person must not use the prescribed equipment, or cause or allow the prescribed equipment to be used, unless notification of the altered design has been confirmed by either the Authority or the agency that confirmed the previous notification.
- (2) If a prescribed equipment design has been registered or approved by an agency and that design is altered in Victoria to an extent that the prescribed equipment is subject to new measures to control risk, a person must not use the prescribed equipment, or cause or allow the prescribed equipment to be used, unless notification of the altered design of the prescribed equipment has been confirmed by the Authority in accordance with this Part.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 100 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 400 penalty units for a body corporate.

PART 9—INCIDENT NOTIFICATIONS

901 Definitions

In this Part—

incident means an accident or dangerous occurrence;

medical treatment means treatment by a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the **Health Professions Registration Act 2005**.

902 Notice of incident

- (1) A person who is in charge of prescribed equipment at an equipment site must notify the Authority immediately after becoming aware of an incident involving the equipment which results in—
 - (a) the death of any person; or
 - (b) a person requiring medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance; or
 - (c) a person requiring immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital; or
 - (d) a person requiring immediate medical treatment for—
 - (i) the amputation of any part of his or her body; or
 - (ii) a serious head injury; or
 - (iii) a serious eye injury; or
 - (iv) the separation of his or her skin from underlying tissue (such as degloving or scalping); or
 - (v) electric shock; or
 - (vi) a spinal injury; or

- (vii) the loss of a bodily function; or
 - (viii) serious lacerations.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.

903 Notice of dangerous occurrence

- (1) A person in charge of prescribed equipment at an equipment site must notify the Authority immediately after becoming aware of an incident involving the equipment which exposed a person in the immediate vicinity of the equipment to an immediate risk to that person's health or safety through—
- (a) the collapse, overturning, failure or malfunction of, or damage to prescribed equipment specified in subregulation (3); or
 - (b) an implosion, explosion or fire.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation the following prescribed equipment is specified—
- (a) boilers categorised as hazard level A, B or C according to the criteria identified in AS 4343 Pressure equipment—Hazard levels;

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- (b) pressure vessels categorised as hazard level A, B or C according to the criteria identified in AS 4343, Pressure Equipment—Hazard Levels, other than—
 - (i) gas cylinders to which AS 2030—Gas Cylinders applies; and
 - (ii) liquefied petroleum gas fuel vessels for automotive use to which AS 3509—LP Gas Fuel Vessels for Automotive Use applies; and
 - (iii) serially produced vessels to which AS 2971—Serially Produced Pressure Vessels applies;
 - (c) tower cranes;
 - (d) lifts;
 - (e) building maintenance units;
 - (f) amusement structures to which AS 3533.1, Amusement Rides and Devices—Part 1: Design and construction applies, other than amusement structures referred to in the standard as class 1 structures;
 - (g) concrete-placing units (truck-mounted with boom);
 - (h) mobile cranes with a safe working load greater than 10 tonnes.

904 Incident records

- (1) In addition to the notification required by regulation 902 or 903, a person to whom that regulation applies must provide a record of the incident to the Authority in accordance with subregulation (2) within 48 hours of being required to comply with regulation 902 or 903.
 - (2) The record must be in writing in the form approved in writing by the Authority.
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- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.

905 Preservation of site

- (1) If an incident involving prescribed equipment at an equipment site results in the death of any person, the person who is in charge of the equipment must ensure the site of the incident is not disturbed until—
- (a) an inspector arrives at the site of the incident; or
 - (b) an inspector directs otherwise at the time of notification.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if the disturbance to the site is for the purpose of—
- (a) protecting the health and safety of any person; or
 - (b) aiding an injured person involved in an incident; or
 - (c) taking essential action to make the scene safe or to prevent a further occurrence of an incident.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
- (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.

906 Duties of supplier of prescribed equipment for hire or lease

- (1) A supplier who hires or leases prescribed equipment must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the requirements of regulations 902, 903, 904 and 905 are brought to the attention of the person who is hiring or leasing the equipment, at the time of hire or lease.
- (2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) 60 penalty units for a natural person; or
 - (b) 300 penalty units for a body corporate.

PART 10—SAVING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1001 Transitional arrangements in relation to notification of prescribed equipment design

- (1) A notification of a design of prescribed equipment under regulation 802 of the Equipment (Public Safety) (General) Regulations 1995 is, on and from the commencement of these Regulations, to be taken to be a notification of the design under regulation 801 of these Regulations.
 - (2) A confirmation of a notification of a design of prescribed equipment under regulation 802(5) of the Equipment (Public Safety) (General) Regulations 1995 is, on and from the commencement of these Regulations, to be taken to be a confirmation of the notification of the prescribed equipment design under regulation 803 of these Regulations.
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SCHEDULE

Regulation 801

PRESCRIBED EQUIPMENT DESIGNS TO BE NOTIFIED

- pressure equipment, other than pressure piping;
- tower cranes;
- lifts;
- building maintenance units;
- hoists, with a platform movement in excess of 2.4 metres, designed to lift people;
- work boxes suspended from cranes;
- amusement structures to which AS 3533, Amusement Rides and Devices—Part 1: Design and construction applies, other than amusement structures referred to in the standard as class 1 structures;
- prefabricated scaffolding;
- boom-type elevating work platforms;
- gantry cranes with a safe working load greater than 5 tonnes or bridge cranes with a safe working load greater than 10 tonnes, and a gantry crane or a bridge crane that is designed to handle molten metal or dangerous goods;
- vehicle hoists;
- mast climbing work platforms;
- mobile cranes with a safe working load greater than 10 tonnes.

ENDNOTES

1. General Information

The Equipment (Public Safety) Regulations 2007, S.R. No. 53/2007 were made on 19 June 2007 by the Lieutenant-Governor as the Governor's Deputy with the advice of the Executive Council under section 36 of the **Equipment (Public Safety) Act 1994**, No. 21/1994 and came into operation on 1 July 2007: regulation 103.

The Equipment (Public Safety) Regulations 2007 will sunset 10 years after the day of making on 19 June 2017 (see section 5 of the **Subordinate Legislation Act 1994**).

2. Table of Amendments

There are no amendments made to the Equipment (Public Safety) Regulations 2007 by statutory rules, subordinate instruments and Acts.

Endnotes

3. Explanatory Details

¹ Rule 104(a): S.R. No. 82/1995.

² Rule 104(b): S.R. No. 24/1997.

³ Rule 104(c): S.R. No. 4/1998.

⁴ Rule 104(d): S.R. No. 54/2001.

**Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter Required by the
Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004**

Note that the following table of applied, adopted or incorporated matter is included in accordance with the requirements of regulation 5 of the Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004.

Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 105, definitions of <i>AS 2030 Gas Cylinders; gas cylinder</i> and <i>pressure vessel</i> and regulation 903(3)	AS 2030.1, The verification, filling, inspection, testing and maintenance of cylinders for storage and transport of compressed gases, Part 1: Cylinders for compressed gases other than acetylene	The whole
Regulation 105, definitions of <i>AS 2030 Gas Cylinders; gas cylinder</i> and <i>pressure vessel</i> and regulation 903(3)	AS 2030.2, The verification, filling, inspection, testing and maintenance of cylinders for storage and transport of compressed gases, Part 2: Cylinders for dissolved acetylene	The whole
Regulation 105, definitions of <i>AS 2030 Gas Cylinders; gas cylinder</i> and <i>pressure vessel</i> and regulation 903(3)	AS 2030.4, The verification, filling, inspection, testing and maintenance of cylinders for storage and transport of compressed gases, Part 4: Welded cylinders—Insulated	The whole

Equipment (Public Safety) Regulations 2007
S.R. No. 53/2007

Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 105, definitions of <i>boiler</i> ; <i>pressure piping</i> and <i>pressure vessel</i>	AS/NZS 1200, Pressure equipment	Appendix E
Regulation 105, definitions of <i>boiler</i> ; <i>pressure piping</i> and <i>pressure vessel</i> and regulation 903(3)(b)	AS 4343, Pressure equipment—Hazard levels	Section 2
Regulation 903(3)(b)(ii)	AS/NZS 3509, LP Gas fuel vessels for automotive use	The whole
Regulation 903(3)(b)(iii)	AS 2971, Serially produced pressure vessels	The whole
Regulation 903(3)(f) and the Schedule	AS 3533.1, Amusement Rides and Devices—Part 1: Design and construction	The whole