

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS, 1981

REGULATIONS UNDER THE DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES ACT, 1979

Dangerous Substances Regulations, 1981

being

No. 75 of 1981: *Gaz.* 4 June 1981, p. 1711¹

as varied by

No. 186 of 1981: *Gaz.* 19 November 1981, p. 1607

No. 158 of 1983: *Gaz.* 29 September 1983, p. 1023²

No. 111 of 1986: *Gaz.* 26 June 1986, p. 1657³

No. 241 of 1986: *Gaz.* 18 December 1986, p. 1882⁴

No. 158 of 1987: *Gaz.* 16 July 1987, p. 180⁵ (Erratum *Gaz.* 23 July 1987, p. 250)

No. 137 of 1988: *Gaz.* 21 July 1988, p. 458⁶

No. 127 of 1989: *Gaz.* 29 June 1989, p. 1815⁷

No. 43 of 1990: *Gaz.* 29 March 1990, p. 911

No. 111 of 1990: *Gaz.* 28 June 1990, p. 1732⁸

No. 36 of 1991: *Gaz.* 28 March 1991, p. 1113

No. 102 of 1991: *Gaz.* 27 June 1991, p. 2117⁹

No. 16 of 1992: *Gaz.* 27 February 1992, p. 573

No. 73 of 1992: *Gaz.* 4 June 1992, p. 1648¹⁰

No. 17 of 1993: *Gaz.* 18 February 1993, p. 636¹¹

No. 83 of 1993: *Gaz.* 13 May 1993, p. 1635¹²

No. 102 of 1993: *Gaz.* 17 June 1993, p. 1984¹³

No. 80 of 1994: *Gaz.* 9 June 1994, p. 1716¹⁴

No. 71 of 1995: *Gaz.* 10 May 1995, p. 2035¹⁵

No. 109 of 1996: *Gaz.* 30 May 1996, p. 2711¹⁶

No. 90 of 1997: *Gaz.* 13 May 1997, p. 1886¹⁷

¹ Came into operation (except regs. 8-10, 12-23, 33-36, 38-55, 57, 58 and Scheds. 1-10) 1 July 1981; remainder of regulation came into operation 1 October 1981: reg. 2.

² Came into operation 1 October 1983: reg. 3.

³ Came into operation 1 July 1986: reg. 2.

⁴ Came into operation (except new Divs. III & IV of Part VIIIA (as inserted by reg. 13)) 1 April 1987: reg. 2(1); new Divs. III & IV of Part VIIIA (as inserted by reg. 13) came into operation 1 October 1987: reg. 2(2).

⁵ Came into operation 1 August 1987: reg. 2.

⁶ Came into operation 1 August 1988: reg. 2.

⁷ Came into operation 1 July 1989: reg. 2.

⁸ Came into operation 1 July 1990: reg. 2.

⁹ Came into operation 1 July 1991: reg. 2.

¹⁰ Came into operation 1 July 1992: reg. 2.

¹¹ Came into operation 1 March 1993: reg. 2.

¹² Came into operation 1 June 1993: reg. 2.

¹³ Came into operation 1 July 1993: reg. 2.

¹⁴ Came into operation 1 July 1994: reg. 2.

¹⁵ Came into operation 1 July 1995: reg. 2.

¹⁶ Came into operation 1 July 1996: reg. 2.

¹⁷ Came into operation 1 July 1997: reg. 2.

Note: Asterisks indicate repeal or deletion of text. For further explanation see Appendix 1.

2.

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Short Title and Commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the *Dangerous Substances Regulations, 1981*.
2. The regulations numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 56 and 59 shall take effect from 1 July 1981 and all other regulations shall take effect from 1 October 1981.

Division into Parts

3. These regulations are divided into Parts as follows:

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Interpretation

4. (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

"autogas permit" means a permit issued under these regulations by the Director;

"Class 6 substance" means a substance which is a Class 6 substance, and in one of the packaging groups for toxic substances, within the meaning of the Code;

"Class 8 substance" means a substance which is a Class 8 substance, and in one of the packaging groups for corrosive substances, within the meaning of the Code;

"the Code" means the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail published in the Commonwealth of Australia *Gazette* No. P8, 9 April, 1984;

"cylinder" means a metal package that:

- (a) has a water capacity exceeding 0.1 litre and not exceeding 500 litres; and
- (b) is designed to contain gases under pressure;

"flammable liquid" means a substance which is a Class 3 substance, and in one of the packaging groups for flammable liquids, within the meaning of the Code;

"gas fitting work" means the installation, alteration, repair, maintenance, modification, connection or disconnection of pipes, fittings or equipment used for or designed for use in the consumption of liquefied petroleum gas as a fuel in an internal combustion engine but does not include the actual connection or disconnection of portable liquefied petroleum gas storage cylinders;

"industrial premises" means industrial premises of the class or kind to which section 24 of the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act, 1972-1978* applies;

"installation" means any liquefied petroleum gas arrangement consisting of any number of cylinders or storage tanks, together with metering equipment and associated pipe work provided for supplying liquefied petroleum gas as a fuel to an internal combustion engine;

"licensed premises" means premises in relation to which a licence under section 15 of the Act is, for the time being, in force;

"liquefied petroleum gas" means a liquid which is a mixture of hydrocarbons, basically consisting of butane or butenes, propane or propene, or any mixture of them, or any of them, and is a dangerous substance of Class 2;

"manufactured product" means paint, lacquer, polish, adhesive, varnish or similar substance the composition of which includes resin, wax, pigment or similar solid material comprising at least 10 per cent of its composition the remainder of its composition consisting of at least one dangerous substance of Class 3;

4.

"package" means a container of or for dangerous substances but does not include:

- (a) a tank;
- (b) a freight container; or
- (c) a container that:
 - (i) is part of or connected to; and
 - (ii) contains any fuel or other dangerous substance that is to be consumed in the operations of or otherwise utilised by;

a vehicle or any device, machinery or equipment;

"packaging group" in relation to a substance means the packaging group for the substance determined in accordance with the Code;

"rural industry" means any activity carried on in or upon:

- (a) any farm, orchard, vineyard or agricultural or pastoral holding in connection with dairying, poultry farming, bee farming, the sowing, raising, harvesting or treatment of grain, fodder, fruit or any other crop or farm produce (whether grown for food or not), the management, rearing or grazing of horses, cattle, sheep or other livestock, the shearing or crutching of sheep; the classing, scouring, sorting or pressing of wool; or
- (b) any flower or vegetable market garden or nursery;

"tank" means a container having a water capacity:

- (a) in the case of liquids, in excess of 250 litres; or
- (b) in the case of gases under pressure, in excess of 500 litres;

"the Act" means the *Dangerous Substances Act, 1979-1980*.

(2) In these regulations a reference to a substance of a particular class is a reference to a substance of that class within the meaning of the Code.

(3) Any reference in these regulations to a standard or code of practice shall be construed as a reference to that standard or code of practice as it is in force from time to time.

Note: For definition of divisional penalties (and divisional expiation fees) see Appendix 2.

Dangerous Substances

5. Pursuant to section 5 of the Act, flammable liquids (Class 3 substances), Class 6 substances, Class 8 substances and substances of Classes 2 (including liquefied petroleum gas), 4, 5 or 9 are declared to be dangerous substances for the purposes of the Act.

PART II—LICENSES AND PERMITS

Application for Licence to Keep Prescribed Dangerous Substances

6. (1) An application for the issue, variation or renewal of a licence to keep a prescribed dangerous substance in any premises must be in the form set out in schedule 2.

(2) The application must be completed and submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in schedule 2.

(3) Where an applicant fails to provide sufficient information to enable the Director to determine whether or not the premises conform with the Act and these regulations, the Director may require the applicant to provide such additional information as may be necessary to enable the Director to make that determination.

(4) The fee for the issue or renewal of a licence on an application under this regulation is prescribed by schedule 3.

Application for Autogas Permit

7. (1) An application for an autogas permit shall be in the form set out in Schedule 5.

(2) The fee for such a permit shall be as is set out in Schedule 3.

PART III—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Accidents

8. (1) Subject to subregulation (5) of this regulation where an accident occurs involving any dangerous substance in or on licensed premises the holder of the licence in respect of those premises shall give to the Director a notice in writing setting out the particulars required by subregulation (3) of this regulation.

(2) Subject to subregulation (5) of this regulation where an accident occurs involving a vehicle in or on which any dangerous substance is being conveyed the owner of the vehicle shall give to the Director a notice in writing setting out the particulars required by subregulation (3) of this regulation.

(3) The particulars which a notice given pursuant to these regulations must contain are:

- (a) time, date and place of accident;
- (b) the name and address of any person involved in the accident;
- (c) details of any personal injuries suffered by any person involved in the accident;
- (d) if any person dies as a result of the accident, the name and last address of such person;
- (e) where an accident occurs in or on licensed premises and a dangerous substance caused or contributed to the accident the name and class of such dangerous substance;
- (f) where any vehicle is involved in the accident, the registered number, name and address of the driver, the name and class of the dangerous substance being conveyed.

(4) The notice must be given to the Director within twenty-four hours of the accident.

(5) A notice need not be given under subregulation (1) of this regulation unless the accident results:

- (a) in the death of any person;
- (b) in any person suffering personal injury which is likely to incapacitate the person injured for three days or more; or
- (c) from or in any fire or explosion.

Duties of Employers and Employees

9. (1) Where in order to comply with these regulations or the requirements of any standard or code of practice referred to in these regulations it is necessary for an employer to provide any of his employees with safety equipment or protective clothing such employer shall:

- (a) where he is required to provide a respiratory protective device, provide one which complies with Australian Standards 1715 and 1716 "Respiratory Protective Devices";
- (b) where he is required to provide an eye protection device provide one which complies with Australian Standards 1336, 1337 and 1338 "Industrial Eye Protectors";
- (c) where he is required to provide gloves provide those which comply with Australian Standard 2161 "Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens";
- (d) where he is required to provide a safety helmet provide one which complies with Australian Standards 1800 and 1801 "Industrial Safety Helmets";
- (e) where he is required to provide safety footwear provide such footwear which complies with Australian Standard 2210 "Safety Footwear";
- (f) keep such safety equipment or protective clothing in good repair and condition; and
- (g) provide reasonable instruction to his employees as to the hazards and risks involved in the performance of their duties and in the use of any safety equipment or protective clothing provided for their use.

(2) A person who during the course of his employment handles or comes into contact with any dangerous substance and whose employer has pursuant to this regulation supplied him with an item of protective clothing or a piece of safety equipment shall not fail to make use of that item of clothing or piece of equipment when he is required to do so by his employer.

8.

PART IV—CONVEYANCE OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

10. A person shall, in relation to the conveyance of a dangerous substance in the course of trade, commerce or industry, comply with the provisions of the Code applicable to the person.

PART V—KEEPING PRESCRIBED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES: CLASS 2

Declaration as to Liquefied Petroleum Gas

11. Pursuant to section 13 of the Act liquefied petroleum gas is declared by this regulation to be a prescribed dangerous substance for the purposes of Division II of Part III of the Act.

Quality and Odour

12. (1) Liquefied petroleum gas shall conform to the requirements as to odour and quality as set out in "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Specifications and Test Methods" revised (Metric) edition dated 11 September 1973 and published by the Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association.

(2) No person shall sell any liquefied petroleum gas unless it complies with the requirements set out in subregulation (1) of this regulation.

Keeping

13. (1) For the purposes of section 14 of the Act any person is permitted to keep liquefied petroleum gas in any premises without a licence provided that he complies with the provisions of this regulation.

(2) Any person may keep in any premises the following quantities of liquefied petroleum gas:

- (a) up to 250 kilograms for any purpose provided that it is contained in cylinders or tanks;
- (b) any quantity provided that it is contained in disposable non-refillable containers.

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (2) of this regulation:

- (a) the quantity of liquefied petroleum gas contained in cylinders or tanks shall be deemed to be the aggregate capacity of all cylinders or tanks stored in or on the premises at any one time;
- (b) no cylinder in use in or on industrial premises shall when located and used in accordance with the appropriate requirements of Australian Standard 1596 "SAA LP Gas Code" be included for the purpose of determining the aggregate quantity kept.

14. A person who keeps in any premises liquefied petroleum gas in such a quantity that a licence is required shall comply with Australian Standard 1596 "SAA LP Gas Code".

Cylinders and Tanks

15. No person shall:

- (a) manufacture or construct any cylinder or tank intended for the storage of liquefied petroleum gas or any vaporiser unless the design of that cylinder, tank or vaporiser complies with the requirements of Australian Standard 1596 "SAA LP Gas Code"; or

10.

- (b) substantially alter any cylinder, tank or vaporiser unless the alterations comply with the requirements of Australian Standard 1596 "SAA LP Gas Code".

16. No person shall use a cylinder or tank for the storage of liquefied petroleum gas unless that cylinder or tank complies with the requirements of Australian Standard 1596 "SAA LP Gas Code" as to design.

17. No person shall use a cylinder for the storage of liquefied petroleum gas unless that cylinder complies with the requirements of Australian Standard 2030 "SAA Gas Cylinder Code" as to filling, inspection testing and maintenance.

18. (1) Notwithstanding the requirements of Rule 9.12.2 of Australian Standard 1596 no person shall dispense liquefied petroleum gas into the fuel container of a vehicle unless:

- (a) he is at least 18 years of age; and
(b) he complies with the filling instructions set out in Schedule 6.

(2) Where a person has been granted a licence to keep liquefied petroleum gas in any premises he shall at or near to any point on those premises at which liquefied petroleum gas is dispensed into the fuel container of any vehicle prominently display a notice containing the filling instructions as set out in Schedule 6.

19. (1) Every cylinder and aboveground tank in which liquefied petroleum gas is stored shall bear a class label conforming to the description set out in Part 1 of Australian Standard 1216 "Classification and Class Labels for Dangerous Goods" in respect of dangerous goods of Class 2.1.

(2) Each side of a label for a cylinder shall be at least 100 millimetres in length except in the case of a cylinder, which because of its size, can bear only a smaller label, in which case each side of the label may be less than 100 millimetres in length, but in no case shall any side of the label be less than 20 millimetres in length.

(3) Each side of a label for a tank shall be at least 250 millimetres in length.

(4) The colours and lettering used on a label shall be in accordance with Australian Standards K185 "Colours for Specific Purposes" and 1319 "Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment" respectively.

(5) Every class label required by this regulation shall be maintained or replaced as appropriate so that the identification and hazard information in respect of the contents of the cylinder or tank is clearly indicated at all times.

(6) No person shall store liquefied petroleum gas in any cylinder or tank unless such cylinder or tank bears a class label which complies with this regulation.

20. No person shall repair or alter any tank, cylinder or vaporiser or associated pipe work or fittings in which liquefied petroleum gas is or has been stored unless he complies with such precautions as are applicable to such repair or alteration as set out in Appendix B of Australian Standard 1674 "Fire Precautions in Cutting, Heating and Welding Operations".

**PART VI—INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM
GAS EQUIPMENT FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES**

Gas fitting work

21. (1) A person who carries out gas fitting work must ensure—

(a) that the work is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of Australian Standard 1425 "SAA Automotive L.P. Gas Code";

and

(b) that the installation, and all associated equipment and fittings, comply with the relevant requirements of—

(i) Australian Standard 1425 "SAA Automotive L.P. Gas Code";

or

(ii) —

(A) A.G. 801—1979 "Interim Requirements for L.P.G. Automotive Vaporiser—Regulators (Converters)";

or

(B) A.G. 802—1979 "Interim Requirements for L.P.G. Automotive Fuel Lock-Off Valve (Solenoid or Vacuum)",

both published by the Australian Gas Association and Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Limited.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(2) A person must not use an installation for the operation of an internal combustion engine on liquefied petroleum gas unless the installation, and all associated equipment and fittings comply with the relevant requirements of—

(a) Australian Standard 1425 "SAA Automotive L.P. Gas Code";

or

(b) —

(i) A.G. 801—1979 "Interim Requirements for L.P.G. Automotive Vaporiser—Regulators (Converters)";

or

- (ii) A.G. 802—1979 "Interim Requirements for L.P.G. Automotive Fuel Lock-Off Valve (Solenoid or Vacuum)",

both published by the Australian Gas Association and Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Limited.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

Autogas permits

22. (1) A person must not carry out any class of gas fitting work unless he or she is the holder of an autogas permit which permits the person to carry out that class of gas fitting work.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), gas fitting work may be carried out by a person who is not the holder of an autogas permit for the performance of the particular class of work if the work is carried out under the direct and personal supervision of a person who is the holder of an autogas permit which permits the person to carry out that class of work.

(3) The holder of an autogas permit who acts as a supervisor for the purposes of subregulation (2)—

- (a) must not at any particular time be the supervisor for more than five persons;
- (b) must ensure that any gas fitting work carried out by a person for whom he or she is the supervisor is in accordance with, and that any relevant installation, and all associated equipment and fittings, comply with, the relevant requirements of these regulations;

and

- (c) must keep a record of the full name and address of each person that he or she supervises, and of the day or days on which he or she supervises each such person.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

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Granting of permits by the Director

24. (1) The Director may, on an application under these regulations, grant an autogas permit to the applicant if the Director is satisfied (on the basis of proof provided to the Director by the applicant) that the applicant—

- (a) —
 - (i) is fully qualified in one (or more) of the following trades:
 - (A) motor mechanic;
 - (B) fitter or turner;

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- (C) electrical mechanic;
- (D) electrical fitter (automotive);
- or
- (E) any other trade that provides skills equivalent to the skills of a trade referred to above;

* * * * *

(b) —

- (i) has had at least three months experience in the installation or maintenance of equipment supplying liquefied petroleum gas as a fuel to automotive engines;
- or
- (ii) has successfully completed a training course that provides experience equivalent to the experience referred to in subparagraph (i);

and

(c) is a fit and proper person to hold the permit.

(2) Autogas permits must be numbered in consecutive order.

(3) The Director must keep a record of the autogas permits issued under these regulations.

(4) An autogas permit is not transferable.

Conditions of Autogas Permits

25. An autogas permit shall commence on the day on which it is granted and unless it is suspended or revoked by the Director it shall continue in force for a period of three years and thereafter it may be renewed for further periods of three years from the date of expiry.

26. (1) An autogas permit shall not be granted to any person who is under the age of eighteen years.

(2) Evidence of age satisfactory to the Director shall be produced by the applicant if so required.

27. (1) An autogas permit shall be signed by the Director or his nominee.

(2) The person to whom an autogas permit is granted shall sign the permit where indicated.

14.

(3) An autogas permit may be granted subject to—

(a) conditions in respect of the class of gas fitting work which may be carried out by the person to whom the permit is granted;

and

(b) such other conditions as the Director thinks fit.

(4) A condition imposed under subregulation (3)—

(a) —

(i) if imposed at the time of grant of the permit—must be included in the permit itself;

or

(ii) if imposed during the currency of the permit or on a renewal—must be imposed by notice in writing served on the holder of the permit;

and

(b) may be varied or revoked at any time by notice in writing served on the holder of the permit.

28. (1) Whenever an autogas permit has been lost, stolen or destroyed the holder of the permit shall within seven days of it being lost, stolen or destroyed give notice in writing to the Director informing him that the permit has been lost, stolen or destroyed, as the case may be.

(2) Upon proof to the satisfaction of the Director that an autogas permit has been lost, stolen or destroyed the Director may grant a duplicate of the permit.

29. The holder of an autogas permit shall produce his autogas permit to any inspector who requests him to produce it.

Suspension or revocation of permit

30. The Director may suspend or revoke an autogas permit if satisfied—

(a) that the grant or renewal of the permit has been obtained improperly;

(b) that the holder of the permit has contravened, or failed to comply with, the Act or these regulations;

or

(c) that the holder of the permit has contravened or failed to comply with a condition imposed in relation to the permit.

31. Where an autogas permit has been revoked or suspended in accordance with these regulations the person who was the holder of the permit which has been revoked or suspended shall, for the purposes of these regulations, cease to be the holder of an autogas permit.

32. The Director shall keep a record of all autogas permits which have been suspended or revoked.

Certificates of compliance and compliance plates

33. (1) The Director may, on application and payment of the appropriate fee set out in schedule 3, issue to the holder of an autogas permit—

(a) a certificate of compliance in the form set out in schedule 7;

or

(b) a metal compliance plate of the size and form set out in schedule 8.

(2) Where an installation is fitted to a motor vehicle, any person who is involved in the performance of the gas fitting work (either through the actual performance of the work or as a supervisor) must ensure that the holder of an autogas permit undertakes a final inspection of, and tests, the installation and, if the inspection and test are satisfactory—

(a) completes a certificate of compliance issued under subregulation (1) and gives the certificate to the owner of the vehicle or any person apparently authorized by the owner to collect such a certificate;

(b) attaches to the vehicle a compliance plate issued under subregulation (1) by riveting or otherwise securely fastening the plate to the vehicle in a conspicuous position adjacent to the liquefied petroleum gas cylinder or storage tank of that installation;

and

(c) stamp or cause to be stamped on the plate, in letters and figures approximately six millimetres in height, the required particulars in the spaces provided.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(3) Where an installation is repaired and then requires retesting, any person who is involved in the performance of the repair work (either through the actual performances of work or as a supervisor) must ensure that the holder of an autogas permit undertakes an inspection of, and tests, the installation as repaired and, if the inspection and test are satisfactory, completes a certificate of compliance issued under subregulation (1) and give the certificate to the owner of the installation or any person apparently authorized by the owner to collect such a certificate.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(4) The holder of an autogas permit must not give a certificate of compliance under subregulation (2) or (3) unless he or she is satisfied that the relevant work, and the installation and all associated equipment and fittings, comply with the requirements of regulation 21(1).

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(5) Where the holder of an autogas permit gives a certificate of compliance under subregulation (2) or (3), the holder must—

(a) keep a copy of the certificate for at least five years;

and

(b) post to the Energy Information Centre, Department of Mines and Energy, a further copy of that certificate within seven days of the completion of the relevant work.

(6) Unless otherwise authorized by the Director, a person to whom a certificate of compliance, or a compliance plate, is issued under subregulation (1) must not authorize or permit another person to use that certificate or plate.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(7) A person must not make a statement or entry in a certificate of compliance, or on a compliance plate, that the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

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36. If an installation is damaged by fire, explosion, impact, collision or any other means no person shall put that installation into operation until the damage has been rectified by a person who is the holder of an autogas permit.

PART VII—KEEPING PRESCRIBED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES: CLASS 3

Declaration as to Dangerous Substances: Class 3

37. Pursuant to section 13 of the Act flammable liquids are declared to be prescribed dangerous substances for the purposes of Division II of Part III of the Act.

Application of Part

38. The regulations in this Part do not apply to any flammable liquid which is potable and ordinarily intended for human consumption.

Interpretation

39. The flash point of a flammable liquid shall be determined as follows:

- (a) for a liquid having a closed-cup flash point of 50° Celsius or less—the Abel method as described in Part 1 of Australian Standard 2106, "Determination of the Flash Point of Flammable Liquids (Closed Cup)"; and
- (b) for a liquid having a closed-cup flash point exceeding 50° Celsius as determined by paragraph (a) of this subregulation—the Pensky-Martens method as described in Part 2 of Australian Standard 2106.

Keeping

40. (1) For the purposes of section 14 of the Act any person is permitted to keep any prescribed dangerous substance of Class 3 in any premises without a licence provided that he complies with the provisions of this regulation.

(2) A person may keep in any premises the following quantities of any prescribed dangerous substance of Class 3:

- (a) up to 120 litres of Class 3.1 provided that it is contained in packages which have a capacity of not more than 60 litres;
- (b) up to 1 200 litres of Class 3.2;
- (c) up to 5 000 litres of Class 3.1 and up to 5 000 litres of Class 3.2 provided that the premises have an area of not less than two hectares and in or on which premises there is carried on a rural industry and that:
 - (i) any above ground storage is separated from protected works as defined in Australian Standard 1940 "SAA Rules for the Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids" and any part of the boundary of the land by not less than 15 metres; and
 - (ii) the area of ground around the storage is kept clear of combustible vegetation or refuse for a distance of not less than 3 metres;

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- (d) any quantity of Class 3.1 provided that it is contained in packages which have a capacity not exceeding 5 litres and where the substances as packaged are manufactured products;
- (e) any quantity of Class 3.2 provided that it is contained in packages which have a capacity not exceeding 25 litres and where the substances as packaged are manufactured products.

(3) Where any flammable liquid is dispensed by retail sale from an underground tank in or on any licensed premises the maximum quantity of flammable liquid which may be kept at the premises other than in any underground tank shall be as is provided by Table 2.1 (relating to minor storage) of Australian Standard 1940.

41. (1) A person who keeps in any premises flammable liquids in such a quantity that a licence is required shall comply with Australian Standard 1940 "Rules for the Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids".

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1) of this regulation, Australian Standard 1940 shall be read as if:

- (a) a reference to flammable liquids of Class A were a reference to dangerous substances of Class 3.1; and
- (b) a reference to flammable liquids of Class B were a reference to dangerous substances of Class 3.2.

Packages and Tanks

42. (1) Any person who installs a tank for the purposes of storing any flammable liquid shall install such tank in accordance with these regulations and the requirements of Australian Standard 1940.

(2) No later than seven days after such a tank has been installed the person installing it shall give notice in writing to the Director informing him that the requirements of Australian Standard 1940 as to construction, installation and testing of the tank have been complied with.

43. (1) Every person granted a licence to keep any flammable liquid shall where he is required by his licence to keep such liquids in a package store keep an accurate written record of any consignment or delivery made from that store of flammable liquids of Class 3.1 in packages of 200 litres capacity or greater.

(2) The record required to be kept by subregulation (1) of this regulation shall contain the following details:

- (a) the date any flammable liquid is consigned or delivered by him;
- (b) the quantity consigned or delivered;
- (c) the name of the flammable liquid consigned or delivered;

- (d) the name and address of any person to whom the flammable liquid has been consigned or delivered.

44. No person shall construct a package store in such a manner so as to enable water to accumulate within the compound which is provided within the store to retain spillage and leakage from the contents of packages stored there.

45. (1) Every package of 20 litres or more nominal capacity used or intended to be used for the storage of any flammable liquid shall comply with the requirements of Australian Standards 1950 "Fixed End and Removable End Steel Pails" and 1951 "Fixed End and Removable End Steel Drums".

(2) Every package of less than 20 litres nominal capacity used or intended to be used for the storage of flammable liquid shall be a substantial closed container suitable for that purpose.

(3) No person shall sell or use a package unless it complies with the requirements of this regulation.

46. (1) The ullage for every fixed tank in which a flammable liquid is or is intended to be stored shall be determined by the requirements of rule 8.7.1 of Australian Standard 1940 but in no case shall it be less than 3 per cent of the total capacity of the tank.

(2) No person shall store any flammable liquid in a fixed tank unless it complies with the requirements of subregulation (1) of this regulation.

47. No person shall manufacture, construct or substantially alter any tank for the storage of any flammable liquid unless the design of that tank or any alteration thereto complies with the requirements of Australian Standard 1692 "Steel Tanks for the Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids".

48. (1) At least seven days before any person starts to manufacture, construct or substantially alter any tank for the storage of any flammable liquid he shall give notice in writing to the Director, which notice must inform the Director that the person intends to manufacture, construct or substantially alter a tank, as the case may be, and must be accompanied by two copies of the following—drawings setting out details of the design of the tank, the materials to be used, the method of construction, the fittings and any calculation sheets.

(2) The Director may retain one copy of all the information supplied and shall return the other copy to the sender.

49. No person shall use a tank for the storage of any flammable liquid unless the design of that tank complies with the requirements of Australian Standard 1692.

50. No person shall use a tank which is designed for the conveyance of any flammable liquid, as a fixed tank to store flammable liquid.

51. No person shall repair or alter any package, fixed tank or associated pipework or fittings in which any flammable liquid is or has been stored unless he complies with the precautions applicable to such repairs or alterations set out in Appendix B of Australian Standard 1674 "Fire Precautions in Cutting, Heating and Welding Operations".

52. (1) Every package and aboveground tank in which any flammable liquid is stored shall bear a class label conforming to the description set out in Part 1 of Australian Standard 1216 "Classification and Class Labels for Dangerous Goods" in respect of dangerous goods of Class 3.2 as specified in that standard.

(2) Each side of a label for a package shall be at least 100 millimetres in length except in the case of a package which, because of its size, can bear only a smaller label, in which case, each side of the label may be less than 100 millimetres in length, but in no case shall any side of the label be less than 20 millimetres in length.

(3) Each side of a label for a tank shall be at least 250 millimetres in length.

(4) This regulation shall not apply to or in respect of a package that contains not more than 5 litres of a dangerous substance of Class 3.2 if the substance as packaged is a manufactured product.

(5) The colours and lettering used on labels shall be in accordance with Australian Standards K185 "Colours for Specific Purposes" and 1319 "Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment" respectively.

(6) Every class label required by this regulation shall be maintained or replaced as appropriate to ensure that the identification and hazard information in respect of the contents of the package or tank is clearly indicated at all times.

(7) No person shall store any flammable liquid in any package or aboveground tank which does not bear a class label which complies with the requirements set out in this regulation.

53. (1) Every package containing any flammable liquid, not being a manufactured product, shall be clearly marked with:

(a) the correct name of the flammable liquid in accordance with the Code; or

(b) the trade name under which it is sold.

(2) No person shall sell a package containing any flammable liquid unless that package complies with this regulation.

PART VIII—PIPELINES

54. (1) The provisions of this regulation shall apply to every pipeline used for the conveyance of any flammable liquid except a pipeline which is in or on licensed premises or is in or on premises which are under the control of the Minister of Marine.

(2) No person shall design, construct, test or maintain a pipeline unless he complies with the requirements of Australian Standard 2018 "SAA Liquid Petroleum Pipeline Code" and:

- (a) if it is a non-ferrous pipeline, Australian Standard 1135 "SAA Non-ferrous Pressure Piping Code"; or
- (b) if it is a steel pipeline Part 1 of Australian Standard CB 18 "SAA Pressure Piping Code".

(3) No person shall use any pipeline for the conveyance of any flammable liquid unless the pipeline has been designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the requirements set out in subregulation (2) of this regulation.

55. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, at least seven days before any person lays, re-lays, renews in whole or in part or carries out any repairs to any pipeline he must send to the Director a notice setting out the following particulars:

- (a) the full name, address and business telephone number of the person giving notice;
- (b) the location or proposed location of the pipeline;
- (c) the name and business address of the person responsible for carrying out the work;
- (d) full construction details of the proposed pipeline or proposed relaying, renewing or repairs; and
- (e) the date on which it is proposed that the work will commence.

(2) A person need not comply with subregulation (1) of this regulation if:

- (a) he carries out repairs in an emergency;
- (b) he carries out repairs of a minor nature only; or
- (c) he carries out repairs which are solely incidental to or part of the ordinary maintenance of the pipeline.

**PART VIIIA—PRESCRIBED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES: CLASS 6 AND
CLASS 8**

DIVISION I—PRELIMINARY

55a. (1) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

"building" includes enclosure.

(2) This Part does not apply in relation to the keeping of a Class 6 or 8 substance which is also a flammable liquid where the quantity kept is greater than that which may be kept pursuant to regulation 40 without a licence.

DIVISION II—LICENCES TO KEEP

Declaration—prescribed dangerous substances

55b. Pursuant to section 13 of the Act, Class 6 substances and Class 8 substances are declared to be prescribed dangerous substances for the purposes of Division II of Part III of the Act.

Quantity that may be kept without a licence

55c. For the purposes of section 14 of the Act, a person is permitted to keep in any premises without a licence Class 6 substances and Class 8 substances where, in relation to the total quantity of those substances kept, the following equation is true:

$$\frac{LI + SI}{250} + \frac{LII + SII}{2\,000} + \frac{LIII + SIII}{5\,000} \leq 1$$

where—

- LI = the volume in litres of liquid substances in packaging group I
- SI = the mass in kilograms of solid substances in packaging group I
- LII = the volume in litres of liquid substances in packaging group II
- SII = the mass in kilograms of solid substances in packaging group II
- LIII = the volume in litres of liquid substances in packaging group III
- SIII = the mass in kilograms of solid substances in packaging group III.

DIVISION III—STORAGE

Application of Division

55d. For the purposes of this Division a substance shall be regarded as being kept or in storage at a particular time notwithstanding that the substance is being put to some use at that time.

Storage where licence required

55e. A person shall not keep in any premises a quantity of Class 6 or 8 substances greater than that permitted to be kept without a licence under regulation 55c unless the following requirements are complied with in respect of those substances:

- (a) storage arrangements must be such that the substances are fully protected from the weather;
- (b) the storage area for the substances must be reasonably secure from access by unauthorized persons and, in particular, the area must be attended at all times by a responsible person or, if not so attended, the area or the building or premises in which the area is situated must be securely locked;
- (c) there must be clearly displayed—
 - (i) at each entrance to the storage area;
 - (ii) at each entrance to any building in which a storage area is situated giving access to the area;
 and
 - (iii) at each entrance to the premises in which the storage area is situated, a class label complying with the Code and not less in size than 250 mm × 250 mm for each class of substance stored in the area, building or premises, as the case may be;
- (d) there must be clearly displayed at each entrance to the storage area a symbolic prohibition sign meaning fire, naked flame and smoking prohibited that complies with Australian Standard 1319 "Rules for the Design and Use of Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment";
- (e) substances (including Class 6 or 8 substances) that interact dangerously with Class 6 or 8 substances must not be kept in the same storage area or in different storage areas in the same premises unless the area or areas are so designed and constructed and the substances are kept apart in such a manner as to prevent accidental interaction;
- (f) the substances must not be kept near foodstuffs or substances (other than Class 6 or 8 substances), or matter, intended for medical use or any packaging intended for foodstuffs or substances (other than Class 6 or 8 substances), or matter, intended for medical use so as to risk their accidental contamination;
- (g) where a liquid Class 6 or 8 substance is kept in a tank—
 - (i) the tank must be surrounded by a bund;
 - (ii) the tank may only be in the same bund as other tanks—
 - (A) if the tanks contain substances of the same class;

and

(B) if the substances are not of a kind that interact dangerously;

(iii) the capacity of the bund must not be less than the sum of—

(A) 120% of the volume of the largest tank or the total volume of the largest set of interconnecting tanks within the bund (whichever is the greater);

and

(B) the volume displaced by every other tank and every structure or solid thing within the bund disregarding the volume displaced by any part of the tank, structure or thing that is above the level of the crest of the bund;

(iv) the bund must be designed and constructed—

(A) to withstand exposure to fire;

(B) to effectively contain the substances when filled with the substances to its full capacity;

and

(C) to enable safe and quick entry and exit in case of emergency;

(v) the location of the bund in relation to the closest tank must be as prescribed by Australian Standard 1940 "Rules for the Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids";

(vi) arrangements must be made to prevent or minimize as far as reasonably practicable the accumulation of water on the floor within the bund;

and

(vii) an Emergency Information Panel that complies with the Code must be displayed on or in the vicinity of the tank;

(h) where liquid Class 6 or 8 substances are kept otherwise than in a tank, each storage area for the substances must be designed and constructed (by draining, grading, bunding or otherwise) to ensure that a spillage or leakage of a volume of liquid substances equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sum of the maximum volume of all liquid substances kept in the area at any time would be wholly contained within the area;

(i) equipment adequate to deal with a spillage or leakage of the substances and protective clothing for persons dealing with any such spillage or leakage must be readily accessible and maintained in good repair and condition.

Storage where licence not required

55f. (1) A person shall not keep Class 6 or 8 substances in any premises without a licence pursuant to regulation 55c unless the following requirements are complied with in respect of those substances:

- (a) storage arrangements must be such that the substances are fully protected from the weather;
- (b) the storage area for the substances must be reasonably secure from access by unauthorized persons and, in particular, the area must be attended at all times by a responsible person or, if not so attended, the area or the building or premises in which the area is situated must be securely locked;
- (c) where more than the prescribed quantity of substances in packaging group I is kept in the storage area or a building in which the storage area is situated there must be clearly displayed—
 - (i) at each entrance to the storage area;

and

- (ii) where the storage area is situated in a building, at each entrance to the building giving access to the storage area,

a class label complying with the Code and not less in size than 250 mm × 250 mm for each class of substance stored in the area or building, as the case may be;

- (d) where Class 6 or 8 substances of a kind that interact dangerously are kept in the same storage area, they must be kept in a manner that will prevent accidental interaction;
- (e) the substances must not be kept near foodstuffs or substances (other than Class 6 or 8 substances), or matter, intended for medical use or any packaging intended for foodstuffs or substances (other than Class 6 or 8 substances), or matter, intended for medical use so as to risk their accidental contamination;
- (f) the premises must be designed and constructed (by draining, grading, bunding or otherwise) to ensure that a spillage or leakage of a liquid Class 6 or 8 substance would be wholly contained within the premises.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1)(c) the prescribed quantity of substances is that quantity where the sum of the volume in litres of liquid substances and the mass in kilograms of solid substances equals 50.

Consumption of food or drink in storage area

55g. A person who keeps in any premises a quantity of Class 6 or 8 substances greater than that permitted to be kept under regulation 55c shall take all reasonable steps to prevent the consumption of food or drink within the storage area for the substances.

DIVISION IV—MISCELLANEOUS DEALINGS

Packaging

55h. (1) A person who packs a Class 6 or 8 substance shall comply with the labelling and packaging requirements of the Code.

(2) A person shall not sell a packaged Class 6 or 8 substance unless the package complies with the labelling and packaging requirements of the Code.

(3) In this regulation—

"pack" in relation to a substance includes placing the substance in a container of any kind otherwise than for immediate use;

"sell" includes barter, exchange or offer or expose for sale, barter or exchange.

Identification of pipes

55i. A person shall not convey a Class 6 or 8 substance by means of a pipe unless the pipe is identified in accordance with Australian Standard 1345 "Rules for the Identification of Piping, Conduit and Ducts".

Maintenance of tank, pipe, etc.

55j. A person who uses a tank, pipe, pump or other equipment to keep or convey a Class 6 or 8 substance—

(a) shall ensure that the tank, pipe, pump or other equipment is maintained in good repair and condition to prevent a leakage or spillage of the substance;

and

(b) where a leakage or spillage occurs, shall immediately discontinue use of the tank, pipe, pump or other equipment and shall not resume use until the cause of the leakage or spillage is rectified.

Discharge into sewer, etc.

55k. A person shall not discharge into a sewer, storm water channel or water course a Class 6 or 8 substance.

PART IX—MISCELLANEOUS

Inspector's Certificate

56. Pursuant to section 8 of the Act a certificate of identification shall be in the form set out in Schedule 9.

Penalty

57. A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of these regulations is guilty of an offence and, unless another penalty is specifically provided in the relevant regulation, liable to a penalty not exceeding a Division 7 fine.

Expiation fee: Division 9 fee.

Notices

58. (1) Where in these regulations it is provided that a notice in writing is to be given to the Director such notice may be given:

- (a) by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter or packet containing such notice; or
- (b) by delivering the notice to the office of the Director.

(2) Where a notice is given to the Director in accordance with paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of this regulation it shall be deemed to have been given at the time the letter or packet containing such notice is posted.

Prescribed Bodies

59. The bodies set out in Schedule 10 are prescribed bodies pursuant to section 30(3)(b) of the Act.

* * * * *

28.

SCHEDULE 2

[Form appears in *Gaz.* 29.3.90, p. 911]

SCHEDULE 3*Fees*

1. Subject to clause 2 of this schedule, the following fees are payable to the Director:

(1) Annual fee for a licence or renewal of a licence to keep—

(a) liquefied petroleum gas (class 2)*—

For each licensed premises in which the aggregate capacity of tanks, packages and cylinders—

(i)	exceeds 560 litres (water capacity) but does not exceed 20 kilolitres	\$99.00
(ii)	exceeds 20 kilolitres (water capacity) but does not exceed 100 kilolitres . . .	\$283.00
(iii)	exceeds 100 kilolitres (water capacity)	\$457.00

**For the purposes of calculating fees, the water capacity of a 45 kilogram liquefied petroleum gas cylinder must be taken to be 109 litres.*

(b) flammable liquids (class 3)—

For each licensed premises in which the aggregate capacity of tanks, packages and cylinders—

(i)	exceeds 120 litres but does not exceed 1 kilolitre	\$52.50
(ii)	exceeds 1 kilolitre but does not exceed 25 kilolitres	\$98.00
(iii)	exceeds 25 kilolitres but does not exceed 250 kilolitres	\$248.00
(iv)	exceeds 250 kilolitres but does not exceed 2 500 kilolitres	\$838.00
(v)	exceeds 2 500 kilolitres but does not exceed 10 000 kilolitres	\$2 820.00
(vi)	exceeds 10 000 kilolitres	\$4 638.00

(c) class 6 or 8 substances—

For each licensed premises, where the sum of the maximum volume in litres and mass in kilograms of class 6 or 8 substances that may be kept in the premises pursuant to the licence—

(i)	does not exceed 1 000	\$52.50
(ii)	exceeds 1 000 but does not exceed 25 000	\$99.00
(iii)	exceeds 25 000 but does not exceed 250 000	\$248.00
(iv)	exceeds 250 000 but does not exceed 2 500 000	\$838.00
(v)	exceeds 2 500 000	\$2 820.00

(2) Fees for an autogas permit, renewal of an autogas permit or the issue of a duplicate autogas permit \$ 58.00

- (3) Fee for the issue of a compliance plate to the holder of an autogas permit \$5.80
- (4) Fee for the issue of a blank certificate of compliance to the holder of an autogas permit \$2.35
- (5) In respect of an application lodged by or on behalf of a Minister of the Crown No fee

2. (1) If a licence is to be issued or renewed for a term of more than one year, the fee prescribed by clause 1 must be multiplied by the number of whole years in the term of the licence.

(2) If a licence is to be issued or renewed for a term of less than one year, the fee is a proportion of the fee prescribed by clause 1, being the proportion that the number of whole months in the term of the licence bears to 12.

* * * * *

SCHEDULE 5

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES ACT, 1979-1980

Application for an Autogas Permit

To: The Director
C/- Dangerous Substances Branch
Department of Labour
Box 465, G.P.O.
Adelaide, S.A. 5001

I hereby make application for:

Please appropriate box.

- A new autogas permit
- Renewal of autogas permit
- Replacement of autogas permit

Full name of applicant
(Surname) (Given names)

Full postal address

Age Date of birth

Occupation

Name of employer (if self-employed please state)

Address where gas fitting work will be carried out

Dated this day of 19 ..

Signature of applicant

SCHEDULE 6**DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES ACT, 1979-1980***Filling Instructions*

The following instructions shall be observed when vehicle fuel containers are being filled with liquefied petroleum gas:

1. Ensure that:
 - (a) There is no smoking within 5 metres of the vehicle;
 - (b) There are no obvious leaks in the vehicle's liquefied petroleum gas equipment; and
 - (c) The fill connection is in good condition and matches the dispenser filler nozzle.
2. Do not leave filler nozzle during filling operation.

Procedure:

3. Attach filler hose to container.
4. Open storage tank liquid supply valve to pump.
5. Start pump.
6. Open hose valve.
7. Open fixed level gauge on vehicle container when contents dial gauge indicates half full.
8. Close hose valve immediately when liquid appears at fixed level gauge.
9. Close fixed level gauge.
10. Vent the filler nozzle.
11. Disconnect filler hose from vehicle and securely replace protective cap on vehicle fill connection.
12. Return hose to correct position on dispenser.
13. Shut off pump.
14. Close storage tank liquid supply valve to pump.

SCHEDULE 7

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES ACT, 1979-1980

Certificate of Compliance

Pursuant to the *Dangerous Substances Regulations, 1981*, I hereby certify that the installation, the details of which are shown below, has been *installed/repaired and tested in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 1425, "SAA Automotive L.P. Gas Code" and that the installation, and all associated equipment and fittings, comply with the requirements of those regulations.

Signed
Autogas permit No.
Date

Details of Installation
Engine No.
Date fitted

WHERE INSTALLATION IS FITTED TO A MOTOR VEHICLE:

Plate No.
Registered No. of motor vehicle

* Delete as applicable

SCHEDULE 8

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES ACT, 1979-1980

Plate No.

The L.P.G. installation in this vehicle was carried out by:

Autogas permit holder No.

Cylinder No.

Chassis No.

Engine No.

Registration No.

Date fitted

The metal plate shall measure at least 90 millimetres by 70 millimetres by 0.5 millimetres.

SCHEDULE 9

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES ACT, 1979-1980

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT

Certificate of Identification of Inspector

I certify that
whose photograph appears opposite and bears an embossed stamp of the Department of Industrial Affairs and
Employment and whose specimen signature appears below, is an inspector appointed for the purposes of the
Dangerous Substances Act, 1979-1980.

.....
Minister of Industrial Affairs

.....
Specimen signature of Inspector

36.

SCHEDULE 10

PRESCRIBED BODIES

Australian Gas Association
Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association
Australian Transport Advisory Council

APPENDIX 1**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

Regulation 4(1):	definition of "autogas permit" varied by 83, 1993, reg. 3 definition of "Class 6 substance" inserted by 241, 1986, reg. 3(a) definition of "Class 8 substance" inserted by 241, 1986, reg. 3(a) definition of "the Code" inserted by 241, 1986, reg. 3(a) definition of "flammable liquid" substituted by 241, 1986, reg. 3(b) definition of "gas fitting work" varied by 16, 1992, reg. 2 definition of "packaging group" inserted by 241, 1986, reg. 3(c)
Regulation 4(2):	substituted by 241, 1986, reg. 3(d)
Regulation 5:	substituted by 241, 1986, reg. 4
Regulation 6:	substituted by 43, 1990, reg. 2
Regulation 10:	substituted by 241, 1986, reg. 5
Regulation 13(1):	varied by 241, 1986, reg. 6
Regulation 14:	substituted by 241, 1986, reg. 7
Regulation 18:	varied by 241, 1986, reg. 8
Regulations 21 and 22:	substituted by 16, 1992, reg. 3
Regulation 23:	revoked by 16, 1992, reg. 3
Regulation 24:	substituted by 43, 1990, reg. 3
Regulation 24(1):	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 4
Regulation 24(1)(a)(ii):	revoked by 16, 1992, reg. 4
Regulation 24(3):	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 4
Regulation 25:	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 5
Regulation 26(2):	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 6
Regulation 27(1):	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 7
Regulation 27(3):	substituted by 16, 1992, reg. 5; varied by 83, 1993, reg. 7
Regulation 27(4):	substituted by 16, 1992, reg. 5
Regulation 28(1) and (2):	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 8
Regulation 30:	substituted by 16, 1992, reg. 6; varied by 83, 1993, reg. 9
Regulation 32:	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 10
Regulation 33:	substituted by 36, 1991, reg. 2
Regulation 33(1):	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 11
Regulation 33(2) - (4):	substituted by 16, 1992, reg. 7
Regulation 33(5):	inserted by 16, 1992, reg. 7
Regulation 33(6):	inserted by 16, 1992, reg. 7; varied by 83, 1993, reg. 11
Regulation 33(7):	inserted by 16, 1992, reg. 7
Regulations 34 and 35:	revoked by 36, 1991, reg. 2
Regulation 37:	varied by 241, 1986, reg. 9
Regulation 40(1):	varied by 241, 1986, reg. 10
Regulation 41(1):	substituted by 241, 1986, reg. 11
Regulation 53:	varied by 241, 1986, reg. 12
	Part VIIIA comprising regs. 55a - 55k and headings inserted by 241, 1986, reg. 13
Regulation 57:	substituted by 241, 1986, reg. 14; 16, 1992, reg. 8; varied by 17, 1993, reg. 3
Regulation 58(1):	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 12(a), (b)
Regulation 58(2):	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 12(c)
Schedule 1:	revoked by 241, 1986, reg. 15
Schedule 2:	substituted by 43, 1990, reg. 4

Schedule 3:	varied by 186, 1981, reg. 2; 158, 1983, reg. 2; substituted by 111, 1986, reg. 3; varied by 241, 1986, reg. 16; substituted by 158, 1987, reg. 3; 137, 1988, reg. 3; 127, 1989, reg. 3; 111, 1990, reg. 3; varied by 36, 1991, reg. 3; substituted by 102, 1991, reg. 3; 73, 1992, reg. 3; 102, 1993, reg. 3; varied by 80, 1994, reg. 3; substituted by 71, 1995, reg. 3; 109, 1996, reg. 3; 90, 1997, reg. 3
Schedule 4:	revoked by 43, 1990, reg. 5
Schedule 5:	varied by 83, 1993, reg. 13
Schedule 7:	varied by 16, 1992, reg. 9
Schedule 10:	varied by 16, 1992, reg. 10

APPENDIX 2**DIVISIONAL PENALTIES AND EXPIATION FEES**

At the date of publication of this reprint divisional penalties and expiation fees are, as provided by section 28A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1915*, as follows:

Division	Maximum imprisonment	Maximum fine	Expiation fee
1	15 years	\$60 000	—
2	10 years	\$40 000	—
3	7 years	\$30 000	—
4	4 years	\$15 000	—
5	2 years	\$8 000	—
6	1 year	\$4 000	\$300
7	6 months	\$2 000	\$200
8	3 months	\$1 000	\$150
9	—	\$500	\$100
10	—	\$200	\$75
11	—	\$100	\$50
12	—	\$50	\$25

Note: This appendix is provided for convenience of reference only.