

# **Building Regulations Notes**



Note 1: Building practitioner means –

- a) a building surveyor; or
- b) a building inspector; or
- c) a quantity surveyor; or
- d) an engineer engaged in the building industry; or
- e) a draftsman who carries on a business of preparing plans for building work or preparing documentation relating to permits and permit application; or
- f) a builder including a domestic builder; or
- g) a person who erects or supervises the erection of prescribed temporary structures; or
- h) a person responsible for a building project or any stage of a building project and who belongs to a class of people prescribed to be building practitioners –

but does not include –

- i) an architect; or
- j) a person (other than a domestic builder) who does not carry on the business of building.

Note 2: Include building practitioners with continuing involvement in the building work.

Note 3: Include only building practitioners with no further involvement in the building work.

Note 4: The use of the building may also be subject to additional requirement under other legislation such as the **Liquor Control Reform Act 1998 and the Dangerous Goods Act 1985**.

Note 5: If an owner-builder there are restrictions on the sale of the building under section 137B of the **Building Act 1993**. Section 137B prohibits an owner builder from selling a building on which domestic building work has been carried out within 6 ½ years from the completion of the relevant building work unless they have satisfied certain requirements including obtaining compulsory insurance. The Building Commission maintains a current list of domestic insurance providers.

Note 6: If No contract, state the estimated cost of building works (including the cost of labour and materials) and attach details of the method of estimation.

Note 7: If a Registered domestic builder carrying out domestic building work, attach details of required insurance.