

Item	Reference	What does this mean to Customer	Comments
Div 2 page 10	Part 9	Changes to allow larger fines and jail time for obstruction of egress both for your own building and any adjacent building that you or those who report to you have blocked	
Div 4 Page 14/15	Part 3	Occupancy limits for buildings You must now take into consideration the mobility and other characteristics of a person who uses or is likely to use a building. And also the definition of a person with special needs (page 19)	This means that if your building has public access, is used for a licensed event or is a licensed premises then if a person is consuming alcohol and exceeds the .05 limit that person will have further safety requirements.
Div 2 page 21	section g	If a building is a high occupancy building or has more than 30 persons working or residing in the building then a Fire Safety Advisor must be appointed	who has completed competencies that encompass a building fire safety qualification. These will be delivered by QFRS and other RTO in this 12 month transitional period.
Div 2 page 24	Part 25 section 1 - 4	The occupier must obtain the relevant certification documentation relating to the building. (ie original approval documents)	If there is a fire engineered solution for the building or a part thereof then this information must form part of the approval documentation.
Div 4 page 28	section 31	Nominates the amount of time that a person has to be in a building to be classed as one of the 30 allocate persons.	10 hours in a two week period in the previous 3 months.
Div 6 page 29 Div 7 page 34	section 34 section 44	Appointment of a fire safety adviser within one month of occupying the building. An occupier may appoint a fire safety adviser to 2 or more of the occupiers buildings. Evacuation practice within each year recorded for each participant.	A fire safety adviser can be a member of staff who has completed competencies that encompass a building fire safety qualification. These will be delivered by QFRS and other RTO in this 12 month transitional period.
Div 1 page 38	part 5 section 49	Critical defect. This refers to a defect in the fire alarm or sprinkler systems that is likely to render the installation inoperable. Liability for the owners/occupiers representative rests with the contractor until the contractor notifies the owner/occupier. Penalties have increased considerably in this area along with jail time in the event a person is killed or severely injured as a result of a critical defect not being rectified.	A critical defect has to be notified by the contractor to the owner / occupier within 24 hours. It is the owner/occupiers responsibility to rectify this defect, liability is with the owner/occupier.