



New South Wales

Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Bill 2007

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to amend the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*, and related Acts, following the 5-year statutory review of that Act.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on the date of assent (except for the provisions that are specified to commence on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation).

Clause 3 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* set out in Schedule 1.

Clause 4 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998* set out in Schedule 2.

Clause 5 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* set out in Schedule 3.

Clause 6 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* set out in Schedule 4.

Clause 7 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *Fines Act 1996* set out in Schedule 5.

Clause 8 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the mine safety legislation specified in Schedule 6 as set out in that Schedule.

Clause 9 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001* set out in Schedule 7.

Clause 10 provides for the repeal of the proposed Act on the day following the day on which all of the provisions of the proposed Act have commenced. Once the amendments have commenced the proposed Act will be spent and section 30 of the *Interpretation Act 1987* provides that the repeal of an amending Act does not affect the amendments made by that Act.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000

Schedule 1 [1] makes it clear that it is an object of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* to encourage employers, employees and others to take an active role to protect themselves and other people in the workplace against risks to health or safety.

Schedule 1 [3] inserts a note to indicate that the role and functions of WorkCover in securing the objectives of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* are set out in sections 22 and 23 of the *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998*.

Section 10 (3) (b) of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* excludes private dwellings (and plant or substances used in such dwellings) from the duty imposed on a person who has control of premises used by people as a place of work to ensure that the premises are safe and without risks to health. **Schedule 1 [9]** amends this paragraph so that the exclusion extends to common property that no resident has an exclusive right to occupy.

Schedule 1 [11] clarifies that the consultation process that employers are required to undertake under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* is to be carried out only so far as is reasonably practicable.

Schedule 1 [12] inserts proposed section 17A into the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*. Proposed section 17A provides for an inspector to determine any disagreement between employers and employees with respect to consultation arrangements on the request of either party.

Schedule 1 [14] imposes a duty on employees to take reasonable care for their own health and safety while at work (with a maximum penalty for a contravention of this

duty being 45 penalty units in the case of a previous offender or 30 penalty units in any other case).

Schedule 1 [19] inserts proposed section 23A into the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*. Section 23 of that Act provides that it is an offence for an employer to, among other things, dismiss an employee because the employee makes a complaint about a workplace matter that the employee considers is not safe or is a risk to health, or because the employee is a member of an OHS committee or is an OHS representative. Proposed section 23A makes it clear that an employee who is dismissed because of one of those reasons may apply to the Industrial Court of NSW for an order for reinstatement or re-employment. **Schedule 1 [17]** makes a consequential amendment.

Section 26 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* currently provides that a director or person concerned in the management of a company is liable for the contravention of the Act or regulations by the corporation unless that person used all due diligence to prevent the contravention by the corporation or was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to its contravention of the provision. **Schedule 1 [20]** substitutes section 26, replacing the current provision with a new provision that is more consistent with the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth and captures a wider range of persons involved in a corporation. The proposed new provision provides that an officer of a corporation (within the meaning of the Commonwealth Act) is liable for a contravention of the Act or regulations by the corporation if the contravention is attributable to that officer's failing to take reasonable care. The proposed new provision sets out the matters that must be taken into account in determining whether a contravention is attributable to an officer's failure to take reasonable care and provides that an officer who is a volunteer is not liable for such a contravention. **Schedule 1 [6] and [23]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [21] enables the regulations to extend the operation of section 8 (Duties of employers), Division 2 (Duty to consult) of Part 2, section 20 (Duties of employees), section 23 (Unlawful dismissal or other victimisation of employee) and any other prescribed provision of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* to clothing outworkers and employees of clothing outworkers.

Where appropriate, the offence provisions in the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* have been amended to include, as an element of the offence, "reasonably practicable", "reasonably necessary" or "without reasonable excuse" (for example, the duty to ensure health and safety so far as is reasonably practicable) (see **Schedule 1 [5], [7], [8], [10], [15], [16], [32], [38], [39], [42] and [49]**). **Schedule 1 [4]** inserts proposed section 7A into the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*. Proposed section 7A clarifies that a duty imposed to ensure health and safety so far as is reasonably practicable requires the elimination of risks so far as is reasonably practicable and the reduction of these risks to the lowest level reasonably practicable (if elimination is not reasonably practicable). The matters that are relevant in determining what is reasonably practicable in relation to ensuring health and safety are also set out in proposed section 7A. **Schedule 1 [22]** omits the current defence in

section 28 of the Act as a consequence of these amendments. **Schedule 1 [2] and [6]** also make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [25] makes an amendment consequential on the amendment to the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* in Schedule 3 [3].

Schedule 1 [29] inserts Division 2 (proposed sections 46A–46D) and Division 3 (proposed sections 46E–46G) into Part 4 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*. Proposed Division 2 makes provision for WorkCover to make guidelines with respect to the application of certain provisions of the Act and how it may exercise a discretion under the Act or regulations. The process for making, amending and revoking the guidelines is provided for in the Division. Proposed Division 3 allows WorkCover to provide advice to a person who has a duty under the Act or regulations about complying with that duty. Any written advice must also be given to an OHS employee representative. **Schedule 1 [26]–[28] and [46]–[48]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [30] clarifies that where a person is required to give evidence in writing or orally to an inspector under section 62 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*, that person can do so by answering questions or otherwise furnishing information. **Schedule 1 [31]** makes provision for the recording of any such oral evidence.

Schedule 1 [33] provides that section 101 (Service of notices) of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* applies to the service of notices under Division 2 (Powers of inspectors) of Part 5 of the Act.

Section 77 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* gives an authorised representative of an industrial organisation the power to enter premises for the purpose of investigating any suspected breach of the occupational health and safety legislation. **Schedule 1 [35]** provides for any dispute about the entitlement of an authorised representative to enter the premises to be referred to the Industrial Relations Commission if WorkCover is unable to resolve the dispute.

Schedule 1 [36] makes it an offence for an authorised representative, who enters premises for the purposes of investigating a suspected breach, to deliberately hinder or obstruct the occupier of the premises (maximum penalty: 100 penalty units).

Schedule 1 [37] makes provision for an authorised representative of an industrial organisation of employees to enter a place of work to discuss matters relating to occupational health and safety with a member, or person eligible to be a member, of that organisation. The discussion may only take place while the person is on a work break and the authorised representative must give the occupier of the place of work 24 hours notice before entering the premises. **Schedule 1 [34]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 1 [40] and [41] require an inspector who issues an improvement or prohibition notice to give a copy of the notice to the chairperson of the OHS committee or a specified OHS representative (where a committee does not exist).

Schedule 1 [43] inserts Division 5 (proposed sections 103A–103E) into Part 6 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*. The proposed Division provides WorkCover with an additional enforcement option in respect of a contravention or alleged contravention of the Act or the regulations by allowing WorkCover to accept a written undertaking by a person to remedy a contravention or prevent any further contravention. The Division does not apply to a contravention of section 32A (Reckless conduct causing death at workplace by person with OHS duties) of the Act. While an undertaking is in force, proceedings may not be instituted against the person in respect of the contravention to which the undertaking relates. Procedures for the acceptance, withdrawal and enforcement of undertakings are set out in the proposed Division. Proposed section 103E makes provision with respect to the admissibility of evidence concerning an undertaking. **Schedule 1 [46]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 1 [44] inserts Part 6A (proposed sections 103F—103L) into the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*. Proposed section 103G makes provision for the issue of safety recommendation notices by employee safety representatives (being a chairperson of an OHS committee or an OHS representative) if the employee safety representative believes that an employer is contravening the Act or regulations or is likely to repeat or continue a past contravention. The safety recommendation notice cannot be issued until the employee safety representative has consulted with the employer. The notice may require the employer to remedy the contravention within a specified time period and may include recommendations as to the measures to be taken to remedy the contravention. Once such a notice has been issued, the employer must comply with the notice within 7 days unless the employer requests WorkCover to arrange for an inspector to attend the workplace and inquire into the matter. The employee safety representative may also request the attendance of an inspector if the employer has not fully complied with the notice within 7 days. The inspector is required to make a determination in respect of whether or not the requirements of the notice are to be confirmed. If confirmed, the inspector must issue an improvement or prohibition notice. The notice is withdrawn if the inspector fails to confirm it. Proposed section 103I provides for the review of a determination of an inspector to withdraw the notice. The review is conducted by WorkCover and WorkCover's decision may then be appealed to the Local Court in certain circumstances. Proposed section 103J makes it an offence for an employee safety representative to misuse his or her powers with respect to safety recommendation notices (maximum penalty: 45 penalty units in the case of a previous offender and 30 penalty units in any other case).

Schedule 1 [13], [18] and [46] make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [45] provides that proceedings for an offence against the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* or the regulations may be instituted by WorkCover (rather than an inspector as currently provided for in the Act). **Schedule 1 [24] and [46]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [50] inserts proposed sections 136A and 136B into the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*.

Proposed section 136A (1) makes it an offence for a person to obtain or attempt to obtain, by deception, any financial advantage (for himself or herself or any other person) in connection with any authority conferred by or under the Act on the person (or other person) if the person knows or has reason to believe that the person (or other person) did not have that authority (maximum penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both). Proposed section 136A (2) makes it an offence for a person to hold himself or herself out as having an accreditation, licence or other authorisation conferred by or under the Act if the person doesn't have (and is aware that he or she doesn't have) that authorisation (maximum penalty: 70 penalty units). Proposed section 136B makes provision for WorkCover to communicate certain information to an officer or authority engaged in administering or executing a law of another Australian jurisdiction relating to occupational health and safety. **Schedule 1 [46]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 1 [51] enables the making of regulations of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998

Schedule 2 [1] and [2] amend the provisions of the *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998* that set out the general and specific functions of WorkCover so that the advisory and educational functions of WorkCover are noted in those provisions. WorkCover's role in assisting employers, workers and others to comply with occupational health and safety legislation and eliminate or reduce risks to health and safety is also noted.

Schedule 3 Amendment of Industrial Relations Act 1996

Schedule 3 [1] and [2] amend section 196 of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* to provide for a right of appeal to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court against an interlocutory judgment or order given or made by a member of that Court (in the same terms as the appeal that lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal from a Supreme Court judge in indictable proceedings).

Schedule 3 [3] omits section 197A of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* to remove the right of appeal by WorkCover, the Department of Primary Industries or the Director of Public Prosecutions to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court against a decision of the Industrial Court or a Local Court constituted by an Industrial or other Magistrate to acquit a person of an offence under certain occupational health and safety legislation.

Schedule 4 Amendment of Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999

Schedule 4 amends section 27 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* so that a victim impact statement may be tendered to the Industrial Court in relation to offences under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* involving reckless conduct causing death. Currently, victim impact statements in relation to OHS offences being dealt with by the Industrial Court can only be tendered with respect to general duties offences involving a fatality or actual physical bodily harm.

Schedule 5 Amendment of Fines Act 1996

Schedule 5 [1] and [2] make provision for information about whether or not a fine, that was imposed for an offence against the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*, has been paid to be disclosed to the next of kin of any person that was killed as a result of the commission of the offence.

Schedule 6 Amendment of mine safety legislation

Schedule 6.1 [2] omits section 150 (Bringing concerns regarding health, safety or welfare to the attention of operators) of the *Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002* as a consequence of the amendment to the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* in **Schedule 1 [29]** (the introduction of WorkCover guidelines and compliance advice). **Schedule 6.2 [2]** makes a similar consequential amendment to section 131 (Bringing concerns regarding health, safety or welfare to the attention of operators) of the *Mine Health and Safety Act 2004*.

Schedule 6.1 [1] and 6.2 [1] make amendments by way of statute law revision.

Schedule 7 Amendment of Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001

Schedule 7 [2] provides that any duty in the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001* to take or refrain from taking any action for the protection of health or safety applies only so far as it is reasonably practicable to take or refrain from taking that action. **Schedule 7 [1]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 7 [3] makes a statute law revision amendment.

Schedule 7 [4] amends clause 358 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001* so that a reference in any of the following provisions of the Act to WorkCover, in connection with the application of a provision to a mine, is taken to be a reference to the Department of Primary Industries: sections 17A, 77 (2), 106 (c) and 136B, Division 5 (Undertakings) of Part 6 and Part 6A.



New South Wales

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New South Wales

Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Bill 2007

No. , 2007

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*, and related Acts, following the 5-year statutory review of that Act.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:	1
1 Name of Act	2
This Act is the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Act 2007</i> .	3
2 Commencement	4
(1) This Act commences on the date of assent, except as provided by subsection (2).	5 6
(2) The following provisions of this Act commence on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation:	7 8
(a) Schedule 1 [4]–[8], [10]–[23], [32], [34]–[39], [42], [44] and [46] and [49],	9 10
(b) Schedule 7 [1] and [2].	11
3 Amendment of Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000 No 40	12
The <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 1.	13 14
4 Amendment of Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998 No 86	15 16
The <i>Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 2.	17 18
5 Amendment of Industrial Relations Act 1996 No 17	19
The <i>Industrial Relations Act 1996</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 3.	20
6 Amendment of Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999 No 92	21
The <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 4.	22 23
7 Amendment of Fines Act 1996 No 99	24
The <i>Fines Act 1996</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 5.	25
8 Amendment of mine safety legislation	26
The Acts specified in Schedule 6 are amended as set out in that Schedule.	27 28
9 Amendment of Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001	29
The <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 7.	30 31

10 Repeal of Act

- (1) This Act is repealed on the day following the day on which all of the provisions of this Act have commenced.
- (2) The repeal of this Act does not, because of the operation of section 30 of the *Interpretation Act 1987*, affect any amendment made by this Act.

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Schedule 1	Amendment of Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000	1
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	(Section 3)	3
[1] Section 3 Objects		4
Insert after section 3 (b):		5
(b1) to encourage employers, employees and others with occupational health and safety duties to take an active role to protect themselves and other people at a place of work against risks to health or safety at the place of work,		6 7 8 9
[2] Section 3 (e)		10
Omit section 3 (e). Insert instead:		11
(e) to ensure that risks to health and safety at a place of work are identified, assessed and:		12
(i) eliminated, or		13 14
(ii) if that is not reasonably practicable, reduced to the lowest level that is reasonably practicable,		15 16
[3] Section 3, Note		17
Insert at the end of the section:		18
Note. See sections 22 and 23 of the <i>Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998</i> for the role and functions of WorkCover in securing the objectives of this Act.		19 20 21
[4] Section 7A		22
Insert before section 8:		23
7A The concept of ensuring health and safety		24
(1) A duty imposed on a person by this Division (or by any other provision of or made under this Act) to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, health and safety requires the person:		25 26 27
(a) to eliminate risks to health and safety so far as is reasonably practicable, and		28 29
(b) if it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate risks to health and safety, to reduce the risks to the lowest level reasonably practicable.		30 31 32

(2)	For the purposes of this Division (or of any such other provision), regard must be had to the following matters in determining what is (or was at a particular time) reasonably practicable in relation to ensuring health and safety:	1 2 3 4
(a)	what the person concerned knows, or ought reasonably to know, about the hazards giving rise to the risk concerned,	5 6
(b)	the likelihood of the risk eventuating,	7
(c)	the degree of harm that would result if the risk eventuated,	8
(d)	what the person concerned knows, or ought reasonably to know, about any ways of eliminating or reducing the risk,	9 10
(e)	the availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or reduce the risk,	11 12
(f)	the cost of eliminating or reducing the risk.	13
(3)	This section is enacted for the avoidance of doubt.	14
[5]	Section 8 Duties of employers	15
	Insert “, so far as is reasonably practicable,” after “must” wherever occurring in section 8 (1) and (2).	16 17
[6]	Section 8, note	18
	Omit the note. Insert instead:	19
	Note. See section 12 for the penalty for an offence against this section and other provisions of this Division. Division 4 makes ancillary provision with respect to those offences, including section 26 (liability of officers of corporations). See also Division 2 for duty of employer to consult employees.	20 21 22 23 24
[7]	Section 9 Duties of self-employed persons	25
	Insert “, so far as is reasonably practicable,” after “must”.	26
[8]	Section 10 Duties of controllers of work premises, plant or substances	27
	Insert “, so far as is reasonably practicable,” after “must” wherever occurring in section 10 (1) and (2).	28 29
[9]	Section 10 (3) (b)	30
	Insert “or dwellings (including common property that no resident has an exclusive right to occupy)” after “private dwelling”.	31 32
[10]	Section 11 Duties of designers, manufacturers and suppliers of plant and substances for use at work	33 34
	Insert “, so far as is reasonably practicable” after “must” in section 11 (1).	35

[11] Section 15 When consultation required	1
Insert at the end of the section:	2
(2) This Division requires consultation in a particular case only so far as it is reasonably practicable in the circumstances of that case.	3 4
[12] Section 17A	5
Insert after section 17:	6
17A Determination by inspector of unresolved matters concerning consultation arrangements	7 8
(1) This section applies to negotiations between employers and employees (or persons acting on their behalf) with respect to consultation arrangements under sections 16 and 17.	9 10 11
(2) Any of the parties to the negotiations may, if agreement is not reached within a reasonable time, ask Workcover to arrange for an inspector to determine any matter concerning consultation arrangements that is unresolved.	12 13 14 15
(3) An inspector who determines an unresolved matter must give written notice of the determination to the parties and the parties must give effect to the determination.	16 17 18
(4) The negotiations to which this section applies and any determinations of unresolved matters by an inspector are to have regard to the diversity of the employees and their work (including any particular matters prescribed by the regulations) so as to ensure that the consultation arrangements provide effective representation for relevant workgroups. This subsection does not require the establishment of separate workgroups for different categories of employees, places of work or other matters referred to in the regulations. Note. See clause 23 of the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001</i> for particulars required to be taken into account under this subsection.	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
(5) A determination of an inspector under this section is subject to review by WorkCover and appeal to an Industrial Magistrate, and for that purpose sections 96 and 97 apply in respect of any such determination as if it were the issue of a notice under Part 6.	31 32 33 34
[13] Section 18 Functions of OHS committees and OHS representatives	35
Insert “See Part 6A for issue of safety recommendation notices by approved OHS representatives.” at the beginning of the Note to that section.	36 37

[14] Section 20 Duties of employees	1
Insert after section 20 (2) (and before the penalty provision for the section):	2
(3) An employee must, while at work, take reasonable care for his or her own health and safety.	3 4
(4) In determining, for the purposes of this section, whether an employee failed to take reasonable care, regard must be had to what the employee knew about the relevant circumstances.	5 6 7
[15] Section 20 (2)	8
Insert “reasonably” before “necessary”.	9
[16] Section 21 Person not to interfere with or misuse things provided for health, safety and welfare	10 11
Insert “and without reasonable excuse” after “recklessly”.	12
[17] Section 23 Unlawful dismissal or other victimisation of employee	13
Insert “section 23A of this Act and” after “See” in the Note to the section.	14
[18] Section 23 (1) (c)	15
Insert “or Part 6A” after “Division 2”.	16
[19] Section 23A	17
Insert after section 23:	18
23A Application for reinstatement of employee unlawfully dismissed under section 23	19 20
(1) In this section:	21
<i>reinstatement</i> includes re-employment.	22
<i>unlawful dismissal</i> means the dismissal of an employee in contravention of section 23.	23 24
(2) An employee who has been unlawfully dismissed may, within 21 days after the dismissal, apply to the Industrial Court of NSW for reinstatement. The Court may accept an application that is made out of time if it considers that there is a sufficient reason to do so.	25 26 27 28
(3) An industrial organisation of employees may make such an application on behalf of the employee.	29 30
(4) The Industrial Court of NSW may, on such an application, order the employer to reinstate the employee in accordance with the terms of the order.	31 32 33

- (5) If the Industrial Court of NSW is satisfied that the applicant was unlawfully dismissed: 1
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- (a) the Court is to order the employee to be reinstated in his or her former employment or in any other employment that is no less advantageous to the employee, except as provided by paragraph (b), or 3
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- (b) if the employer satisfies the Court that it would be impracticable to reinstate the employee—the Court may order the employer to pay to the employee an amount of compensation determined by the Court to be appropriate in the circumstances (but not exceeding the amount of remuneration the employee would have received but for the dismissal in the period of 6 months following the dismissal). 7
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- (6) If the Industrial Court of NSW orders reinstatement under this section, it may order that the period of employment of the applicant with the employer is taken not to have been broken by the dismissal. 15
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- (7) An application under this section may be made regardless of whether the employer has been convicted of an offence against section 23. 19
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- (8) The Industrial Court of NSW must not make an order on an application under this section if: 22
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- (a) another Act or a statutory instrument provides for redress to the employee in relation to the dismissal, and 24
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- (b) the employee has commenced proceedings under the other Act or instrument or has not lodged a written undertaking not to proceed under the other Act or instrument. 26
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- (9) In any proceedings under this section, if an employee establishes that a matter referred to in section 23 (1) (a), (b) or (c) occurred or existed before the employee's dismissal, it is presumed that the employee was dismissed because of that matter. That presumption is rebutted if the employer satisfies the Industrial Court of NSW that the matter was not a substantial and operative cause of the dismissal. 29
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- Note.** Appeals against a decision of the Industrial Court of NSW under this section are dealt with under Part 7 of Chapter 4 of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996*. 36
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[20] Section 26	1
Omit the section. Insert instead:	2
26 Liability of officers of corporations	3
(1) If:	4
(a) a corporation contravenes a provision of this Act or the regulations, and	5 6
(b) a contravention of the provision is an offence, and	7
(c) the contravention by the corporation is attributable to an officer of the corporation failing to take reasonable care,	8 9
the officer is guilty of an offence.	10
Maximum penalty: the same maximum penalty that is applicable to contraventions of the provision by individuals.	11 12
(2) In determining whether a contravention by a corporation is attributable to an officer of the corporation failing to take reasonable care, regard must be had to the following:	13 14 15
(a) what the officer knew about the matter concerned,	16
(b) the extent of the officer's ability to make, or participate in the making of, decisions that affect the corporation in relation to the matter concerned,	17 18 19
(c) whether the contravention by the corporation is also attributable to an act or omission of any other person,	20 21
(d) any other relevant matter.	22
(3) An officer of a corporation who is a volunteer is not liable to be prosecuted under this section for anything done or omitted to be done by the officer as a volunteer.	23 24 25
(4) An officer of a corporation may be proceeded against and convicted of an offence under subsection (1) whether or not the corporation has been proceeded against or has been convicted of an offence in relation to the contravention.	26 27 28 29
(5) Nothing in this section affects any liability imposed on a corporation for a contravention of the provision concerned.	30 31
(6) In this section:	32
<i>contravene</i> means contravene by act or omission.	33
<i>corporation</i> means any body corporate (including a body corporate representing the Crown).	34 35
<i>officer</i> of a corporation has the same meaning as it has in section 9 of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> of the Commonwealth. For that	36 37

purpose, section 9 applies as if a reference to a corporation were
a reference to a corporation within the meaning of this section. 1
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volunteer means a person who is acting on a voluntary basis,
regardless of whether the person receives out-of-pocket
expenses. 3
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[21] Section 27A 6

Insert after section 27: 7

27A Clothing outworkers—applied duties 8

(1) This section applies for the purposes of: 9

(a) section 8 (Duties of employers), and 10

(b) Part 2, Division 2 (Duty to consult), and 11

(c) section 20 (Duties of employees) and section 23 (Unlawful
dismissal or other victimisation of employee), and 12
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(d) any other provision of this Act prescribed by the
regulations. 14
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(2) If the regulations so require: 16

(a) a reference to an employee includes a reference to a
clothing outworker engaged by an employer and any
employees of the outworker, and 17
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(b) the duties of an employer extend to a clothing outworker
engaged by the employer, and any employees of the
outworker, but only in relation to matters over which the
employer has control or would have control if not for any
agreement purporting to limit or remove that control. 20
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(3) A provision of this Act that applies in relation to a clothing
outworker or employer because of this section applies with such
modifications as are prescribed by the regulations. 25
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(4) In this section: 28

clothing outworker means a person described in clause 1 (f) of
Schedule 1 to the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* as an employee. 29
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employer means a person described in clause 1 (f) of Schedule 1
to the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* as an employer. 31
32

[22] Section 28 Defence 33

Omit the section. 34

[23] Section 32A Reckless conduct causing death at workplace by person with OHS duties	1 2
Omit section 32A (6). Insert instead:	3
(6) Section 26 does not apply to an offence against this section. However, this does not prevent an officer of a corporation from being prosecuted under this section for an offence committed by the officer.	4 5 6 7
[24] Section 32B Prosecution for offences under this Part	8
Omit “by an inspector” from section 32B (2). Insert instead “by WorkCover”.	9
[25] Section 32B (4)	10
Omit the subsection.	11
[26] Part 4, heading	12
Omit the heading. Insert instead:	13
Part 4 Industry codes of practice, guidelines and compliance advice	14 15
Division 1 Industry codes of practice	16
[27] Section 40 Purpose of industry codes of practice	17
Insert “in particular industries” after “employers and others”.	18
[28] Section 45 Amendment or revocation of codes	19
Omit “Part”. Insert instead “Division”.	20
[29] Part 4, Divisions 2 and 3	21
Insert after section 46:	22
Division 2 Guidelines	23
46A Purpose of guidelines	24
The purpose of a guideline is to provide practical guidance to employers and others who have duties under this Act or the regulations about complying with those duties.	25 26 27

46B	Guidelines	1
(1)	WorkCover may, in accordance with this Division, make guidelines on the way in which:	2
		3
(a)	a provision of this Act or the regulations would, in WorkCover's opinion, apply to a class of persons or to a set of circumstances, or	4
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		6
(b)	a discretion of WorkCover under a provision of this Act or the regulations would be exercised.	7
		8
(2)	If WorkCover proposes to make guidelines, it must:	9
(a)	publish notice of the proposed guidelines in the Gazette and on WorkCover's internet website, and	10
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(b)	include in the notice a statement that written submissions or comments on the proposed guidelines may be made to WorkCover by a specified date, and	12
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		14
(c)	provide a copy of the notice to the Workers Compensation and Workplace Occupational Health and Safety Council (or the Mine Safety Advisory Council if in connection with the application of this section to a mine), and	15
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(d)	give a copy of the proposed guidelines to each person who requests it before that specified date.	19
		20
(3)	After considering any submissions and comments received by WorkCover by the specified date, WorkCover may make the guidelines (with or without modifications) by causing them to be published in the Gazette as guidelines under this Division.	21
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46C	Amendment or revocation of guidelines	25
	Guidelines made under this Division may be amended or revoked by publishing notice of the amendment or revocation, providing copies of the notice and considering any comments or submissions with respect to the notice in accordance with the procedures in section 46B for the making guidelines.	26
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46D	Use of guidelines and liability	31
(1)	Guidelines made by Workcover are not admissible in evidence in any proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations.	32
		33
(2)	Guidelines made by Workcover do not give rise to:	34
(a)	any liability of, or other claim against, WorkCover, or	35

(b)	any right, expectation, duty or obligation that would not otherwise be conferred or imposed on a person, or	1 2
(c)	any defence that would not otherwise be available to that person.	3 4
Division 3	Compliance advice	5
46E	Purpose of compliance advice	6
	The purpose of compliance advice is to provide practical guidance to specific employers and others who have duties under this Act or the regulations about complying with those duties.	7 8 9
46F	Compliance advice	10
(1)	WorkCover may give advice to a person who has a duty under this Act or the regulations about complying with that duty.	11 12
(2)	WorkCover's power under this section to give compliance advice may also be exercised by an inspector or, if WorkCover authorises any other person to exercise the power, that other person.	13 14 15 16
(3)	If compliance advice is given to a person under this section in written form, a copy of the advice must also be given to an OHS committee or OHS representative representing employees affected by the advice.	17 18 19 20
46G	Use of compliance advice and liability	21
(1)	Compliance advice given by Workcover is not admissible in evidence in any proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations.	22 23 24
(2)	Compliance advice given by Workcover does not give rise to:	25
(a)	any liability of, or other claim against, WorkCover, or	26
(b)	any right, expectation, duty or obligation that would not otherwise be conferred or imposed on a person, or	27 28
(c)	any defence that would not otherwise be available to that person.	29 30
(3)	An inspector, or any other person exercising WorkCover's power to give compliance advice, is not liable for any thing done or omitted to be done in good faith.	31 32 33

[30] Section 62 Power of inspectors to obtain information, documents and evidence	1 2
Insert “(by answering questions or otherwise furnishing information)” after “evidence” in section 62 (1) (c).	3 4
[31] Section 62 (2A)	5
Insert after section 62 (2):	6
(2A) An inspector may record oral evidence given by a person under this section (by means of an audio, video or other recording). The consent of the person to the recording is not required if the person is informed beforehand that the evidence will be recorded.	7 8 9 10
[32] Section 71 Powers supporting taking of things	11
Insert “, without reasonable excuse,” after “must not” in section 71 (3).	12
[33] Section 75A	13
Insert after section 75:	14
75A Service of notices	15
Section 101 applies to the service of notices under this Division.	16
[34] Part 5, Division 3	17
Omit the heading to the Division. Insert instead:	18
Division 3 Entry and inspection powers of authorised employees’ representatives—suspected breach	19 20 21
[35] Section 77 Powers of entry of places of work	22
Insert at the end of the section:	23
(2) Any dispute about the entitlement of an authorised representative to enter any premises under this section may, if WorkCover is unable to resolve the dispute, be referred to the Industrial Relations Commission by any party to the dispute. The Commission may make such order as it considers appropriate for the resolution of the dispute in accordance the rights and obligations of the parties under this section.	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
Note. See section 136 for offence if person obstructs, hinders or impedes lawful entry.	31 32

[36] Section 83A	1
Insert after section 83:	2
83A Misuse of powers by authorised representative	3
(1) An authorised representative who enters premises under this Division must not deliberately hinder or obstruct the occupier of the premises or the persons at the premises during their working time.	4 5 6 7
Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.	8
(2) The power of the Industrial Registrar under section 299 (4) of the <i>Industrial Relations Act 1996</i> to revoke an authority extends to any contravention of subsection (1) by the authorised representative or to any other improper action of the authorised representative in exercising a power under this Division.	9 10 11 12 13
[37] Part 5, Division 3A	14
Insert after section 85:	15
Division 3A Entry powers of authorised employees' representatives—health and safety discussions	16 17 18
85A Definition	19
In this Division:	20
<i>authorised representative</i> of an industrial organisation of employees, means an officer of that organisation (including any person who is concerned in, or takes part in, the management of that organisation) who is authorised under Part 7 of Chapter 5 of the <i>Industrial Relations Act 1996</i> .	21 22 23 24 25
85B Powers of entry of places of work for discussing occupational health and safety	26 27
(1) An authorised representative of an industrial organisation of employees may enter any premises the representative has reason to believe is a place of work where members of that organisation (or persons who are eligible to be members of that organisation) work for the purpose of discussing matters relating to occupational health and safety.	28 29 30 31 32 33
(2) After entering the place of work, the authorised representative may discuss matters relating to occupational health and safety at that place with any such member (or person) who wishes to take part in such a discussion.	34 35 36 37

(3)	Any such discussion may take place only when the member or person is on a work break (including a meal break).	1 2
85C	Notice of entry	3
	An authorised representative authorised to enter premises under this Division must give the occupier of the place of work written notice of the entry and the reasons for the entry at least 24 hours before entering the premises.	4 5 6 7
85D	Application of other provisions concerning entry powers	8
	Sections 79, 80, 82, 83, 83A and 85 apply in respect of an entry to premises under this Division in the same way that those sections apply in respect of an entry to premises under Division 3.	9 10 11
	Note. See section 136 for offence if person obstructs, hinders or impedes lawful entry.	12 13
[38]	Section 86 Notification of incidents	14
	Insert “(unless the occupier has a reasonable excuse for not doing so)” after “following incidents” in section 86 (1).	15 16
[39]	Section 90 Offence: failure to comply with investigation notice	17
	Insert “(unless the occupier has a reasonable excuse for not doing so)” after “must”.	18 19
[40]	Section 91 Issue of improvement notices	20
	Insert after section 91 (4):	21
(5)	An inspector who issues an improvement notice is to give a copy of the notice to the chairperson of an OHS committee or (if there is no committee) to an OHS representative representing employees affected by the notice. The notice may also be given to any other person representing the employees as the inspector considers appropriate.	22 23 24 25 26 27
[41]	Section 93 Issue of prohibition notices	28
	Insert after section 93 (2):	29
(3)	An inspector who issues a prohibition notice is to give a copy of the notice to the chairperson of an OHS committee or (if there is no committee) to an OHS representative representing employees affected by the notice. The notice may also be given to any other person representing the employees as the inspector considers appropriate.	30 31 32 33 34 35

[42] Section 102 Exhibition of notices	1
Insert “, without reasonable excuse,” after “must not” in section 102 (2).	2
[43] Part 6, Division 5	3
Insert after section 103:	4
Division 5 Undertakings	5
103A WorkCover may accept undertakings	6
(1) WorkCover may accept a written undertaking given by a person to remedy a contravention or alleged contravention of this Act (except section 32A) or the regulations by the person or to take action to prevent any such further contravention by the person.	7 8 9 10
(2) WorkCover may accept the undertaking by giving the person notice in writing of its acceptance of the undertaking.	11 12
Note. Proceedings against the person for the contravention concerned is stayed if an undertaking given by the person is accepted - see section 103C.	13 14 15
(3) The person who has given an undertaking may, at any time, vary the undertaking with the written acceptance of WorkCover.	16 17
(4) WorkCover must lodge an undertaking (or variation) that it has accepted with the Registry of the Industrial Court of NSW within 7 days of that acceptance.	18 19 20
(5) Information relating to undertakings that have been accepted by WorkCover is to be publicly accessible on WorkCover’s website.	21 22
103B Withdrawal of undertaking	23
(1) The person who has given an undertaking may, at any time, withdraw the undertaking with the written consent of WorkCover.	24 25 26
(2) If WorkCover is satisfied that a person has contravened an undertaking given by the person, WorkCover may withdraw the undertaking by notice in writing to the person.	27 28 29
Note. The withdrawal of the undertaking enables proceedings to be taken against the person for the offence concerned. An alternative to withdrawal of the undertaking, is proceedings in the Industrial Court to enforce the undertaking under section 103D (1) and (2). Whether or not the undertaking is withdrawn, action may be taken in the Industrial Court to penalise the breach of the undertaking - section 103D (3).	30 31 32 33 34 35

103C	No proceedings for offence where undertaking in force	1
(1)	Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations cannot be instituted or continued against a person in respect of the contravention or alleged contravention to which an undertaking that has been accepted under section 103A relates, unless the undertaking has been duly withdrawn under section 103B.	2 3 4 5 6
(2)	A court before which any such proceedings are taken may, for the purposes of those proceedings, determine whether an undertaking relates to the proceedings and whether any such undertaking had been contravened and duly withdrawn by WorkCover.	7 8 9 10 11
(3)	The period within which any such proceedings may be taken following the withdrawal of an undertaking is extended by the period during with the undertaking remained in force.	12 13 14
103D	Enforcement of undertakings	15
(1)	If an undertaking has been lodged with the Registry of the Industrial Court of NSW, Workcover may enforce the undertaking as if it were an order of that Court.	16 17 18
(2)	If the Industrial Court of NSW is satisfied that the person who gave the undertaking has contravened the undertaking, the Court may make any one or more of the following orders:	19 20 21
(a)	an order that the person must comply with the undertaking or take specified action to comply with the undertaking,	22 23
(b)	any other order the Court considers appropriate to remedy the contravention of the undertaking.	24 25
(3)	In addition, WorkCover may take proceedings in the Industrial Court of NSW for the contravention of the undertaking as if it were an order of that Court. Any such proceedings may be taken whether or not the undertaking has been withdrawn.	26 27 28 29
103E	Admissibility of evidence relating to undertakings	30
(1)	Except as provided by this section, evidence concerning an undertaking under this Division (including negotiations relating to an undertaking, whether or not an undertaking is entered into) is not admissible in any criminal or civil proceedings before any court or tribunal.	31 32 33 34 35
(2)	Any such evidence is admissible in connection with the following:	36 37
(a)	proceedings for a contravention of the undertaking,	38
(b)	proceedings to enforce the undertaking,	39

	(c) proceedings relating to the entering into of the undertaking.	1 2
	(3) To avoid doubt, any such evidence is not admissible in proceedings for the offence to which the undertaking (or negotiations) relate in the event that the undertaking is withdrawn or not finally entered into.	3 4 5 6
[44] Part 6A		7
	Insert after Part 6:	8
	Part 6A Safety recommendation notices	9
103F Employee safety representatives		10
	(1) For the purposes of this Part, an employee safety representative is a person authorised under this section to issue safety recommendation notices.	11 12 13
	(2) The following persons are authorised to issue safety recommendation notices:	14 15
	(a) the chairperson of an OHS committee for the purposes of protecting employees represented by the committee,	16 17
	(b) an OHS representative for the purposes of protecting employees represented by that OHS representative (being employees not represented by an OHS committee).	18 19 20
	(3) A person is not authorised to issue safety recommendation notices unless the person has undertaken a course of training approved by WorkCover for the purposes of this Part.	21 22 23
	(4) A person is not authorised to issue safety recommendation notices if the person's authority is withdrawn under section 103J.	24 25
103G Issue of safety recommendation notices		26
	(1) If an employee safety representative believes on reasonable grounds that an employer:	27 28
	(a) is contravening a provision of this Act or the regulations; or	29 30
	(b) has contravened such a provision in circumstances that make it likely that the contravention will continue or be repeated,	31 32 33
	the employee safety representative may issue to the employer a safety recommendation notice that makes recommendations to the employer about remedying the contravention or the matters	34 35 36

	occasioning it within the period specified in the notice (being a period of at least 8 days after the issue of the notice).	1 2
(2)	A safety recommendation notice may only be issued in respect of the contravention of a provision that directly affects the health or safety of the employees for whose protection the employee safety representative is authorised to issue the notice. Note. Section 103F (2) describes the relevant employees for whose protection the representative is authorised to issue notices.	3 4 5 6 7 8
(3)	A safety recommendation notice may not be issued until the employee safety representative has consulted the employer (or a representative of the employer), in accordance with applicable consultation arrangements established at the place of work, about remedying the contravention or the matters occasioning it and has given the employer a reasonable opportunity to remedy the contravention or matters.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
(4)	A safety recommendation notice must:	16
	(a) state the employee safety representative's belief on which the issue of the notice is based, and	17 18
	(b) state the grounds for that belief, and	19
	(c) specify the provision of this Act or the regulations in respect of which that belief is held, and	20 21
	(d) include information about the employer's right to seek a review of the notice by an inspector, and	22 23
	(e) be in a form approved by WorkCover.	24
(5)	A safety recommendation notice may include recommendations as to the measures to be taken to remedy the contravention or matters occasioning it. A recommendation may:	25 26 27
	(a) adopt by reference, the requirements of any industry or other code of practice or standard, and	28 29
	(b) suggest to the employer a choice of ways in which to remedy the contravention or matter.	30 31
103H	Request for attendance of inspector at place of work to determine whether safety recommendation notice should be confirmed	32 33
(1)	An employer to whom a safety recommendation notice has been issued may, within 7 days after the issue of the notice, request WorkCover to arrange for an inspector to attend at the place of work to inquire into the matter if the employer does not accept the recommendations of the notice.	34 35 36 37 38

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| (2) | If the employer does not make such a request within that period, the employee safety representative who issued the notice may request WorkCover to arrange for an inspector to attend at the place of work to inquire into the matter if the representative believes on reasonable grounds that the employer has not remedied the contravention or matter to which the notice relates. | 1
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| (3) | WorkCover must ensure that an inspector attends the place of work as soon as possible after a request is made under this section (but in any case within 14 days after the request is made). | 7
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| (4) | The inspector must, as soon as possible: | 10 |
| | (a) inquire into the contravention or matter to which the safety recommendation notice relates, and | 11
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| | (b) determine whether or not to confirm the notice. | 13 |
| (5) | If the inspector determines to confirm the notice, the inspector must issue an improvement or prohibition notice under Part 6 that requires the employer to comply with the recommendations of the notice (with or without variation). The requirements of the improvement or prohibition notice replace the recommendations of the safety recommendation notice. | 14
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| | Note. For failure to comply with a notice see sections 92 and 94 and for rights of review and appeal see sections 96 and 97. | 20
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| (6) | If the inspector determines not to confirm the notice, the inspector must withdraw the notice and notify the employee safety representative and the employer in writing of the withdrawal of the notice. The notification must set out the reasons for the inspector's determination. | 22
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| | Note. An inspector attending a place of work may also provide compliance advice under Division 3 of Part 4. | 27
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| (7) | A further safety recommendation notice cannot be issued to remedy the same contravention or the same matters occasioning it. | 29
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| 103I | Review and appeal against decision of inspector to withdraw safety recommendation notice | 32
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| (1) | An employee safety representative may apply in writing to WorkCover for a review of the determination of the inspector to withdraw a safety recommendation notice issued by that representative. | 34
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| (2) | An application must be made within 7 days after the notice is withdrawn or, if the regulations prescribe a different period, within the period so prescribed. An application for review may be made only once in respect of any particular notice. | 38
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| (3) | WorkCover is to review the determination of the inspector that is the subject of a duly made application for review and may: | 1
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| (a) | confirm the determination of the inspector, or | 3 |
| (b) | revoke the withdrawal of the safety recommendation notice and exercise the powers of the inspector to issue an improvement notice or prohibition notice in respect of the contravention or matter. | 4
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| (4) | An applicant for review who is not satisfied with a decision of WorkCover to confirm the determination of the inspector to withdraw the safety recommendation notice may appeal against the determination of the inspector to a Local Court constituted by an Industrial Magistrate sitting alone. | 8
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| (5) | The Local Court may, on the appeal: | 13 |
| (a) | confirm the determination of the inspector, or | 14 |
| (b) | revoke the withdrawal of the safety recommendation notice and refer the matter back to WorkCover to determine under subsection (3) having regard to the matters raised in the appeal. | 15
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| (6) | An improvement notice or prohibition notice issued by WorkCover in accordance with this section is taken to be a such a notice issued by an inspector under this Act, except that an application to WorkCover by the employer for review of the notice under section 96 is not available. | 19
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| 103J | Misuse of powers of employee safety representative | 24 |
| (1) | An employee safety representative must not misuse the powers conferred by this Part. | 25
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| | Maximum penalty: | 27 |
| (a) | in the case of a previous offender—45 penalty units, or | 28 |
| (b) | in any other case—30 penalty units. | 29 |
| (2) | WorkCover may, by notice in writing to a person, withdraw the authority conferred on the person by section 103F to issue safety recommendation notices if it is satisfied the person has misused the powers conferred by this Part. WorkCover may, by a similar notice, restore that authority. | 30
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| (3) | For the purposes of this section, a person misuses the powers conferred by this Part if the person's use of those powers is not a genuine use of those powers for the protection of the health and safety of the employees concerned or if the person's use of those | 35
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	powers is excessive or otherwise unreasonable in the circumstances.	1 2
103K	Provisions relating to safety recommendation notices	3
(1)	A safety recommendation notice may be withdrawn at any time by the employee safety representative who issued it. The withdrawal has effect when notification of the withdrawal is given in writing to the employer concerned.	4 5 6 7
(2)	A safety recommendation notice (including notification of the withdrawal of such a notice) may be issued or given to an employer by delivering it personally to the employer or to a representative of the employer at the place of work concerned.	8 9 10 11
(3)	The issue or withdrawal of a safety recommendation notice does not affect any proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations in connection with any matter in respect of which the notice was issued.	12 13 14 15
103L	Regulations	16
	The regulations may make further provision with respect to safety recommendation notices under this Part and, in particular, for or with respect to:	17 18 19
	(a) the training of employee safety representatives, and	20
	(b) the exhibition or service of a safety recommendation notice.	21 22
[45]	Section 106 Authority to prosecute	23
	Omit section 106 (c). Insert instead:	24
	(c) by WorkCover, or	25
[46]	Section 133 Application of Act to mines: references to WorkCover	26
	Omit “Part 4 (Industry codes of practice), and section 114 (Orders regarding costs and expenses of investigation).” from the note.	27 28
	Insert instead “Part 4 (Industry codes of practice, guidelines and compliance advice), Division 5 (Undertakings) of Part 6, section 106 (c) (Authority to prosecute), section 114 (Orders regarding costs and expenses of investigation) and section 136B (Disclosure of information by WorkCover).”	29 30 31 32
[47]	Section 135 Plant affecting public safety—extension of Act	33
	Omit “Part 4 (Industry codes of practice)” from section 135 (2) (b).	34
	Insert instead “Part 4 (Industry codes of practice, guidelines and compliance advice)”.	35 36

[48]	Section 135A Dangerous goods - extension of Act	1
	Omit “Part 4 (Industry codes of practice)” from section 135A (3) (b).	2
	Insert instead “Part 4 (Industry codes of practice, guidelines and compliance advice)”.	3 4
[49]	Section 136 Offence of obstructing or intimidating inspectors and others exercising functions under Act	5 6
	Insert “, without reasonable excuse,” after “must not” in section 136 (1).	7
[50]	Sections 136A–136B	8
	Insert after section 136:	9
136A	Fraud and false claims relating to occupational health and safety	10
(1)	A person who, by deception, obtains, or attempts to obtain, for himself or herself (or for another person) any financial advantage in connection with any authority conferred by or under this Act on the person (or other person) is guilty of an offence if the person knows or has reason to believe that the person (or other person) did not have that authority.	11 12 13 14 15 16
	Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both.	17 18
(2)	A person who holds himself or herself out as having an accreditation, licence or other authorisation conferred by or under this Act is guilty of an offence if the person does not have, and is aware that he or she does not have, that authorisation.	19 20 21 22
	Maximum penalty: 70 penalty units.	23
(3)	In this section:	24
	<i>deception</i> means any deception, by words or conduct, as to fact or law, including the making of a statement or the production of a document that is false or misleading.	25 26 27
136B	Disclosure of information by WorkCover	28
(1)	WorkCover may communicate any matter which comes to its knowledge in the exercise of its functions under this Act:	29 30
(a)	to an officer or authority engaged in administering or executing a law of New South Wales, of the Commonwealth or of another State or a Territory relating to occupational health and safety, and	31 32 33 34

(b)	to any other public officer or authority (of this or any other jurisdiction) prescribed by the regulations.	1
		2
(2)	In this section:	3
	<i>this Act</i> includes the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 1983</i> .	4
[51]	Schedule 3 Savings, transitional and other provisions	5
	Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	6
	<i>Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Act 2007</i>	7

Schedule 2	Amendment of Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998	1
		2
		3
	(Section 4)	4
[1] Section 22 General functions of the Authority		5
Insert after section 22 (1) (d1):		6
(d2) to provide advice and information to employers, workers and others about the occupational health and safety legislation and the workers compensation legislation,		7
		8
		9
[2] Section 23 Specific functions		10
Insert after section 23 (1) (n):		11
(n1) to ensure that as part of its advisory services, the Authority:		12
		13
(i) disseminates information about the duties, obligations and rights of persons under the occupational health and safety legislation and provides guidance for the purpose of assisting persons to comply with their duties and obligations, and		14
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(ii) initiates or promotes events such as conferences and forums, and the publication of information, relating to occupational health, safety and welfare, and		20
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(iii) engages in, promotes and co-ordinates the sharing of information to achieve the objects of the occupational health and safety legislation, and		23
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(iv) promotes public awareness and discussion of occupational health, safety and welfare issues and an understanding and acceptance of the principles of health and safety protection, and		26
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(v) develops and implements programs to provide incentives for employers to implement measures to eliminate or reduce risks to health or safety; and to otherwise improve occupational health, safety and welfare.		30
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Schedule 3	Amendment of Industrial Relations Act 1996	1
		2
	(Section 5)	3
[1]	Section 196 Appeals from and references by members of Commission in criminal proceedings	4
	Insert after section 196 (2):	5
	(2A) In addition, section 5F of the <i>Criminal Appeal Act 1912</i> applies to any such appeal against an interlocutory judgment or order in the same way as it applies to an appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal in respect of proceedings for the prosecution of offenders on indictment in the Supreme Court.	6
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[2]	Section 196 (3)	12
	Insert “or (2A)” after “subsection (2)”.	13
[3]	Section 197A Appeals against acquittals in proceedings for offences against occupational health and safety legislation	14
	Omit the section.	15
		16

Schedule 4	Amendment of Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999	1
		2
	(Section 6)	3
Section 27 Application of Division		4
Insert “, or against Part 2A,” after “Part 2” in section 27 (2A) (a).		5

Schedule 5 Amendment of Fines Act 1996

	(Section 7)	1
[1] Section 117A Disclosure of information by State Debt Recovery Office		2
Insert at the end of section 117A (1) (c):		3
, or		4
(d) to WorkCover for the purposes of subsection (3A).		5
[2] Section 117A (3A)		6
Insert after section 117A (3):		7
(3A) If a fine has been imposed for an offence under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000</i> and a person died as a result of the commission of the offence:		8
(a) information may be disclosed to WorkCover about whether the fine has been paid or is outstanding (in whole or in part), and		9
(b) WorkCover may disclose that information, on request, to the next of kin of the deceased.		10
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Schedule 6	Amendment of mine safety legislation	1
	(Section 8)	2
6.1	Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 No 129	3
[1]	Section 3 Definitions	4
	Omit “Mineral Resources” from the definition of <i>Department</i> .	5
	Insert instead “Primary Industries”.	6
[2]	Section 150 Bringing concerns regarding health, safety or welfare to the attention of operators	7
	Omit the section.	8
6.2	Mine Health and Safety Act 2004 No 74	10
[1]	Section 3 Definitions	11
	Omit “Mineral Resources” from the definition of <i>Department</i> in section 3 (1).	12
	Insert instead “Primary Industries”.	13
[2]	Section 131 Bringing concerns regarding health, safety or welfare to the attention of operators	14
	Omit the section.	15
		16

Schedule 7	Amendment of Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001	1
		2
	(Section 9)	3
[1]	Clause 6 Application of provisions providing for alternative duties if primary duty not reasonably practicable	4
		5
	Omit the note to the clause. Insert instead:	6
	Note. Clause 6A provides that the alternative duty applies only so far as is reasonably practicable.	7
		8
[2]	Clause 6A	9
	Insert after clause 6:	10
	6A Duties to apply so far as is reasonably practicable	11
	(1) If a provision of this Regulation imposes a duty to take or refrain from taking any action for the protection of health or safety, the duty applies only so far as is reasonably practicable to take or refrain from taking that action.	12
		13
		14
		15
	(2) Subclause (1) extends to provisions of this Regulation made under section 135 or 135A for the protection of public health or safety.	16
		17
		18
[3]	Clauses 357 and 358 and clauses 10 and 12 of Schedule 4	19
	Omit “Department of Mineral Resources” wherever occurring.	20
	Insert instead “Department of Primary Industries”.	21
[4]	Clause 358 Application of Act to mines: references to WorkCover	22
	Omit clause 358 (1) (a1)–(b). Insert instead:	23
	(a) section 17A (Determination by inspector of unresolved matters concerning consultation arrangements),	24
		25
	(b) section 32B (3) (Reasons for non-prosecution of offence),	26
	(c) Part 4 (Industry codes of practice, guidelines and compliance advice),	27
		28
	(d) section 106 (c) (Authority to prosecute),	29
	(e) Division 5 (Undertakings) of Part 6,	30
	(f) Part 6A (Safety recommendation notices),	31

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- (g) section 114 (Orders regarding costs and expenses of investigation), 1
 - (h) section 136B (Disclosure of information by WorkCover), 2
 - (i) section 77 (2). 3
- 4