

Home Building and Duties Amendment (Loose-fill Asbestos Insulation Affected Premises) Act 2015 No 47

[2015-47]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Repealed version for 5 November 2015 to 5 November 2015 (accessed 11 July 2024 at 18:29)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Repeal**

The Act was repealed by sec 30C of the [Interpretation Act 1987 No 15](#) with effect from 6.11.2015.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

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Home Building and Duties Amendment (Loose-fill Asbestos Insulation Affected Premises) Act 2015 No 47



New South Wales

An Act to amend the *Home Building Act 1989* and *Duties Act 1997* in connection with residential premises affected by loose-fill asbestos insulation; and for other purposes.

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Home Building and Duties Amendment (Loose-fill Asbestos Insulation Affected Premises) Act 2015*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on the date of assent to this Act.

Schedule 1 Amendment of *Home Building Act 1989 No 147*

Part 8, Division 1A

Insert after Division 1:

Division 1A Premises affected by loose-fill asbestos insulation

119A Definitions

In this Division:

affected residential premises means any residential premises that are listed on the Register, but does not include any premises of a class that is excluded from this definition by the regulations.

loose-fill asbestos insulation means loose-fill amosite or crocidolite asbestos used as ceiling insulation.

Register means the register required to be maintained under section 119B.

residential premises means any building that is wholly or partly used (or is wholly or partly designed, constructed or adapted for use) as a place of residence.

119B Register

- (1) The Secretary is to maintain a register of residential premises that contain or have contained loose-fill asbestos insulation.
- (2) Residential premises are to be listed on the Register if the Secretary is satisfied that the presence of loose-fill asbestos insulation at the premises has been verified in accordance with the regulations.
- (3) Other residential premises may be listed on the Register in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations.
- (4) The Register is to include the following particulars in relation to residential premises that are listed on the Register:
 - (a) the address and title particulars (such as the Lot and DP numbers) of the land where the premises are located,
 - (b) any other particulars that are prescribed by the regulations.
- (5) The names of owners or occupiers of residential premises who are individuals are not to be included on the Register.
- (6) The Register is to be in the form determined by the Secretary and is to be available for inspection by the public.
- (7) The Secretary is to remove the following particulars relating to affected residential premises from the Register:
 - (a) all particulars if the Secretary is satisfied that the premises have been demolished and the land on which the premises were erected has been remediated,
 - (b) any particulars that the Secretary is satisfied:
 - (i) are false, erroneous or misleading, or
 - (ii) have been erroneously included in the Register,
 - (c) any other particulars in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations.

119C Warning signs

- (1) The owner of affected residential premises must ensure that a compliant warning sign is displayed at any place at the premises that is prescribed by the regulations.

- (2) This section does not require the owner of a lot in a strata scheme to display a compliant warning sign at any part of the premises that is not comprised in the lot.
- (3) If affected residential premises are the subject of a strata scheme, the owners corporation for the scheme must ensure that a compliant warning sign is displayed at any place at the premises that is prescribed by the regulations and consists of common property.
- (4) A person must not remove, or cause or permit to be removed, a compliant warning sign from affected residential premises.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), a compliant warning sign may be removed from affected residential premises by a person authorised under section 126 (1) to enter the premises.
- (6) The Secretary may, by order published in the Gazette, extend the application of this section to any premises specified in the order if the Secretary is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the premises contain loose-fill asbestos insulation.
- (7) In this section:

affected residential premises includes any premises in relation to which an order under this section is in force.

compliant warning sign means a sign about loose-fill asbestos insulation that complies with any requirements (including any requirements about its display) prescribed by the regulations.

lot, owners corporation and ***strata scheme*** have the same meanings as in the [Strata Schemes Management Act 1996](#).

Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units in the case of a corporation and 50 penalty units in any other case.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Duties Act 1997 No 123

[1] Chapter 2, Part 8, Division 5

Insert after section 104C:

Division 5 Concession for persons who have transferred property affected by loose-fill asbestos insulation to

State

104D Definitions

(1) In this Division:

authority of the State has the same meaning as in the [Land Acquisition \(Just Terms Compensation\) Act 1991](#).

owner, in relation to residential property, means:

- (a) a registered proprietor of the property, or
- (b) in the case of a land use entitlement—a person having ownership of shares or units through which the entitlement is conferred.

residential property means:

- (a) a parcel of land (including a strata lot) on which a dwelling is erected, or on which there is a building under construction that, when completed, will constitute a dwelling, or
- (b) a land use entitlement—if it entitles the holder of the land use entitlement to occupy a building, or part of a building, as a separate dwelling.

vacant residential land means a parcel of vacant land that is zoned or otherwise designated for use under an environmental planning instrument (within the meaning of the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#)) for residential or principally for residential purposes.

(2) For the purposes of this Division, residential property is **LFAI-affected** if the dwelling erected on the land comprised in the residential property (or to which the residential property relates) contains, or is part of a building containing, loose-fill asbestos insulation (within the meaning of Division 1A of Part 8 of the [Home Building Act 1989](#)).

104E Concession

- (1) The purchaser or transferee under an agreement for the sale or transfer, or the transfer, of residential property or vacant residential land is entitled to be granted a duty concession under this Division in respect of the agreement or transfer if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
- (a) the purchaser or transferee (or at least one of the purchasers or transferees if there is more than one purchaser or transferee) is the owner of residential property that will be acquired by an authority of the State (or was the owner from whom the authority of the State acquired the property), and

- (b) the authority of the State has entered into a binding agreement to acquire (or has acquired) that residential property because it is or was LFAI-affected.
- (2) Despite subsection (1) (a), the Chief Commissioner may grant a duty concession under this Division to a purchaser or transferee who is not or was not (at any time or at the applicable time) the owner (or the only owner) of the LFAI-affected property concerned if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that it would be fair and reasonable for the duty concession to be granted to the purchaser or transferee.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the Chief Commissioner may be satisfied that it would be fair and reasonable for a duty concession to be granted to a purchaser or transferee who is or was an owner, but not the only owner, of the LFAI-affected property concerned if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that each other owner has consented to the making of the application for the duty concession.
- (4) If a duty concession is granted under this Division in respect of an agreement or transfer, any ad valorem duty chargeable under this Chapter on the agreement or transfer is to be reduced by the amount of ad valorem duty that (but for section 308) would be (or would have been) chargeable to the authority of the State on:
 - (a) the transfer to the authority of the State of the LFAI-affected property concerned, or
 - (b) any other dutiable transaction effected to acquire the LFAI-affected property.
- (5) Duty cannot be reduced under this Division to less than \$0.
- (6) Only one duty concession may be granted under this Division for each acquisition of LFAI-affected property by an authority of the State.

104F Application

- (1) An application for a duty concession under this Division is to be made to the Chief Commissioner in the approved form and contain, or be accompanied by, such particulars and other information as the Chief Commissioner may require.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner may at any time (whether before or after the approval of an application) require the applicant or applicants to provide such further information as the Chief Commissioner may consider necessary for the proper administration of the concession scheme established by this Division.

[2] Schedule 1 Savings, transitional and other provisions

Insert at the end of the Schedule, with appropriate Part and clause numbering:

Part Provision consequent on enactment of Home Building and Duties Amendment (Loose-fill Asbestos Insulation Affected Premises) Act 2015

Availability of duty concession

A purchaser or transferee under an agreement or transfer is entitled to a duty concession under Division 5 of Part 8 of Chapter 2, in respect of the agreement or transfer, only if the agreement is entered into, or the transfer occurs, on or after the commencement of that Division.