



ABCB

National Registration Framework for building practitioners

Model guidance on BCR recommendations
1 and 2

2021

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Preface

The [Building Confidence Report](#) (BCR), published in April 2018, made 24 recommendations to Building Ministers to address systemic issues in the Australian building industry. Building Ministers established the BCR Implementation Team within the Office of the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) to work with governments and industry to respond to the recommendations with a focus on national consistency where possible.

The BCR Implementation Team's work aims to establish national best-practice models in response to BCR recommendations. If implemented, the responses will strengthen compliance with the National Construction Code (NCC), better protecting the interests of people who own, work in, live in and use Australian buildings.

All responses to BCR recommendations have been developed in accordance with the [Building Confidence National Framework](#) with input from industry and governments. Figure 1 lists the outputs developed under the Framework, and where to find them.

State and territory governments have agreed to consider implementation of all BCR endorsed responses. This process will take time depending on each government's regulatory reform agenda, and may be undertaken in stages.

The model guidance for the *National Registration Framework* represents a nationally agreed response to BCR recommendations 1 and 2.

Recommendation 1 states "That each jurisdiction requires the registration of the following categories of building practitioners involved in the design, construction and maintenance of buildings:

- Builder
- Site or Project Manager
- Building Surveyor
- Architect
- Fire Safety Practitioner
- Engineer
- Plumber
- Designer/Draftsperson

- Building Inspector.”

Recommendation 2 states “That each jurisdiction prescribes consistent requirements for the registration of building practitioners including:

- certified training which includes compulsory training on the operation and use of the NCC as it applies to each category of registration
- additional competency and experience requirements
- where it is available, compulsory insurance in the form of professional indemnity and/or warranty insurance together with financial viability requirements where appropriate, and
- evidence of practitioner integrity, based on an assessment of fit-and-proper person requirements.”

The BCR highlights the need for action in the building industry, including the need for a more effective building practitioner registration scheme. Submissions from stakeholders, in response to the [public comment draft](#), have informed the final development of this model guidance.

This model guidance will be considered for implementation by state and territory governments. To achieve this each jurisdiction will need to have a legislative framework that:

- Registers individuals within each discipline consistently with NRF requirements
- Accredits NCC competence relevant to each discipline (NCC Accreditation)
- Accredits PII cover relevant to each discipline, and
- Limits regulated work to registered people consistently with NRF requirements.

An expanded version of these steps is set out in the Introduction of this paper.

The nationally consistent adoption of this model would provide significant benefit to a national building industry and assist those practitioners who already work or plan to work across borders, including foreshadowed arrangements under Automatic Mutual Recognition (AMR) agreed to by the National Federation Reform Council.

Figure 1 – Building Confidence Implementation Framework - Outputs



Next Steps

Implementation by state and territory governments

Governments have agreed to consider implementation of the responses. Contact the building authority in your jurisdiction for information on progress.

Each of the outputs listed in Figure 1 can be accessed on the [ABCB website](https://www.abcb.gov.au/BCR).

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Adoption of model guidance

As a model, this guidance does not have any force until adopted by a jurisdiction. States and territories may have regard to the content of the model. This may include amending or adopting the model for application in their jurisdiction.

The model guide needs to be read in conjunction with the relevant legislation in a jurisdiction. It is written in generic terms and is not intended to override legislative requirements.

Introduction

Purpose of the National Registration Framework

The National Registration Framework (NRF) provides a consistent, high-level framework supported by government and industry for registration of core building-related occupations as a first step towards implementing BCR recommendations 1 and 2 of the BCR. The BCR occupations, competencies and levels of registration provide a national standard for determining whether building occupations are equivalent between states and territories for the purposes of AMR.

Recommendations 1 and 2 of the BCR propose the registration of building practitioners involved in the design, construction and maintenance of buildings, and that each jurisdiction prescribes consistent registration requirements covering knowledge of the NCC, competency and experience, insurance and financial viability, and integrity.

A [discussion paper](#) on a draft NRF for Building Practitioners was developed in response to BCR recommendations 1 and 2 and released for public comment on 26 June 2020. 755 responses were received from individuals, industry associations, businesses and governments. Revised proposals were provided to key industry associations for comment in October 2020 and outstanding issues were reviewed by an ABCB board subcommittee in December 2020. This final version of the NRF has benefited from, and is shaped by, these responses and processes.

The NRF is based on the widely-supported principles that registration requires demonstrated competence and relevant and recent experience in the core work and functions of the occupation. Registration legislation in each jurisdiction provides detailed mechanisms for measuring competence and allow for different pathways to obtain the necessary qualifications and experience. The NRF does not replicate this detail, but state and territory legislation required to apply the NRF will. The essential next stage to implement the NRF is for regulators and industry bodies (as it applies to their practitioner cohort) to develop agreed competency standards.

The NRF uses benchmarks of qualifications and recent and relevant experience for each level of each occupation to show the type of competence expected and how that relates to other occupations. This gives a simple initial test for jurisdictions to compare current

registration requirements against the NRF and for practitioners to assess equivalence for AMR.

Implementation of the NRF

In considering implementation of the NRF, jurisdictions will need to consider the following:

- Registration authorities implementing the NRF should provide for assessing equivalence of different qualifications such as earlier Australian schemes or overseas education and training.
- Regulators and industry bodies should develop agreed competency standards that provide mechanisms for measuring competence and allow for different pathways to obtain the necessary qualifications and experience.
- Jurisdictions should amend legislation that restricts work to registered people where necessary, to include NCC accreditation as a condition of registration, or to restrict work to people who are both registered and have NCC accreditation.
- Jurisdictions should develop NCC accreditation courses as the NRF does not set out the specific training courses or competencies in applying and using the NCC for each level in each discipline. It only recommends the level of NCC knowledge that is required for the scope of work.
- Jurisdictions should develop PII accreditation schemes as the NRF does not set out the specific policy requirements or values of cover for each level in each discipline. It only provides a guide for the level of PII accreditation that is required for the scope of work.

Automatic Mutual Recognition

A new national [Automatic Mutual Recognition](#) of Occupational Registrations (AMR) scheme is now in place for skilled workers who require occupational licenses. The scheme came into effect on 1 July 2021 and is set out in the [Mutual Recognition Act](#) of the Commonwealth (MRA). AMR will enable a person who is licensed or registered for an occupation in one jurisdiction to perform the same activities in another jurisdiction. A state or territory Minister can declare specific registrations exempt from AMR in their jurisdiction where they determine there is a significant risk to consumer protection, animal welfare, the environment, the health or safety of workers, or the public. Adoption of the NRF is considered by the Building Ministers to be a precursor to the effective operation of AMR.

Legal Entities

Existing state and territory legislation dealing with the registration of building occupations is not consistent in the way it deals with legal entities. Some legislation only registers individuals on the basis of personal skills and qualifications. Some legislation allows any legal entity to be registered in an occupation. For entities other than sole traders, this requires an individual with the personal skills and qualifications to be nominated as supervisor to enable registration. Only individuals registered in an occupation are eligible to use mutual recognition principles to move between jurisdictions.

The NRF provides a single set of registration and accreditation requirements for individuals who may operate as:

- Employees in a business
- Sole traders conducting a business, or
- Nominated supervisors for a partnership or corporation.

BCR Recommendations

BCR Recommendation 1 requires each jurisdiction to register building practitioners involved in building production, building approval and coordination of building projects. The NRF covers the disciplines listed below in Table 1.

Table 1- NRF Disciplines

Field	Category	Discipline
Building production	Design	General Design Architect
		Building designer
		Engineering Geotechnical designer
		Design Structural designer
		Electrical designer
		Mechanical designer
		Fire safety designer
	Specialist Design	Plumbing designer
		Fire systems designer
		Access consultant
	Specialist Consultants	Energy efficiency

Field	Category	Discipline
		consultant
	Construction	Builder (individual) Plumber Fire systems installer
Building approval	Compliance	Building surveyor
Coordination	Project coordination	Project manager

BCR Recommendation 2 requires each jurisdiction to prescribe consistent requirements for the registration of building practitioners including:

1. certificated training which includes compulsory training on the operation and use of the NCC as it applies to each category of registration
2. additional competency and experience requirements
3. professional indemnity and/or warranty insurance, and
4. fit-and-proper person requirements.

The NRF sets out competency, experience and fit-and-proper person requirements as part of the registration requirements for each discipline.

The NRF sets out NCC accreditation and Professional Indemnity Insurance (PII) accreditation requirements for registered practitioners to carry out regulated work.

[BCR Recommendation 13](#) requires each jurisdiction to ensure building approval documentation is prepared by appropriate categories of registered practitioners, demonstrating that the proposed building complies with the NCC.

[BCR Recommendation 17](#) requires each jurisdiction to ensure genuine independent third party review by registered practitioners for specified components of designs and/or certain types of buildings.

[BCR Recommendation 18](#) requires each jurisdiction to ensure on-site inspections of *building work* at identified notification stages by a registered practitioner.

For design occupations the NRF sets out the registration discipline and level, NCC accreditation and PII accreditation for an individual to prepare approval or construction

documentation, declare that the design complies with the NCC and to independently assess that a design or its implementation during construction complies with the NCC.

For approval occupations the NRF sets out the registration discipline and level, NCC accreditation and PII accreditation for an individual to independently assess that a design or its implementation during construction complies with the NCC.

For construction occupations the NRF sets out the registration discipline and level and NCC accreditation for an individual to carry out or supervise building or installation work, declare that the building or installation work complies with the building approval and the NCC, and to independently assess that building or installation work complies with the building approval and the NCC.

Applying the NRF

The BCR and respondents to the draft NRF support a consistent national registration scheme or a “driver’s licence” model where an individual registered in their state or territory of residence is free to work in any other state or territory, or on a project located in another state or territory. AMR would deliver this for building occupations.

Each jurisdiction currently registers some or all of the disciplines included in the NRF. Some registration schemes for disciplines engaged in building approval documentation limit work to registered people (for example, professional engineers acts). Some registration schemes do not (for example architects acts). Most of these schemes are not nationally consistent, either because the registration requirements and levels differ between jurisdictions, or the work permitted or required to be done by a registered person differs between jurisdictions.

Consistent Regulation

AMR provides that a person can carry out the same activities in any other jurisdiction that they can legally carry out in their home jurisdiction. However, AMR does not affect the operation of laws that regulate the manner of carrying out the activities in a second jurisdiction.

For a recognisably equivalent discipline it does not matter if one jurisdiction has lower or different registration requirements, a person registered in that jurisdiction is entitled to

carry out work reserved for that discipline in any other jurisdiction. It is important that jurisdictions adopt the consistent NRF registration standards to avoid any 'race to the bottom' in registration of building occupations.

NCC accreditation under the NRF is based on the attainment or possession of a qualification and recent and relevant experience relating to fitness, and cannot be applied in a second jurisdiction if it is not applied in the first jurisdiction. It is important that jurisdictions adopt the NCC accreditation requirements and incorporate them in registration schemes on a consistent basis to stop people without NCC competence practising in other jurisdictions.

Laws that regulate the manner of carrying out activities include building approval and consumer protection laws that require designers giving a *declaration of design compliance*, builders and installers giving a declaration of construction compliance, require third-party review of design proposals or independent checking of construction and installation work.

Where a jurisdiction has laws requiring these things to be done by a registered discipline, a person registered in the discipline in that jurisdiction may do the same things in other jurisdictions, even if the registration requirements to do those things are different in the second jurisdiction. However, a person registered in a jurisdiction that does not have laws requiring these things to be done by a registered discipline cannot do these things in another jurisdiction that does have laws requiring them to be done by a registered discipline. It is important that jurisdictions adopt consistent laws and processes to avoid people registered in some jurisdictions being unable to do the full scope of work in others.

NRF Structure

The NRF has a consistent structure based on qualifications and core competencies.

Levels

Table 2 - Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) levels in the NRF

Level 1	AQF 7/8/9	Degree	Unlimited
Level 2	AQF 5/6	Diploma	Medium Rise
Level 3	AQF 3/4	Certificate	Low Rise

Qualifications

The NRF prescribes qualifications in terms of:

- AQF level—this sets out the minimum level of qualification, such as degree, diploma etc., and
- area of study—this sets out the major focus of study for the qualification.

For some disciplines, more than one set of qualifications is listed. These are paired with experience requirements so that the combination of qualification and recent and relevant experience leads to a consistent level of competence.

The qualifications listed reflect current or developing education and training schemes for new entrants to each discipline. Existing practitioners may have different qualifications, reflecting earlier Australian schemes or overseas education and training. Registration authorities implementing the NRF should provide for assessing equivalence of different qualifications and measuring competence at the required level.

For existing nationally consistent registration schemes, registration is sufficient evidence of meeting NRF requirements.

Experience

The NRF sets out the minimum, recent and relevant experience requirements for initial registration at each level in each discipline. For some disciplines, more than one set of experience is listed.

Experience is prescribed as “post-graduate” when the experience is gained after completing the educational or training qualification. Otherwise, recent and relevant experience can be obtained before or during the course of study or training, but should be at the prescribed level in the relevant discipline. Experience is prescribed as “under supervision” when the experience is gained working for, and under the guidance of, an experienced practitioner.

For disciplines such as engineering design where qualifications and registration may cover areas other than *building work*, the experience must be gained on buildings or *building work*.

The period of experience is given in years. This is to be taken as full-time engagement in the work for a calendar year or a 12 month period, allowing for weekends, public holidays and normal annual leave. Part-time work should be rated proportionately.

NCC Accreditation

Existing registration schemes are based on qualifications and training delivered through universities, TAFEs and registered training organisations. These courses may be accredited by professional associations and accreditation is integral to training providers' business plans. Some courses cover the application and use of the NCC, but many do not. It would take time for courses to be redesigned and accredited to provide adequate NCC training and for new students to complete them. For disciplines such as engineering that operate well beyond the field of building it may be inappropriate to require all students to undertake NCC training and supplementary courses may be needed.

In the meantime existing practitioners can use Continuing Professional Development (CPD) or postgraduate courses to achieve the BCR aim for all practitioners to be adequately trained. Practitioners already competent in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their discipline can have this competency tested and confirmed.

The NRF separates NCC accreditation from registration so that it can be implemented quickly, independently and consistently. Longer term, NCC competence should be built in to registration schemes to ensure it is applied consistently under AMR. Jurisdictions should amend legislation that restricts work to registered people where necessary, to include NCC accreditation as a condition of registration, or to restrict work to people who are both registered and have NCC accreditation.

Jurisdictions may agree to set up a national accreditation scheme for NCC competence. Alternatively, each state and territory may establish or empower one or more regulators to accredit NCC competence.

The regulator may be:

- a registration authority that confirms appropriate NCC training occurs as part of the education and training required for registration in a discipline
- a registration authority or other regulator that approves supplementary NCC courses or CPD, or

- a registration authority or other regulator that tests NCC competence through examination or interview.

NCC accreditation for each discipline is relevant to the work of each discipline. Building disciplines must be accredited for NCC Volumes One and Two. Where level 3 in some disciplines is limited to residential work, accreditation in NCC Volume Two is sufficient. Plumbing and some fire safety disciplines must be accredited for NCC Volume Three.

As a high-level framework the NRF does not set out the specific training courses or competencies in applying and using the NCC for each level in each discipline. This detailed work can commence once the NRF is approved for implementation.

PII Accreditation

Some practitioner registration schemes require PII cover as a condition of registration. Many do not. Occupational registration of individuals focusses primarily on individual competence (qualifications and experience) rather than business capability. There are risks in making registration dependent on buying an insurance product in a market where the product may be unavailable or unaffordable. The NRF does not include PII as a registration requirement. Mutual recognition and AMR does not prevent jurisdictions imposing public protection requirements, such as PII separately from registration requirements.

The NRF separates PII accreditation from registration so that market failure in the provision of PII does not prevent registration. Jurisdictions should amend legislation that restricts permitted work to registered people where necessary, to restrict work to people who are registered and have PII accreditation.

Jurisdictions may agree to set up a national accreditation scheme for PII cover. Alternatively, each state and territory may establish or empower one or more regulators to accredit PII cover.

The regulator may be:

- a registration authority that confirms appropriate PII cover as a condition of registration
- a registration authority or other regulator that examines and confirms evidence of PII cover, or

- a Professional Standards Council that approves a Professional Standards Scheme (PSS).

PII accreditation for each discipline is relevant to the work and risk profile of each discipline.

PII cover is provided on a “claims made” basis so that past work is only covered if a current policy is in place. PII accreditation is valid only for the time period of cover for the current PII policy.

As a high-level framework the NRF does not set out the specific policy requirements or values of cover for each level in each discipline. This detailed work can commence once the NRF is approved for implementation.

Core Competencies

The NRF sets out core competencies for each discipline and each level of each discipline. This is a high-level description of the type of work or services that building legislation may require to be done by a registered person and which a person registered in the relevant discipline and level is capable of doing. Regulated work for one discipline or level may overlap with regulated work for a different discipline or level.

The NRF limits its description of core competencies to five types:

1. Design, approval, construction or coordination work that is the core activity of each occupation. This may be regulated through occupational registration legislation or business licensing legislation.
2. Declaration that design work undertaken by the registered person complies with the NCC. This aligns with [BCR recommendation 13](#), declarations under the NSW *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* and similar requirements in other state and territory legislation. This may be regulated through building approval or consumer protection legislation.
3. Declaration that construction or installation work done by the registered person complies with the NCC or the building approval. This aligns declarations under the NSW *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* and similar requirements in other state and territory legislation. This may be regulated through building approval or consumer protection legislation.

4. Assessment of design work done by others to confirm that it complies with the NCC. This aligns with NCC [BCR recommendation 17](#), peer reviews or expert checking under building approval legislation. This may be regulated through building approval or consumer protection legislation.
5. Assessment of construction or installation work done by others to confirm that it complies with the NCC or the building approval. This aligns with the NCC, [BCR recommendation 18](#) and [BCR recommendation 19](#), and other legislation requiring independent inspection. This may be regulated through building approval legislation.

Restricted Work

The NRF sets out restricted work that should only be carried out by registered people. This is a high-level description of work that should be restricted to registered people by occupational registration legislation. Restricted work largely aligns with current restrictions in state and territory legislation and [BCR recommendation 13](#).

States and territories can amend existing legislation or enact new legislation to align restricted work with current or future building and plumbing legislation as required.

Offences

To implement the NRF, each jurisdiction should ensure registration or other building regulation legislation includes offences for carrying out restricted work while unregistered. Current registration or licensing schemes for the construction phase, such as for builders, plumbers and electricians already restrict practice. The design phase, which includes documentation, designer certification and independent checking, is currently not restricted in many jurisdictions. Applying BCR recommendation 13 would require jurisdictions to amend registration or other building legislation to restrict these activities.

The NRF sets out criteria for restricted work, which include registration class and level, NCC accreditation type and whether PII accreditation is required. These criteria must be included in jurisdictional legislation that regulates work that must be done by registered individuals.

Taxonomy

The NRF, summarised in Table 1, uses a categorisation scheme that aligns each discipline with a field and category that reflects the core work of each discipline. Individuals registered in a discipline shown in one category may have roles in other categories of work. These roles are not separately listed unless they require separate registration. **The NRF Taxonomy summarises the contents of this paper in Tables 3 to 7.**

The **Design** category consists of general design, engineering design, specialist design and specialist consulting. The core work in each category is defined as:

- design work ([BCR recommendation 13](#) documentation to be prepared by appropriate categories of registered practitioners)
- *declaration of design compliance* ([BCR recommendation 13](#) demonstrating that the proposed building complies with the NCC)
- design review ([BCR recommendation 17](#) genuine independent third party review), or
- construction inspection ([BCR recommendation 18](#) on-site inspections of *building work* at identified notification stages).

General design includes everything that is not specifically excluded as engineering design or specialist design. To be permitted to do *general design work*, general design certification or general design checking without supervision, an individual must be an *architect* or a registered *building designer*.

Engineering design is defined in terms taken from professional engineers acts. Professional engineering design can only be done by a registered professional engineer (Queensland, Victoria, NSW) or an engineering designer level 1 (NRF for other jurisdictions). Technical engineering work (done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard) can be done without supervision by registered professional engineers or an engineering designer level 1, level 2 or level 3.

Specialist design includes fire systems design, plumbing design, gas services design and electrical services design. The NCC does not include gas or electrical standards and so the NRF does not give registration requirements for this work. Specialist design does not include professional engineering design, which must be done by a registered professional engineer or engineering designer level 1 in a relevant area of practice.

Specialist consulting includes access consultants and energy efficiency consultants whose outputs are usually advice or reports on compliance options for others to include in design documentation. Access consultant covers individuals trained to advise on and assess compliance with the disability access provisions of the NCC. Energy efficiency consultant covers individuals trained to advise on and assess compliance with the energy efficiency provisions of the NCC. Energy efficiency assessor level 2 deals with *commercial building* (NCC Volume One) requirements, while level 3 deals with residential building (predominantly NCC Volume Two) requirements.

The **Construction** category consists of *builder (individual)*, plumber and fire systems installer.

Building work is the actual process of constructing or altering a building. *Building supervision* is the process of coordinating the materials, labour and services needed to do *building work*. An individual must be registered as a *builder (individual)* to do *building work* as a sole trader or to do *building supervision* for other building contractors. Trades doing construction or installation work are not required to be registered as a *builder (individual)*.

Plumber licensing provides a uniform framework for existing licensing schemes in states and territories. Plumber level 3 is the basic trade level on completion of an apprenticeship. Plumber level 2 requires more experience and further study to supervise, check and certify completed work.

Fire systems installer licensing provides a uniform framework for apprenticeship training of installers. Fire systems installer level 3 is the basic trade level on completion of the apprenticeship. Fire systems installer level 2 requires more experience and further study to supervise, check and certify completed work.

The **Compliance** category consists of *building surveyor*.

Building surveyor covers all individuals engaged in statutory and *advisory building surveying work*.

The **Project Coordination** category covers *project managers*.

Building project management is coordinating design, construction and compliance for the entire building project on behalf of the owner. Individuals who are not registered *architects*

or *builder (individual)* level 1 must be separately registered as a *building project manager* to be appointed as *owner's representative*.

Taxonomy

Table 3 – Taxonomy for Building production, Design

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Architect	1	Master of architecture and architectural practice examination.	2 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited general design work.	An architect with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • general design work • declaration of design compliance • independent design review • independent construction or installation inspection, and • building project management work for general design of a building of any NCC Class.	Architect is an individual <i>registered</i> under the Architects Act of a state or territory. General design work means the development of construction design documentation, specifications and reports relating to the design of a new building or alteration to an existing building where the design is required to meet the Performance Requirements of the NCC but does not include <i>engineering design work</i> or <i>specialist design work</i>. Engineering design work means: a. <i>professional engineering design work</i> limited to registered professional engineers or engineering designers level 1; and b. <i>technical engineering design work</i> limited to registered professional engineers or registered engineering designers level 1, level 2 or level 3. Professional engineering design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Technical engineering design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Specialist design work means: a. <i>Fire systems design work</i> limited to licensed fire systems designers under fire systems licensing legislation; b. <i>Plumbing design work</i> limited to licensed plumbing systems designers under plumber licensing legislation; c. Gas design work limited to licensed gas systems designers under gas licensing legislation; and d. <i>Electrical design work</i> limited to licensed electrical systems designers under electrical licensing legislation. Building project management work is planning, organising, directing, controlling and coordinating procurement of a new building or alteration to an existing building.
		Registered as an architect in a state or territory.	N/A				

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experi- ence	NCC accredi- tation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Building designer	1	A masters degree in architecture, engineering or specialist design.	2 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited general design work.	A building designer level 1 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • general design work • declaration of design compliance • independent design review, and • independent construction or installation inspection for general design of a building of any NCC Class.	Building designer is an individual <i>registered</i> at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of building design. General design work means the development of construction design documentation, specifications and reports relating to the design of a new building or alteration to an existing building where the design is required to meet the Performance Requirements of the NCC but does not include <i>engineering design work</i> or <i>specialist design work</i>. Engineering design work means: <i>a. professional engineering design work</i> limited to registered professional engineers or engineering designers level 1; and <i>b. technical engineering design work</i> limited to registered professional engineers or registered engineering designers level 1, level 2 or level 3. Professional engineering design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Technical engineering design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Specialist design work means: <i>a. Fire systems design work</i> limited to licensed fire systems designers under fire systems licensing legislation; <i>b. Plumbing design work</i> limited to licensed plumbing systems designers under plumber licensing legislation; <i>c. Gas design work</i> limited to licensed gas systems designers under gas licensing legislation; and <i>d. Electrical design work</i> limited to licensed electrical systems designers under electrical licensing legislation.
		A degree in architecture, engineering, or specialist design.	3 yrs				
		A degree in building design, architectural design or architectural science.	5 yrs				
	2	A graduate diploma or advanced diploma in building design	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise general design work.	A building designer level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • general design work • declaration of design compliance • independent design review, and • independent construction or installation inspection for general design of medium-rise buildings.	
		An associate degree, graduate diploma or advanced diploma in architectural design.					
	3	Diploma in building design or architectural drafting	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to low-rise general design work.	A building designer level 3 with NCC Vols One and Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • general design work • declaration of design compliance • independent design review, and • independent construction or installation inspection for general design of low-rise buildings.	
				NCC Vol Two only		A building designer level 3 with NCC Vol Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • general design work • declaration of design compliance • independent design review, and • independent construction or installation inspection for general design of NCC Class 1 or 10 low-rise buildings only.	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Geotechnical Designer	1	Degree in civil or geotechnical engineering accredited to the Washington Accord.	5 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited geotechnical design work.	A registered geotechnical designer level 1 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • professional geotechnical design work and technical geotechnical design work • declaration of design compliance for professional and technical geotechnical design work • independent design review of professional and technical geotechnical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical geotechnical design work for a building of any NCC class or size.	Professional geotechnical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of geotechnical engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Technical geotechnical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of geotechnical engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Registered geotechnical designer is an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of geotechnical design. Registered professional geotechnical engineer means a person registered as a geotechnical engineer under the <i>Professional Engineers Act 2002</i> (Qld), the <i>Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019</i> (Vic) or the <i>Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020</i> (NSW).
	2	Associate degree or diploma in engineering design or geotechnical design, accredited to the Sydney Accord.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise geotechnical design work.	A geotechnical engineering designer level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • technical geotechnical design work • declaration of design compliance for technical geotechnical design work • independent design review of technical geotechnical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical geotechnical design work for medium-rise buildings.	
	3	Certificate IV or diploma in geotechnical design or geotechnical drafting accredited to the Dublin Accord.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to low-rise geotechnical design work.	A geotechnical technical designer level 3 with NCC Vols One and Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • technical geotechnical design work • declaration of design compliance for technical geotechnical design work • independent design review of technical geotechnical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical geotechnical design work for low-rise buildings.	
				NCC Vol Two only		A geotechnical technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • technical geotechnical design work • declaration of design compliance for technical geotechnical design work • independent design review of technical geotechnical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical geotechnical design work for low-rise NCC Class 1 or 10 buildings only.	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Structural Designer	1	Degree in civil or structural engineering accredited to the Washington Accord	5 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited structural design work.	A registered structural designer level 1 with NCC Vols One and Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • professional and technical structural design work • declaration of design compliance for professional and technical structural design work • independent design review of professional and technical structural design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical structural design work for buildings of any NCC class or size.	Professional structural design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of structural engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Technical structural design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of structural engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Registered structural designer is an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of structural design. Registered professional structural engineer means a person registered as a structural engineer under the <i>Professional Engineers Act 2002</i> (Qld), the <i>Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019</i> (Vic) or the <i>Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020</i> (NSW).
	2	Associate degree or diploma in engineering design or structural design accredited to the Sydney Accord.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise structural design work.	A structural engineering designer level 2 with NCC Vols One and Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • technical structural design work • declaration of design compliance for technical structural design work • independent design review of technical structural design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical structural design work for medium-rise buildings.	
	3	Certificate IV or diploma in structural design or structural drafting accredited to the Dublin Accord.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and/or Two	PII accreditation relevant to low-rise structural design work.	A structural technical designer level 3 with NCC Vols One and Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • technical structural design work • declaration of design compliance for technical structural design work • independent design review of technical structural design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical structural design work for low-rise buildings.	
				NCC Vol Two only		A structural technical designer level 3 with NCC Vol Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • technical structural design work • declaration of design compliance for technical structural design work • independent design review of technical structural design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical structural design work for low-rise NCC Class 1 or 10 buildings only.	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Electrical Design	1	A degree in electrical engineering accredited to the Washington Accord.	5 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited electrical design work.	A registered electrical designer level 1 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • professional electrical design work and technical electrical design work • declaration of design compliance for professional and technical electrical design work • independent design review of professional and technical electrical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical electrical design work for a building of any NCC class or size.	Professional electrical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of electrical engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Technical electrical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of electrical engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Registered electrical designer is an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of electrical design. Registered professional electrical engineer means a person registered as an electrical engineer under the <i>Professional Engineers Act 2002</i> (Qld), the <i>Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019</i> (Vic) or the <i>Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020</i> (NSW).
	2	Associate degree or diploma in engineering design or electrical design accredited to the Sydney Accord.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise electrical design work.	A electrical engineering designer level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • electrical technical design work • declaration of design compliance for technical electrical design work • independent design review of technical electrical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical electrical design work for medium-rise buildings.	
	3	Certificate IV or diploma in electrical design or electrical drafting accredited to the Dublin Accord.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to low-rise electrical design work.	A electrical technical designer level 3 with NCC Vols One and Two accreditation and PII accreditation may do: • electrical technical design work • declaration of design compliance for technical electrical design work • independent design review of technical electrical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical electrical design work for low-rise buildings.	
				NCC Vol Two only		A electrical technical designer level 3 with NCC Vol Two accreditation and PII accreditation may do: • electrical technical design work • declaration of design compliance for technical electrical design work • independent design review of technical electrical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical electrical design work for low-rise NCC Class 1 or 10 buildings only.	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Mechanical Designer	1	Degree in mechanical engineering, accredited to the Washington Accord	5 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited mechanical design work.	A registered mechanical designer level 1 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • professional mechanical design work and technical mechanical design work • declaration of design compliance for professional and technical mechanical design work; • independent design review of professional and technical mechanical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical mechanical design work, for a building of any NCC class or size.	Professional mechanical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of mechanical engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Technical mechanical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of mechanical engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Registered mechanical designer is an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of mechanical design. Registered professional mechanical engineer means a person registered as a mechanical engineer under the <i>Professional Engineers Act 2002</i> (Qld), the <i>Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019</i> (Vic) or the <i>Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020</i> (NSW).
	2	Associate degree or diploma in engineering design or mechanical design accredited to the Sydney Accord.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise mechanical design work.	A mechanical engineering designer level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • mechanical technical design work; • declaration of design compliance for technical mechanical design work • independent design review of technical mechanical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical mechanical design work, for medium-rise buildings.	
	3	Certificate IV or diploma in mechanical design or mechanical drafting accredited to the Dublin Accord.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to low-rise mechanical design work.	A mechanical technical designer level 3 with NCC Vols One and Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • mechanical technical design work • declaration of design compliance for technical mechanical design work • independent design review of technical mechanical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical mechanical design work, for low-rise buildings.	
				NCC Vol Two only		A mechanical technical designer level 3 with NCC Vol Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • mechanical technical design work • declaration of design compliance for technical mechanical design work • independent design review of technical mechanical design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical mechanical design work, for low-rise NCC Class 1 or 10 buildings.	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Fire Safety Designer	1	Degree in a relevant field of engineering, accredited to the Washington Accord and a post-graduate diploma or masters' degree in fire safety engineering.	5 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited fire safety design work.	A registered fire safety designer level 1 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • professional and technical fire safety design work • declaration of design compliance for professional and technical fire safety design work • independent design review of professional and technical fire safety design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical fire safety design work for a building of any NCC class or size.	Professional fire safety design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of fire safety engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Technical fire safety design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of fire safety engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard. Registered fire safety designer is an individual registered at level 1 in the discipline of fire safety design. Registered professional fire safety engineer means a person registered as a fire safety engineer under the <i>Professional Engineers Act 2002</i> (Qld), the <i>Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019</i> (Vic) or the <i>Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020</i> (NSW).
Plumbing Designer	2	Diploma in plumbing design with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems	3 yrs	NCC Vol Three	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited plumbing design work.	A registered plumbing designer level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • plumbing design work • declaration of design compliance for plumbing design work • independent design review of plumbing design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of plumbing design work for each endorsed system for a building of any NCC class or size.	Plumbing design work means the development of construction design documentation specifications and reports for a <i>prescribed plumbing system</i> for a building, but does not include <i>professional engineering design work</i>. Registered plumbing designer is an individual registered at level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of plumbing design and endorsed to design one or more <i>prescribed plumbing systems</i>. Prescribed plumbing systems— - Cold water services—NCC Part B1 - Heated water services—NCC Part B2 - Non-drinking water services—NCC Part B3 - Fire-fighting water services—NCC Part B4 - Cross connection control—NCC Part B5 - Rainwater harvesting and use—NCC Part B6 - Sanitary plumbing systems—NCC Part C1 - Sanitary drainage systems—NCC Part C2 - Onsite wastewater management—Standards Australia AS/NZS 1546 Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of six storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles.
	3	Certificate IV in plumbing and services with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.	3 yrs	NCC Vol Three	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise plumbing design work.	A registered plumbing designer level 3 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • plumbing design work • declaration of design compliance for plumbing design work • independent design review of plumbing design work, and • independent construction or installation inspection of plumbing design work for each endorsed system for a medium-rise building	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Fire Systems Design	2	Diploma in fire systems design with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and/or Three	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited fire systems design work.	A registered fire services designer level 2 with NCC Vol One and/or Three accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • fire system design work; • declaration of design compliance for fire system design work; • independent design review of fire system design work; and • independent construction or installation inspection of fire system design work; for each endorsed system for a building of any NCC Class or size.	Fire systems design work means the development of construction design documentation, specifications and reports for a <i>prescribed fire services system</i> for a building but does not include <i>professional engineering design work</i>. Registered fire systems designer is an individual registered at level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of fire services design and endorsed to design one or more <i>prescribed fire services systems</i>. Prescribed fire services systems— - Water-based firefighting and fire suppression - Fire detection alarm and warning - Fire and smoke control - Emergency and exit lighting systems - Passive fire and smoke - Special hazards Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of six storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles.
	3	Certificate IV in an approved course with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and/or Three	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise fire systems design work.	A registered fire systems designer level 3 with NCC Vol One and/or Three accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • fire system design work; • declaration of design compliance for fire system design work; • independent design review of fire system design work; and • independent construction or installation inspection of fire system design work; for each endorsed system for a medium-rise building.	
Disability Access Consultant	2	Diploma in disability access consulting	2 yrs	NCC Vol One	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited disability access assessment	A disability access consultant level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • disability access advisory work • independent design review of disability access compliance requirements, and • independent construction or installation inspection of disability access compliance requirements for any NCC class or size of building.	Disability access advisory work means providing advice on the disability access compliance requirements for proposed and completed developments. Disability access compliance requirements are the Performance Requirements of NCC Volume One Sections D, E and H. Disability access consultant is an individual registered at level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of disability access consulting.
	3	Certificate IV in disability access consulting	2 yrs	NCC Vol One	PII accreditation relevant to limited disability access assessment work.	A disability access consultant level 3 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • disability access advisory work • independent design review of disability access compliance requirements, and • independent construction or installation inspection of disability access compliance requirements for any NCC class or size of building using the deemed-to-satisfy provisions of NCC Volume One Sections D, E and H.	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Energy Efficiency Consultant	2	Degree or diploma in architectural design, mechanical or building services engineering that includes training in commercial energy efficiency assessment.	3 yrs	NCC Vol One	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited commercial energy efficiency assessment work.	A commercial energy efficiency consultant level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • commercial energy efficiency advisory work • independent design review of commercial energy efficiency compliance requirements, and • independent construction or installation inspection of commercial energy efficiency compliance requirements for NCC Class 2 to 9 buildings of any size.	Commercial energy efficiency advisory work means providing advice on the commercial energy efficiency requirements for proposed and completed developments. Commercial energy efficiency compliance requirements are the Performance Requirements of NCC Volume One Section J. Residential energy efficiency advisory work means providing advice on the residential energy efficiency requirements for proposed and completed developments. Residential energy efficiency compliance requirements are the Performance Requirements of NCC Volume Two Section 2.6 and Part 3.12. Commercial energy efficiency consultant means an individual registered as an energy efficiency consultant level 2.
		Associate degree or diploma in architectural design, mechanical, electrical or building services engineering that includes training in commercial energy efficiency assessment					
	3	Certificate IV in NatHERS Assessment, Certificate IV in Home Energy Efficiency and Sustainability or equivalent in relevant aspects of residential energy efficiency	3 yrs	NCC Vol Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited residential energy efficiency assessment work.	A residential energy efficiency consultant level 3 with NCC Vol Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do: • residential energy efficiency advisory work • independent design review of residential energy efficiency compliance requirements, and • independent construction or installation inspection of residential energy efficiency compliance requirements for NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings of any size and sole occupancy units in Class 2 buildings and Class 4 parts of buildings.	Residential energy efficiency consultant means an individual registered as an energy efficiency consultant level 3.

Table 4 -Taxonomy for Building production, Construction

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experi- ence	NCC acce- ditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Builder	1	Degree in construction management.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited building project management work, if applicable	A registered builder (individual) level 1 with NCC accreditation is competent to do: • building work • building supervision • declaration of construction or installation compliance • independent construction or installation inspection, and • building project management work for a building of any NCC class or size	Building work means the construction, assembly, alteration or extension of a building or part of a building. Building supervision means the management and supervision of <i>building work</i>. Building project management work is arranging and managing the planning, design, approval, construction, commissioning and occupation of a building project on behalf of the owner. Builder (individual) means an individual <i>registered</i> at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of builder (individual). Statutory supervisor means a registered building supervisor named as a director or nominated as supervisor of a <i>registered building contractor</i>. Registered building contractor means a business registered under state or territory building laws and permitted to contract for and be named on the building permit for <i>building work</i>.
		Advanced diploma in building and construction.	5 yrs				
		Diploma of building and construction.	7 yrs				
	2	Diploma in building and construction	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	N/A	A registered builder (individual) level 2 with NCC accreditation is competent to do: • building work • building supervision • declaration of construction or installation compliance, and • independent construction or installation inspection for a medium-rise building.	
	3	Certificate IV in building and construction	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two		A registered builder (individual) level 3 with NCC Vols One and Two accreditation is competent to do: • building work • building supervision • declaration of construction or installation compliance, and • independent construction or installation inspection for a low-rise building.	
				NCC Vol Two only		A registered builder (individual) level 3 with NCC Vol Two accreditation is competent to do: • building work • building supervision • declaration of construction or installation compliance, and • independent construction or installation inspection for a low-rise building of NCC Class 1 or 10.	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experi- ence	NCC accredi- tation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Water-based Fire Systems Installer	2	Certificate IV in Fire Protection with units relevant to water-based fire systems design, installation and compliance and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.	4 yrs	NCC Vol Three	N/A	A licensed water-based fire systems installer level 2 with NCC Volume Three accreditation is competent to do: • fire systems installation work • declaration of installation compliance and • independent construction and installation inspection for a water-based fire system.	Fire systems installation work means the construction, installation, replacement, alteration, routine servicing, maintenance, testing or commissioning of any part of a system used for firefighting or fire detection. Licensed water-based fire systems installer means an individual licensed to do <i>fire systems installation work</i> on a water-based fire system.
		Certificate III in Fire Protection CPC 32820 with units relevant to fire hydrant and hose reel systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor	5 yrs				
		Certificate III in Plumbing CPC32420 with specific units in fire hydrant and hose reel systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.					
	3	Certificate III in Fire Protection CPC32820 with relevant units in water-based fire system design and installation,	3 yrs	NCC Vol Three	N/A	A licensed water-based fire systems installer level 3 with NCC Volume Three accreditation is competent to do fire systems installation work for a water-based fire system.	
		Certificate III in Plumbing CPC32420 plus specific units in water-based fire system design and installation.					

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experi- ence	NCC accre- ditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Fire Detection and Alarm Systems Installer	2	Certificate IV in Fire Protection with units relevant to fire detection and alarm systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.	4 yrs	NCC Vol One	N/A	A licensed fire detection and alarm installer level 2 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do: • fire systems installation work • declaration of installation compliance, and • independent construction and installation inspection for a fire detection and alarm system.	Fire systems installation work means the construction, installation, replacement, alteration, routine servicing, maintenance, testing or commissioning of any part of a system used for firefighting or fire detection. Licensed fire detection and alarm installer means an individual licensed to do <i>fire systems installation work</i> on a fire detection and alarm system.
		Certificate III in Fire Protection Control UEE31020 with relevant units in fire detection and alarm systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor, or.	5 yrs				
		Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician UEE30820 plus specific units in fire detection and alarm systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor					
	3	Certificate III in Fire Protection Control UEE 31020 with relevant units in fire detection and alarm systems design and installation	3 yrs	NCC Vol One	N/A	A licensed fire detection and alarm systems installer level 3 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do fire systems installation work for a fire detection and alarm system.	
		Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician UEE 30820 plus specific units in fire detection and alarm systems design and installation					

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Emergency Exit and Lighting Systems Installer	2	Certificate IV in Fire Protection with units relevant to emergency and exit lighting systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.	4 yrs	NCC Vol One	N/A	A licensed emergency and exit lighting installer level 2 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do: • fire systems installation work • fire systems installation declaration, and • independent construction and installation inspection for an emergency and exit lighting system.	Fire systems installation work means the construction, installation, replacement, alteration, routine servicing, maintenance, testing or commissioning of any part of a system used for firefighting or fire detection. Licensed emergency and exit lighting systems installer means an individual licensed to do <i>fire systems installation work</i> on an emergency and exit lighting system.
		Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician UEE30820 plus specific units in emergency and exit lighting systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.	5 yrs				
	3	Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician UEE30820 plus relevant units in emergency and exit lighting systems design and installation.	3 yrs	NCC Vol One	N/A	A licensed emergency and exit lighting systems installer level 3 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do fire systems installation work for emergency and exit lighting systems.	
Passive Fire and Smoke Systems Installer	2	Certificate IV in Building and Construction (Trade Contracting) CPCCPC40708 or equivalent with applicable skill set and CPPFES2039A identify, inspect and test passive fire and smoke containment products and systems.	4 yrs	NCC Vol One	N/A	A licensed passive fire and smoke installer level 2 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do: • fire systems installation work • fire systems installation declaration, and • independent construction and installation inspection for a passive fire and smoke system.	Fire systems installation work means the construction, installation, replacement, alteration, routine servicing, maintenance, testing or commissioning of any part of a system used for firefighting or fire detection. Licensed passive fire and smoke systems installer means an individual licensed to do <i>fire systems installation work</i> on a passive fire and smoke system.
		Certificate III in Wall and Ceiling Lining CPC31220 or equivalent with applicable skill set or short course in passive fire-rated systems.	5 yrs				
	3	Certificate III in Wall and Ceiling Lining CPC31320 or equivalent with applicable skill set or short course in passive fire systems.	3 yrs	NCC Vol One	N/A	A licensed passive fire and smoke systems installer level 3 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do fire systems installation work on a passive fire and smoke system and a building fire integrity system.	

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experience	NCC accreditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Plumber	2	Diploma of plumbing and services with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.	4 yrs	NCC Vol Three	N/A	A licensed plumber level 2 with NCC Volume Three accreditation only is competent to do: • plumbing work • declaration of installation compliance, and • Independent construction or installation inspection for each endorsed system for a building of any NCC Class or size.	Plumbing work means the construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration, routine servicing, maintenance, testing or commissioning of any part of a <i>prescribed plumbing system</i> for a building. Licensed plumber is an individual licensed to do plumbing work. Prescribed plumbing systems— a. Cold water services—NCC Part B1 b. Heated water services—NCC Part B2 c. Non-drinking water services—NCC Part B3 d. Fire-fighting water services—NCC Part B4 e. Cross connection control—NCC Part B5 f. Rainwater harvesting and use—NCC Part B6 g. Sanitary plumbing systems—NCC Part C1 h. Sanitary drainage systems—NCC Part C2 i. Onsite wastewater management—Standards Australia AS/NZS 1546.
		Certificate IV in plumbing and services with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.	4 yrs	NCC Vol Three			
		Certificate III in plumbing with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.	5 yrs	NCC Vol Three			
	3	Certificate III in water services plumbing with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.	4 yrs	NCC Vol Three	N/A	A licensed plumber level 3 with NCC Volume Three accreditation is competent to do plumbing work under supervision of a licensed plumber level 2.	

Table 5 -Taxonomy for Coordination, Projection Coordination

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experi- ence	NCC accre- ditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Project Manager	1	Degree or advanced diploma in project management or an approved degree in a relevant discipline plus postgraduate qualifications in project management	4 yrs	NCC Vol One	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited building project management work.	A registered building project manager level 1 with NCC and PII accreditation is competent to do building project management work for a building of any NCC Class or size.	Building project management work means arranging and managing the planning, design, approval, construction, commissioning and occupation of a building project on behalf of the owner. Building project manager (project manager) means an individual <i>registered</i> at level 1 or level 2 in the discipline of building project management. Owner’s representative means a person who engages or manages the contract with registered designers, building surveyors and builders on behalf of the owner. Commercial building means a building of NCC Classes 2 to 9.
		Degree in construction management.					
		Certified Practising Senior Project Manager accreditation by the Australian Institute of Project Management or equivalent.	NA				
	2	Diploma in project management.	3 yrs	NCC Vol One	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise building project management work.	A registered project manager level 2 with NCC and PII accreditation is competent to do project management work for a medium-rise building.	
Certified Practising Project Manager accreditation by the Australian Institute of Project Management or equivalent.		NA					

Table 6 -Taxonomy for Building Approval, Compliance

Discipline	Level	Qualification	Experi- ence	NCC acce- ditation	PII	Core competencies	Definitions
Building Surveyor	1	Honours degree in building surveying.	3 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to unlimited statutory building surveying work.	A building surveyor level 1 with NCC and PII accreditation is competent to do statutory building surveying work and advisory building surveying work for a building of any NCC Class or size.	Building approval authority means the legal entity that authorises construction or occupation of a building under building approval legislation of a state or territory. Approval work means acting as the <i>building approval authority</i> to authorise construction or occupation of a building under building approval legislation. Certifying means forming an opinion or giving a certificate required under building approval legislation that a building complies with the NCC and other relevant state or territory legislation. Statutory building surveying work means <i>approval work, independent design review, independent construction or installation inspection,</i> and <i>certifying</i> which building approval legislation requires to be done by a registered building surveyor. Advisory building surveying work means providing advice on the legislative compliance requirements for proposed and completed <i>building work, independent design review</i> and <i>independent construction or installation inspection</i> . Building surveyor is an individual registered in the discipline of building surveying. Medium-rise building means a Class 1 and 10 buildings of any size, and Class 2 to 9 building no greater than 3 storeys and 2,000m2 in area. Low-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings.
		Degree in architecture, engineering, building or building surveying and a graduate diploma in building surveying.					
		Registration as a building surveyor level 1 in any state or territory.	NA				
	2	Advanced diploma in building surveying	2 yrs	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to medium-rise statutory building surveying work.	A building surveyor level 2 with NCC and PII accreditation is competent to do statutory building surveying work and advisory building surveying work for medium-rise buildings.	
		Registration as building surveyor level 2 in a state or territory.	NA				
	3	Completion of the Skill Set CPCSS00004 plus additional units CPCCBS6003 and CPCCBS6016.	1 yr	NCC Vols One and Two	PII accreditation relevant to low-rise statutory building surveying work.	A building surveyor level 3 with NCC and PII accreditation is competent to do statutory building surveying work and advisory building surveying work for low-rise buildings.	
		Registration as building surveyor level 3 in a state or territory.	NA				

Unless otherwise specified:

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the building designer.

Declaration of construction or installation compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the construction or installation work complies with the performance requirements of the NCC.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of three storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles but not including a building of Type A construction other than for NCC Classes 2, 3, or 9.

Low-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Classes 2 to 9, buildings with a gross floor area of not more than 2000m², but not including Type A or Type B construction.

Design

General Design

NRF for Architects

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. All individuals engaged in general building design and documentation should be registered as an *architect* or a *building designer* unless:

- they only work under the direct supervision of a registered *architect* or *building designer*, or
- they do design and documentation work that is excluded from the definition of *general design work*. In this case they must be registered in the relevant discipline or work under the direct supervision of someone who is registered in the relevant discipline.

Excluded work is either *engineering design work* or *specialist design work* that requires licensing under *fire systems*, *plumbing*, gas or electrical legislation.

Requirements to be registered as a *building designer* are set out separately.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must enact new legislation to prohibit the carrying out of general building design work by individuals who are not registered as an *architect* or a *building designer* and who do not have NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

Registration of Architects

Architects are already registered in each state and territory in a nationally consistent way coordinated by registration authorities through the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia. Architecture registration covers broader competencies than the NRF minimum requirements to design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. Applying the NRF does not require changes to existing registration of *architects* but does require *architects* to obtain NCC accreditation. The NRF registration requirements for *architects* are a shorthand representation of architecture registration standards placed in a standard format to allow comparisons to be made with other disciplines.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Architects must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have PII cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must be registered as an *architect* in the relevant state or territory.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of *general design work* as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

General Design

Table 7 - Occupations covered under general design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Architect
Occupations Covered	Architect

Definitions

General design work means the development of construction design documentation, specifications and reports relating to the design of a new building or alteration to an existing building where the design is required to meet the Performance Requirements of the NCC but does not include *engineering design work* or *specialist design work*.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Engineering design work means:

- *professional engineering design work* limited to registered professional engineers or engineering designers level 1, and
- *technical engineering design work* limited to registered professional engineers or registered engineering designers level 1, level 2 or level 3.

Professional engineering design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Technical engineering design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Specialist design work means:

- a. *Fire systems design work* limited to licensed fire systems designers under fire systems licensing legislation
- b. *Plumbing design work* limited to licensed plumbing systems designers under plumber licensing legislation
- c. Gas design work limited to licensed gas systems designers under gas licensing legislation, and
- d. *Electrical design work* limited to licensed electrical systems designers under electrical licensing legislation.

Building project management work is planning, organising, directing, controlling and coordinating procurement of a new building or alteration to an existing building.

Architect is an individual registered under an Architects Act of a state or territory.

Building designer is an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of building design.

Architect Registration Levels

Table 8-Registration levels for architects

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Unlimited	Set 1 AQF 9 Set 2 Registered as an architect	Set 1 2 years

Level 1—Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to do *general design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review, independent construction or installation inspection for general design work and building project management work* for any class or size of building without supervision, and who may develop specialisation in any class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

Set 1

Master of architecture. Architectural practice examination.

Set 2

Registered as an *architect* in a state or territory.

Experience

Set 1

2 years recent and relevant post-graduate experience under a registered *architect*.

Set 2

N/A

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to unlimited *general building design work*.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited *general building design work*.

Core competencies

An architect with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *general design work*
- *declaration of design compliance*
- *independent design review*
- *independent construction or installation inspection, and*
- *building project management work*

for general design of a building of any NCC Class.

Regulated Titles

Registered *architect*.¹

Restricted Work

General design work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as an *architect* if the individual:

¹ The title “architect” is protected under state and territory architects legislation.

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *general design work* unless the individual is an *architect* or is registered as a *building designer*, and holds relevant NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *general design work* under the direct supervision of an *architect* or a registered *building designer* with relevant NCC accreditation.

A registered professional engineer or a registered engineering designer does not commit an offence by doing *general design work* within the area of engineering applicable to the registration.

NRF for Building Designer

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. All individuals engaged in general building design and documentation should be registered as an *architect* or a *building designer* unless:

- they only work under the direct supervision of a registered *architect* or *building designer*, or
- they do design and documentation work that is excluded from the definition of *general design work*. In this case they must be registered in the relevant discipline or work under the direct supervision of someone who is registered in the relevant discipline.

Excluded work is either *engineering design work* or *specialist design work* that requires licensing under fire systems, plumbing, gas or electrical legislation.

Requirements to be registered as an *architect* are set out separately.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing or enact new legislation to provide for registration of *building designers* at levels 1, 2 and 3 and to prohibit the carrying out of general building design work by individuals who are not registered as an *architect* or a *building designer*.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for

registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Building designers at level 1 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Building designers at level 2 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Building designers at level 3 may have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as a *building designer* at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of *general design work* as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which *building designer* level 2 or level 3 may do *general design work* to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the building design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

General Design

Table 9-Occupations covered under general design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Building Design
Occupations Covered	Building Designer Draftsperson

Definitions

General design work means the development of construction design documentation, specifications and reports relating to the design of a new building or alteration to an existing building where the design is required to meet the Performance Requirements of the NCC, but does not include *engineering design work* or *specialist design work*.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or

installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Engineering design work means:

- *professional engineering design work* limited to registered professional engineers or engineering designers level 1, and
- *technical engineering design work* limited to registered professional engineers or registered engineering designers level 1, level 2 or level 3.

Professional engineering design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Technical engineering design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Specialist design work means:

- a. *Fire systems design work* limited to licensed fire systems designers under fire systems licensing legislation
- b. *Plumbing design work* limited to licensed plumbing systems designers under plumber licensing legislation
- c. Gas design work limited to licensed gas systems designers under gas licensing legislation, and
- d. *Electrical design work* limited to licensed electrical systems designers under electrical licensing legislation.

Building designer means an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of building design.

Medium-rise building means any NCC Class 1 or 10 building, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of three storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles but not including a building of Type A construction other than for NCC Classes 2, 3, or 9.

Low-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and NCC Classes 2 to 9, buildings with a gross floor area of not more than 2000m², but not including Type A or Type B construction.

Building Designer Registration Levels

Table 10-Registration levels for building designers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Unlimited	Set 1 AQF 9	2 years
		Set 2 AQF 8	3 years
		Set 3 AQF 7	5 years
2	Medium rise	AQF 6	3 years
3	Low rise	AQF 5	3 years

Level 1—Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to do *general design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for *general design work* for any class or size of building without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

Set 1

A masters degree in architecture, engineering or specialist design.

Set 2

A degree in architecture, engineering, or specialist design.

Set 3

A degree in building design, architectural design or architectural science.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of two years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in general building design under the direct supervision of an *architect* or a *building designer* level 1.

Set 2

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in general building design under the direct supervision of an *architect* or a *building designer* level 1.

Set 3

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in general building design under the direct supervision of an *architect* or a *building designer* level 1.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to unlimited general building design work.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited general building design work.

Core Competencies

A *building designer* level 1 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *general design work*
- *declaration of design compliance*
- *independent design review, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection*

for general design of a building of any NCC Class.

Regulated Titles

Registered *building designer* level 1.

Restricted Work

General design work.

Level 2—Medium Rise

Description

An individual trained at para-professional or technical specialist level to do *general design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for *general design work* for any class or size of building under the general supervision of a *building designer* level 1, or for *medium-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

A graduate diploma or advanced diploma in building design.

An associate degree, graduate diploma or advanced diploma in architectural design.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant technical experience under the direct supervision of an *architect* or a *building designer* level 1 or level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to *medium-rise* general building design work.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise* general building design work.

Regulated Work

A *building designer* level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *general design work*
- *declaration of design compliance*
- *independent design review, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection*

for general design of medium rise buildings.

Regulated Title

Registered *building designer* level 2.

Restricted Work

General design work.

Level 3—Low Rise

Description

An individual trained at a technical level to do *general design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for *general design work* for any class or size of building under the direct supervision of an *architect* or a *building designer* level 1 or level 2 (where permitted), and for *low-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

A diploma in building design or architectural drafting.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant technical experience under the direct supervision of an *architect* or a *building designer* level 1, level 2 or level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One or Volume Two accreditation relevant to *low-rise* general building design work.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *low-rise* general building design work.

Core Competencies

A *building designer* level 3 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *general design work*
- *declaration of design compliance*
- *independent design review, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection*

for general design of low rise buildings.

A *building designer* level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation only and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *general design work*
- *declaration of design compliance*
- *independent design review, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection*

for general design of NCC Class 1 or 10 *low-rise buildings* only.

Regulated Titles

Registered *building designer* level 3.

Restricted Work

General design work.

Qualified Registration

An individual with equivalent qualifications and experience in a specialised area of building design and documentation may be granted qualified registration at level 1, level 2 or level 3 that limits the permitted work to the specialised area of general design.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a *building designer* if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more;
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners;
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation;
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory; or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *general design work* unless the individual is an *architect* or is registered as a *building designer*, and holds NCC relevant accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *general design work* under the direct supervision of an *architect* or a registered *building designer* with relevant NCC accreditation.

A registered professional engineer or a registered engineering designer does not commit an offence by doing *general design work* within the area of engineering applicable to the registration.

A registered professional engineer or a registered engineering designer does not commit an offence by doing *general design work* within the area of engineering applicable to the registration.

Engineering Design

NRF for Geotechnical Designer

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. All individuals engaged in engineering design and documentation should be registered as a professional engineer or an engineering designer unless:

- they only work under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer or engineering designer, or
- they do design and documentation work that is not included in the definition of engineering design. In this case they must be registered in the relevant discipline or work under the direct supervision of someone who is registered in the relevant discipline.

The NRF sets out the core requirements for nationally consistent registration of geotechnical designers working on buildings.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for registration of geotechnical designers at levels 1, 2 and 3 and to prohibit the carrying out of geotechnical design work by individuals who are not registered as a professional engineer or a geotechnical designer and who do not have the relevant NCC accreditation.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

Application to Registered Professional Engineers

Professional engineer's legislation in Queensland and Victoria and the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* in New South Wales register professional engineers and make it an offence for a person who is not a registered professional engineer to do professional engineering work. These nationally consistent schemes cover the

requirement to register engineering designers at level 1. Jurisdictions with nationally consistent schemes would need separate legislation to register engineering designers at levels 2 and 3.

Existing registration schemes in Tasmania and Victoria (to be superseded) register civil (geotechnical) engineers in the area of buildings and the Northern Territory registers geotechnical engineers.

These schemes do not contain the nationally consistent wording for registration of professional engineers. The NRF includes nationally consistent wording for the registration of professional engineers as engineering designers level 1 and should be adopted by jurisdictions not intending to register all engineers on a nationally consistent scheme based on the Queensland *Professional Engineers Act 2002*.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Registered professional engineers and engineering designers at level 1 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Engineering designers level 2 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Engineering designers level 3 may have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover

may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as an engineering designer at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF and international agreements:

- Level 1 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Washington Accord.
- Level 2 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Sydney Accord.
- Level 3 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Dublin Accord.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of geotechnical design work as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which a geotechnical designer may do geotechnical design work to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the geotechnical design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Geotechnical Engineering Design

Table 11-Occupations covered under geotechnical engineering design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Geotechnical Design
Occupations Covered	Geotechnical Designer Level 1
	Geotechnical Designer Level 2
	Geotechnical Designer Level 3

Definitions

Professional geotechnical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of geotechnical engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Technical geotechnical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of geotechnical engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Registered geotechnical designer means an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of geotechnical design.

Registered professional geotechnical engineer means a person registered as a geotechnical engineer under the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* (Qld), the

Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019 (Vic) or the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020 (NSW)*.

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of three storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles but not including a building of Type A construction other than for NCC Classes 2, 3, or 9.

Low-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Classes 2 to 9, buildings with a gross floor area of not more than 2000m², but not including Type A or Type B construction.

Geotechnical Designer Registration Levels

Table 12-Registration levels for geotechnical designers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Professional/Technical Unlimited	AQF 8	5 years
2	Technical Medium Rise	AQF 6	3 years
3	Technical Low Rise	AQF 4/5	3 years

Level 1—Professional/Technical Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to do professional and *technical geotechnical design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical geotechnical design work* for any NCC class or size of building without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC Class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

A degree in civil or geotechnical engineering accredited to the Washington Accord.

Experience

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in professional geotechnical engineering design under the direct supervision of a professional geotechnical engineer or a geotechnical designer level 1.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a geotechnical designer level 1.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited geotechnical design work.

Core Competencies

A *registered geotechnical designer* level 1 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *professional geotechnical design work* and technical geotechnical design work
- *declaration of design compliance* for professional and *technical geotechnical design work*
- *independent design review* of professional and *technical geotechnical design work*, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection* of professional and *technical geotechnical design work*

for a building of any NCC class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered geotechnical designer level 1.

Restricted Work

Professional geotechnical design work.

Level 2—Technical Medium Rise

Description

An individual trained at para-professional or technical specialist level to do *technical geotechnical design work*, *declaration of design compliance* and *independent design review* for *technical geotechnical design work* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical geotechnical design work* for any NCC class or size of building under the general supervision of a professional geotechnical engineer or a geotechnical designer level 1, or for *medium-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

An associate degree or diploma in engineering design or geotechnical design accredited to the Sydney Accord.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a professional geotechnical engineer or a geotechnical engineering designer level 1 or level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a geotechnical designer level 2.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise* geotechnical design work.

Core Competencies

A geotechnical engineering designer level 2 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *technical geotechnical design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for technical geotechnical design work*

- *independent design review of technical geotechnical design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical geotechnical design work*

for *medium-rise buildings*.

Regulated Title

Registered geotechnical designer level 2.

Restricted Work

Technical geotechnical design work.

Level 3—Limited Low Rise

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *technical geotechnical design work, declaration of design compliance and independent design review for technical geotechnical design work and independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical geotechnical design work* for any NCC class or size of residential building under the direct supervision of a professional geotechnical engineer or a geotechnical designer level 1, level 2, and for *low-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

A certificate IV or diploma in geotechnical design or geotechnical drafting accredited to the Dublin Accord.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a professional geotechnical engineer or a geotechnical designer level 1, level 2 or level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a geotechnical designer level 3 or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *low-rise* geotechnical design work.

Core Competencies

A geotechnical technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *technical geotechnical design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for technical geotechnical design work*
- *independent design review of technical geotechnical design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical geotechnical design work*

for *low-rise buildings*.

A geotechnical technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation only and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *technical geotechnical design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for technical geotechnical design work*
- *independent design review of technical geotechnical design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical geotechnical design work*

for *low-rise* NCC Class 1 or 10 buildings only.

Regulated Titles

Registered geotechnical designer level 3.

Restricted Work

Technical geotechnical design work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a geotechnical designer if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *professional geotechnical design work* unless registered as a professional geotechnical engineer or a geotechnical designer level 1 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual commits an offence by doing *technical geotechnical design work* unless registered as a professional geotechnical engineer or a geotechnical designer level 1, level 2 or level 3 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *professional geotechnical design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional geotechnical engineer* or a registered geotechnical professional designer level 1.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *technical geotechnical design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional geotechnical engineer* or a registered geotechnical professional designer level 1, 2 or 3.

NRF for Structural Designer

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. All individuals engaged in engineering design and documentation should be registered as a professional engineer or an engineering designer unless:

- they only work under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer or engineering designer, or
- they do design and documentation work that is not included in the definition of engineering design. In this case they must be registered in the relevant discipline or work under the direct supervision of someone who is registered in the relevant discipline.

The NRF sets out the core requirements for nationally consistent registration of structural designers working on buildings.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing or enact new legislation to provide for registration of structural designers at levels 1, 2 and 3 and to prohibit the carrying out of structural design work by individuals who are not registered as a professional engineer or a structural designer and who do not have the relevant NCC accreditation.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

Application to Registered Professional Engineers

Professional engineers' legislation in Queensland and Victoria and the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* in New South Wales register professional engineers and make it an offence for a person who is not a registered professional engineer to do professional engineering work. These nationally consistent schemes cover the requirement to register engineering designers at level 1. Jurisdictions with nationally

consistent schemes would need separate legislation to register engineering designers at levels 2 and 3.

Existing registration schemes in Tasmania and Victoria (to be superseded) register civil (structural) engineers in the area of buildings and the Northern Territory registers structural engineers.

These schemes do not contain the nationally consistent wording for registration of professional engineers. The NRF includes nationally consistent wording for the registration of professional engineers as engineering designers level 1 and should be adopted by jurisdictions not intending to register all engineers on a nationally consistent scheme based on the Queensland *Professional Engineers Act 2002*.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Registered professional engineers and engineering designers at level 1 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Engineering designers level 2 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Engineering designers level 3 may have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership

of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as an engineering designer at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF and international agreement:

- Level 1 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Washington Accord.
- Level 2 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Sydney Accord.
- Level 3 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Dublin Accord.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of structural design work as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which a structural designer may do structural design work to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the structural design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Structural Engineering Design

Table 13-Occupations covered under structural engineering design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Structural Design
Occupations Covered	Structural Designer Level 1
	Structural Designer Level 2
	Structural Designer Level 3

Definitions

Professional structural design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of structural engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Technical structural design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of structural engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Registered structural designer means an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of structural design.

Registered professional structural engineer means a person registered as a structural engineer under the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* (Qld), the *Professional*

Engineers Registration Act 2019 (Vic) or the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* (NSW).

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of three storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles but not including a building of Type A construction other than for NCC Classes 2, 3, or 9.

Low-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Classes 2 to 9, buildings with a gross floor area of not more than 2000m², but not including Type A or Type B construction.

Structural Designer Registration Levels

Table 14- Registration levels for structural designers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Professional/Technical Unlimited	AQF 8	5 years
2	Technical Medium Rise	AQF 6	3 years
3	Technical Low Rise	AQF 4/5	3 years

Level 1—Professional/Technical Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to do professional and *technical structural design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical structural design work* for any NCC class or size of building without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC Class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

A degree in civil or structural engineering accredited to the Washington Accord.

Experience

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in professional structural engineering design under the direct supervision of a professional structural engineer or a structural designer level 1.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a structural designer level 1.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited structural design work.

Core Competencies

A *registered structural designer* level 1 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- professional and *technical structural design work*
- *declaration of design compliance* for professional and *technical structural design work*
- *independent design review* of professional and *technical structural design work*, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection* of professional and *technical structural design work*

for buildings of any NCC class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered structural designer level 1.

Restricted Work

Professional structural design work.

Level 2—Technical Medium Rise

Description

An individual trained at para-professional or technical specialist level to do *technical structural design work*, *declaration of design compliance* and *independent design review* for *technical structural design work* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical structural design work* for any NCC class or size of building under the general supervision of a professional structural engineer or a structural designer level 1, or for *medium-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

An associate degree or diploma in engineering design or structural design accredited to the Sydney Accord.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a professional structural engineer or a structural engineering designer level 1 or level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a structural designer level 2.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise* structural design work.

Core Competencies

A structural engineering designer level 2 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *technical structural design work*

- *declaration of design compliance for technical structural design work*
- *independent design review of technical structural design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical structural design work*

for *medium-rise buildings*.

Regulated Title

Registered structural designer level 2.

Restricted Work

Technical structural design work.

Level 3—Limited Low Rise

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *technical structural design work, declaration of design compliance* and *independent design review for technical structural design work* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical structural design work* for any NCC class or size of residential building under the direct supervision of a professional structural engineer or a structural designer level 1, level 2, and for *low-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

A certificate IV or diploma in structural design or structural drafting accredited to the Dublin Accord.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a professional structural engineer or a structural designer level 1, level 2 or level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a structural designer level 3 or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *low-rise* structural design work.

Core Competencies

A structural technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *technical structural design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for technical structural design work*
- *independent design review of technical structural design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical structural design work*

for *low-rise buildings*.

A structural technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation only and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *technical structural design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for technical structural design work*
- *independent design review of technical structural design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical structural design work*

for *low-rise* NCC Class 1 or 10 buildings only.

Regulated Titles

Registered structural designer level 3.

Restricted Work

Technical structural design work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a structural designer if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more;
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners;
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation;
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory; or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *professional structural design work* unless registered as a professional structural engineer or a structural designer level 1 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual commits an offence by doing *technical structural design work* unless registered as a professional structural engineer or a structural designer level 1, level 2 or level 3 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *professional structural design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional structural engineer* or a registered structural professional designer level 1.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *technical structural design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional structural engineer* or a registered structural professional designer level 1, 2 or 3.

NRF for Electrical Designer

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. All individuals engaged in engineering design and documentation should be registered as a professional engineer or an engineering designer unless:

- they only work under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer or engineering designer, or
- they do design and documentation work that is not included in the definition of engineering design. In this case they must be registered in the relevant discipline or work under the direct supervision of someone who is registered in the relevant discipline.

The NRF sets out the core requirements for nationally consistent registration of electrical designers working on buildings.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for registration of electrical designers at levels 1, 2 and 3 and to prohibit the carrying out of *electrical design work* by individuals who are not registered as a professional engineer or an electrical designer and who do not have the relevant NCC accreditation.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

Application to Registered Professional Engineers

Professional engineers' legislation in Queensland and Victoria and the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* in New South Wales register professional engineers and make it an offence for a person who is not a registered professional engineer to do professional engineering work. These nationally consistent schemes cover the requirement to register engineering designers at level 1. Jurisdictions with nationally consistent schemes would need separate legislation to register engineering designers at levels 2 and 3.

Existing registration schemes in Tasmania register building services engineers including electrical engineers and Victoria (to be superseded) registers electrical engineers.

These schemes do not contain the nationally consistent wording for registration of professional engineers. The NRF includes nationally consistent wording for the registration of professional engineers as engineering designers level 1 and should be adopted by jurisdictions not intending to register all engineers on a nationally consistent scheme based on the Queensland *Professional Engineers Act 2002*.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Registered professional engineers and engineering designers at level 1 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Engineering designers level 2 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Engineering designers level 3 may have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as an engineering designer at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF and international agreements:

- Level 1 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Washington Accord.
- Level 2 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Sydney Accord.
- Level 3 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Dublin Accord.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of *electrical design work* as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which a electrical designer may do *electrical design work* to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the electrical design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Electrical Engineering Design

Table 15- Occupations covered under electrical engineering design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Electrical Design
Occupations Covered	Electrical Designer Level 1 Electrical Designer Level 2 Electrical Designer Level 3

Definitions

Professional electrical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of electrical engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Technical electrical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of electrical engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Registered electrical designer means an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of electrical design.

Registered professional electrical engineer means a person registered as an electrical engineer under the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* (Qld), the *Professional*

Engineers Registration Act 2019 (Vic) or the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* (NSW).

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of three storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles but not including a building of Type A construction other than for NCC Classes 2, 3, or 9.

Low-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Classes 2 to 9, buildings with a gross floor area of not more than 2000m², but not including Type A or Type B construction.

Electrical Designer Registration Levels

Table 16-Registration levels for electrical designers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Professional/Technical Unlimited	AQF 8	5 years
2	Technical Medium Rise	AQF 6	3 years
3	Technical Low Rise	AQF 4/5	3 years

Level 1—Professional/Technical Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to do professional and *technical electrical design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and technical mechanical design work for any NCC class or size of building without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC Class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

A degree in electrical engineering accredited to the Washington Accord.

Experience

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in professional electrical engineering design under the direct supervision of a professional electrical engineer or an electrical designer level 1.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to an electrical designer level 1.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited *electrical design work*.

Core Competencies

A *registered electrical designer level 1* with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *professional electrical design work and technical electrical design work*
- *declaration of design compliance* for professional and *technical electrical design work*
- *independent design review* of professional and *technical electrical design work*, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection* of professional; and *technical electrical design work*

for a building of any NCC class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered electrical designer level 1.

Restricted Work

Professional electrical design work.

Level 2—Technical Medium Rise

Description

An individual trained at para-professional or technical specialist level to do *technical electrical design work*, *declaration of design compliance* and *independent design review* for *technical electrical design work* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical electrical design work* for any NCC class or size of building under the general supervision of a professional electrical engineer or an electrical designer level 1, or for *medium-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

An associate degree or diploma in engineering design or electrical design accredited to the Sydney Accord.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a professional electrical engineer or an electrical engineering designer level 1 or level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to an electrical designer level 2.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise electrical design work*.

Core Competencies

A electrical engineering designer level 2 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *technical electrical design work*

- *declaration of design compliance for technical electrical design work*
- *independent design review of technical electrical design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical electrical design work*

for *medium-rise buildings*.

Regulated Title

Registered electrical designer level 2.

Restricted Work

Technical electrical design work.

Level 3—Limited Low Rise

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *technical electrical design work, declaration of design compliance* and *independent design review* for *technical electrical design work* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical electrical design work* for any NCC class or size of residential building under the direct supervision of a professional electrical engineer or an electrical designer level 1, level 2, and for *low-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

A certificate IV or diploma in electrical design or electrical drafting accredited to the Dublin Accord.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a professional electrical engineer or an electrical designer level 1, level 2 or level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to an electrical designer level 3 or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *low-rise electrical design work*.

Core Competencies

A electrical technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation may do:

- *technical electrical design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for technical electrical design work*
- *independent design review of technical electrical design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical electrical design work*

for *low-rise buildings*.

A electrical technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation only and PII accreditation may do:

- *technical electrical design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for technical electrical design work*
- *independent design review of technical electrical design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical electrical design work*

for *low-rise NCC Class 1 or 10 buildings only*.

Regulated Titles

Registered electrical designer level 3.

Restricted Work

Technical electrical design work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as an electrical designer if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more;
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners;
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation;
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory; or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *professional electrical design work* unless registered as a professional electrical engineer or an electrical designer level 1 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual commits an offence by doing *technical electrical design work* unless registered as a professional electrical engineer or an electrical designer level 1, level 2 or level 3 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *professional electrical design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional electrical engineer* or a registered electrical professional designer level 1.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *technical electrical design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional electrical engineer* or a registered electrical professional designer level 1, 2 or 3.

A licensed electrician does not commit an offence by doing *technical electrical design work* within the scope of the electrician licence.

NRF for Mechanical Designer

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. All individuals engaged in engineering design and documentation should be registered as a professional engineer or an engineering designer unless:

- they only work under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer or engineering designer. or
- they do design and documentation work that is not included in the definition of engineering design. In this case they must be registered in the relevant discipline or work under the direct supervision of someone who is registered in the relevant discipline.

The NRF sets out the core requirements for nationally consistent registration of mechanical designers working on buildings.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for registration of mechanical designers at levels 1, 2 and 3 and to prohibit the carrying out of mechanical design work by individuals who are not registered as a professional engineer or a mechanical designer and who do not have the relevant NCC accreditation.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

Application to Registered Professional Engineers

Professional engineer's legislation in Queensland and Victoria and the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* in New South Wales register professional engineers and make it an offence for a person who is not a registered professional engineer to do professional engineering work. These nationally consistent schemes cover the requirement to register engineering designers at level 1. Jurisdictions with nationally consistent schemes would need separate legislation to register engineering designers at levels 2 and 3.

Existing registration schemes in Tasmania register building services engineers and Victoria (to be superseded) and the Northern Territory register mechanical engineers.

These schemes do not contain the nationally consistent wording for registration of professional engineers. The NRF includes nationally consistent wording for the registration of professional engineers as engineering designer's level 1 and should be adopted by jurisdictions not intending to register all engineers on a nationally consistent scheme based on the Queensland *Professional Engineers Act 2002*.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Registered professional engineers and engineering designers at level 1 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Engineering designers level 2 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Engineering designers level 3 may have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as an engineering designer at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF and international agreements:

- Level 1 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Washington Accord.
- Level 2 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Sydney Accord.
- Level 3 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Dublin Accord.

Each state or territory registration authority may schedule relevant courses delivered from its own jurisdiction and may adopt courses accredited by other jurisdictions.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of mechanical design work as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which a mechanical designer may do mechanical design work to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the mechanical design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Mechanical Engineering Design

Table 17- Occupations covered under mechanical engineering design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Mechanical Design
Occupations Covered	Mechanical Designer Level 1
	Mechanical Designer Level 2
	Mechanical Designer Level 3

Definitions

Professional mechanical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of mechanical engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Technical mechanical design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of mechanical engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Registered mechanical designer means an individual registered at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of mechanical design.

Registered professional mechanical engineer means a person registered as a mechanical engineer under the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* (Qld), the

Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019 (Vic) or the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* (NSW).

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of three storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles but not including a building of Type A construction other than for NCC Classes 2, 3, or 9.

Low-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Classes 2 to 9, buildings with a gross floor area of not more than 2000m², but not including Type A or Type B construction.

Mechanical Designer Registration Levels

Table 18- Registration levels for mechanical designers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Professional/Technical Unlimited	AQF 8	5 years
2	Technical Medium Rise	AQF 6	3 years
3	Technical Low Rise	AQF 4/5	3 years

Level 1—Professional/Technical Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to do professional and *technical mechanical design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical mechanical design work* for any NCC class or size of building without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC Class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

A degree in mechanical engineering accredited to the Washington Accord.

Experience

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in professional mechanical engineering design under the direct supervision of a professional mechanical engineer or a mechanical designer level 1.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a mechanical designer level 1.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited mechanical design work.

Core Competencies

A *registered mechanical designer* level 1 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *professional mechanical design work* and *technical mechanical design work*
- *declaration of design compliance* for professional and *technical mechanical design work*
- *independent design review* of professional and *technical mechanical design work*, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection* of professional and *technical mechanical design work*

for a building of any NCC class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered mechanical designer level 1.

Restricted Work

Professional mechanical design work.

Level 2—Technical Medium Rise

Description

An individual trained at para-professional or technical specialist level to do *technical mechanical design work*, *declaration of design compliance* and *independent design review* for *technical mechanical design work* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical mechanical design work* for any NCC class or size of building under the general supervision of a professional mechanical engineer or a mechanical designer level 1, or for *medium-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

An associate degree or diploma in engineering design or mechanical design accredited to the Sydney Accord.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a professional mechanical engineer or a mechanical engineering designer level 1 or level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a mechanical designer level 2.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise* mechanical design work.

Core Competencies

A mechanical engineering designer level 2 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- mechanical technical design work
- *declaration of design compliance for technical mechanical design work*
- *independent design review of technical mechanical design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical mechanical design work*

for *medium-rise buildings*.

Regulated Title

Registered mechanical designer level 2.

Restricted Work

Technical mechanical design work.

Level 3—Limited Low Rise

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *technical mechanical design work, declaration of design compliance* and *independent design review for technical mechanical design work* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical mechanical design work* for any NCC class or size of building under the direct supervision of a professional mechanical engineer or a mechanical designer level 1, level 2, and for *low-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

A certificate IV or diploma in mechanical design or mechanical drafting accredited to the Dublin Accord.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a professional mechanical engineer or a mechanical designer level 1, level 2 or level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to a mechanical designer level 3 or NCC Volume Two accreditation only.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *low-rise* mechanical design work.

Core Competencies

A mechanical technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- mechanical technical design work
- *declaration of design compliance for technical mechanical design work*
- *independent design review of technical mechanical design work*, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical mechanical design work*

for *low-rise buildings*.

A mechanical technical designer level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation only and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- mechanical technical design work
- *declaration of design compliance for technical mechanical design work*
- *independent design review of technical mechanical design work*, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection of professional and technical mechanical design work*

for *low-rise* NCC Class 1 or 10 buildings.

Regulated Titles

Registered mechanical designer level 3.

Restricted Work

Technical mechanical design work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a mechanical designer if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *professional mechanical design work* unless registered as a professional mechanical engineer or a mechanical designer level 1 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual commits an offence by doing *technical mechanical design work* unless registered as a professional mechanical engineer or a mechanical designer level 1, level 2 or level 3 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *professional mechanical design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional mechanical engineer* or a registered mechanical professional designer level 1.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *technical mechanical design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional mechanical engineer* or a registered mechanical professional designer level 1, 2 or 3.

NRF for Fire Safety Designer

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. All individuals engaged in engineering design and documentation should be registered as a professional engineer or an engineering designer unless:

- they only work under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer or engineering designer, or
- they do design and documentation work that is not included in the definition of engineering design. In this case they must be registered in the relevant discipline or work under the direct supervision of someone who is registered in the relevant discipline.

The NRF sets out the core requirements for nationally consistent registration of fire safety designers working on buildings.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for registration of fire safety designers at level 1 and to prohibit the carrying out of fire safety design work by individuals who are not registered as a professional engineer or a fire safety designer and who do not have the relevant NCC accreditation.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

Application to Registered Professional Engineers

Professional engineers' legislation in Queensland and Victoria and the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* in New South Wales register professional engineers and make it an offence for a person who is not a registered professional engineer to do professional engineering work. These nationally consistent schemes cover the requirement to register engineering designers at level 1.

Existing registration schemes in Victoria (to be superseded) and Tasmania register fire safety engineers.

These schemes do not contain the nationally consistent wording for registration of professional engineers. The NRF includes nationally consistent wording for the registration of professional engineers as engineering designers level 1 and should be adopted by jurisdictions not intending to register all engineers on a nationally consistent scheme based on the Queensland *Professional Engineers Act 2002*.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Registered professional engineers and engineering designers at level 1 must demonstrate competence in the use of both performance and deemed-to-satisfy verification.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as an engineering designer at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF and international agreement. Level 1 engineering designer qualifications must be accredited to the Washington Accord.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of fire safety design work as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which a fire safety designer may do fire safety design work to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the fire safety design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Fire Safety Engineering Design

Table 19- Occupations covered under fire safety engineering design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Fire Safety Design
Occupations Covered	Fire Safety Designer Level 1

Definitions

Professional fire safety design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of fire safety engineering principles and data to a design for a building other than engineering work that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Technical fire safety design work means engineering work that requires, or is based on, the application of fire safety engineering principles and data to a design for a building that is done only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Registered fire safety designer means an individual registered at level 1 in the discipline of fire safety design.

Registered professional fire safety engineer means a person registered as a fire safety engineer under the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* (Qld), the *Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019* (Vic) or the *Design and Building Practitioners Act 2020* (NSW).

Fire Safety Designer Registration Levels

Table 20- Registration levels for fire safety designers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Professional/Technical Unlimited	AQF 8/9	5 years

Level 1—Professional/Technical Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to do professional and *technical fire safety design work*, *declaration of design compliance*, *independent design review* and *independent construction or installation inspection* for professional and *technical fire safety design work* for any NCC class or size of building without supervision and who

may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC Class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

A degree in a relevant field of engineering, accredited to the Washington Accord and a post-graduate diploma or masters' degree in fire safety engineering.

Experience

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in professional fire safety engineering design under the direct supervision of a professional fire safety engineer or a fire safety designer level 1.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to fire safety design work.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited fire safety design work.

Core Competencies

A *registered fire safety designer* level 1 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- professional and *technical fire safety design work*
- *declaration of design compliance* for professional and *technical fire safety design work*
- *independent design review* of professional and *technical fire safety design work*, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection* of professional and *technical fire safety design work*

for a building of any NCC class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered fire safety designer level 1.

Restricted Functions

Professional fire safety design work, technical fire safety design work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as an engineering designer if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *professional fire safety design work* unless registered as a professional fire safety engineer or a fire safety designer level 1 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual commits an offence by doing *technical fire safety design work* unless registered as a professional fire safety engineer or a fire safety designer level 1 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *professional fire safety design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional fire safety engineer* or a registered fire safety professional designer level 1.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *technical fire safety design work* under the direct supervision of a *registered professional fire safety engineer* or a registered fire safety professional designer level 1.

Specialist Design

NRF for Plumbing Designer

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC, including plumbing designers.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for registration of plumbing designers at level 2 and level 3, and to prohibit the carrying out of *plumbing design work* by individuals who are not registered.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

Existing Legislation

Plumbing designers may be licensed under plumber licensing schemes or registered under other specialist building design registration schemes.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Completion of a Diploma in Plumbing Design or a Certificate IV in Plumbing and Services would qualify an individual for NCC Volume Three accreditation.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as a plumbing designer at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of *plumbing design work* as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which a plumbing designer level 2 or level 3 may do *plumbing design work* to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the plumbing design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Plumbing Design

Table 21- Occupations covered under plumbing design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Plumbing Design
Occupations Covered	Plumbing Designer Level 2 Plumbing Designer Level 3

Definitions

Plumbing design work means the development of construction design documentation, specifications and reports for a *prescribed plumbing system* for a building, but does not include *professional engineering design work*.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Registered plumbing designer is an individual registered at level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of plumbing design and endorsed to design one or more *prescribed plumbing systems*.

Prescribed plumbing systems—

- Cold water services—NCC Volume Three Part B1
- Heated water services—NCC Volume Three Part B2
- Non-drinking water services—NCC Volume Three Part B3
- Fire-fighting water services—NCC Volume Three Part B4
- Cross connection control—NCC Volume Three Part B5

- f. Rainwater harvesting and use—NCC Volume One Part F (FP 1.1, 1.2, 1.3), Volume Two Part 2.2.1, Volume Three Part B6
- g. Sanitary plumbing systems—NCC Volume Three Part C1
- h. Sanitary drainage systems—NCC Volume Three Part C2
- i. Onsite wastewater management—Standards Australia AS/NZS 1546

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of six storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles.

Registration Levels

Table 22- Registration levels for plumbing designers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
2	Unlimited	AQF 5	3 years
3	Medium Rise	AQF 4	3 years

Level 2—Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *plumbing design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for plumbing in any NCC class or size of building without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC Class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Endorsement

The registration of a plumbing designer level 2 should state each prescribed system that the plumbing designer is competent to design, certify and check.

Qualifications

A diploma in plumbing design with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience in plumbing design of one or more prescribed systems under the direct supervision of an engineering designer level 1 or a plumbing designer level 1.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume Three accreditation relevant to a plumbing designer level 2.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited *plumbing design work*.

Core Competencies

A *registered plumbing designer* level 2 with NCC Volume Three accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *plumbing design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for plumbing design work*
- *independent design review of plumbing design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of plumbing design work*

for each endorsed system for a building of any NCC class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered plumbing designer level 2.

Restricted Functions

Plumbing design work.

Level 3—Medium Rise

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *plumbing design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for plumbing in *medium-rise buildings* without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Endorsement

The registration of a plumbing designer level 3 should state each prescribed system that the plumbing designer is competent to design, declare and assess.

Qualifications

A certificate IV in plumbing and services with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience in plumbing design of one or more prescribed systems under the direct supervision of a engineering designer level 1, a plumbing designer level 2 or a plumbing designer level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume Three accreditation relevant to a plumbing designer level 3.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise plumbing design work*.

Core Competencies

A registered plumbing designer level 3 with NCC Volume Three accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *plumbing design work*
- *declaration of design compliance for plumbing design work*
- *independent design review of plumbing design work, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of plumbing design work*

for each endorsed system for a *medium-rise building*.

Regulated Titles

Registered plumbing designer level 3.

Restricted Functions

Plumbing design work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a plumbing designer if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating building or *plumbing work* or building or plumbing practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *plumbing design work* unless registered as a professional engineer, an engineering designer level 1, plumbing designer level 2 or plumbing designer level 3 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing *plumbing design work* under the direct supervision of a registered engineering designer level 1, a *registered plumbing designer* level 2 or a *registered plumbing designer* level 3.

An *architect*, registered *building designer* or *registered mechanical designer* does not commit an offence by doing *plumbing design work* on a system for rainwater harvesting and use.

A registered fire services designer endorsed for water-based firefighting and fire suppression design does not commit an offence by designing, *certifying* or checking a firefighting water systems within the scope of the fire systems design registration.

A *licensed plumber* does not commit an offence by designing and installing a prescribed system within the scope of the plumber licence.

NRF for Fire Systems Designer

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC, including fire systems designers.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for registration of fire system designers at level 2 and level 3, and to prohibit the carrying out of *fire systems design work* by individuals who are not registered.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

Existing Legislation

Fire systems designers may be registered under a fire systems licensing scheme that also licenses fire systems installers or under other specialist building design registration schemes.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Completion of a Diploma in Fire Services Design or a Certificate IV in an approved course would qualify an individual for NCC Volume One or Volume Three accreditation.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as a fire systems designer at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of *fire systems design work* as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which a fire systems designer level 2 or level 3 may do *fire systems design work* to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the fire systems design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Fire Systems Design

Table 23- Occupations covered under fire systems design

Registration Category	Design Profession
Discipline	Fire Systems Design
Occupations Covered	Fire Systems Designer Level 2 Fire Systems Designer Level 3

Definitions

Fire systems design work means the development of construction design documentation, specifications and reports for a *prescribed fire services system* for a building but does not include *professional engineering design work*.

Declaration of design compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the design work complies with the requirements of the NCC.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Registered fire systems designer is an individual registered at level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of fire systems design and endorsed to design one or more *prescribed fire services systems*.

Prescribed fire services systems—

- Water-based firefighting and fire suppression
- Fire detection alarm and warning
- Fire and smoke control
- Emergency and exit lighting systems
- Passive fire and smoke

- f. Special hazards

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of six storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles.

Registration Levels

Table 24- Registration levels for fire systems designers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
2	Unlimited	AQF 5	3 years
3	Medium Rise	AQF 4	3 years

Level 2—Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *fire systems design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for fire systems in any NCC class or size of building without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC Class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Endorsement

The registration of a fire systems designer level 2 should state each prescribed system that the fire systems designer is competent to design, declare and assess.

Qualifications

A diploma in fire systems design with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience in fire systems design of one or more prescribed systems under the direct supervision of an engineering designer level 1 or a fire systems designer level 1.

NCC Accreditation

Accreditation in performance or DTS solutions relevant to a fire systems designer level 2.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited *fire systems design work*.

Core Competencies

A registered fire services designer level 2 with NCC Volume One or Volume Three accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- fire system design work
- *declaration of design compliance* for fire system design work
- *independent design review* of fire system design work, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection* of fire system design work

for each endorsed system for a building of any NCC Class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered fire services designer level 2.

Restricted Functions

Fire systems design work.

Level 3—Medium Rise

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *fire systems design work, declaration of design compliance, independent design review and independent construction or installation inspection* for fire systems in *medium-rise buildings* without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any type of system, NCC Class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Endorsement

The registration of a fire systems designer level 3 should state each prescribed system that the fire systems designer is competent to design and certify.

Qualifications

A certificate IV in fire systems design with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience in fire systems design of one or more prescribed systems under the direct supervision of an engineering designer level 1, a fire systems designer level 2 or a fire systems designer level 3.

NCC Accreditation

Accreditation in performance or DTS solutions relevant to a fire systems designer level 3.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise fire systems design work*.

Regulated Work

A *registered fire systems designer* level 3 with NCC Volume One or Volume Three accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- fire system design work
- *declaration of design compliance* for fire system design work
- *independent design review* of fire system design work, and
- *independent construction or installation inspection* of fire system design work

for each endorsed system for a *medium-rise building*.

Regulated Titles

Registered fire systems designer level 3.

Restricted Functions

Fire systems design work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a fire systems designer if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating building or fire systems work or building or fire systems practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing fire system design work unless registered as a professional engineer, an engineering designer level 1, fire system designer level 2 or fire system designer level 3 with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing fire system design work under the direct supervision of a registered engineering designer level 1, a registered fire system designer level 2 or a *registered fire systems designer* level 3.

An *architect* or registered *building designer* does not commit an offence by doing fire system design work on a system for passive fire and smoke control.

A *registered plumbing designer* endorsed for firefighting water services design does not commit an offence by designing, *certifying* or checking a water-based firefighting and fire suppression system within the scope of the plumbing design registration.

A licensed fire systems installer does not commit an offence by designing and installing a prescribed system within the scope of the fire systems installation licence.

A *registered professional mechanical engineer* or a *registered mechanical designer* does not commit an offence by designing, *certifying* or checking a fire and smoke control system within the scope of the mechanical design registration.

A *registered professional electrical engineer* or a *registered electrical designer* does not commit an offence by designing, *certifying* or checking an emergency and exit lighting system within the scope of the electrical design registration.

Specialist Consultants

NRF for Disability Access Consultant

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. Each state and territory must adapt existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for registration of disability access consultants at level 2 and level 3.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Completion of a diploma in access consulting or a certificate IV in access consulting is sufficient for NCC Volume One accreditation.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as an access consultant level 2 or level 3. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for endorsement must align with those set out in the NRF. Each state or territory registration authority must determine relevant courses delivered from its own jurisdiction and may adopt courses accredited by relevant industry associations.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions may amend the definitions of permitted work for disability access consultant level 2 and level 3 to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the disability access advice industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Disability Access Consulting

Table 25- Occupations covered under disability access consulting

Registration Category	Compliance
Discipline	Access Consulting
Occupations Covered	Disability Access Consultant

Definitions

Disability access advisory work means providing advice on the *disability access compliance requirements* for proposed and completed developments.

Disability access compliance requirements are the Performance Requirements of NCC Volume One Sections D, E and H.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Disability access consultant is an individual registered at level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of disability access consulting.

Registration Levels

Table 26- Registration levels for disability access consultants

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
2	Unlimited	AQF 5	2 years
3	Limited	AQF 4	2 years

Level 2—Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *disability access advisory work*, and *independent design review* and *independent construction or installation inspection* of *disability access compliance requirements* for any NCC Class or size of building.

Qualifications

A diploma in disability access consulting.

Experience

A minimum of two years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in disability access assessment under the direct supervision of a *disability access consultant* level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to disability access assessment.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited disability access assessment.

Core Competencies

A registered *disability access consultant* level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *disability access advisory work*
- *independent design review of disability access compliance requirements, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of disability access compliance requirements*

for any NCC class or size of building.

Regulated Title

Registered disability access consultant.

Restricted Work

N/A

Level 3—Limited

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *disability access advisory work* and *independent design review* and *independent construction or installation inspection of disability access compliance requirements* using only prescriptive standards.

Qualifications

A certificate IV in disability access consulting.

Experience

A minimum of two years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in disability access assessment under the direct supervision of a registered *disability access consultant* level 2 or level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to disability access assessment work.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to limited disability access assessment work.

Core Competencies

A registered *disability access consultant* level 3 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *disability access advisory work*
- *independent design review of disability access compliance requirements, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of disability access compliance requirements*

for any NCC class or size of building using the deemed-to-satisfy provisions of **NCC Volume One Sections D, E and H**.

Regulated Title

Disability access consultant level 3.

Restricted Work

N/A

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a disability access consultant if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

NRF for Energy Efficiency Consultant

Application

The NRF sets out minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of people who design and document buildings to meet the requirements of the NCC. Each state and territory must adapt existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for registration of commercial energy efficiency consultant level 2 and residential energy efficiency consultant level 3.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent endorsement schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Commercial energy efficiency consultant level 2 must have NCC Volume One accreditation.

Residential energy efficiency consultant level 3 must have NCC Volume Two accreditation.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as an energy efficiency assessor at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must align with those set out in the NRF. Each state or territory registration authority must determine relevant courses delivered from its own jurisdiction and may adopt courses accredited by relevant industry associations.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions may amend the definitions of permitted work for energy efficiency consultant level 2 or level 3 to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the energy efficiency design industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Energy Efficiency Consultant

Table 27- Occupations covered under energy efficiency consulting

Registration Category	Compliance
Discipline	Energy Efficiency Consulting
Occupations Covered	Commercial Energy Efficiency Consultant Residential Energy Efficiency Consultant

Definitions

Commercial energy efficiency advisory work means providing advice on the commercial energy efficiency requirements for proposed and completed developments.

Commercial energy efficiency compliance requirements are the Performance Requirements of NCC Volume One Section J.

Residential energy efficiency advisory work means providing advice on the residential energy efficiency requirements for proposed and completed developments.

Residential energy efficiency compliance requirements are the Performance Requirements of NCC Volume Two Section 2.6 and Part 3.12.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Commercial energy efficiency consultant means an individual registered as an energy efficiency consultant level 2.

Residential energy efficiency consultant means an individual registered as an energy efficiency consultant level 3.

Registration Levels

Table 28- Registration levels for energy efficiency consultants

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
2	Commercial Unlimited	AQF 5/6	3 years
3	Residential	AQF 4	3 years

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
	Unlimited		

Level 2—Commercial Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional or technical specialist level to do *commercial energy efficiency advisory work* and *independent design review* and *independent construction or installation inspection* of *commercial energy efficiency compliance requirements* for NCC Class 2 to 9 buildings of any size.

Qualifications

A degree or diploma in architectural design, mechanical or building services engineering that includes training in commercial energy efficiency assessment.

An associate degree or diploma in architectural design, mechanical, electrical or building services engineering that includes training in commercial energy efficiency assessment.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in commercial energy efficiency assessment under the direct supervision of an energy efficiency consultant level 2 or a *registered mechanical designer* level 1 or level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to commercial energy efficiency assessment work.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited commercial energy efficiency assessment work.

Core Competencies

A *commercial energy efficiency consultant* level 2 with NCC Volume One accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *commercial energy efficiency advisory work*
- *independent design review of commercial energy efficiency compliance requirements, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of commercial energy efficiency compliance requirements*

for NCC Class 2 to 9 buildings of any size.

Regulated Title

Registered *commercial energy efficiency consultant*.

Restricted Work

N/A

Level 3—Residential Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at technical specialist level to do *residential energy efficiency advisory work* and *independent design review* and *independent construction or installation inspection of residential energy efficiency compliance requirements* for Class 1 and 10 buildings of any size and sole occupancy units in Class 2 buildings and Class 4 parts of buildings.

Qualifications

A Certificate IV in NatHERS Assessment, Certificate IV in Home Energy Efficiency and Sustainability or equivalent in relevant aspects of residential energy efficiency.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience in residential energy efficiency assessment under the direct supervision of a residential energy efficiency consultant level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume Two accreditation relevant to residential energy efficiency assessment work.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited residential energy efficiency assessment work.

Core Competencies

A *residential energy efficiency consultant* level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do:

- *residential energy efficiency advisory work*
- *independent design review of residential energy efficiency compliance requirements, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection of residential energy efficiency compliance requirements*

for NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings of any size and sole occupancy units in Class 2 buildings and Class 4 parts of buildings.

Regulated Title

Registered *residential energy efficiency consultant*.

Restricted Work

N/A

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as an energy efficiency assessor if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Construction

NRF for Builder

Application

The NRF sets out the minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of individuals as builders, to meet the requirements of the NCC, under builder registration legislation.

Application to Registered Builders

Existing builder registration in each jurisdiction registers building contractors (both individuals and corporations) and restricts contracting to do *building work*, or to be named as builder on a building permit, to a *registered building contractor*.

The NRF deals with individuals who have the qualifications and experience necessary to be registered as a building contractor in their own name or to be nominated as the supervisor for a corporation to allow it to be registered as a building contractor.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Builders (individual) level 1 and level 2 must have NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Builders (individual) level 3 may have NCC Volume One or Volume Two accreditation.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as a builder (individual) at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions may amend the definitions of regulated work for builder level 1, level 2 or level 3 to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the building industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Building

Table 29- Occupations covered under building

Registration Category	Construction
Discipline	Building
Occupations Covered	Builder (individual) Building Supervisor Construction Manager

Definitions

Building work means the construction, assembly, alteration or extension of a building or part of a building.

Building supervision means the management and supervision of *building work*.

Declaration of construction or installation compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the construction or installation work complies with the performance requirements of the NCC.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Building project management work means arranging and managing the planning, design, approval, construction, commissioning and occupation of a building project on behalf of the owner.

Builder (individual) means an individual *registered* at level 1, level 2 or level 3 in the discipline of *builder (individual)*.

Statutory supervisor means a registered building supervisor named as a director or nominated as supervisor of a *registered building contractor*.

Registered building contractor means a business registered under state or territory building laws and permitted to contract for and be named on the building permit for *building work*.

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings, and for Class 2 to 9, building to a maximum of three storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles but not including a building of Type A construction other than for NCC Classes 2, 3, or 9.

Low-rise building means a building with a gross floor area of not more than 2000m², but not including Type A or Type B construction.

Registration Levels

Table 30- Registration levels for builders (individual)

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Unlimited/Commercial	Set 1 AQF 7 Set 2 AQF 6	3 years 5 years

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
		Set 3 AQF 5	7 years
2	Medium Rise/Commercial	AQF 5	3 years
3	Low Rise/Residential	AQF 4	3 years

Level 1—Unlimited/Commercial

Description

An individual trained to carry out *building work*, *building supervision*, declaration of construction compliance, independent construction and installation inspection and *building project management work* for buildings of any size without supervision and who may develop specialisation in any NCC class or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

Set 1

Degree in construction management.

Set 2

Advanced diploma in building and construction.

Set 3

Diploma of building and construction.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience under the direct supervision of a *builder (individual)* level 1.

Set 2

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant experience under the direct supervision of a *builder (individual)* level 1.

Set 3

A minimum of seven years' recent and relevant experience under the direct supervision of a *builder (individual)* level 1.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to *building work*.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited *building project management work* (when doing *building project management work* only).

Core Competencies

A registered *builder (individual)* level 1 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation is competent to do:

- *building work*
- *building supervision*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance*
- *independent construction or installation inspection, and*
- *building project management work*

for a building of any NCC class or size

Regulated Titles

Registered builder. Registered builder level 1.

Restricted Work

Building work as a registered building contractor. Nominated supervisor for a *registered building contractor*.

Level 2—Medium-Rise/Commercial

Description

An individual trained at technical level to carry out *building work*, *building supervision* declaration of construction compliance and independent construction and installation inspection for medium rise buildings without supervision and who may develop specialisation in restricted NCC Classes or size of building through work experience and CPD.

Qualifications

Diploma in building and construction.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience under the direct supervision of a *builder (individual)* level 1 or level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to *building work*.

Core Competencies

A registered *builder (individual)* level 2 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation is competent to do:

- *building work*
- *building supervision*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection*

for a *medium-rise building*.

Regulated Titles

Registered builder. Registered builder level 2.

Restricted Work

Building work as a registered building contractor. Nominated supervisor for a *registered building contractor*.

Level 3—Low-Rise/Residential

Description

An individual trained at technical level to do *building work*, *building supervision*, declaration of construction compliance and independent construction and installation inspection for *low-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

Certificate IV in building and construction

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience under the direct supervision of a *builder (individual)* level 1, level 2 or level 3.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One or Volume Two accreditation relevant to general *building work*.

Core Competencies

A registered *builder (individual)* level 3 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation is competent to do:

- *building work*

- *building supervision*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection*

for a *low-rise building*.

A registered *builder (individual)* level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation only is competent to do:

- *building work*
- *building supervision*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection*

for a *low-rise building* of NCC Class 1 or 10.

Regulated Titles

Registered builder level 3.

Restricted Work

Building work as a registered building contractor. Nominated supervisor for a *registered building contractor*.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a *builder (individual)* if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or

- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by carrying out *building work* as a building contractor or by being a *statutory supervisor* for a *registered building contractor* unless registered as a *builder (individual)* at the appropriate level for that *registered building contractor* with the required level of NCC accreditation.

NRF for Fire Systems Installer

Application

The NRF sets out the minimum requirements for nationally consistent licensing of fire systems installers to meet the requirements of the NCC.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for licensing of fire systems installers level 2 and level 3, and to prohibit the carrying out of *fire systems installation work* by individuals who are not licensed.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent licensing schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Completion of a certificate III in fire protection is sufficient for NCC accreditation for fire services installation work.

Plumber and Electrician Licensing

Water-based fire system installers may also need to be licensed as plumbers under state or territory plumber licensing schemes.

Fire detection and alarm systems installers and emergency and exit lighting systems installers may also need to be licensed as electricians under state or territory electrical licensing laws.

Licensing Levels

The NRF proposes licensing fire services installers in two levels:

1. Level 2 able to operate without supervision.
2. Level 3 required to operate under the general supervision of a level 2 fire services installer.

This reflects plumbing and electrical licensing schemes that differentiate between “contractor” licences and “tradesperson” or “journeyman” licences.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as a fire systems installer at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for licensing must be consistent with those set out in the NRF.

Equivalent units taken as part of a plumbing or electrical apprenticeship may be used to be licensed as a fire systems installer.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of *fire systems installation work* as this is a core requirement for national consistency.

Restricted Work

Installation of fire sprinkler systems and fire hydrant and hose reel systems are restricted to licensed fire systems installers and *licensed plumbers*. Jurisdictions may prescribe whether this work must be done by a *licensed plumber*, a licensed fire system

installer or either. Where a fire sprinkler system or fire hydrant and hose reel system forms part of a cold water service of a property that is not isolated from the drinking water supply it must be installed by a *licensed plumber*. Installation of fire detection and alarm systems are restricted to licensed fire systems installers or licensed electricians. Installation of emergency and exit lighting systems is restricted to licensed fire systems installers or licensed electricians. Jurisdictions may prescribe whether this work must be done by a licensed electrician, a licensed fire systems installer or either.

Passive fire and smoke systems are not restricted.

Fire Systems Installation

Table 31- Occupations covered under fire systems installation

Registration Category	Construction
Discipline	Fire Systems Installation
Occupations Covered	Water-based fire system installer Fire detection and alarm systems installer Emergency and exit lighting systems installer Passive fire and smoke systems installer

Definitions

Fire systems installation work means the construction, installation, replacement, alteration, routine servicing, maintenance, testing or commissioning of any part of a system used for firefighting or fire detection.

Declaration of construction or installation compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the construction or installation work complies with the performance requirements of the NCC.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Note: An *independent construction or installation inspection* carried out by a licensed fire system installer is a trade-level assessment of post-construction compliance for the purposes of routine maintenance and services. Jurisdictions may have separate

requirements for independent inspection and certification as part of formal approval requirements.

Licensed water-based fire systems installer means an individual licensed to do *fire systems installation work* on a water-based fire system.

Licensed fire detection and alarm installer means an individual licensed to do *fire systems installation work* on a fire detection and alarm system.

Licensed emergency and exit lighting systems installer means an individual licensed to do *fire systems installation work* on an emergency and exit lighting system.

Licensed passive fire and smoke systems installer means an individual licensed to do *fire systems installation work* on a passive fire and smoke system.

Registration Levels

Table 32- Registration levels for fire systems installers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
2	Water-based fire system installer	Set 1 AQF 4 Set 2 AQF 3	4 years 5 years
3	Restricted water-based fire system installer	AQF 3	3 years
2	Fire detection and alarm systems installer	Set 1 AQF 4 Set 2 AQF 3	4 years 5 years
3	Restricted fire detection and alarm systems installer	AQF 3	3 years
2	Emergency and exit lighting systems installer	Set 1 AQF 4 Set 2 AQF 3	4 years 5 years
3	Restricted emergency and exit lighting systems installer	AQF 3	3 years
2	Passive fire and smoke systems installer	Set 1 AQF 4 Set 2 AQF 3	4 years 5 years
3	Restricted passive fire and smoke systems installer	AQF 3	3 years

Level 2—Water-Based Fire System Installer

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *fire systems installation work*, fire systems installation declaration and fire systems installation assessment on water-based fire systems with further training and experience for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Qualifications

Set 1

Certificate IV in Fire Protection with units relevant to water-based fire systems design, installation and compliance and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Set 2

Certificate III in Fire Protection CPC 32820 with units relevant to fire hydrant and hose reel systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Certificate III in Plumbing CPC32420 with specific units in fire hydrant and hose reel systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of four years' recent and relevant experience in water-based fire systems installation under the direct supervision of a water-based fire systems installer level 2.

Set 2

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant experience in water-based fire systems installation under the direct supervision of a water-based fire systems installer level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume Three accreditation relevant to water-based *fire systems installation work*.

Core Competencies

A *licensed water-based fire systems installer level 2* with NCC Volume Three accreditation is competent to do:

- *fire systems installation work*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance*, and
- independent construction and installation inspection

for a water-based fire system.

Regulated Titles

Licensed water-based fire systems installer level 2.

Restricted Work

Fire system installation work on a water-based fire system.

Level 3—Restricted Water-Based Fire System Installer Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *fire systems installation work* on water-based fire systems.

Qualifications

Certificate III in Fire Protection CPC32820 with relevant units in water-based fire system design and installation.

Certificate III in Plumbing CPC32420 plus specific units in water-based fire system design and installation.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience in water-based fire systems installation under the direct supervision of a water-based fire systems installer level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume Three accreditation relevant to water-based *fire systems installation work*.

Core Competencies

A *licensed water-based fire systems installer* level 3 with NCC Volume Three accreditation is competent to do *fire systems installation work* for a water-based fire system.

Regulated Titles

Licensed water-based fire systems installer level 3.

Restricted Work

Fire system installation work on a water-based fire system.

Level 2—Fire Detection and Alarm Systems Installer

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *fire systems installation work*, fire systems installation declaration and fire systems installation assessment on fire detection and alarm systems with further training and experience for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Qualifications

Set 1

Certificate IV in Fire Protection with units relevant to fire detection and alarm systems design, installation and compliance and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Set 2

Certificate III in Fire Protection Control UEE31020 with relevant units in fire detection and alarm systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician UEE30820 plus specific units in fire detection and alarm systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of four years' recent and relevant experience in fire detection and alarm installation under the direct supervision of a fire detection and alarm installer level 2.

Set 2

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant experience in fire detection and alarm installation under the direct supervision of a fire detection and alarm installer level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to fire detection and alarm systems installation work.

Core Competencies

A licensed fire detection and alarm installer level 2 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do:

- *fire systems installation work*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance, and*
- *independent construction and installation inspection*

for a fire detection and alarm system.

Regulated Titles

Licensed fire detection and alarm installer level 2.

Restricted Work

Fire system installation work on a fire detection and alarm system.

Level 3—Restricted Fire Detection and Alarm Systems Installer

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *fire systems installation work* on fire detection and alarm systems.

Qualifications

Certificate III in Fire Protection Control UEE 31020 with relevant units in fire detection and alarm systems design and installation.

Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician UEE 30820 plus specific units in fire detection and alarm systems design and installation.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience in fire detection and alarm systems installation under the direct supervision of a fire detection and alarm systems installer level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to fire detection and alarm systems installation work.

Core Competencies

A licensed fire detection and alarm systems installer level 3 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do *fire systems installation work* for a fire detection and alarm system.

Regulated Titles

Licensed fire detection and alarm systems installer level 3.

Restricted Work

Fire systems installation work on a fire detection and alarm system.

Level 2—Emergency and Exit Lighting Systems Installer

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *fire systems installation work*, fire systems installation declaration and fire systems installation assessment on emergency and exit lighting systems with further training and experience for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Qualifications

Set 1

Certificate IV in Fire Protection with units relevant to emergency and exit lighting systems design, installation and compliance and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Set 2

Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician UEE30820 plus specific units in emergency and exit lighting systems design and installation and prescribed units for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of four years' recent and relevant experience in emergency and exit lighting installation under the direct supervision of an emergency and exit lighting installer level 2.

Set 2

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant experience in emergency and exit lighting installation under the direct supervision of a fire detection and alarm installer level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to emergency and exit lighting systems installation work.

Core Competencies

A licensed emergency and exit lighting installer level 2 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do:

- *fire systems installation work*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance*, and
- independent construction and installation inspection

for an emergency and exit lighting system.

Regulated Titles

Licensed emergency and exit lighting installer level 2.

Restricted Work

Fire system installation work on an emergency or exit lighting system.

Level 3—Restricted Emergency and Exit Lighting Systems Installer

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *fire systems installation work* on emergency and exit lighting systems.

Qualifications

Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician UEE30820 plus relevant units in emergency and exit lighting systems design and installation.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience in emergency and exit lighting systems installation under the direct supervision of an emergency and exit lighting systems installer level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to emergency exit and lighting systems installation work.

Core Competencies

A licensed emergency and exit lighting systems installer level 3 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do *fire systems installation work* for emergency and exit lighting systems.

Regulated Titles

Licensed emergency and exit lighting systems installer level 3.

Restricted Work

Fire systems installation work on an emergency and exit lighting system.

Level 2—Passive Fire and Smoke Systems Installer

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *fire systems installation work*, fire systems installation declaration and fire systems installation assessment on passive fire and smoke systems with further training and experience for licensing as a fire systems contractor.

Qualifications

Set 1

Certificate IV in Building and Construction (Trade Contracting) CPCCPC40708 or equivalent with applicable skill set and CPPFES2039A identify, inspect and test passive fire and smoke containment products and systems.

Set 2

Certificate III in Wall and Ceiling Lining CPC31220 or equivalent with applicable skill set or short course in passive fire-rated systems,

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of four years' recent and relevant experience in passive fire and smoke systems and building fire integrity systems installation under the direct supervision of a passive fire and smoke systems installer level 2.

Set 2

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant experience in passive fire and smoke systems and building fire integrity systems installation under the direct supervision of a passive fire and smoke systems installer level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to passive fire and smoke systems installation work.

Core Competencies

A licensed passive fire and smoke installer level 2 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do:

- *fire systems installation work*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance*, and
- independent construction and installation inspection

for a passive fire and smoke system.

Regulated Titles

Licensed passive fire and smoke systems installer level 2.

Restricted Work

N/A

Level 3—Restricted Passive Fire and Smoke Systems Installer

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *fire systems installation work* on passive fire and smoke system and a building fire integrity systems.

Qualifications

Certificate III in Wall and Ceiling Lining CPC31320 or equivalent with applicable skill set or short course in passive fire systems,

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant experience in passive fire and smoke systems and building fire integrity systems installation under the direct supervision of a passive fire and smoke systems installer level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to passive fire and smoke systems installation work.

Core Competencies

A *licensed passive fire and smoke systems installer* level 3 with NCC Volume One accreditation is competent to do *fire systems installation work* on a passive fire and smoke system and a building fire integrity system.

Regulated Titles

Licensed passive fire and smoke systems installer level 3.

Restricted Work

N/A

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be licensed as a fire systems installer if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing fire system installation work unless licensed as a fire safety system installer for the relevant system with the required level of NCC accreditation.

An individual does not commit an offence by doing fire system installation work on a passive fire and smoke system.

A licensed plumber endorsed for firefighting water services does not commit an offence by doing firefighting water services installation work.

A licensed electrician does not commit an offence by installing emergency and exit lighting systems within the scope of the electrical licence.

NRF for Plumber

Application

The NRF sets out the minimum requirements for nationally consistent licensing of plumbers doing work covered by NCC Volume Three.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing legislation or enact new legislation to provide for licensing of plumbers at level 2 and level 3 and to prohibit the carrying out of prescribed plumbing services by individuals who are not licensed.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent licensing schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Completion of a diploma in plumbing and services, certificate IV in plumbing and services or certificate III in plumbing is sufficient for NCC Volume Three accreditation.

Scope of Plumbing Work

Plumbing work covers prescribed systems based on:

1. Water services installation work that relates to NCC Volume Three Section B.
2. Sanitary plumbing and drainage installation work that relates to NCC Volume Three Section C.

3. Rainwater harvesting and use that relates to NCC Volume One Part F (FP 1.1, 1.2, 1.3), Volume Two Part 2.2.1, Volume Three Part B6.
4. On-site wastewater management that relates to Standards Australia AS/NZS 1546.

The NRF does not cover gas fitting as gas standards are not included in the NCC.

The prescribed systems are not to be interpreted as a mandated list of a plumber's scope of work.

Licensing Levels

The NRF proposes licensing plumbers in two levels:

1. Level 2 able to operate without supervision.
2. Level 3 required to operate under the general supervision of a level 2 plumber.

These levels reflect existing licensing schemes that differentiate between “contractor” licences and “tradesperson” or “journeyman” licences.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be licensed as a plumber at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for licensing must be consistent with those set out in the NRF.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should not change the definition of *plumbing work* as this is a core requirement for national consistency.

Restricted Work

Jurisdictions may prescribe which plumbing systems must be installed by *licensed plumbers*. Jurisdictions must ensure that only *licensed plumbers* with relevant endorsements may do work on systems supplying drinking water.

Plumbing

Table 33- Occupations covered under plumbing

Registration Category	Construction
Discipline	Plumbing
Occupations Covered	Plumber

Definitions

Plumbing work means the construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration, routine servicing, maintenance, testing or commissioning of any part of a *prescribed plumbing system* for a building.

Declaration of construction or installation compliance means a written document provided by a registered person stating that the construction or installation work complies with the performance requirements of the NCC.

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Note: An *independent construction or installation inspection* carried out by a *licensed plumber* is a trade-level assessment of post-construction compliance for the

purposes of routine maintenance and services. Jurisdictions may have separate requirements for independent inspection and certification as part of formal approval requirements.

Licensed plumber is an individual licensed to do *plumbing work*.

Prescribed plumbing systems—

- a. Cold water services—NCC Volume Three Part B1
- b. Heated water services—NCC Volume Three Part B2
- c. Non-drinking water services—Volume Three NCC Part B3
- d. Fire-fighting water services—NCC Volume Three Part B4
- e. Cross connection control—NCC Volume Three Part B5
- f. Rainwater harvesting and use—NCC Volume One Part F (FP 1.1, 1.2, 1.3), Volume Two Part 2.2.1, Volume Three Part B6
- g. Sanitary plumbing systems—NCC Volume Three Part C1
- h. Sanitary drainage systems—NCC Volume Three Part C2
- i. Onsite wastewater management—Standards Australia AS/NZS 1546

Registration Levels

Table 34- Registration levels for plumbers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
2	Plumber	Set 1 AQF 5	Set 1 4 years
		Set 2 AQF 4	Set 2 4 years
		Set 3 AQF 3	Set 3 5 years
3	Restricted plumber	AQF 3	4 years

Level 2—Plumber

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *plumbing work*, plumbing declaration and plumbing assessment on prescribed systems with further training and experience for licensing as a plumbing contractor.

Endorsement

The registration of a plumber level 2 should state each prescribed system that the plumber is competent to install, certify and check.

Qualifications

Set 1

Diploma of plumbing and services with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.

Set 2

Certificate IV in plumbing and services with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.

Set 3

Certificate III in plumbing with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of four years' recent and relevant experience in *plumbing work* under the direct supervision of a plumber level 2.

Set 2

A minimum of four years' recent and relevant experience in *plumbing work* under the direct supervision of a plumber level 2 plus one years' post-apprenticeship experience.

Set 3

A minimum of five years' recent and relevant experience in *plumbing work* under the direct supervision of a plumber level 2 plus two years' post-apprenticeship experience.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume Three accreditation relevant to a plumber level 2.

Core Competencies

A *licensed plumber* level 2 with NCC Volume Three accreditation only is competent to do:

- *plumbing work*
- *declaration of construction or installation compliance, and*
- *independent construction or installation inspection*

for *plumbing work* in each endorsed system for a building of any NCC Class or size.

Regulated Titles

Licensed plumber level 2.

Restricted Work

Plumbing work on systems prescribed for this purpose by the relevant jurisdiction.

Level 3—Plumber

Description

An individual trained at trade level to do *plumbing work*.

Qualifications

Certificate III in water services plumbing with units relevant to one or more prescribed systems.

Experience

A minimum of four years' recent and relevant experience in *plumbing work* under the direct supervision of a plumber level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume Three accreditation relevant to a plumber level 3.

Core Competencies

A *licensed plumber* level 3 with NCC Volume Three accreditation is competent to do *plumbing work* under supervision of a *licensed plumber* level 2.

Regulated Titles

Licensed plumber level 3.

Restricted Work

Plumbing work on systems prescribed for this purpose by the relevant jurisdiction.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be licensed as a plumber if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating building or *plumbing work* or building or plumbing practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building or plumbing practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

An individual commits an offence by doing *plumbing work* on systems prescribed for this purpose by the relevant jurisdiction unless licensed as a plumber level 2 or level 3 with the required level of NCC accreditation.

A *licensed water-based fire systems installer* does not commit an offence by installing a fire sprinkler system or a fire hydrant or hose reel system that is isolated from the drinking water supply.

Compliance

NRF for Building Surveyor

Application

The NRF sets out the minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of *building surveyors* to meet the requirements of the NCC.

To implement the NRF, each state and territory must use existing or enact new legislation, to provide for registration of *building surveyors* at level 1, level 2 and level 3, and to prohibit the carrying out of *statutory building surveying work* by individuals who are not registered.

This framework applies to individuals. States and territories may develop consistent registration schemes that apply to businesses and corporations.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

Completion of a degree or advanced diploma in building surveying is sufficient for NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation.

Completion of Skill Set CPCSS00004 is sufficient for NCC Volume Two accreditation.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Existing Legislation

Building surveyors are registered under existing legislation in all states and territories.

Each of these registration schemes meets the qualifications, experience and fit-and-proper person requirements of the NRF for *building surveyor* level 1 and level 2.

Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia register three levels of *building surveyor*. The NRF continues this level for *low-rise* residential buildings for people with Skill Set CPCSS00004 - *Provide building surveying services for residential buildings up to three storeys*.

The restrictions on NCC Class, size and area of building for level 2 reflect current legislation. The scope of the Advanced Diploma in Building Surveying is aligned to Class 2 to 9 buildings of 2 storeys and 500m². Jurisdictions should consider reducing the restricted building size for *building surveyors* level 2 to match current training outcomes, or require the curriculum for the Advanced Diploma in Building Surveying to be expanded to cover the current restrictions.

Building Inspectors

Victoria and NSW separately register individuals with *building surveyor* qualifications as building inspectors to support the statutory functions of registered statutory *building surveyors*. The NRF includes this inspection function in statutory building surveying assessment work and restricts this work to registered *building surveyors*. This means a person who solely carries out this statutory inspection function would be named as a registered *building surveyor* rather than as a statutory building inspector. Individual jurisdictions can qualify the registration of a level 1, level 2 or level 3 *building surveyor*

to limit the scope of work to this statutory inspection function if needed to align with building approval legislation and processes.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as a *building surveyor* at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be consistent with those set out in the NRF. Each state or territory registration authority may schedule relevant courses delivered from its own jurisdiction and may adopt courses scheduled by other jurisdictions. All accredited building surveying courses contain training on the application and use of the NCC.

Registration schemes applying the NRF should have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions should adopt consistent definitions of *statutory building surveying work* as this is a core requirement for national consistency. Jurisdictions may amend the NCC Class or type of building for which a registered *building surveyor* may do *statutory building surveying work* to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the building surveying industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Restricted Work

All states and territories require statutory assessment work to be done by a registered *building surveyor*. This restriction may be applied through building approval legislation instead of *building surveyor* registration legislation if required.

Some but not all states and territories allow or require statutory *approval work* to be done by a registered *building surveyor*. This restriction may be applied through building approval legislation instead of *building surveyor* registration legislation if required.

Building Surveying

Table 35- Occupations covered under building surveying

Registration Category	Compliance
Discipline	Building Surveying
Occupations Covered	Building Surveyor

Definitions

Building approval authority means the legal entity that authorises construction or occupation of a building under building approval legislation of a state or territory.

Approval work means acting as the *building approval authority* to authorise construction or occupation of a building under *building approval* legislation.

Independent design review means an examination and assessment of a component of design work for compliance with the NCC by an individual who is completely separate to the *building designer*. .

Independent construction or installation inspection means an independent assessment of construction or installation work to verify that the construction or installation work has been carried out in accordance with the building approval documentation.

Certifying means forming an opinion or giving a certificate required under building approval legislation that a building complies with the NCC and other relevant state or territory legislation.

Statutory building surveying work means *approval work*, *independent design review*, *independent construction or installation inspection* and *certifying* which building approval legislation requires to be done by a registered *building surveyor*.

Advisory building surveying work means providing advice on the legislative compliance requirements for proposed and completed *building work*, *independent design review*, and *independent construction or installation inspection*.

Building surveyor means an individual registered in the discipline of building surveying.

Medium-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings of any size, and Class 2 to 9 buildings no greater than 3 storeys in height and 2,000m² in area.

Low-rise building means NCC Class 1 and 10 buildings.

Registration Levels

Table 36- Registration levels for building surveyors

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Unlimited	Set 1 AQF 8 Set 2 Registration as building surveyor level 1	Set 1 3 years
2	Medium Rise	Set 1 AQF 6 Set 2 Registration as building surveyor level 2	Set 1 2 years
3	Low Rise	Set 1 Skill Set CPCSS00004 plus CPCCBS6003 CPCCBS6016 Set 2 Registration as building surveyor level 3	Set 1 1 Year

Level 1—Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to undertake statutory and *advisory building surveying work* for buildings of all NCC Classes and of any size.

Qualifications

Set 1

An honours degree in building surveying.

A degree in architecture, engineering, building or building surveying and a graduate diploma in building surveying.

Set 2

Registration as *building surveyor* level 1 in any state or territory.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a registered *building surveyor* level 1.

Set 2

N/A

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to *statutory building surveying work*.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited *statutory building surveying work*.

Core Competencies

A *building surveyor* level 1 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do *statutory building surveying work* and *advisory building surveying work* for a building of any NCC Class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered *building surveyor*. Registered *building surveyor* level 1.

Restricted Work

Statutory building surveying work.

Level 2—Medium Rise

Description

An individual trained at para-professional level to undertake *statutory building surveying work* and *advisory building surveying work* for *medium-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

Set 1

An advanced diploma in building surveying.

Set 2

Registration as *building surveyor* level 2 in a state or territory.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of two years' recent and relevant post-graduate experience under the direct supervision of a registered *building surveyor* level 1 or level 2.

Set 2

N/A

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation relevant to *statutory building surveying work*.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise statutory building surveying work*.

Core Competencies

A *building surveyor* level 2 with NCC Volume One and Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do *statutory building surveying work* and *advisory building surveying work* for *medium-rise buildings*.

Regulated Title

Registered *building surveyor* level 2.

Restricted Work

Statutory building surveying work.

Level 3—Low Rise

Description

An individual trained at technical level to undertake *statutory building surveying work* and *advisory building surveying work* for *low-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

Set 1

Completion of the Skill Set CPCSS00004 plus additional units CPCCBS6003 and CPCCBS6016.

Set 2

Registration as *building surveyor* level 3 in a state or territory.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of one year's recent and relevant experience under the direct supervision of a registered *building surveyor* level 1 or level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume Two accreditation relevant to *statutory building surveying work*.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *low-rise statutory building surveying work*.

Core Competencies

A *building surveyor* level 3 with NCC Volume Two accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do *statutory building surveying work* and *advisory building surveying work* for *low-rise buildings*.

Regulated Title

Registered *building surveyor* level 3.

Restricted Work

Statutory building surveying work.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a *building surveyor* if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners

- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

A person commits an offence by carrying out *statutory building surveying work* unless registered as a *building surveyor* at an appropriate level for the work with the required level of NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

Project Coordination

NRF for Project Manager

Application

The NRF sets out the minimum requirements for nationally consistent registration of *project managers* to meet the requirements of the NCC, required under *project manager* legislation.

Application to Architects

A registered architect does not need to be separately registered as a *project manager* to do *building project management work*.

Application to Building Designers

A registered *building designer* does not need to be separately registered as a *project manager* to plan, organise, direct, control or coordinate the design phase of a building project.

Application to Building Surveyors

A registered *building surveyor* does not need to be separately registered as a *project manager* to plan, organise, direct, control or coordinate the approval phase of a building project.

Application to Builder (Individual)

A registered *builder (individual)* level 1 does not need to be separately registered as a *project manager* to do *building project management work*.

A registered *builder (individual)* level 2 or level 3 does not need to be separately registered as a *project manager* to plan, organise, direct, control or coordinate the construction phase of a building project.

NCC Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated competence in the application and use of the NCC relevant to their area of work. Accreditation is for a period of three years. For initial accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing an approved course in the application and use of the NCC. This course can be included in the qualification prescribed for registration or it may be taken as a stand-alone course. For re-accreditation a person can demonstrate competence by completing approved CPD.

A project manager at level 1 must have NCC Volume One accreditation.

A project manager level 2 must have NCC Volume One accreditation.

PII Accreditation

The NRF includes an accreditation scheme for people who have demonstrated that they have professional indemnity insurance cover relevant to their area of work. Cover may be demonstrated by a personal PII policy, an employer PII policy or membership of a group covered by a PSS. Accreditation is for the period of the insurance contract or the PSS.

Competencies

An individual must demonstrate the required competencies to be registered as a *project manager* at the relevant level. The primary benchmarks for competency are qualifications and recent and relevant experience.

The qualification and experience requirements for registration must be with those set out in the NRF.

Registration schemes applying the NRF must have pathways or processes for assessing applicants who do not have the prescribed qualification, but who can demonstrate the required competence through different qualifications, on-the-job-training, or a combination of both.

Core Competencies

Core competencies are based on level of registration and type of NCC accreditation. Jurisdictions may amend the definitions of regulated work for *project manager* level 1 and level 2 to reflect restrictions on work imposed by existing legislation, or to better match the building industry in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions must consider the effect of any changes on AMR.

Restricted Work

The owner of a building project may only appoint a registered *project manager*, registered *architect* or registered *builder (individual)* level 1 to plan, organise, direct, control or coordinate a building project on the owner's behalf. This does not prevent a building owner from doing this work itself, or contracting directly with registered *building designers*, *building surveyors* and building contractors to manage and coordinate the relevant phases of the building project.

Project Manager

Table 37- Occupations covered under project management

Registration Category	Coordination
Discipline	Project management
Occupations Covered	Project manager

Definitions

Building project management work means arranging and managing the planning, design, approval, construction, commissioning and occupation of a building project on behalf of the owner.

Building project manager (project manager) means an individual registered at level 1 or level 2 in the discipline of building project management.

Owner's representative means a person who engages or manages the contract with registered designers, *building surveyors* and builders on behalf of the owner.

Commercial building means a building of NCC Classes 2 to 9.

Medium-rise building means NCC class 1 and 10 buildings, and for NCC Class 2 to 9, buildings to a maximum of three storeys above a storey used for the parking of vehicles but not including a building of Type A construction other than for NCC Classes 2, 3, or 9.

Registration Levels

Table 38- Registration levels for project managers

Level	Type	Qualifications	Experience
1	Unlimited	Set 1 AQF 7 Set 2 AIPM CPSPM certification or equivalent	Set 1 4 years
2	Medium Rise	Set 1AQF 5 Set 2 AIPM CPPM certification or equivalent	Set 1 3 years

Level 1—Unlimited

Description

An individual trained at professional level to carry out *building project management work* for any size of building without supervision.

Qualifications

Set 1

A degree or advanced diploma in project management or an approved degree in a relevant discipline plus postgraduate qualifications in project management.

A degree in construction management.

Set 2

Certified Practising Senior Project Manager accreditation by the Australian Institute of Project Management or equivalent.

Experience

Set 1

A minimum of four years' recent and relevant project management experience under the direct supervision of a *project manager* level 1.

Set 2

N/A

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to unlimited *building project management work*.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to unlimited *building project management work*.

Core Competencies

A registered *building project manager* level 1 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do *building project management work* for a building of any NCC Class or size.

Regulated Titles

Registered *project manager*.

Restricted Work

Building project management work. Be appointed as *owner's representative*.

Level 2—Restricted/Commercial

Description

An individual trained at technical level to carry out *building project management work* for *medium-rise buildings* without supervision.

Qualifications

Set 1

Diploma in project management.

Set 2

Certified Practising Project Manager accreditation by the Australian Institute of Project Management or equivalent.

Experience

A minimum of three years' recent and relevant project management experience under the direct supervision of a *project manager* level 1 or *project manager* level 2.

NCC Accreditation

NCC Volume One accreditation relevant to *medium-rise building project management work*.

PII Accreditation

PII accreditation relevant to *medium-rise building project management work*.

Core Competencies

A registered *project manager* level 2 with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation is competent to do project management work for a *medium-rise building*.

Regulated Titles

Registered *project manager* level 2.

Restricted Functions

Building project management work. Be appointed as *owner's representative*.

Fit and Proper Person

An individual must not be registered as a *project manager* if the individual:

- has been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, drug trafficking or violence that was punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under any law regulating *building work* or building practitioners
- the person has had any registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation as a building practitioner suspended or cancelled for any reason other than a failure by the person to renew the registration, licence, approval, certificate or other authorisation
- the person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Australian Consumer Law or an equivalent law of any state or territory, or
- the person has been subject to an order of a court or administrative tribunal that has not been complied with.

Offences

A building owner commits an offence by appointing a person who is not a registered *project manager*, a registered *architect* or a registered *builder (individual)* level 1 and with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation to be the *owner's representative*.

An individual commits an offence by doing *building project management work* unless registered as a *project manager* at the appropriate level for that building registered as an *architect* or registered as a *builder (individual)* level 1, and with NCC accreditation and PII accreditation.

A registered *building designer* does not commit an offence by doing *building project management work* for the design phase of a building.

A registered *building surveyor* does not commit an offence by doing *building project management work* for the approval phase of a building.

A registered *builder (individual)* does not commit an offence by doing *building project management work* for the construction phase of a building.