

High risk plant at premises other than workplaces: proposed amendments to the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Discussion paper

Purpose and scope

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland (WHSQ), within the Office of Industrial Relations, Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, is examining the regulation of particular types of 'high risk plant' affecting public safety at premises that are not workplaces (for example, residential premises).

The regulation of plant used at workplaces is not within the scope of this paper.

This paper seeks feedback on the proposed 'high risk plant' to be prescribed by regulation for the purpose of [Schedule 1](#) of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act).

How to make a submission

We invite written submissions from all interested parties and members of the community on the discussion paper. Submissions should be sent by email to whspolicy@oir.qld.gov.au by **Monday 27 October 2025**.

As this is a public consultation process, the Queensland Government is committed to openness in its considerations of public policy and any information in submissions may be published on the Office of Industrial Relations website or included in other documents associated with the policy development process. Please mark clearly any comments or information you wish to be kept confidential.

Background

The WHS Act and Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (WHS Regulation) apply to certain types of 'high risk plant' affecting public safety even if the plant is not situated, operated or used at a workplace or used for carrying out work.

Currently, the following types of plant are prescribed as 'high risk plant' in [Schedule 1, Part 1](#) (Dangerous goods and high risk plant) of the WHS Act:

- air conditioning units which incorporate a cooling tower or one or more compressors and the power rating required for the unit is 50kW or more
- amusement devices
- cooling towers
- escalators
- lifts
- liquefied petroleum (LP) gas cylinders.

This means that upstream duty holders in the WHS Act (such as designers, manufacturers, importers and suppliers of plant) must discharge their duties in relation to these types of plant regardless of whether it is used at a workplace.

In addition, owners of 'high risk plant' at non-workplace premises also have duties under [Chapter 12](#) of the WHS Regulation (see [Appendix 1](#)). This includes ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of people who may be affected by the operation of the 'high risk plant'. An example of this is a lift in a high-rise apartment building which is on common property and under the management or control of the body corporate for the community titles scheme for the building¹.

Prescribing high risk plant in the WHS Regulation rather than the WHS Act

From 29 March 2026, the *Work Health and Safety and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024* will amend the WHS Act to allow 'high risk plant' to be prescribed by regulation instead of being prescribed in Schedule 1 of the WHS Act. This gives greater flexibility in updating definitions and addresses the issue of having the same types of plant defined differently in the WHS Act and WHS Regulation. This approach is also consistent with the model WHS Act which provides for 'high risk' plant to be prescribed by regulation.

Proposed 'high risk plant' for non-workplace premises

It is proposed the following types of plant continue to be regulated as 'high risk plant':

- amusement devices requiring plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation
- escalators requiring plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation
- lifts requiring plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation
- cooling towers
- LP gas cylinders requiring plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation.

It is proposed that air conditioning units no longer be prescribed as 'high risk plant'.

[Appendix 2](#) provides a list of proposals outlined in this paper. [Appendix 3](#) outlines the proposed definitions for the types of 'high risk plant' to be prescribed in the WHS Regulation.

Amusement devices

Amusement devices provide members of the public with a wide range of experiences that can be entertaining, fun and thrilling. However, high safety standards relating to the design, manufacture, supply, installation and operation of amusement devices are necessary to eliminate or minimise risks to health and safety arising from this type of plant.

¹ See [section 7](#) of the WHS Regulation for the types of strata title bodies corporate excluded from being a 'person conducting a business or undertaking' under the WHS Act.

Amusement devices will generally be under the management or control of a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU). However, there may be limited circumstances where an amusement device is owned by a person who is not conducting a business or undertaking, for example, an entity meeting the definition of a 'volunteer association' under the WHS Act.² To ensure there is no legislative gap and that consistent standards are applied to this type of plant, it is proposed that amusement devices continue to be regarded as 'high risk plant'.

The proposed approach is to rely on the definition of 'amusement device' in the WHS Regulation and the types of amusement devices that require plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation. One aspect of the definition of 'amusement device' which refers to devices being operated for 'hire or reward' may need to be considered further. As 'high risk plant' at non-workplace premises would not be operated for 'hire or reward', this may need to be addressed to ensure it does not impede the application of Schedule 1 of the WHS Act and Chapter 12 of the WHS Regulation to owners of amusement devices at non-workplace premises.

Proposal 1

It is proposed that amusement devices requiring plant design registration under [Schedule 5, Part 1](#) of the WHS Regulation be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Proposal 2

Consideration should be given to ensuring the element of the definition of 'amusement device' which refers to 'plant operated for reward or hire' does not impede the application of Schedule 1 of the WHS Act and Chapter 12 of the WHS Regulation to owners of amusement devices at non-workplace premises where the device is not operated for reward or hire.

Escalators

Escalators are typically installed in premises where they are under the management or control of a PCBU, although it cannot be definitely ruled out that they may be installed at non-workplace premises and not be under the management or control of a business or undertaking.

To ensure duties for upstream duty holders and owners of any escalator in a non-workplace premises continue to apply, it is proposed that escalators continue to be regarded as 'high risk plant'.

The term 'escalator' is currently defined in the WHS Act and includes a moving walkway. The term 'escalator' is not defined in the model WHS Regulation, and the ordinary meaning of the term applies. As the term 'escalator' is

² See section 5 of the WHS Act for the meaning of a 'volunteer association' which is excluded from being a person conducting a business or undertaking.

not used substantively in the WHS Regulation, with its use limited to being listed in [Schedule 5](#) (Registration of plant and plant designs) and [Schedule 2](#) (Fees) of the WHS Regulation, it is proposed to adopt the same approach as the model WHS Regulation and not define the term 'escalator'.

Proposal 3

It is proposed that escalators requiring plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Lifts

Prescribing lifts as 'high risk plant' ensures the upstream duties of designers, manufacturers, importers and suppliers apply to lifts regardless of whether they are used at a workplace. The applied provisions in Chapter 12 of the WHS Regulation require that owners of lifts at non-workplace premises are obliged to meet health and safety requirements, such as ensuring the lifts are properly inspected, maintained and repaired, and have annual plant item registration with WHSQ.

Exclusion from plant item registration for lifts in private residences

Under the WHS Regulation, lifts in a private residence within the meaning of AS 1735.1.2003 (*Lifts, escalators and moving walks – General requirements*) are excluded from annual plant registration requirements (see [Schedule 5, Part 2](#) of the WHS Regulation).

AS 1735.1.2003 states that a private residence is "A separate dwelling and its enclosed grounds or a separate apartment in a multiple dwelling that is occupied only by the members of a single family household unit".

AS 1735.1.2003 has been superseded, however, the definition of 'private residence' in both the 2003 standard and AS 1735.1.1:2022 does not properly align with the intended scope of the exclusion. In particular, the reference to separate apartments in multiple dwellings occupied only by members of a single family household unit creates some confusion and ambiguity.

The intention of the WHS regulatory framework in relation to plant design registration and plant item registration for lifts in private residences can be described as:

- Lifts in high-rise apartment buildings should be considered 'high risk plant'. Upstream duties to ensure safety standards (such as those placed on designers, manufacturers, importers and suppliers) should apply, and the owner should have duties in relation to ensuring health and safety (For example, ensuring maintenance and repairs). These lifts should have both plant design registration and annual plant item registration.
- Stairlifts installed in a person's private residential premises for use by a person with impaired mobility should be considered 'high risk plant'. Upstream duties to ensure safety standards (such as those placed on

designers, manufacturers, importers and suppliers) should apply. These lifts should be subject to plant design registration but excluded from annual plant item registration.

- A passenger lift installed within a multi-level house (single dwelling) should be considered 'high risk plant'. Upstream duties to ensure safety standards (such as those placed on designers, manufacturers, importers and suppliers) should apply. These lifts should be subject to plant design registration but excluded from annual plant item registration.

To clarify this, it is proposed that the exclusion from plant item registration for lifts be linked to well understood concepts for classification of dwellings in the [National Construction Code](#) rather than AS 1735.1. This would mean excluding the following from plant item registration:

- a lift installed in a class 1a building (for example, detached houses and townhouses); and
- a lift installed within a sole occupancy unit of a class 2 building which only provides access between the levels of the sole occupancy unit (for example, a stairlift installed for mobility assistance within a two-level apartment).

It is also proposed to amend the definition of 'lift' in the WHS Regulation to clarify that escalators and moving walkways are not included in the definition of a 'lift'. This is consistent with the definition of 'lift' in the model WHS Regulation.

Proposal 4

It is proposed that lifts requiring plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Proposal 5

It is proposed that the definition of 'lift' in [Schedule 19](#) of the WHS Regulation be updated to adopt the national model WHS Regulation definition, which clarifies that escalators and moving walkways are not included in the definition of 'lift'.

Proposal 6

It is proposed that the current exclusion from plant item registration of lifts installed in private residences be clarified. Instead of referring to a private residence within the meaning of AS 1735.1:2003 (superseded), it is proposed the following be excluded from plant item registration:

- a lift installed in a class 1a building (for example, detached house, townhouse) as defined by the National Construction Code; and

- a lift installed within a sole occupancy unit of a class 2 building which only provides access between the levels of the sole occupancy unit (for example a stairlift installed for mobility assistance within a two-level apartment).

Proposal 7

If lifts and escalators are prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant', minor consequential amendments to [Schedule 2](#) (Fees) of the WHS Regulation may be needed to separate the fees payable for plant item registration of lifts, escalators and moving walkways.

Cooling towers

Cooling towers are used for industrial purposes (for example, processing plants) and in heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in large commercial buildings such as office buildings, hospitals, and hotels.

Cooling towers contain large amounts of water and are potential breeding grounds for legionella bacteria if they are not properly disinfected and maintained. The Office of Industrial Relations has published the [Guide to Legionella control in cooling water systems, including cooling towers](#) which is intended to assist owners and other persons in control of cooling water systems in industrial usage or air-conditioning by providing information on how to manage risks from micro-organisms such as legionella.

The majority of cooling towers will be plant under the management or control of a PCBU. However, there may be circumstances where a PCBU owns an air conditioning unit which incorporates a cooling tower (for example, in a HVAC system on common property in a high-rise residential building). To ensure health and safety standards continue to apply to a cooling tower in these circumstances, it is proposed the cooling towers continue to be regarded as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

It is proposed the existing definition of 'cooling tower' in the WHS Act be included in the WHS Regulation (see [Appendix 3](#)). The existing definition of 'cooling tower' is clearly understood in industry and substantially similar to the definition of 'cooling tower' in AS 3666.1.2011 *Air-handling and water systems of buildings – Microbial control Part 1: Design, installation and commissioning*.

Proposal 8

It is proposed that cooling towers as currently defined in the WHS Act be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

LP gas cylinders

Liquefied petroleum (LP) is a flammable gas under the [Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals](#) and is also classified as a dangerous good for transport purposes under the [Australian Dangerous Goods Code](#).

LP gas cylinders are often used in domestic settings, for example to fuel at-home barbeques. Risks associated with LP gas cylinders include the risk of an uncontrolled release that may lead to a fire or explosion, particularly in a confined area where potential ignition sources are present.

Petroleum and gas (P&G) legislation, including the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* and the Petroleum and Gas (Safety) Regulation 2018 contain particular requirements regarding various activities involving LP gas cylinders as 'fuel gas containers', including their transportation and mandatory standards in relation to inspection and testing and duties on owners of fuel gas containers to comply with safety requirements. The public health and safety duty applied under Chapter 12 of the WHS Regulation does not conflict with requirements in P&G legislation.

To ensure duties for upstream duty holders and owners of any LP gas cylinder in a non-workplace premises continue to apply, it is proposed that LP gas cylinders continue to be regarded as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

The term 'LP gas cylinder' is defined in the WHS Act to mean a cylinder with a water capacity of more than 0.1kg that contains liquefied petroleum gas under pressure. It is proposed that the definition of 'LP gas cylinder' be updated to align with terminology in the WHS Regulation, namely by including a reference to a 'gas cylinder', which is defined in the WHS Regulation.

Proposal 9

It is proposed that gas cylinders which require plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Act and contain liquefied petroleum gas be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Air conditioning units

The type of air conditioning units referred to for the purposes of Schedule 1 of the WHS Act are those that incorporate a cooling tower or consist of one or more compressors and the power rating requirements for operation of the air conditioning unit is 50kW or more.

Air conditioning units meeting the current definition of 'air conditioning unit' in the WHS Act are of a significant capacity, such as for commercial settings or high capacity use. Air conditioning units typically installed in houses are not captured under the definition of 'air conditioning unit'.

Air conditioning units are electrical equipment and governed by a robust regulatory framework under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002* (ES Act), which includes upstream duties applicable to designers, manufacturers importers, installers and repairers of electrical equipment. Therefore, electrical risks associated with air conditioning units are regulated under the ES Act.

The handling of any refrigerants in air conditioning units as part of performing installation, servicing or repairs is also covered by WHS legislation due to work being performed by a PCBU.

Refrigerants contained in air conditioning units that are classified as 'Dangerous Goods' under the Australian Dangerous Goods Code are covered by Schedule 1 of the WHS Act as a dangerous good. Consequently, the storage and handling of dangerous goods not at a workplace or used for purposes other than carrying out work are also covered by WHS legislation. Chapter 12 of the WHS Regulation imposes a primary duty of care on a relevant person (for example, an occupier of premises where dangerous goods are stored) to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable the health and safety of all those who may be affected by the activity (for example, storage of dangerous goods) and the safe use, handling and storage of the dangerous goods.

Furthermore, while all refrigerant gases are regulated as hazardous chemicals under WHS legislation, P&G legislation contains additional safety requirements that apply to refrigerating devices with highly flammable hydrocarbon refrigerants.

The *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980* and the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* establish responsibilities for a body corporate or individual lot owner to maintain utility infrastructure, such as air conditioning units. Responsibility will typically depend on whether the air conditioning unit is on common property, or in a boundary structure, and services more than one lot (dwelling) at the premises.

Due to the legislative coverage applicable to air conditioning units outlined above, it is proposed that an 'air conditioning unit' not be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act. As outlined earlier in this paper, a cooling tower forming part of an air conditioning system at non-workplace premises is still proposed to be prescribed as 'high risk plant'.

Proposal 10

It is proposed that air conditioning units as currently defined in the WHS Act not be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

APPENDIX 1

Owner responsibilities for ‘high risk plant’ at non-workplace premises

Chapter 12 of the WHS Regulation applies particular provisions in the WHS Regulation to owners of ‘high risk plant’ and allows for those provisions to be read with modifications so that references to different terms can be applied in the non-workplace context, for example:

- a reference to a person conducting a business or undertaking (a PCBU) who has management or control of plant is taken to be a reference to the owner of the high risk plant
- a reference to a workplace is taken to be a reference to relevant premises where high risk plant is operated; and
- a reference to a worker is taken to be a reference to anyone at the premises.

Applied provisions in the WHS Regulation for ‘high risk plant’ are set out in Table 1.

Table 1: High risk plant at non-workplace premises—applied provisions in Chapter 12 of the WHS Regulation	
Part 5.1, division 7 (General duties of a PCBU involving the management or control of plant), subdivisions 1 (Management of risk) and 2 (Additional control measures for general plant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 203, Management of risks to health and safety • Section 204, Control of risks arising from installation or commissioning • Section 205, Preventing unauthorised alterations to or interference with plant • Section 206, Proper use of plant and controls • Section 207, Plant not in use • Section 208, Guarding • Section 209, Guarding and insulation from heat and cold • Section 210, Operational controls • Section 211, Emergency stops • Section 212, Warning devices • Section 213, Maintenance and inspection of plant
Part 5.2 (Additional duties relating to registered plant and plant designs), division 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 227, Application of pt 5.2
Part 5.2 (Additional duties relating to registered plant and plant designs), division 4, subdivision 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 236 (Lifts) • Section 237 (Records of plant)
Part 5.2 (Additional duties relating to registered plant and plant designs), division 4, subdivision 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 238, Operation of amusement devices and passenger ropeways • Section 239, Storage of amusement devices and passenger ropeways • Section 240, Maintenance, inspection and testing of amusement devices and passenger ropeways • Section 241, Annual inspection of amusement device and passenger ropeways • Section 241A, Major inspection of amusement device • Section 242, Log book and manuals for amusement devices • Section 242A, Requirements of log book
Part 5.3 (Registration of plant designs and items of plant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 243 – 288D, Registration of plant designs and items of plant

APPENDIX 2

'High risk plant' at non-workplace premises—proposals for amending the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Proposal 1

It is proposed that amusement devices requiring plant design registration under [Schedule 5, Part 1](#) of the WHS Regulation be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Proposal 2

Consideration should be given to ensuring the element of the definition of 'amusement device' which refers to 'plant operated for reward or hire' does not impede the application of Schedule 1 of the WHS Act and Chapter 12 of the WHS Regulation to owners of amusement devices at non-workplace premises where the device is not operated for reward or hire.

Proposal 3

It is proposed that escalators requiring plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Proposal 4

It is proposed that lifts requiring plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Proposal 5

It is proposed that the definition of 'lift' in [Schedule 19](#) of the WHS Regulation be updated to adopt the national model WHS Regulation definition, which clarifies that escalators and moving walkways are not included in the definition of 'lift'.

Proposal 6

It is proposed that the current exclusion from plant item registration of lifts installed in private residences be clarified. Instead of referring to a private residence within the meaning of AS 1735.1:2003 (superseded), it is proposed the following be excluded from plant item registration:

- a lift installed in a class 1a building (for example, detached house, townhouse) as defined by the National Construction Code; and
- a lift installed within a sole occupancy unit of a class 2 building which only provides access between the levels of the sole occupancy unit (for example, a stairlift installed for mobility assistance within a two-level apartment).

Proposal 7

- If lifts and escalators are prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant', minor consequential amendments to [Schedule 2](#) (Fees) of the WHS Regulation may be needed to separate the fees payable for plant item registration of lifts, escalators and moving walkways.

Proposal 8

- It is proposed that cooling towers as currently defined in the WHS Act be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Proposal 9

- It is proposed that gas cylinders which require plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Act and contain liquified petroleum gas be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

Proposal 10

- It is proposed that air conditioning units as currently defined in the WHS Act not be prescribed by regulation as 'high risk plant' for the purpose of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act.

APPENDIX 3

Proposed definitions for types of ‘high risk plant’ proposed to be prescribed in the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Please note: the following definitions are provided as a guide only to assist with understanding the type of plant proposed to be prescribed as ‘high risk plant’. Drafting of any definitions for legislation is done in consultation with the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel and may evolve during the drafting process to reflect the intended scope of the terms being defined.

Proposed type of ‘high risk plant’ and definition	Notes
<p>Amusement device means plant operated for hire or reward that provides entertainment, sightseeing or amusement through movement of the equipment, or part of the equipment, or when passengers or other users travel or move on, around or along the equipment, but does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a miniature train and railway system owned and operated by a model railway society, club or association; or • a ride or device that is used as a form of transport and that is, in relation to its use for that purpose, regulated under another Act or an Act of the Commonwealth; or • a boat or flotation device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – that is solely propelled by a person who is in or on the boat or device; and – that is not attached to any mechanical elements or equipment outside the boat or device, and that does not rely on any artificial flow of water to move; or • any plant specifically designed for a sporting, professional stunt, theatrical or acrobatic purpose or activity; or • a coin-operated or token-operated device that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – is intended to be ridden, at the one time, by not more than four children who must be below the age of 10 years; and – is usually located in a shopping centre or similar public location; and – does not necessarily have an operator. <p>Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation further excludes the following from plant design registration and plant item registration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an amusement ride or device classified as class 1 under section 2.1 of AS 3533.1:2009 (Amusement rides and devices: Design and construction); • playground structures; • water slides where water facilitates patrons to slide easily, predominantly under gravity, along a static structure; • wave generators where patrons do not come into contact with the parts of machinery used for generating water waves; 	<p>This is the current definition of ‘amusement device’ in the WHS Regulation and is the same as the definition of ‘amusement device’ in the model WHS Regulation.</p> <p>The exclusions for a registrable amusement device in Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation are consistent with the model WHS Regulation.</p>

Proposed type of 'high risk plant' and definition	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inflatable devices, other than inflatable devices (continuously blown) with a platform height of 3 metres or more. 	
<p>Cooling tower means a device for lowering the temperature of water by evaporative cooling in which atmospheric air passes through sprayed water exchanging heat and includes a device incorporating a refrigerant or water heat exchanger.</p>	<p>This is the definition of 'cooling tower' in Schedule 1, Part 1 of the WHS Act and it is proposed to adopt the same definition in the WHS Regulation.</p> <p>Retaining the existing definition of 'cooling tower' would ensure the definition is substantially similar to the definition of 'cooling tower' in AS 3666.1.2011 <i>Air-handling and water systems of buildings – Microbial control Part 1: Design, installation and commissioning</i> and the definition of 'cooling tower' being transferred to the <i>Public Health Act 2005</i> as a consequential amendment in the WHSOLA Act 2024.</p>
<p>Escalator – relies on ordinary meaning, no definition proposed.</p>	<p>The term 'escalator' is not defined in the model WHS Regulation. The term is not used substantively and only appears in Schedule 2 (Fees) and Schedule 5 (Registration of plant and plant designs).</p>
<p>Lift means plant that is, or is intended to be, permanently installed in or attached to a structure, in which people, goods or materials may be raised or lowered within a car or cage, or on a platform and the movement of which is restricted by a guide or guides, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a chairlift and stairway lift; and any supporting structure, machinery, equipment, gear, lift well, enclosures and entrances. 	<p>This is the definition of 'lift' from the model WHS Regulation which was amended in 2016 to clarify that escalators and moving walkways are not covered by the definition of 'lift'.</p>
<p>LP gas cylinder means a gas cylinder that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requires plant design registration under Schedule 5, Part 1 of the WHS Regulation; and contains liquefied petroleum gas under pressure. 	<p>This definition aligns with the WHS Regulation, which defines 'gas cylinder' and has plant design registration requirements for gas cylinders.</p> <p>Gas cylinder means a rigid vessel—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that does not exceed 3,000L water capacity and is without openings or integral attachments on the shell other than at the ends; and (b) that is designed for the storage and transport of gas under pressure; and (c) that is covered by AS 2030.1:2009 (<i>Gas cylinders—General requirements</i>).