



Western Australia

Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992

Compare between:

[02 Sep 2003, 02-b0-04] and [02 Jul 2007, 02-c0-02]

Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992

1. Citation

These regulations may be cited as the *Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992* ¹.

2. Commencement

These regulations come into operation on the day on which the *Home Building Contracts Act 1991* comes into operation ¹.

2A. Prescribed amounts for the purposes of “home building work contract” (section 3(1))

For the purposes of the definition of “home building work contract” in section 3(1) of the Act —

(a) the prescribed amount for paragraph (b)(ii) of the definition is \$7 500; and

(b) the prescribed amount for paragraph (b)(iii) of the definition is \$500 000.

[Regulation 2A inserted in Gazette 29 Jun 2007 p. 3191.]

3. Form of notice prescribed

The form of notice set out in Schedule 1 is prescribed for the purpose of section 4(2) of the Act.

[4, 4A. Repealed in Gazette 2 Sep 2003 p. 3924.]

5. Home indemnity insurance maximum excess

A policy of insurance under Part 3A of the Act may provide for an amount of \$500 or a lesser amount for which the insurer is not liable on a claim under the policy.

[Regulation 5 inserted in Gazette 24 Jan 1997 p. 544.]

[6. Repealed in Gazette 8 Apr 2003 p. 1104.]

6A. Prescribed form of preliminary notice under section 17(3)

For the purposes of section 17(3) of the Act, the form of a preliminary notice is Form 1 in Schedule 9.

[Regulation 6A inserted in Gazette 31 Jul 2001 p. 3947.]

7. Prescribed minimum amount for the purposes of section 25A

For the purposes of section 25A of the Act, the minimum amount is prescribed to be \$~~12~~20 000.

[Regulation 7 inserted in Gazette 17 Jul 1998 p. 3762; [amended in Gazette 29 Jun 2007 p. 3191.](#)]

7A. Prescribed limit (section 25D(1)(a)(i))

For the purposes of section 25D(1)(a)(i) of the Act, the limit is prescribed to be \$20 000.

[Regulation 7A inserted in Gazette 29 Jun 2007 p. 3191.]

8. Prescribed offences and modified penalties (section 31B(2) and (4))

- (1) For the purposes of section 31B(2) of the Act, an offence against a provision of the Act specified in column 2 of the Table to this regulation is an offence for which an infringement notice may be given.
- (2) For the purposes of section 31B(4) of the Act, the amount specified in column 3 of the Table to this regulation opposite a

provision of the Act specified in column 2 of that Table is the modified penalty for an offence against that provision.

Table		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Provision of Act	Modified penalty
1.	section 4(4)	\$400
2.	section 5(2)	\$100
3.	section 5(3)	\$1 000
4.	section 7(3)	\$100
5.	section 10(1)	\$1 000
6.	section 10(5)	\$1 000
7.	section 12(1)	\$1 000
8.	section 13(1)	\$1 000
9.	section 14(1)	\$1 000
10.	section 25C(1)	\$2 000
11.	section 25C(2)	\$500
12.	section 25F	\$2 000
13.	section 26(1)	\$200

[Regulation 8 inserted in Gazette 31 Jul 2001 p. 3947-8.]

9. Prescribed form of infringement notice (section 31B(3))

For the purposes of section 31B(3) of the Act, the form of an infringement notice is Form 2 in Schedule 9.

[Regulation 9 inserted in Gazette 31 Jul 2001 p. 3948.]

10. Prescribed form of notice withdrawing infringement notice (section 31B(7))

For the purposes of section 31B(7) of the Act, the form of a notice stating that an infringement notice has been withdrawn is Form 3 in Schedule 9.

[Regulation 10 inserted in Gazette 31 Jul 2001 p. 3948.]

Schedule 1

[r. 3]

Home Building Contracts Act 1991

NOTICE FOR THE HOME OWNER

This notice

A builder must give a copy of this notice to you, as the owner, before you sign a contract for home building work that is covered by the *Home Building Contracts Act 1991*.

This notice explains relevant provisions of that Act as required by section 4(2). The Act itself should be referred to for the exact text. A copy of the Act can be obtained from the State Law Publisher (check the White Pages for the current address).

Who are “owners” and “builders”?

In this notice “owner” means the person for whom the home building work is to be done and “builder” means the person who, in the course of business, is to do the work or arrange for it to be done.

What the Act covers

The Act deals with contracts for home building work where the contract price is above \$~~6 000~~7 500 and below \$~~200~~500 000. The Act also applies to contracts, within that price range, for associated work (e.g. swimming pools, carports and landscaping) and for alterations. It makes some provisions that are implied in all contracts, and also states what is not allowed in any contract.

Under the Act a builder must not do anything in connection with a contract that is “unconscionable, harsh or oppressive”. Furthermore, neither you nor the builder may do anything that is “misleading or deceptive”.

The Act deals with “cost plus” contracts only to a limited extent — see later in this notice under “**Special rules for cost plus contracts**”.

You may seek appropriate redress through the Building Disputes Tribunal for breaches of the contract and the Act, including for unconscionable or misleading conduct — see later in this notice under “**Disputes**”. The builder’s rights are similar, but do not extend to any unconscionable behaviour by you.

A person can be prosecuted or fined for not complying with some provisions of the Act. Some of these provisions apply to owners as well as builders.

Rights conferred by the Act cannot be taken away, diminished or waived and it is forbidden to make any agreement or arrangement to by-pass the Act.

Home indemnity insurance

It is compulsory for all home building work except associated work alone (e.g. swimming pools, carports, pergolas and landscaping), the cost of which is above \$~~120~~20 000, to be covered by home indemnity insurance.

Home indemnity insurance is also compulsory for associated work if that work is performed under a contract that includes construction or renovation of a residence and the total cost of all the building work is above \$~~120~~20 000.

Before commencing work or demanding any payment (including a deposit) from you, the builder must take out home indemnity insurance and give you a certificate confirming the existence of the insurance cover.

There may be periods when a builder is exempt from the requirement to take out home indemnity insurance. During, and in some circumstances after, one of these periods a builder must give you a notice in a prescribed form.

Home indemnity insurance will protect you and any successive owners against financial loss due to the insolvency, death or disappearance of the builder that results in —

- (a) loss of deposit (up to a limit of \$~~1320~~20 000);
- (b) the non-completion of the building work; or
- (c) the failure to rectify faulty or unsatisfactory building work.

Home indemnity insurance generally does not cover an owner for any money paid in advance other than a deposit. In any event it is a breach of the Act for a builder to request and receive such a payment — see later in this notice under “**Provisions that are not allowed**”.

Note that, with building work carried out under a cost plus contract, the builder is required to take out home indemnity insurance to cover only the risk specified in (c) above — see later in this notice under “**Special rules for cost plus contracts**”.

Claims may be made under a home indemnity insurance policy at any time before the end of a period of 6 years after the day of practical completion of the building work.

Some home building work is exempt from the requirement to obtain home indemnity insurance. If your work is exempt your builder should give you a notice informing you that this is so. Either the Builders' Registration Board or the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection can provide you with further information in this respect.

Contract — steps to be followed

Everything agreed to between you and the builder must be set out in a written contract. The contract must be dated and signed by both you and the builder or your respective representatives. If this is not done you may terminate the contract — see later in this notice under **“Termination of contract”**.

You must be given a copy of the contract as soon as is practicable after it has been signed and before the building work starts.

It is the builder's duty to see that all these steps are taken.

Special rules for cost plus contracts

A “cost plus” contract is one under which the builder is entitled to recover actual costs incurred plus an extra amount for profit. A costs plus contract —

- (a) must be headed “cost plus contract”; and
- (b) must contain a statement in which both you and the builder acknowledge that it is a cost plus contract and that the Act does not apply to it, except in relation to the requirement for a builder to take out home indemnity insurance in the situation explained just below.

If the contract does not comply with these requirements you may terminate the contract — see later in this notice under **“Termination of contract”**.

As mentioned above, the Act does not in general apply to a cost plus contract. However, if you have a complaint about the building work carried out under such a contract, you can apply to the Building Disputes Tribunal under the Builders' Registration Act for an order that the builder rectify the work or pay a sum of money for failing to rectify the work — see later in this notice under **“Disputes”**.

The builder is required to take out home indemnity insurance in relation to a cost plus contract to cover you and any successive owner against financial loss where an order made by the Building Disputes Tribunal under the Builders' Registration Act is not enforceable due to the insolvency, death or disappearance of the builder.

Provisions that are not allowed

The builder cannot include in a contract a requirement for you to make a payment other than —

- (a) a deposit before the work begins of no more than 6.5% of the contract price; and
- (b) progress payments after the work begins for work done or goods supplied.

If any such provision is included you may terminate the contract — see later in this notice under “**Termination of contract**”.

The builder may also be prosecuted and fined for demanding, or receiving, any payment after the work begins other than a progress payment as set out in (b) above.

The builder must not include provisions in the contract that are “unconscionable, harsh or oppressive”. If you think this has occurred, you may refer the matter to the Building Disputes Tribunal — see later in this notice under “**Disputes**”.

Prime cost/Provisional sum

Where a contract refers to “prime costs” it means fittings or equipment that may vary in price (e.g. bathroom tiles). The builder must estimate the cost of such items at or above the lowest amount that they could reasonably cost and the cost must not be understated in the contract. If it is, the builder may be prosecuted and fined. This also applies to estimates for “provisional sums” such as site works.

Contract price must be fixed

A contract must not contain a “rise and fall” clause. A rise and fall clause allows the builder to pass on price increases for labour or materials that occur after the contract is signed.

However, the builder can include a clause in the contract that allows for a price increase to cover an increase in actual costs that results from —

- (a) government taxes or charges increasing after the contract is signed;
- (b) the builder having to comply with a State or Commonwealth law;
or
- (c) work not starting within 45 working days after the contract is signed if the delay is not caused by the builder.

If (c) applies and the price rise is more than 5%, you may terminate the contract within 10 working days of receiving written notice of the increase — see later in this notice under “**Termination of contract**”. You can also choose to apply to the Building Disputes Tribunal within this period to assess whether the price rise is justified.

Varying the contract

1. Steps to be followed

All changes to the building work to be carried out under a contract, including the cost of the change, must be put in writing and be dated and signed by both you and the builder or your respective representatives.

A copy must be given to you as soon as is possible after both you and the builder have signed, and before the start of the work that results from the change.

The builder must ensure that these steps are taken.

2. Exceptions

Certain changes may be made without these steps being taken, namely —

- (a) changes resulting from directions given by a building surveyor or other person acting under a written law;
- (b) changes arising from unforeseen circumstances (but this does not include unforeseen labour or material cost increases).

Note also the changes by way of price increase that are referred to above under the heading “**Contract price must be fixed**” and below under the heading “**Where approvals are delayed**”.

3. Protection that you have as an owner

If any change referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) immediately above occurs, the builder must give you certain information in writing — see section 8(1), (2) and (3) of the Act. Note that, if you and the builder have a dispute about whether particular circumstances are “unforeseen circumstances” and you wish to apply to the Building Disputes Tribunal, you must do so within 10 working days after this information is given to you.

Where approvals are delayed

A contract is conditional on —

- (a) a building licence and the Water Corporation’s approval being obtained within 45 working days from the date of the contract; and
- (b) the written acceptance within that period by both you and the builder of any condition attached to the building licence or the Water Corporation approval that will vary the contract.

Note that contracts that are only for associated work (e.g. swimming pools, carports and landscaping) are not subject to these conditions.

Both you and the builder must do what you reasonably can to ensure that these conditions are met. If they are not met, the rights of the parties depend on whose fault it was that the condition was not met within the 45 day period.

Builder at fault	Owner at fault or neither or both parties at fault
Contract remains in force on the same terms and conditions unless you and the builder agree otherwise.	Contract remains in force on the same terms and conditions until you and the builder agree otherwise but — <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the builder may by written notice increase the contract price;(ii) if the increase exceeds 5% you may terminate the contract within 10 working days after receiving the notice provided you compensate the builder for all reasonable costs incurred up to the date of termination — see below under “Termination of contract”;

Builder at fault	Owner at fault or neither or both parties at fault
	(iii) you may apply, within 10 working days after receiving the notice, to have the increase reviewed by the Building Disputes Tribunal.

Defects - making good

Any defect in work done or materials supplied under a contract must be made good by the builder if the builder is notified of the defect within 4 months (or a greater period if provided for in the contract) after practical completion of the building work.

However, you and the builder may agree in the contract that particular defects are excluded from this provision.

Inspection

A builder must not prevent you (or a person authorised in writing to represent you) or your lending institution from inspecting the building work as allowed by the contract or by regulations under the Act. A contract cannot restrict inspections except by limiting them to normal working hours or forbidding inspections that would unreasonably impede or interfere with the building work.

Termination of contract

In various places above it is stated that you can terminate the contract for a particular reason. To do this you must give notice in writing to the builder before the building work is finished.

If a contract is terminated, the Building Disputes Tribunal can make financial adjustments between you and the builder.

Disputes

1. Contracts generally

Disputes between owners and builders about contracts that fall within the Act can be referred to the Building Disputes Tribunal for a legally binding determination. Such an application to the Tribunal must be made within 3 years from when you became entitled to take legal action.

The Act also imposes a monetary limit on the Tribunal's powers. The Tribunal cannot (unless the parties agree to it doing so) order work to be done exceeding \$100 000 in value, or order the making of a payment above that amount.

2. *Standard of work*

Where a remedy is sought for below-standard building work, an application to the Tribunal must be made under the *Builders' Registration Act 1939* and not the *Home Building Contracts Act 1991*.

Please note that disputes can be brought before the Tribunal under the *Builders' Registration Act 1939* within 6 years from the time the building work is completed. The building work is completed when the building to which the work relates becomes fit for occupation in a free and uninterrupted manner. There is no monetary limit on the orders the Tribunal can make under that Act.

3. *Procedure*

Before you or the builder apply to the Building Disputes Tribunal, a notice in the prescribed form must be given to the other party outlining the complaint and asking that it be put right or that a settlement be agreed to. You must keep a copy of that notice to give to the Tribunal at the time of making an application.

Parties to proceedings before the Tribunal must represent themselves except as set out in section 45A of the *Builders' Registration Act 1939*.

Advice on how a dispute may be placed before the Building Disputes Tribunal and related matters may be obtained from the staff of the Tribunal.

[Schedule 1 inserted in Gazette 2 Sep 2003 p. 3924-30; [amended in Gazette 29 Jun 2007 p. 3191-2.](#)]

[Schedules 2-8 repealed in Gazette 2 Sep 2003 p. 3930.]

Schedule 9 — Prescribed forms

[r. 6A, 9, 10]

Form 1

Home Building Contracts Act 1991

Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992

PRELIMINARY NOTICE UNDER SECTION 17(3)

[If you intend to make an application to the Disputes Tribunal under section 17(1) of the Home Building Contracts Act 1991, the application cannot be made until this preliminary notice has been completed and given to the other party. A copy of this notice must also be given to the Disputes Tribunal at the time the application is made to the Disputes Tribunal.]

PART A	<p>Who is making the application (the “applicant”)?</p> <p>Name of applicant:</p> <p>Address of applicant:</p> <p>Who is the other party (“the respondent”) in relation to the matters complained of in the application?</p> <p>Name of respondent</p> <p>Address of respondent</p>
PART B	<p>What are the matters the respondent is called on to rectify or attempt to settle?</p> <p><i>[Set out here the matters that you are calling on the respondent to rectify/attempt to settle and indicate what remedy or settlement you are seeking. You may attach further written details to this notice if there is not enough space to include all relevant matters.]</i></p> <p>Signed (by applicant):</p> <p>Date:</p>
<p>TAKE NOTICE that the applicant calls on the respondent to rectify the matters, or to attempt to settle the matters that are in dispute, as set out in Part B above.</p>	

Form 2

Home Building Contracts Act 1991

Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992

INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

No. of notice:

Date of service:

1.	To: (name) of (address) Postcode It is alleged that at about a.m./p.m. on the day of at..... you committed the offence described below and are liable for the modified penalty stated. Name and title of authorised person giving this notice: Signature:		
2.	Section of Act	Description of offence	Modified penalty
3.	If you wish to have a complaint of the alleged offence heard and determined by a court, you need not reply to this notice or pay the modified penalty, but in that case court proceedings may be taken against you and you may be liable for costs and a fine for the offence.		
4.	If you do not wish to have a complaint of the alleged offence heard and determined by a court, you may pay the modified penalty within 28 days after the date of this notice. If the modified penalty is not paid within that period you will be taken to have declined to pay it, and court proceedings may be taken against you and you may be liable for costs and a fine for the offence.		

5.	<p>Payment may be made by either —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) posting this form and a cheque or money order, made payable to the Builders' Registration Board for the amount of the modified penalty stated in item 2, to the Corporate Services Manager, Builders' Registration Board, 18 Harvest Terrace, West Perth WA 6005; or(b) delivering this form, and paying the amount of the modified penalty stated in item 2, to an authorised person* at the Builders' Registration Board, 18 Harvest Terrace, West Perth WA 6005. <p>[*Authorised persons for the purposes of paragraph (b) are the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar and the Corporate Services Manager of the Builders' Registration Board.]</p>
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Form 3

Home Building Contracts Act 1991

Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992

WITHDRAWAL OF INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

No. of notice:

Date of service:

<p>To: (name)</p> <p>of (address)</p> <p>Infringement notice no. served on you on the day of for the offence described below has been withdrawn.</p> <p>The modified penalty:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">* has been paid and a refund is enclosed.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">* has been not been paid and should not be paid.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[* Delete as appropriate.]</p> <p>Name and title of authorised person giving this notice:</p> <p>Signature:</p>		
Section of Act	Description of offence	Modified penalty

[Schedule 9 inserted in Gazette 31 Jul 2001 p. 3948-51.]

Notes

- ¹ This is a compilation of the *Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table. The table also contains information about any reprint.

Compilation table

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992</i>	3 Apr 1992 p. 1465-8	4 Apr 1992 (see r. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 3 Apr 1992 p. 1461)
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 1994</i>	22 Mar 1994 p. 1253-96	22 Mar 1994
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 1996</i>	8 Nov 1996 p. 6249-64	8 Nov 1996
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 1997</i>	24 Jan 1997 p. 544-6	1 Feb 1997 (see r. 2)
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 1997</i>	11 Jul 1997 p. 3583-617	11 Jul 1997
Reprint of the <i>Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992</i> as at 17 Oct 1997 (includes amendments listed above)		
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 1998</i>	6 Feb 1998 p. 625-41	6 Feb 1998
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1998</i>	17 Jul 1998 p. 3761-2	17 Jul 1998
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 2000</i>	3 Mar 2000 p. 1011-13	3 Mar 2000
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 2001</i>	31 Jul 2001 p. 3947-51	1 Aug 2001 (see r. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Jul 2001 p. 3907)
Reprint of the <i>Home Building Contracts Regulations 1992</i> as at 7 Jun 2002 (includes amendments listed above)		
<i>Home Building Contracts (Home Indemnity Insurance — Multi-storey Multi-unit Developments Exemption) Amendment Regulations 2003</i> r. 10	8 Apr 2003 p. 1099-104	9 Apr 2003 (see r. 2)
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 2003</i>	2 Sep 2003 p. 3923-30	2 Sep 2003

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Home Building Contracts Amendment Regulations 2007</i>	29 Jun 2007 p. 3190-2	r. 1 and 2: 29 Jun 2007 (see r. 2(a)); Regulations other than r. 1 and 2: 2 Jul 2007 (see r. 2(b)(i))

² Address at time of printing: 10 William Street Perth 6000
Tel. No. 9321 7688

³ Address at time of printing: 18 Harvest Terrace West Perth 6005
Tel. No. 9321 6891