



Firearms and Prohibited Weapons Policy

Whiddon

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Aug 2017	Initial policy post consultation	GMC&R	0.1
28/01/2020	Brand update, link update and check Well@Whiddon WHS Management System update . Queensland legislation reference . Links checked and updated	GMC&R	0.2
24/06/2021	Schedule of weapons and firearms update	GMC&R	0.3

Policy Overview

Overview:

The Prohibited Weapons Act underlying principles are:

- to confirm that the possession and use of a firearm or prohibited weapons is a privilege that is conditional on the overriding need to ensure public safety, and
- to improve public safety by imposing strict controls on the possession and use of prohibited weapons.
- to require each person who possesses or uses a prohibited weapon under the authority of a permit to have a genuine reason for possessing or using the weapon,
- to provide strict requirements that must be satisfied in relation to the possession and use of prohibited weapons,

Disclosures by doctors and health practitioners of certain information

- If a registered medical practitioner, or other health practitioner of a class prescribed by the regulations, is of the opinion that a patient is an unsuitable person to be in possession of a prohibited weapon:
 - (1) because of the patient's mental condition, or
 - (2) because the practitioner thinks that the patient might attempt to commit suicide, or would be a threat to public safety, if in possession of a prohibited weapon,
- nothing prevents the practitioner from informing the Commissioner of that opinion.
- This section has effect despite any duty of confidentiality, and any action by a practitioner in accordance with this section does not give rise to any criminal or civil action or remedy.

NSW Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 NSW Firearms Act 1996 No 46 Queensland Weapons Act 1990 Aged Care Standards	
Other standards	Aged Care Standards Standard 8 – Organisational Governance Australian Privacy Principles
Legislation or other requirements	Privacy Act 1988 (Cwlth) Privacy Regulation 2013 My Health Records Act 2012 (Cwlth) My Health Records Rule 2016 (Cwlth) My Health Records Regulation 2012(Cwlth)

Firearms and prohibited weapons Policy

Introduction

The Whiddon Group (Whiddon) Community Care service provides care to clients in their own homes; the majority of clients that Whiddon provides service to are outside of major metropolitan regions. Some of these clients may have access to firearms and or prohibited weapons.

Safety of clients, staff, and the community takes precedent over other considerations when there is access to firearms and or prohibited weapons.

Application of Policy

This policy applies to all employees and volunteers of Whiddon.

Definitions

The following terms are defined for the purpose of this policy and any related guideline or procedures:

- **Firearm** means a gun, or other weapon, that is (or at any time was) capable of propelling a projectile by means of an explosive, and includes a blank fire firearm, or an air gun.
- A **health professional** is defined in Section 79 (3) of the *Firearms Act 1996* and Section 38 of the *Weapons Prohibition Act 1998* as any of the following: A Medical Practitioner, Psychologist, Nurse, Social Worker, or a Professional Counsellor; this includes Whiddon Community Care Coordinators.
- **'Prohibited'** non-firearm weapons are those items defined in the 'Weapons Prohibition Act 1998' such as flick knives, daggers, butterfly knives, double ended knives, swords, extendable batons, capsicum spray, blow guns, crossbows, martial arts weapons and knuckledusters. See appendix for list of prohibited items

Policy point

The safety of staff and the public is of the foremost importance when working with clients who have access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons.

When in the field, staff should record Client access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons in eQstats as an incident via the eQstats phone application or via the ['Report and Incident' eQstats link from the staff kiosk](#). Managers access the incident submission via their logon.

Clients with access to firearms *and or* prohibited weapons and a:

- Previous history of self harm, suicide attempts, or violence towards others.
- Current suicidal ideation.
- Evidence of mental health problem/substance use/abuse; and/or
- Expressed or implied threats towards self or others;

Potentially pose a risk to staff and other persons and should be notified to the *NSW Police Firearm Registry*.

Whiddon staff must not visit clients where it has become known that there is access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons until a risk assessment of the safety of the visiting staff can be made. The eQstats risk and root cause analysis register can be used for this, a template is set up in each location. An assessment should always be undertaken where it is known there is access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons.

The risk assessment should be printed and attached to the client's clinical notes record and a note of the assessment made on the incident record in eQstats.

Clients that have access to firearms or prohibited weapons must ensure that they are stored securely when staff visit. Safe firearm storage requires firearms to be kept in safe keeping facilities that are locked, inside a secure building, ammunition must be kept separately.

If there is a mental health concern including dementia about the client or within a member of the client's immediate household and there is access to firearms and or prohibited weapons, the General Manager Community Care or other appropriate senior manager should be notified. In these circumstances, further risk assessment will involve the General Manager or DCEO; discussion of the context and impacting factors and a decision on the ongoing management of the client care pathway which must be documented in the clients clinical notes.

Disclosure concerns and reporting

If there is an opinion formed; that there is a threat to the client's or public safety; Section 79 of the [*NSW Firearms Act 1996 No 46*](#) and Section 38 of the [*NSW Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 No 127*](#) outlines when the NSW Police Department (The Police) may be notified of firearms or prohibited weapons.

Disclosure by health professionals of certain information

- (1) If a health professional is of the opinion that a person to whom the health professional has been providing professional services may pose a threat to public safety (or a threat to the person's own safety) if in possession of a firearm *and or* prohibited weapon, nothing prevents the practitioner to inform the commissioner; and the health professional may inform the Commissioner of that opinion.
- (2) A health professional is not subject to any criminal or civil liability, including liability for breaching any duty of confidentiality, if the health professional informs the Commissioner in good faith of the health professional's opinion.
- (3) Health professional means any of the following persons:
 - (a) A medical practitioner, psychologist, nurse, or social worker,
 - (b) A person who provides professional counseling services,
 - (c) A person who is of such other class of health professional as may be prescribed by the regulations.

NOTE: Whiddon has taken this [*item C \(NSW Firearms Act 1996 Section 79\)*](#) to be a Whiddon Community Care Coordinator or other Whiddon Care Manager of any description.

Any staff member that is concerned about firearms or prohibited weapons in a client's home should contact their Community Care Coordinator, Community Support Manager, or General Manager Community Care.

Grievances

Concerns relating to the implementation of this policy and any associated guideline or procedure should be addressed under the *Employee Grievance Handling Policy*.

Firearms and prohibited weapons Guideline

Aim of Guideline

This Guideline aims to provide senior managers, managers, supervisors and employees with guidance on The Whiddon Group's (Whiddon's) management of client and staff safety when a client has access to firearms *and or* weapons

1 Client assessment

- 1.1 As part of the routine risk assessment process before commencing home visits, clients should be questioned regarding their access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons. Responses must be recorded in the client's record and included in the risk assessment.
- 1.2 Wherever possible, family and friends of clients with suspected access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons must be questioned regarding the potential for their access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons. Responses are to be recorded in the client's record.
- 1.3 Wherever possible, staff of other services that have an ongoing relationship with the client suspected of having access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons should be questioned regarding the likelihood of access. Responses are to be recorded in the clients' record.
- 1.4 The client's mental health should be considered as a component of general assessment.

When there is access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons, the client's mental health is especially important. Whiddon must assess the risk from the client of harm to themselves, staff, or members of the public resulting from the use of accessible firearms and/or prohibited weapons.

- 1.5 The client's discharge summary or referral information may be used to gather information that informs the decision surrounding the client's mental health.
- 1.6 If there are concerns regarding a client's mental health, an assessment from the client's GP or local mental health service should be sought. (this applies and is standard practice to any client, and is not specific to those with access to firearms and or prohibited weapons)
- 1.7 Examples of characteristics for a client at heightened risk of self-harm or violence towards others:
 - 1.7.1 Previous history of self-harm, suicide attempts, or violence towards others.
 - 1.7.2 Current suicidal ideation.
 - 1.7.3 Evidence of substance use/abuse.
 - 1.7.4 Expressed or implied threats towards self or others

2 Confirmed access to firearms or weapons

- 2.1 In the case that is known that there is access to firearms or weapons and an opinion is formed that the client **is not at risk** of harm to themselves or others;
 - 2.1.1 Whiddon staff should not visit the client until there is confirmation from the client or their representative that the weapons are safely and securely stored and ammunition is stored separately.
- 2.2 In the case that is known that there is access to firearms or weapons and an opinion is formed that the client **is at risk** of harm to themselves or others;
 - 2.2.1 Notification to NSW Police must occur.
And
 - 2.2.2 Whiddon staff should not visit the client until there is notice from the Police that the client's home has been cleared of weapons.
 - 2.2.3 The client's representative if they have one should be notified that visits will not occur until the access to the firearms or weapons is addressed.
- 2.3 When a notification to the Police occurs, the Police should be requested to provide advice on the risk to Whiddon staff providing care to the client once the weapons have been cleared from the client's home.
- 2.4 The advice from the Police should be considered in consultation with the General Manager Community Care, and recorded appropriately.
- 2.5 Service can only be resumed with approval by the General Manager Community Care.
- 2.6 On the first visit, after the weapons or firearms have been cleared Whiddon service staff must not attend the client alone. They should be accompanied by the Care Coordinator on this first day.

3 Incident Notification

- 3.1 The presence of weapons or firearms must be lodged as an incident in eQstats and SAC rated as a SAC 1 (regardless of risk).
- 3.2 Any incidents of aggression by the client must be recorded in eQstats and submitted to the Care Coordinator.
- 3.3 The presence of firearms or weapons must be notified to the General Manager Community Care.

4 Notification to Police

- 4.1 Police should be notified if a disclosure is made either by the client or any of the above parties that the client has access to firearms and/or prohibited weapons,
And
The client has a heightened risk of self-harm or violence towards others:
- 4.2 Complete the Disclosure of Information by Health Professionals Form ([Appendix a](#)) and fax to the Duty Officer at the Police Station nearest the residential address of the client. The form must also be faxed to the *Firearms Registry* (fax number (02) 66708558). The Firearms Registry treats all notifications of this nature as a priority and liaises directly with Police. If the notification is urgent and it is outside business hours, call the *Police Assistance Line* on 131444 or 000.
- 4.3 If further information is required call the *Firearms Registry* on 1300 362 562 and ask to speak to the Coordinator, Review and Assessment.

5 What will the Police do¹

The Police will check to see if the person holds a firearms licence/permit and has possession of firearms or prohibited weapons. The Police will also check to see if there are firearms or prohibited weapons stored, by other persons, at that address.

If the person does not hold a firearms licence or permit and there are no firearms or prohibited weapons at the address, the police may take no action except to satisfy themselves of the safety of all concerned.

If the person does not hold a licence or permit; but there are firearms or prohibited weapons stored by another licence/permit holder at the address, the police will need to be satisfied that the firearms/prohibited weapons are secure and that no unauthorised access is possible.

If the person, does hold a firearms licence or permit; that licence or permit may be suspended; and the firearms *and or* prohibited weapons, seized as a public safety precaution.

6 What happens if the person has their licence or permit suspended firearms/weapons seized?²

Suspension of a licence or permit is temporary. It is usually in response to an urgent situation where firearms/prohibited weapons need to be seized. Once suspended, a person may be requested to provide an opinion from a doctor, either a GP or specialist, to determine if the person may continue to hold a firearms licence/permit or if the person should have their licence or permit revoked. The determination and decision on the course of action to be taken is made by the Firearms Registry. All consideration is given and the matter is handled in a sensitive and confidential manner.

7 What if the person I am treating is in hospital?

If the person is currently in hospital, notification should be sent to the *Firearms Registry* and police as soon as practicable before the client is discharged³

¹ Firearms Registry: Disclosure of Information by Health Professionals NSW Police Force Fact Sheet.

² Ibid

³ Ibid

Related policies/documentation

This policy should be read in conjunction with:

- [Well@Whiddon WHS Management System](#)
- [Whiddon Safety Procedures: How to manage Work Health Safety Risks](#)

Service area initiating policy

This policy has been initiated by Compliance and Risk

Policy approval

This policy and any related guidelines or procedures are released under the authority of the Chief Executive Officer.

Appendix

Appendix A: [Firearm Registry; Disclosure of Information by Health Professional to Police](#)

Appendix B: [Safe Storage Assessment Tool](#)

Appendix C: Prohibited Weapons List

**As Listed In Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 -
Schedule 1 Prohibited weapons⁴**

(Section 4 (1))

1 Knives

- (1) A **flick knife** (or other similar device) that has a blade which opens automatically by gravity or centrifugal force or by any pressure applied to a button, spring or device in or attached to the handle of the knife.
- (2) A **ballistic knife** that propels a knife-like blade of any material by any means other than an explosive.
- (3) A **sheath knife** that has a sheath which withdraws into its handle by gravity or centrifugal force or if pressure is applied to a button, spring or device attached to or forming part of the sheath, handle or blade of the knife.
- (4) An **Urban Skinner push dagger** or any other device that consists of a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike that has a handle fitted transversely to the blade or spike and allows the blade or spike to be supported by the palm of the hand so that stabbing blows or slashes can be inflicted by a punching or pushing action.
- (5) A **trench knife** or any other device that consists of a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike that is fitted with a handle made of any hard substance that can be fitted, wholly or partly, over the knuckles of the hand of the user to protect the knuckles and increase the effect of a punch or blow, or that is adapted for such use.
- (6) A **butterfly knife** or “balisong” or any other device that consists of a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike that fits within 2 handles attached to the blade or spike by transverse pivot pins and is capable of being opened by gravity or centrifugal force.
- (7) A **star knife** or any other device that consists of a number of angular points, blades or spikes disposed outwardly about a central axis point and that are designed to spin around the central axis point in flight when thrown at a target.
- (8) A **zombie knife** or other device that has a multi-edged blade, including a serrated section of blade, and—
 - (a) is advertised or otherwise made available for sale using images or words that suggest the knife or device is intended to be used for violence, whether actual or threatened, against a person or fictional creature (such as a zombie), or
 - (b) has, on the blade or handle, images, words or markings that suggest the knife or device is intended to be used for violence, whether actual or threatened, against a person or fictional creature (such as a zombie), or has been used to inflict violence.

1A Military-style weapons

⁴ Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 Schedule 1 Prohibited Weapons

- (1) Any **bomb, grenade, rocket, missile** or **mine** or other similar device (such as a tear-gas canister) that is in the nature of, or that expels or contains, an explosive, incendiary, irritant, gas or smoke, and whether or not it is live, has been deactivated or is spent.

For the purposes of this subclause, **bomb** includes a device known as an Improvised Explosive Device (or IED).

- (2) Any device intended for use by a military or defence force and that is designed to **propel or launch** a weapon referred to in subclause (1).
- (3) A **flame thrower** that is of military design or any other device that is capable of projecting ignited incendiary fuel.

2 Miscellaneous weapons

(1)–(3) (Repealed)

- (4) A **spear gun** having an overall length (being the length of the spear gun when it is not loaded with a spear) of less than 45 centimetres.
- (5) A **crossbow** (or any similar device) consisting of a bow fitted transversely on a stock that has a groove or barrel designed to direct an arrow or bolt.
- (6) A **slingshot** (being a device consisting of an elasticised band secured to the forks of a “Y” shaped frame), other than a home-made slingshot for use by a child in the course of play.
- (7) A **Saunders “Falcon” Hunting Sling**, or any other device in the nature of a hunting sling, catapult or slingshot that is designed for use with, or a component part of which is, a brace that—
 - (a) fits or rests on the forearm or on another part of the body of the user, and
 - (b) supports the wrist against the tension of elastic material used to propel a projectile.
- (8) A **blow-gun** or **blow-pipe** that is capable of projecting a dart, or any other device that consists of a pipe or tube through which missiles in the form of a dart are capable of being projected by the exhaled breath of the user or by any other means other than an explosive.
- (9) Any **dart** capable of being projected from a blow-gun or blow-pipe.
- (10) A **Farallon Shark Dart**, or any other similar device that is designed to expel, on contact, any gas or other substance capable of causing bodily harm and which is reasonably capable of being carried concealed about the person.
- (11) A **dart projector** known as the Darchery dartslinger, or any other similar device that is designed to project a dart by means of an elasticised band.
- (12) A **mace** or any other similar article that consists of a club or staff fitted with a flanged or spiked head, other than a ceremonial mace made for and used solely as a symbol of authority on ceremonial occasions.
- (13) A **flail** or any other similar article that consists of a staff or handle that has fitted to one end, by any means, a freely swinging striking part that is armed with spikes or studded with any protruding matter.
- (14) A **whip** that has a lash which is comprised wholly or partly of any form of metal.
- (15) A whip known as a **cat-o’-nine-tails**, or any other whip that consists of a handle to which there is attached any number of knotted lashes.
- (16) **Kung fu sticks** or “nunchaku”, or any other similar article consisting of 2 or more sticks or bars made of any material that are joined together by any means that allows the sticks or bars to swing independently of each other, but not including any such article that is produced and identified as a children’s toy.

- (17) A **side-handled baton** or any other similar article consisting of a baton, staff or rod that is made of any hard substance and has fitted to one side a handle, whether or not that handle is permanently fixed, but not including any such article that is produced and identified as a children's toy.
- (17A) An **extendable or telescopic baton**.
- (18) Any hand-held defence or anti-personnel device that is designed to administer an electric shock on contact.
- (18A) A **Taser gun** or other similar anti-personnel conducted energy device.
- (18B) A cartridge or similar device that is designed to propel probes or prongs from a weapon referred to in subclause (18A).
- (19) **Knuckle-dusters** or any other similar article that is made of any hard substance and that can be fitted over 2 or more knuckles of the hand of the user to protect the knuckles and increase the effect of a punch or other blow or that is adapted for use as such.
- (20) A **sap glove**, or any other similar article, that consists of a glove (including a fingerless glove) that has a layer of powdered lead sewn under the outer covering and positioned over the knuckle area on the back of the glove.
- (21) A **studded glove**, or any other similar article, that consists of a glove (including a fingerless glove) that has a number of raised studs or spikes made of a hard substance and positioned over the back of the glove to increase the effect of a punch or blow.
- (22) Any device designed or intended as a **defence or anti-personnel spray** and that is capable of discharging by any means any irritant matter comprising or containing any one or more of the following substances in liquid, powder, gas or chemical form—
 - (a) chloroacetophenone, known as CN,
 - (b) orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile, known as CS,
 - (c) diphenylaminechloroarsone, known as DM or Adamsite,
 - (d) oleoresin capsicum, known as OC.
- (23) Any device (not being a device referred to in subclause (22)) designed as a defence or anti-personnel spray and that is capable of discharging any irritant matter.
- (24) Any **acoustic or light-emitting anti-personnel device** that is designed to cause permanent or temporary incapacity or to otherwise disorientate persons.

3 Imitations, concealed blades etc

- (1) Any object that substantially duplicates in appearance a weapon referred to in clause 1A (1), but not including an object that is produced and identified as a children's toy.
- (2) (Repealed)
- (3) A **walking stick or cane** that contains a sword or any other single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike of any length or of any material.
- (4) A **riding crop** that contains a knife, stiletto or any other single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike of any length or of any material.
- (5) A **Bowen Knife Belt** or any other similar article consisting of a belt or belt buckle that conceals or disguises within the article a knife or a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike of any length or of any material.
- (6) Any article or device that—

- (a) due to its appearance is capable of being mistaken for something else that is not a weapon, and
- (b) disguises and conceals within it a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike of any length or of any material.

4 Miscellaneous articles

- (1) **Body armour vests** (or other similar article) designed for anti-ballistic purposes or similar purposes (such as protection against electroshock or conducted energy devices) and to be worn on (or to cover) any part of the body, but not including helmets or anti-ballistic articles used to protect the eyes or ears.
- (2) **Handcuffs** (including thumb and leg cuffs), being a set of ring-shaped shackles of any material (and connected by any means) that are designed to be worn on the wrists, thumbs or ankles (as the case requires), but not including—
 - (a) antique handcuffs, or
 - (b) handcuffs produced and identified as children's toys, or
 - (c) handcuffs that are designed to be released by the wearer (such as handcuffs used in theatrical productions).
- (3) **Silencers** or any other device designed for attachment to a firearm for the purpose of muffling, reducing or stopping the noise created by firing the firearm.
- (4) A **detachable firearm magazine** of any of the following kinds—
 - (a) a rimfire rifle magazine with a capacity of more than 15 rounds,
 - (b) a centre-fire self-loading rifle magazine with a capacity of more than 5 rounds,
 - (c) a centre-fire rifle magazine (other than a self-loading rifle magazine) with a capacity of more than 10 rounds,
 - (d) a shotgun magazine with a capacity of more than 5 rounds,
 - (e) a tubular magazine extension that is capable of extending the capacity of any firearm,
 - (f) a pistol magazine with a capacity of more than 10 rounds,
 - (g) any magazine designed to be attached to any machine gun, sub-machine gun or other firearm that is capable of propelling projectiles in rapid succession following one pressure of the trigger.
- (5) Any article or device, such as a device known as a **brass catcher**, that is designed to be attached to a firearm for the purposes of catching ejected cartridge cases when the firearm is being fired.
- (6) Any portable **tyre deflation device**, or any other similar portable device, that is designed to puncture, or that has been adapted for the purposes of puncturing, the tyres of a motor vehicle when driven over the device.
- (7) Any article or device, such as a device known as a **caltrop**, that is made up of two or more sharp nails or spines arranged in such a manner that one of them always points upward however the article or device is placed and that is capable of puncturing the feet, paws or hooves of animals when they pass over the article or device.
- (8) A **laser pointer**, or any other similar article, that consists of a hand-held battery-operated device with a power output of more than 1 milliwatt, designed or adapted to emit a laser beam and that may be used for the purposes of aiming, targeting or pointing.
- (9) Any device (regardless of its composition) that is designed to propel or launch a bomb, grenade, rocket or missile by any means other than by means of an explosive, including a device known as a PVC cannon.

Appendix D: Prohibited firearms

Schedule 1 Prohibited firearms⁵

(cf APMC 1, Sch 1 PW Act)

(Section 4 (1))

- 1 Any machine gun, sub-machine gun or other firearm capable of propelling projectiles in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger.
- 2 Any self-loading rimfire rifle (including any such firearm described elsewhere in this Schedule).
- 3 Any self-loading centre-fire rifle (including any such firearm described elsewhere in this Schedule).
- 4 Any self-loading or pump action shotgun (including any such firearm described elsewhere in this Schedule).
- 4A Any lever action shotgun with a magazine capacity of more than 5 rounds (including any such firearm described elsewhere in this Schedule).
- 5 Any self-loading centre-fire rifle of a kind that is designed or adapted for military purposes.
- 6 Any self-loading shotgun of a kind that is designed or adapted for military purposes.
- 7 Any firearm that substantially duplicates in appearance (regardless of calibre or manner of operation) a firearm referred to in item 1, 5 or 6.
- 8 A firearm, not being a pistol, of the Uberti or Armi-Jager brands, or any similar firearm fitted with a revolving ammunition cylinder (other than a firearm manufactured before 1920).
- 9 A shotgun fitted with or designed to be fitted with a drum magazine of the “Striker 12” assault shotgun type or any similar weapon.
- 10 Any firearm to which there is attached any article or device capable of muffling, reducing or stopping the noise created by firing the firearm.
- 11 A firearm, not being a pistol, fitted with a stock that is specially designed so as to be readily detachable, or to operate on a swivel, folding or telescopic basis.
- 12 A firearm made up in the form of a stylographic or propelling pen or pencil, capable of being used for the discharge of gas, bullets, shot, dye or pyrotechnic flares.
- 13 A firearm capable of discharging by any means—
 - (a) any irritant matter in liquid, powder, gas or chemical form, or
 - (b) any pyrotechnic flare or dye.
 - (c) (Repealed)
- 14 A firearm that—
 - (a) substantially duplicates in appearance some other article (such as a walking stick, walking cane or key ring), and
 - (b) disguises or conceals the fact that it is a firearm.
- 15 A cannon or other weapon by whatever name known of a type which will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has a barrel with a bore in excess of 10 gauge, not being a firearm of the Very or rocket type designed and intended for use

⁵ Firearms Act 1996 <https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1996-046#sch.1> Schedule 1

for life saving or distress signalling purposes, an antique muzzle loading firearm, or a rifle or shotgun manufactured before 1920.

16 Any firearm which, or part of which, has a dimension less than the minimum dimension prescribed for the firearm or part by the regulations.

17 (Repealed)

18 Any device known as a “powerhead” that can be attached to the end of a spear gun and that is designed to propel a projectile by means of an explosive.