BCA Assessment Report

Denman Storage Shed Complex

Project:	Denman Storage Shed Complex
Reference No:	113411-BCA-r02
Date:	22 April 2021
Client:	Conybeare Morrison
Client Contact:	Michael Morony
Email:	mmorony@cmplus.com.au
BCA Logic Contact:	Hayden David
Direct:	8484 4008
Email:	HDavid@bcalogic.com.au

Suite 302, Level 3, 151 Castlereagh St, Sydney NSW 2000 | **Postal Address** PO Box Q1440, Queen Victoria Building NSW 1230

Document Control

Revision	Date	Description	
113411-BCA-r01	21 April 2021	Final BCA Assessment Report	
113411-BCA-r02	22 April 2021	Final BCA Assessment Report – Report update to reflect reference to amended plan set.	
		Prepared by	Verified by
		Hayden David	Benjamin Long
		Registered Certifier Grade A3, No. BDC 2890 Building Regulations Consultant	Registered Certifier Grade A1, No. BDC 3380 Senior Building Regulations Consultant
			

Table of Contents

Tables

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides an assessment of the architectural design drawings for the proposed development at Denman Storage Shed Complex, against the Deemed-to-Satisfy provisions of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) 2019, Volume 1 Amendment 1. The development consists of the construction of two new shed type buildings each containing individual storage units to be leased to the general public, the construction of a row of double length open carports along the eastern boundary, and the construction of site vehicle access curbs located off 'Turner Street' and 'Bell Street' with ancillary security fencing.

Part 3 'Matters for Further Consideration' of this report outlines the identified BCA compliance issues that require further information or consideration and/or assessment as Performance Solutions.

Any Performance Solution will need to be detailed in a separate report and must clearly indicate methodologies for achieving compliance with the relevant BCA Performance Requirements.

Item	Description	BCA Provision
Performance Solutions Required		
1.	To rationalise the fire-source feature as being the opposite side of the rail & road easement toward the east of the subject allotment, in which case would result in the fire-source feature being further than 120m away.	DtS Provisions – C3.2 Performance Requirements – CP2
Building Code of Australia Compliance Matters to be Addressed		
1.	Fire Resisting Construction	DtS Provisions – C1.1 & Spec C1.1
2.	Protection of Openings in External Walls	DtS Provisions – C3.2
3.	Discharge from Exits	DtS Provisions – D1.10
4.	Operation of Latch	DtS Provisions – D2.21
5.	Fire Hydrants	DtS Provisions – E1.3
6.	Hose Reels	DtS Provisions – E1.4
7.	Portable Fire Extinguishers	DtS Provisions – E1.6

Annexure D to this report provides a detailed assessment of the proposal against ALL relevant Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of the BCA.

1 BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

1.1. Location and Description

The building development, the subject of this report, is located at Denman in the Muswellbrook Local Government Area (LGA) and includes two self-storage buildings with 13 under covered car/boat storage spaces located along the eastern boundary.

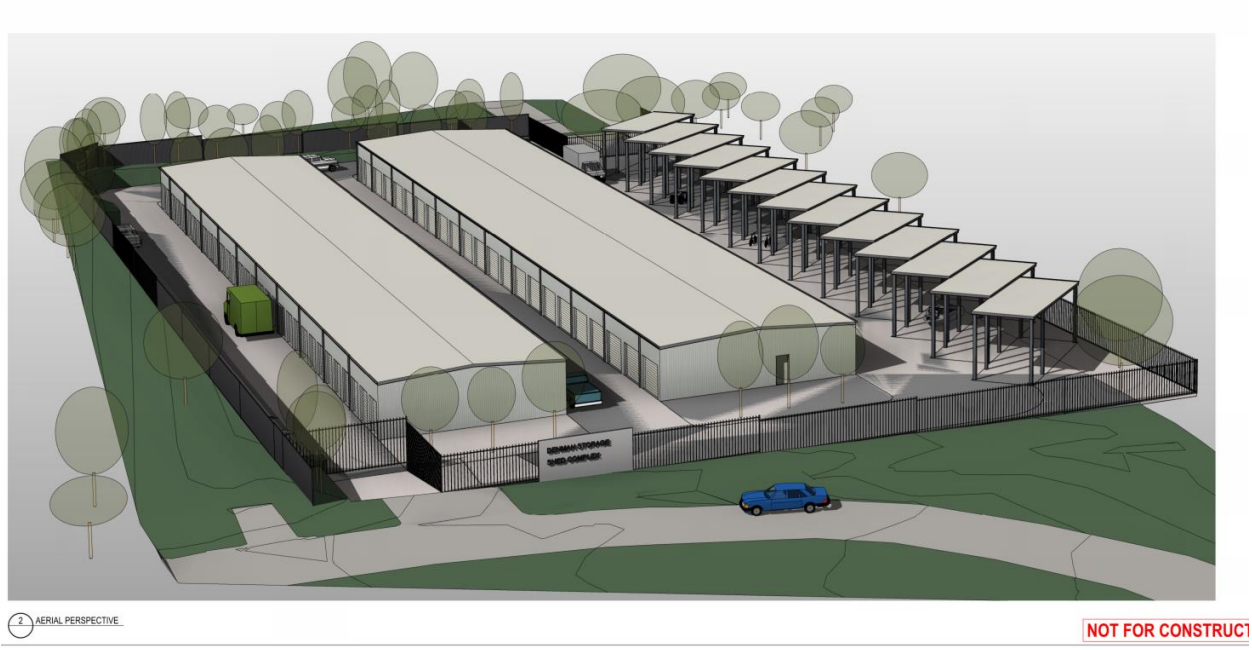


Figure: 3D build perspective.

1.2. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to assess the current design proposal against the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of BCA 2019, and to clearly outline those areas (if any) where compliance is not achieved, where areas may warrant redesign to achieve strict BCA compliance or where areas may be able to be assessed against the relevant performance criteria of BCA 2019. Such assessment against relevant performance criteria will need to be addressed by means of a separate Performance Based Fire Safety Engineered Assessment Report to be prepared under separate cover.

1.3. Building Code of Australia

This report is based on the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of the National Construction Code Series Volume 1 Amendment 1 – Building Code of Australia, 2019 Edition (BCA) incorporating the State variations where applicable. Please note that the version of the BCA applicable to new building works is the version applicable at the time of the lodgement of the Construction Certificate application to the Accredited Certifying Authority. The BCA is updated generally on a three-yearly cycle, starting from the 1st of May 2016.

1.4. Limitations

This report does not include nor imply any detailed assessment for design, compliance or upgrading for:

(a) the structural adequacy or design of the building;

(b) the inherent derived fire-resistance ratings of any proposed structural elements of the building (unless specifically referred to); and

(c) the design basis and/or operating capabilities of any proposed electrical, mechanical or hydraulic fire protection services.

This report does not include, or imply compliance with:

(a) the National Construction Code – Plumbing Code of Australia Volume 3

(b) the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 including the Disability ((Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010 – unless specifically referred to),

(c) the deemed to satisfy provision of Part D3, F2.4 and F2.9 of BCA2019 only;

(d) Demolition Standards not referred to by the BCA;

(e) Work Health and Safety Act 2011;

(f) Requirements of Australian Standards unless specifically referred to;

(g) Requirements of other Regulatory Authorities including, but not limited to, Telstra, Telecommunications Supply Authority, Water Supply Authority, Electricity Supply Authority, Work Cover, Roads and Maritime Services (RMS), Local Council, ARTC, Department of Planning and the like; and

(h) Conditions of Development Consent issued by the Local Consent Authority.

1.5. Design Documentation

This report has been based on the Design plans and Specifications listed in Annexure A of this Report.

2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

For the purposes of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) the development may be described as follows.

2.1. Rise in Storeys (Clause C1.2)

The buildings have a rise in storeys of one (1).

2.2. Classification (Clause A6.0)

The buildings have been classified as follows.

Table 1. Building Classification

Class	Level	Description
7b	Ground Floor	Self-contained storage units

2.3. Effective Height (Clause A1.0)

The buildings have an *effective height* less than 12 metres.

2.4. Type of Construction Required (Table C1.1)

The building is required to be of Type C Construction, being the least fire resistant.

2.5. Floor Area and Volume Limitations (Table C2.2)

The building is subject to maximum floor area and volume limits of:-

Class 7b	Maximum Floor Area	2,000m^2
	Maximum Volume	12,000m^3

2.6. Fire Compartments

The following *fire compartments* have been assumed:

(a) Each building is considered its own fire compartment.

2.7. Exits

The following points in the building have been considered as the exits:

(a) The roller door of each Sole Occupancy Unit (SOU) is considered to be an exit.

(b) The construction edge of the un-enclosed carports where open space is reached is considered to be an exit.

Note: Each SOU contains a floor area less than 200m^2 and concessions to Clause D2.19, D2.20, and D2.21 apply.

2.8. Climate Zone (Clause A1.0)

The building is located within Climate Zone 6.

2.9. Location of Fire-source features

The fire source features for the subject development are:

North: The front boundary of the allotment (Turner Street) - ~10m set back proposed.

South: The far roadside of Bell Street - >6m setback proposed.

East: The side boundary of the allotment - ~660mm setback proposed.

West: The side boundary of the allotment - ~7m setback proposed.

In accordance with Clause 2.1 of Specification C1.1, a part of a building element is exposed to a *fire-source feature* if any of the horizontal straight lines between that part and the fire-source feature, or vertical projection of the feature, is not obstructed by another part of the building that–

(a) has an FRL of not less than 30/–/–; and

(b) is neither transparent nor translucent.

3 MATTERS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

3.1. General

Assessment of the Architectural design documentation against the Deemed-to Satisfy Provisions of the Building Code of Australia, 2019 (BCA) has revealed the following areas where compliance with the BCA may require further consideration and/or may involve assessment as Performance Based (Fire Engineered) *Performance Solutions*. Any *Performance Solutions* will be required to clearly indicate methodologies for achieving compliance with the relevant *Performance Requirements*.

Annexure D to this report provides a detailed assessment of the proposal against ALL relevant Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of the BCA.

Note: It is important that Annexure D is read in conjunction with the items below, as some matters may not have had sufficient information provided to allow a detailed assessment to be undertaken.

3.2. Dimensions and Tolerances

The BCA contains the minimum standards for building construction and safety, and therefore generally stipulates minimum dimensions which must be met. BCA Logic's assessment of the plans and specifications has been undertaken to ensure the minimal dimensions have been met.

The designer and builder should ensure that the minimum dimensions are met on-site, and consideration needs to be given to construction tolerances for wall set outs, applied finishes and skirtings to corridors and bathrooms for example, tiling bed thicknesses and the like which can adversely impact on critical maters such as access for people with disabilities, stair and corridor widths and balustrade heights.

3.3. Performance Based Design – Performance Solutions

There are specific areas throughout the development where strict Deemed-to-Satisfy BCA Compliance will not be achieved by the proposed design and site constraints. These matters will need to be address in a detailed Fire Safety Engineering Report to be prepared for this development under separate cover:

Table 2. Performance Solutions

Item	Description of Performance Solution	DTS Provision	Relevant Performance Requirements
1.	To rationalise the fire-source feature as being the opposite side of the rail & road easement toward the east of the subject allotment, in which case would result in the *fire-source feature* being further than 120m away.	DtS Provisions – C3.2	Performance Requirement – CP2

3.4. PART C1 – FIRE RESISTANCE AND STABILITY

All building elements are required to comply with the relevant Fire Resistance Level (FRL) as detailed in Annexure C of this report. Given the location of each building from the allotment boundaries and from each other no fire resistance construction is deemed necessary considering neither building is exposed to a fire-source feature.

In relation to the un-enclosed carports located along the eastern boundary line, these are within 660mm from a fire-source feature, the structures are afforded a steel column concession under Clause 2.5 of Specification C1.1 of the BCA and are not required to demonstrate an FRL in accordance with Table 5 requirements of Spec C1.1 for Type C construction. Furthermore, the requirements of Table 5 of the BCA do not specify a minimum FRL for the roof of these structures where they are to be assigned a Class 7b classification ancillary to that of the two storage buildings on the allotment. However, the openings between each steel column must adhere to the requirements of Clause C3.1(c) as being deemed as an opening

within an *external wall* and therefore requiring protection in accordance with the requirements of Clause C3.2 below.

3.5. PART C3 – PROTECTION OF OPENINGS

3.5.1. C3.2 Protection of Openings in an External Wall

Where covered carparking storage bays are proposed within 660mm of the eastern side boundary of the allotment each opening is to be afforded protection in accordance with the requirements of Clause C3.4 for 'other openings' and requires an FRL of -/60/-.

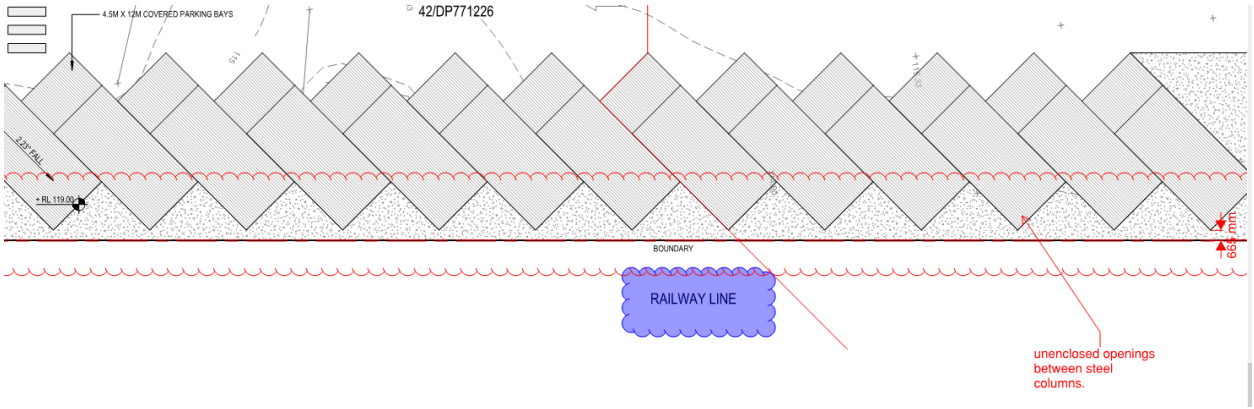


Figure: Covered carparking storage bays within 3m of a side boundary.

However, given that there exists a railway easement adjacent to the eastern boundary of the allotment it would be appropriate to omit any requirement for the protection of each opening through a fire engineered Performance Solution rationalising the *fire-source feature* as being to opposite side of the rail & road easement toward the east, in which case would be further than 120m from the subject property.

Figure: Fire Engineered Performance Solution to rationalise fire-source feature as being >120m away.

3.6. PART D1 – PROVISIONS FOR ESCAPE

3.6.1. D1.10 Discharge from Exits

Where each SOU is provided with a roller door serving a part of a building with a floor area less than 200m^2 the BCA allows for a concession for door operational hardware to comply with the requirements of D2.21. However, where occupant discharge from their own storage unit a path of travel through to a road, either being Bell Street or Tuner Street, is to be provided. This will require provisions for a pedestrian gate being installed in the security fencing around the site. The pedestrian gate is to comply with the requirements of Clause D2.21 descripted below.

3.7. PART D2 – CONSTRUCTION OF EXITS

3.7.1. D2.21 Operation of Latch

Where the requirement for a pedestrian entry/exit gate is prescribed above, the operation of the gate is to provide keyless access for use of the gate from the side of a person seeking egress to the road/site boundary. The gate shall contain the appropriate door hardware illustrated below and may be locked from outside and incorporate certain anti tampering security provisions to prevent unauthorised persons gaining access to the site.

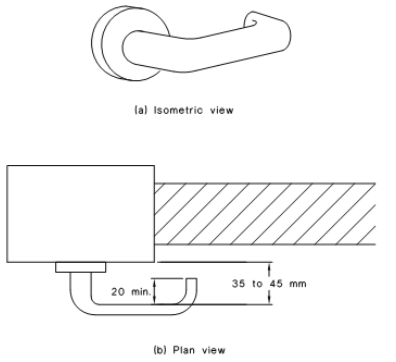


FIGURE 35(A) EXAMPLE OF ACCEPTABLE DOOR HARDWARE FOR HINGED DOORS

Figure: Compliant door hardware on a required exit door or gate.

3.8. PART E1 – FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

3.8.1. E1.3 Fire Hydrants

The floor area of each storage building is approximately equal to 966m^2 and 1,175m^2. This will require each building to have adequate access to fire hydrant provisions that provides appropriate system coverage in accordance with AS2419.1-2005. The two nearest street hydrants are located at 14 tuner street and 2 Bell Street, as illustrated below. Where it can be demonstrated that system coverage can be achieved by utilising the two nearest street hydrants using 90m of hose length from each, and that the appropriate provisions for hard stand areas, flows, and system pressure as detailed by AS2419.1, there may be no need for the installation of on-site hydrants.

The above requirements will need to be detailed by an appropriately qualified hydraulic engineer and will need to be denoted on the design plans. Where system coverage can not be demonstrated via the street hydrants, several on-site external hydrants will be required.

Figure: Two nearest street hydrants.

3.8.2. E1.4 Fire Hose Reels

In addition to hydrant coverage, on-site hose reel provisions will be required throughout the site. System coverage of each hose reel shall comply with the requirements of AS2441-2005.

3.8.3. E1.6 Portable Fire Extinguishers

Potable fire extinguishers shall be installed throughout the site in accordance with the requirements of Table E1.6 and AS2444-2001.

4 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The architectural design documentation as referred to in report has been assessed against the applicable provisions of the Building Code of Australia, (BCA) and it is considered that such documentation complies or is capable of complying (as outlined in Annexure D) with that Code.

ANNEXURE A DESIGN DOCUMENTATION

Annexure A – Design Documentation

This report has been based on the following design documentation.

Table 3. Architectural Plans

Architectural Plans Prepared by Conybeare Morrison International Pty Ltd			
Drawing Number	**Revision**	**Date**	**Title**
DA0000	B	15.04.21	COVER
DA0001	B	15.04.21	DRAWING LIST & NOTES
DA0101	B	15.04.21	EXISTING/DEMOLITION-PLAN-GROUD LEVEL
DA1001	B	15.04.21	PLAN – GROUND LEVEL
DA1011	B	15.04.21	PLAN – ROOF LEVEL
DA2001	B	15.04.21	ELEVATIONS/SECTIONS
DA6001	A	15.04.21	SCHEDULE - FINISHES
DA6101	A	15.04.21	SCHEDULE - FIXTURES
DA9001	A	15.04.21	PERSPECTIVES

ANNEXURE B ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Annexure B - Essential Services

The following fire safety measures are required to be installed in the building. The following table may be required to be updated as the design develops and options for compliance are confirmed.

Table 4. Essential Fire Safety Measures

Item	Essential Fire and Other Safety Measures		Standard of Performance	
General				
1.	Portable fire extinguishers		**BCA2019 E1.6** AS 2444–2001	
Hydraulic Services				
2.	Fire hydrant systems > NSW Storz Couplings		**BCA2019 E1.3** AS 2419.1:2005	
3.	Hose reel systems		**BCA2019 E1.4** AS 2441:2005	
Performance Solutions				
	Description of Performance Solution	**DTS Provision**	**Performance Requirements**	**Method of meeting performance solutions**
4.	To rationalise the fire-source feature as being the opposite side of the rail & road easement toward the east of the subject allotment, in which case would result in the fire-source feature being further than 120m away.	DtS Provision – C3.2	Performance Requirement – CP2	

ANNEXURE C FIRE RESISTANCE LEVELS

Annexure C - Fire Resistance Levels

The following fire resistance levels (FRL's) are required for the various building elements, with a fire source feature being the far boundary of a road adjoining the allotment, a side or rear boundary or an external wall of another building on the allotment except a Class 10 structure.

Type C Construction

Table 5. Type C Construction

Item	Class 7b
External Walls - Less than 1.5m to a *fire- source feature* - 1.5 – less 3m from *fire- source feature* - 3m or more from a *fire- source feature*	 90/90/90 60/60/60 -/-/-
External Column not incorporated in an external wall - Less than 1.5m to a fire source feature - 1.5 – less 3m from fire source feature; - 3m or more from a fire source feature	 90/-/- 60/-/- -/-/-
Common Walls and Fire Walls	90/90/90
Internal walls bounding sole occupancy units	-/-/-
Internal walls bounding public corridors, hallways and the like	-/-/-
Internal walls bounding a stair if required to be fire rated	60/60/60

Note: An external wall that is required to have an *FRL* need only be tested from the outside to satisfy the *FRL* requirement.

ANNEXURE D DETAILED BCA 2019 ASSESSMENT

Annexure D – Detailed BCA 2019 Assessment

Outlined below is a detailed assessment of the design under the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) including the State variations where applicable.

All Deemed-to-Satisfy clauses that are applicable to the subject building have been referred to below, including a comment adjacent to each clause of the proposal's ability to satisfy each respective clause.

The abbreviations outlined below have been used in the following table.

N/A	Not Applicable. The Deemed-to-Satisfy clause is not applicable to the proposed design.
Complies	The relevant provisions of the Deemed-to-Satisfy clause have been satisfied by the proposed design.
CRA – Refer Annexure F	'COMPLIANCE READILY ACHIEVABLE'. It is considered that there is not enough information included in the documentation to accurately determine strict compliance with the individual clause requirements. However, with further design development, compliance can readily be achievable. This item is to be read in conjunction with the BCA Specification included within Annexure F of this report.
FI	Further Information is necessary to determine the compliance potential of the building design.
PS	Performance Solution with respect to this Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision is necessary to satisfy the relevant Performance Requirements.
DNC	Does Not Comply.
Noted	BCA Clause simply provides a statement not requiring specific design comment or confirmation.

Deemed to Satisfy Clause Assessment

Table 6. Deemed to Satisfy Clause Assessment

Clause	Clause Requirements	Comment	Status
Section B: Structure			
Part B1 – Structural Provisions			
B1.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted
B1.1: Resistance to actions	The resistance of the building must be greater than the most critical action effect resulting from different combinations of actions, where the most critical action has been determined in accordance with this Part	Structural Engineer to certify at CC stage.	CRA – Refer Annexure F
B1.2: Determination of individual actions	The magnitude of actions must be determined in accordance with this Clause.	Structural Engineer to certify at CC stage.	CRA – Refer Annexure F
B1.4: Determination of structural resistance of materials and forms of construction	The structural resistance of materials and forms of construction must be determined in accordance with this Clause.	Structural Engineer to certify at CC stage.	CRA – Refer Annexure F
B1.5: Structural software	Structural software used in computer aided design of a building or structure within the geometrical limits of (b) of this Clause must comply with the ABCB Protocol for Structural Software.	Structural Engineer to certify at CC stage.	CRA – Refer Annexure F
B1.6 Construction of buildings in flood hazard areas	A Class 2 or 3 building, Class 9a health care building, Class 9c aged-care building or Class 4 part of a building, in a flood hazard area (refer to Council maps) must comply the ABCB Standard for Construction of Buildings in Flood Hazard Areas.		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance				
Part C1 – Fire Resistance and Stability				
C1.0:	Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted
C1.1:	Type of construction required	The building is required to be of Type A Construction. Refer to Specification C1.1 requirements at the end of this Section.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
C1.2:	Calculation of rise in storeys	Building A has a rise in storeys of one (1). Building B has a rise in storeys of one (1).		Noted
C1.3:	Buildings of multiple classification	Informational	Noted	Noted
C1.4:	Mixed Types of construction	A building may be of mixed Types of construction where it is separated in accordance with C2.7 and the Type of construction is determined in accordance with C1.1 or C1.3.		N/A
C1.5:	Two Storey Class 2, 3 or 9c buildings	A building having a rise in storeys of 2 may be of Type C construction if – (a) it is a Class 2 or 3 building or a mixture of these classes and each sole-occupancy unit has – (i) access to at least 2 exits; or (ii) its own direct access to a road or open space; or (b) it is a Class 9c building protected throughout with a sprinkler system (other than a FPAA101D or FPAA101H system) complying with Specification E1.5 and complies with maximum compartment size specified in Table C2.2 for Type C construction.		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
C1.6: Class 4 Parts of building	For the Type of construction required by C1.3, a Class 4 part of a building requires the same FRL for building elements and the same construction separating the Class 4 part from the remainder of the building as a Class 2 part in the same Type of construction.		N/A
C1.7: Open spectator stands and indoor sports stadium	(a) An open spectator stand or indoor sports stadium may be of Type C construction and need not comply with the other provisions of this Part if it contains not more than 1 tier of seating, is of non-combustible construction, and has only changing rooms, sanitary facilities or the like below the tiered seating. (b) In (a), one tier of seating means numerous rows of tiered seating incorporating cross-overs but within one viewing level.		N/A
C1.8: Lightweight construction	Lightweight construction used in a fire-rated application is to comply with Specification C1.8.		N/A
C1.9: Non-combustible building elements	(a) In a building required to be of Type A or B construction, the following building elements and their components must be *non-combustible*: (i) External walls and common walls, including all components incorporated in them including the facade covering, framing and insulation. (ii) The flooring and floor framing of lift pits. (iii) Non-loadbearing internal walls where they are required to be fire-resisting. (b) A shaft, being a lift, ventilating, pipe, garbage, or similar shaft that is not for the discharge of hot products of combustion, that is non-loadbearing, must be of *non-combustible* construction in— (i) a building required to be of Type A construction; and		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(ii) a building required to be of Type B construction, subject to C2.10, in— (A) a Class 2, 3 or 9 building; and (B) Class 5, 6, 7 or 8 building if the shaft connects more than 2 storeys. (c) A loadbearing internal wall and a loadbearing *fire wall*, including those that are part of a loadbearing shaft, must comply with Specification C1.1. (d) The requirements of (a) and (b) do not apply to gaskets, caulking, sealants, termite management systems, Glass including laminated glass, thermal breaks associated with glazing systems and damp-proof courses. (e) The following materials, may be used wherever a *non-combustible* material is required: (i) Plasterboard. (ii) Perforated gypsum lath with a normal paper finish. (iii) Fibrous-plaster sheet. (iv) Fibre-reinforced cement sheeting. (v) Pre-finished metal sheeting having a combustible surface finish not exceeding 1 mm thickness and where the Spread-of-Flame Index of the product is not greater than 0. (vi) *Sarking-type materials* that do not exceed 1 mm in thickness and have a *Flammability Index* not greater than 5. (vii) Bonded laminated materials where— (A) each lamina, including any core, is *non-combustible*; and		

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(B) each adhesive layer does not exceed 1 mm in thickness and the total thickness of the adhesive layers does not exceed 2 mm; and (C) the Spread-of-Flame Index and the Smoke-Developed Index of the bonded laminated material as a whole do not exceed 0 and 3 respectively.		
C1.10: Fire hazard properties	Fire hazard properties of internal linings, materials and assemblies must comply with C1.10 of the BCA and Specification C1.10, including floor, wall and ceiling linings, air-handling ductwork, lift cars, insulation, *sarking-type materials* and attachments, or be considered *non-combustible*.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
C1.11: Performance of external walls in fire	Concrete external walls that could collapse as complete panels (e.g. tilt-up and pre-cast concrete), in a building having a rise in storeys of not more than 2, must comply with Specification C1.11.		N/A
C1.12: Non-combustible materials	Clause now deleted and relocated to C1.9.		Noted
C1.13: Fire-protected timber: Concession	*Fire-protected timber* in all building classifications may be used wherever an element is required to be *non-combustible*, provided— (a) the building is— (i) a separate building; or (ii) a part of a building— (A) which only occupies part of a storey, and is separated from the remaining part by a fire wall; or		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(B) which is located above or below a part not containing fire-protected timber and the floor between the adjoining parts is provided with an FRL not less than that prescribed for a fire wall for the lower storey; and (b) the building has an *effective height* of not more than 25 m; and (c) the building has a sprinkler system (other than a FPAA101D or FPAA101H system) throughout complying with Specification E1.5; and (d) any insulation installed in the cavity of the timber building element required to have an *FRL* is *non-combustible*; and (e) cavity barriers are provided in accordance with Specification C1.13.		
C1.14: Ancillary elements	An ancillary element must not be fixed, installed or attached to the internal parts or external face of an external wall that is required to be *non-combustible* unless it is one of the following: (a) An ancillary element that is *non-combustible*. (b) A gutter, downpipe or other plumbing fixture or fitting. (c) A flashing. (d) A grate or grille not more than 2 m² in area associated with a building service. (e) An electrical switch, socket-outlet, cover plate or the like. (f) A light fitting. (g) A required sign.		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(h) A sign other than one provided under (a) or (g) that— (i) achieves a group number of 1 or 2; and (ii) does not extend beyond one storey; and (iii) does not extend beyond one fire compartment; and (iv) is separated vertically from other signs permitted under (h) by at least 2 storeys. (i) An awning, sunshade, canopy, blind or shading hood other than one provided under (a) that— (i) meets the relevant requirements of Table 4 of Specification C1.10 as for an internal element; and (ii) serves a storey— (A) at ground level; or (B) immediately above a storey at ground level; and (iii) does not serve an *exit*, where it would render the *exit* unusable in a fire. (j) A part of a security, intercom or announcement system. (k) Wiring. (l) A paint, lacquer or a similar finish. (m) A gasket, caulking, sealant or adhesive directly associated with (a) to (k).		
Part C2 – Compartment and Separation			
C2.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted

Section C: Fire Resistance			
C2.1: Application of Part	Informational - C2.2, C2.3 and C2.4 do not apply to a carpark provided with a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5 (other than an FPAA101D or FPAA101H system), an open-deck carpark or an open spectator stand.		Noted
C2.2: General floor area and volume limitations	The size of *fire compartments* in the building must not exceed that specified in Table C2.2.		Complies
C2.3: Large isolated buildings	The size of a fire compartment in a building may exceed that specified in Table C2.2 where – (a) the building does not exceed 18 000 m2 in floor area nor exceed 108 000m3 in volume, if – (i) the building is Class 7 or 8 and – (A) contains not more than 2 storeys; and (B) is provided with open space complying with C2.4(a) not less than 18 m wide around the building; or (ii) the building is Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 and is – (iii) protected throughout with a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5; and (iv) provided with a perimeter vehicular access complying with C2.4(b); or (b) the building is Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 and exceeds 18 000 m2 in floor area or 108 000 m3 in volume, if it is – (i) protected throughout with a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5; and (ii) provided with a perimeter vehicular access complying with C2.4(b); or		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(c) there is more than one building on the allotment and – (i) each building complies with (a) or (b); or (ii) if the buildings are closer than 6 m to each other they are regarded as one building and collectively comply with (a) or (b).		
C2.4: Requirements for open spaces and vehicular access	(a) An open space required by C2.3 must— (i) be wholly within the allotment except that any road, river, or public place adjoining the allotment, but not the farthest 6 m of it may be included; and (ii) include vehicular access in accordance with (b); and (iii) not be used for the storage or processing of materials; and (iv) not be built upon, except for guard houses and service structures (such as electricity substations and pump houses) which may encroach upon the width of the space if they do not unduly impede fire-fighting at any part of the perimeter of the allotment or unduly add to the risk of spread of fire to any building on an adjoining allotment. (b) Vehicular access required by this Part— (i) must be capable of providing continuous access for emergency vehicles to enable travel in a forward direction from a public road around the entire building; and (ii) must have a minimum unobstructed width of 6 m with no part of its furthest boundary more than 18 m from the building and in no part of the 6 m		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	width be built upon or used for any purpose other than vehicular or pedestrian movement; and (iii) must provide reasonable pedestrian access from the vehicular access to the building; and (iv) must have a load bearing capacity and unobstructed height to permit the operation and passage of fire brigade vehicles; and (v) must be wholly within the allotment except that a public road complying with (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) may serve as the vehicular access or part thereof.		
C2.5: Class 9a and 9c Buildings	(b) A class 9c building must comply with the following: (i) A building must be divided into areas not more than 500m^2 by smoke proof walls complying with Specification C2.5. (ii) A fire compartment must be separated from the remainder of the building by fire walls and notwithstanding C2.7 and Specification C1.1, floors with an FRL of not less than 60/60/60. (iii) Except for walls provided in accordance with (b)(i) and (ii), non-loadbearing internal walls, and if a building is of Type C construction – all internal walls, between and bounding sole-occupancy units and bounding a public corridor in a resident use area must: (A) be lined on each side with standard grade plasterboard not less than 13 mm thick or a material with at least an equivalent level of fire protection; and (B) if provided with cavity insulation, contain only non-combustible insulation; and (C) extend to the underside of –		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(aa) the floor next above; or (bb) a ceiling lined with standard grade plasterboard not less than 13mm thick or an equivalent non-combustible material; or (cc) a non-combustible roof covering; and (D) not incorporate any penetrations above door head height unless the penetrations are adequately stopped to prevent the free passage of smoke; and (E) be smoke sealed with intumescent putty or other suitable material at nay construction joint, space or the like between the top of the wall and the floor, ceiling or roof. (iv) Loadbearing internal walls must comply with the requirements of Specification C1.1. and (iii)(B), (C), (D) and (E) above. (v) Ancillary use areas containing equipment or materials that are a high potential fire hazard, must be separated from the sole-occupancy units by smoke proof walls complying with Specification C2.5. (vi) The ancillary use areas referred to in (v) include, but are not limited to, the following: (C) A kitchen and related food preparation areas having a combined floor area of more than 30 m^2. (D) A laundry, where items of equipment are of the type that are potential fire sources (e.g. gas fire dryers).		

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(E) Storage rooms greater than 10 m^2 used predominantly for the storage of administrative records. (vii) Openings in fire walls must be protected as follows: (C) Doorways – self-closing or automatic closing -/60/30 fire doors. (D) Windows – automatic or permanently fixed closed -/60/- fire windows or -/60/- automatic fire shutters. (E) Other openings – construction having an FRL not less than -/60/-.		
C2.6: Vertical separation of openings in external walls	Note: The following applies to buildings that are not provided with an AS 2118.1:2017 or AS 2118.4:2012 sprinkler system installed throughout. Where the vertical projection of an opening in an external wall falls no further than 450 mm outside an opening in the storey next below, the openings must be provided with vertical separation complying with Clause C2.6, that is: > They must be protected with a 900mm high (*FRL* 60/60/60) spandrel extending at least 600mm above the separating slab, or > They must be provided with a 1.1m horizontal projection (*FRL* 60/60/60) also extending at least 450mm either side of the openings. The above does not apply to openings within the same stairway. For the purposes of this clause, opening means that part of the external wall of a building that does not have an *FRL* of 60/60/60 or greater.		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
C2.7: Separation by fire walls	**Construction** - A *fire wall* must be constructed in accordance with the following: > Any openings in a *fire wall* must not reduce the *FRL* required by Specification C1.1 for the *fire wall*, except where permitted by the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of Part C3. > Building elements, other than roof battens with dimensions of 75 mm x 50 mm or less or *sarking-type material*, must not pass through or cross the *fire wall* unless the required fire resisting performance of the *fire wall* is maintained. **Separation of buildings** – A part of a building separated from the remainder of the building by a *fire wall* may be treated as a separate building for the purposes of the Deemed-to-Satisfy provisions of Sections C, D and E if it is constructed in accordance with (a) and the following: (i) the *fire wall* extends through all storeys and spaces in the nature of storeys that are common to that part and any adjoining part of the building. (ii) The *fire wall* is carried through to the underside of the roof covering. (iii) Where the roof of one of the adjoining parts is lower than the roof of the other part, the *fire wall* extends to the underside of— (A) the covering of the higher roof, or not less than 6 m above the covering of the lower roof; or (B) the lower roof if it has an *FRL* not less than that of the *fire wall* and no openings closer than 3 m to any wall above the lower roof; or (C) the lower roof if its covering is *non-combustible* and the lower part has a		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5. **Separation of *fire compartments*** – A part of a building separated from the remainder of the building by a *fire wall* may be treated as a separate *fire compartment* if it is constructed in accordance with this clause and the *fire wall* extends to the underside of – > a floor having an *FRL* required for a *fire wall*; or > the roof covering.		
C2.8: Separation of classifications in the same storey	Where a storey has different classifications located alongside one another: > each building element in that storey must have the higher *FRL* prescribed in Specification C1.1 for that element for the classifications concerned; or > the parts must be separated in that storey by a *fire wall* having the higher *FRL* prescribed in Table 3; or > where one part is a carpark complying with Table 3.9, 4.2 or 5.2 of Specification C1.1, the parts may be separated by a *fire wall* complying with the appropriate Table.		N/A
C2.9: Separation of classifications in different storeys	The floor separating the Class 2, 3 or 4 part from the storey below must: (i) be a floor/ceiling system incorporating a ceiling which has a resistance to the incipient spread of fire to the space above itself of not less than 60 minutes; or (ii) have an *FRL* of at least 30/30/30; or (iii) have a fire-protective covering on the underside of the floor, including beams		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	incorporated in it, if the floor is combustible or of metal. Note: Determination of Floor *FRL*'s must also consider compliance with C2.7 whereby the floor must have the same *FRL* as the fire wall of the *fire compartment* below and D2.12 whereby roof as open space must have an *FRL* not less than 120/120/120.		
C2.10: Separation of lift shafts			N/A
C2.11: Stairways and lifts in one shaft	A stairway and lift must not be in the same shaft if either the stairway or the lift is required to be in a fire-resisting shaft.		N/A
C2.12: Separation of equipment	Any of the following equipment located in the building must be separated from the remainder of the building: > lift motors and lift control panels; or > emergency generators used to sustain emergency equipment operating in the emergency mode; or > central smoke control plant; or > boilers; or > a battery system installed in the building that has a total voltage of 12 volts or more and a storage capacity of 200 kWh or more. Equipment need not be separated in if the equipment comprises: > smoke control exhaust fans located in the air stream which are constructed for high temperature operation in accordance with Specification E2.2b; or > stair pressurizing equipment installed in compliance with the relevant provisions of AS 1668.1:2015; or		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	> a lift installation without a machine room; or > equipment otherwise adequately separated from the remainder of the building. Separation must be by construction having an *FRL* as required by Specification C1.1, but not less than *FRL* 120/120/120 with openings protected by self-closing fire doors having an *FRL* of not less than –/120/30. Separation of on-site fire pumps must comply with the requirements of AS 2419.1:2005.		
C2.13: Electricity supply system	> Any electrical substation located within the building must be separated from the remainder of the building by construction having an *FRL* of not less than 120/120/120, and doorways protected with self-closing fire doors having an *FRL* of not less than –/120/30. > A main switchboard which sustains emergency equipment operating in the emergency mode must be fire separated from any other part of the building by construction having an *FRL* of not less than 120/120/120 and have the doorway fitted with self-closing fire door having an *FRL* of not less than –/120/30. > Any electrical conductors located within the building that supply a substation or main switchboard for emergency equipment must comply with BCA clause C2.13. > Emergency equipment switchgear must be separated from non-emergency equipment switchgear by metal partitions designed to minimize the spread of a fault from the non-emergency equipment switchgear. > Emergency equipment includes but is not limited to the following:		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	○ fire hydrant booster pumps; ○ sprinkler pumps; ○ hose reel pumps; ○ air-handling systems designed to exhaust and control the spread of smoke; ○ emergency lifts; ○ control and indicating equipment; and ○ sound systems and intercom systems for emergency purposes.		
C2.14: Public corridors in Class 2 and 3 Buildings	Public corridors in Class 2 parts that exceed 40 m in length must be divided at intervals of not more than 40m with smoke-proof walls complying with Clause 2 of Specification C2.5.		N/A
Part C3 – Protection of Openings			
C3.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted
C3.1: Application of Part	(a) The Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of this Part do not apply to– (i) Control joints, weep holes and the like in external walls of masonry construction and joints between panels in external walls of pre-cast concrete panel construction if, in all cases they are not larger than necessary for the purpose; and (ii) Non-combustible ventilators for subfloor or cavity ventilation, if each does not exceed 45 000 mm2 in face area and is spaced not less than 2 m from any other ventilator in the same wall; and		Noted

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(iii) Openings in the vertical plane formed between building elements at the construction edge or perimeter of a balcony or verandah, colonnade, terrace, or the like; and (iv) In a carpark– (A) Service penetrations through; and (B) Openings formed by a vehicle ramp in, (aa) A floor other than a floor that separates a part not used as a carpark, providing the connected floors comply as a single fire compartment for the purposes of all other requirements of the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of Sections C, D and E. (b) For the purposes of the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of this Part, openings in building elements required to be fire-resisting include doorways, windows (including any associated fanlight), infill panels and fixed or openable glazed areas that do not have the required FRL. (c) For the purposes of the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of this Part, openings, other than those covered under (a)(iii), between building elements such as columns, beams and the like, in the plane formed at the construction edge or perimeter of the building, are deemed to be openings in an external wall.		
C3.2: Protection of openings in external walls	Openings in an external wall that is required to have an *FRL* must be protected in accordance with C3.4 if the distance between the opening and the *fire-source feature* is: > less than 3 m from a side or rear boundary; or	Fire Engineered Performance Solution required to rationalise the opposite side of a railway and road easement as the *fire-source feature*.	PS

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	> less than 6 m from the far boundary of a road, river, lake or the like adjoining the allotment, if not located in a storey at or near ground level; or > less than 6 m from another building on the allotment that is not Class 10; and if required to be protected under (a), not occupy more than 1/3 of the area of the external wall of the storey in which it is located unless they are in a Class 9b building used as an open spectator stand. Where wall-wetting sprinklers are used, they must be located externally.		
C3.3: Separation of external walls and associated openings in different fire compartments	The distance between parts of external walls and any openings within them in different *fire compartments* separated by a *fire wall* must not be less than that set out in Table C3.3, unless— (a) those parts of each wall have an *FRL* not less than 60/60/60; and (b) any openings protected in accordance with C3.4. Table C3.3 DISTANCE BETWEEN EXTERNAL WALLS AND ASSOCIATED OPENINGS IN DIFFERENT FIRE COMPARTMENTS **Angle between walls** / **Min. Distance** 0° (walls opposite) 6 m more than 0° to 45° 5 m more than 45° to 90° 4 m more than 90° to 135° 3 m more than 135° to less than 180° 2 m 180° or more Nil		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance				
C3.4:	Acceptable methods of protection	Where protection is required, openings must be protected as follows: <u>Doorways:</u> (i) Internal or external wall-wetting sprinklers as appropriate used with doors that are self-closing; or (ii) –/60/30 fire doors that are self-closing. <u>Windows:</u> (i) Internal or external wall-wetting sprinklers as appropriate used with windows that are automatic closing or permanently fixed in the closed position; or (ii) –60/– fire windows that are automatically closing or permanently fixed in the closed position; or (iii) –/60/– automatic closing fire shutters. <u>Other openings:</u> (i) Excluding voids – internal or external wall-wetting sprinklers; or (ii) Construction having an *FRL* not less than –/60/– Fire doors, fire windows and fire shutters must comply with BCA Specification C3.4.		Noted
C3.5:	Doorways in fire walls	Doorways in the fire walls must be protected by a self-closing fire door that achieves an *FRL* of not less than that required by Specification C1.1 for the *fire wall* except that each door must have an insulation level of at least 30.		N/A
C3.6:	Sliding fire doors	(a) If a doorway in a fire wall is fitted with a sliding fire door which is open when the building is in use— (i) it must be held open with an electromagnetic device, which when de-activated in accordance		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	with (b) and (c), allows the door to be fully closed in not less than 20 seconds and not more than 30 seconds after release; and (ii) in the event of power failure to the door — the door must fail safe in the closed position in accordance with (i); and (iii) an audible warning device must be located near the doorway and a red flashing warning light of adequate intensity on each side of the doorway must be activated in accordance with (b) and (c); and (iv) signs must be installed on each side of the doorway located directly over the opening stating— **WARNING – SLIDING FIRE DOOR** in capital letters not less than 50 mm high in a colour contrasting with the background. (b) The electromagnetic device required by (a)(i) must be de-activated and the warning system activated by heat or smoke detectors, as appropriate, installed in accordance with AS 1905.1 and the relevant provisions of AS 1670.1. (c) Where any other required suitable fire alarm system, including a sprinkler system (other than a FPAA101D system) complying with Specification E1.5, is installed in the building, activation in either fire compartment separated by the fire wall must also de-activate the electromagnetic device and activate the warning system.		
C3.7: Protection of doorways in horizontal exits	A doorway that is part of a horizontal exit must be protected by a single fire door that has an FRL of not less than that required by Specification C1.1 for the fire wall		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance				
		except that the door must have an insulation level of at least 30, or by one of the other options in Clause C3.7.		
C3.8:	Openings in fire-isolated exits	Doorways that open to fire-isolated stairways, fire-isolated passageways or fire-isolated ramps, and are not doorways opening to a road or open space, must be protected by –/60/30 fire doors that are self-closing, or automatic-closing in accordance with (ii) and (iii) of Clause C3.8.		N/A
C3.9:	Service penetrations in fire-isolated exits	The fire isolated *exits* are not to be penetrated by any services **other** than: > electrical wiring associated with: ○ a lighting, detection, or pressurization system serving the exit; or ○ a security, surveillance or management system serving the exit; or ○ an intercommunication system or an audible or visual alarm system in accordance with D2.22; or ○ the monitoring of hydrant or sprinkler isolating valves. > ducting associated with a pressurisation system if it; (i) is constructed of material having an *FRL* of not less than –/120/60 where it passes through any other part of the building; and (ii) does not open into any other part of the building; or > water supply pipes for fire services.		N/A
C3.10:	Openings in fire-isolated lift shafts	> Lift landing doors are required to be fire doors with an *FRL* of -/60/- that comply with AS 1735.11:1986, and be set to remain closed except when		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	discharging or receiving, passengers, goods or vehicles. > Panels in the wall of the lift shaft must be backed by construction having an *FRL* of not less than –/60/60 if it exceeds 35 000 mm2 in area.		
C3.11: Bounding Construction: Class 2, 3 and 4 Buildings	> The doorways between sole occupancy units and the public lobbies and any common / service rooms and the public lobbies (class 2 parts) must be protected by self–closing -/60/30 fire doors. > In a Class 2 building where a path of travel to an *exit* does not provide a person seeking egress with a choice of travel in different directions to alternative *exit*s and is along an open balcony, landing or the like and passes an external wall of– (i) another sole-occupancy unit; or (ii) a room not within a sole-occupancy unit, then that external wall must– (i) be constructed of concrete or masonry, or be lined internally with a fire-protective covering; and (ii) have any doorway fitted with a self-closing, tight-fitting solid core door not less than 35 mm thick; and (iii) have any windows or other openings– (A) protected internally in accordance with C3.4; or (B) located at least 1.5 m above the floor of the balcony, landing or the like.		N/A
C3.12: Openings in floors and ceilings for services	Where services pass through a floor which is required to achieve an *FRL* or a ceiling required to have a *resistance to the incipient spread of fire*, the service must be		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	enclosed within a fire resisting shaft or fire protected in accordance with Clause C3.15. Where a service passes through a floor which is required to be protected by a *fire-protective* covering, the penetration must not reduce the fire performance of the covering.		
C3.13: Openings in shafts	Openings in shafts must be protected by: (a) if it is in a sanitary compartment – a door or panel which together with its frame, is *non-combustible* or has an *FRL* of not less than –/30/30; or (b) a self-closing –/60/30 fire door or hopper; or (c) an access panel having an *FRL* of not less than –/60/30; or (d) if the shaft is a garbage shaft – a door or hopper of *non-combustible* construction.		N/A
C3.15: Openings for service installations	Where services pass through an element which is required to achieve an *FRL* (other than an external wall or roof), the service must be fire protected in accordance with BCA Clause C3.15. **Note:** contractors should check with PCA to confirm compliance with their proposed fire stopping method.		N/A
C3.16: Construction joints	Construction joints, spaces and the like in and between building elements required to be fire-resisting with respect to integrity and insulation must be protected in a manner identical with a prototype tested in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014 to achieve the required *FRL*.		N/A
C3.17: Columns protected with lightweight construction to achieve an FRL	A column protected by lightweight construction to achieve an *FRL* which passes through a building element that is required to have an *FRL* or a resistance to the incipient spread of fire, must be installed using a		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance				
		method and materials identical with a prototype assembly of the construction which has achieved the required *FRL* or resistance to the incipient spread of fire.		
Specification C1.1 – Fire-Resisting Construction				
2.0:	General Requirements	Informational	Noted	Noted
2.1:	Exposure to fire-source features	A building element is exposed to a *fire-source feature* if any of the horizontal straight lines between that part and the *fire-source feature*, or vertical projection of the feature, is not obstructed by another part of the building that– (i) has an *FRL* of not less than 30/–/–; and (ii) is neither transparent nor translucent.		Noted
2.2:	Fire protection for a support of another part	Where a part of a building required to have an *FRL* depends upon direct vertical or lateral support from another part to maintain its *FRL*, that supporting part must have an *FRL* not less than that required by other provisions of this Specification; and if located within the same *fire compartment* as the part it supports have an FRL in respect of structural adequacy the greater of that required for the supporting part itself and for the part it supports.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
2.3:	Lintels	A lintel must have the FRL required for the part of the building in which it is situated unless it does not contribute to the support of a fire door, fire window or fire shutter and meets the requirements of Spec C1.1 clause 2.3 (a) & (b).		CRA – Refer Annexure F
2.4:	Attachments not to impair fire-resistance	The method of attaching or installing a finish, lining, ancillary element or service installation to a building		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section C: Fire Resistance				
		element must not reduce the fire-resistance of that element to below that required.		
2.5:	General concessions	> Steel columns (1 or 2 storey buildings)	Steel column concession applies for covered carports located within 3m of boundary.	CRA – Refer Annexure F
2.6:	Mezzanine floors: Concession	(a) This Clause does not apply to a Class 9b building that is a spectator stand or audience viewing area accommodating more than 100 persons as calculated according to D1.13. (b) A mezzanine and its supports need not have an FRL or be non-combustible provided— (i) the total floor area of all the mezzanines in the same room does not exceed 1/3 of the floor area of the room or 200 m2, whichever is the lesser; and (ii) the FRL of each wall and column that supports any other part of the building within 6 m of the mezzanine is increased by the amount listed in Table 2.6.		N/A
2.7:	Enclosure of shafts	Fire-isolated shafts are required to be enclosed at the top and bottom of the shaft with fire rated construction having an *FRL* required for the walls of a non-load-bearing shaft in the same building, as per specification C1.1. This fire rating is required in two directions. The above does not apply to shafts extending beyond the roof covering, other than fire isolated stair and lift shafts and the bottom of *non-combustible* shafts laid directly on the ground.		N/A
2.8:	Carparks in Class 2 and 3 Buildings			N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance				
2.9:	Residential Aged Care building: Concession	(c) In a Class 3 building protected with a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5 and used as a residential care building, any FRL criterion prescribed in Tables 3, 4 or 5— (i) for any floor and any loadbearing wall, may be reduced to 60, except any FRL criterion of 90 for an external wall must be maintained when tested from the outside; and (ii) for any non- loadbearing internal wall, need not apply if— (A) it is lined on each side with standard grade plasterboard not less than 13 mm thick or similar non-combustible material; and (B) it extends— (aa) to the underside of the floor next above; or (bb) to the underside of a ceiling lined with standard grade plasterboard not less than 13 mm thick or a material with at least an equivalent level of fire protection; or (cc) to the underside of a non-combustible roof covering; and (C) any insulation installed in the cavity of the wall is non-combustible; and (D) any construction joint, space or the like between the top of the wall and the floor, ceiling or roof is smoke sealed with intumescent putty or other suitable material. (d) The concession described at (a) does not apply to fire-protected timber building elements.		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance				
5.0:	Type C fire-resisting construction	Type C fire-resisting construction is applicable to the development.	Refer to Part 3 clauses below for the relevant Type C Construction requirements appliable to the project.	CRA – Refer Annexure F
5.1:	Fire-resistance of building elements	The FRL's of all elements are to be in accordance with the FRL's detailed in the Table contained within Part 4.0 of this report. > An external wall that is required to have an FRL need only be tested from the outside to satisfy the FRL requirement. > Internal walls in a Class 2 or 3 building required to be fire rated must extend to– (i) to the underside of the floor next above if that floor has an *FRL* of at least 30/30/30 or a fire-protective covering on the underside of the floor; or (ii) the underside of a ceiling having a resistance to the incipient spread of fire to the roof space above itself of not less than 60 minutes; or (iii) the underside of the roof covering if it is *non-combustible* and, except for roof battens with dimensions of 75 mm x 50 mm or less or *sarking-type material*, must not be crossed by timber or other combustible building elements; or (iv) 450 mm above the roof covering if it is combustible; and > In a Class 2 or 3 building, except where within the one *sole-occupancy unit*, or a Class 9a health-care building, or a Class 9b building, a floor separating storeys, or above a space for the accommodation of motor vehicles or used for storage or any other ancillary purpose, and any column supporting the floor, must— (i) have an *FRL* of at least 30/30/30; or		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section C: Fire Resistance			
	(ii) have a fire-protective covering on the underside of the floor including beams incorporated in it and around the column, if the floor or column is combustible or of metal; and > In a Class 9c building, a floor above a space for accommodation of motor vehicles or used for storage or any other ancillary purpose, and any column supporting the floor, must— (i) have an *FRL* of at least 30/30/30; or (ii) have a fire-protective covering on the underside of the floor including beams incorporated in it and around the column, if the floor or column is combustible or of metal.		
5.2: Carparks	(a) Notwithstanding Clause 5.1, a carpark may comply with Table 5.2 if it is an open-deck carpark or is protected with a sprinkler system (other than a FPAA101D or FPAA101H system) complying with Specification E1.5 and is— (i) a separate building; or (ii) a part of a building, and if occupying only part of a storey, is separated from the remaining part by a fire wall. (b) For the purposes of this Clause, a carpark— (i) includes— (A) an administration area associated with the functioning of the carpark; and (B) where the carpark is sprinklered, is associated with a Class 2 or 3 building and provides carparking for separate sole-occupancy units, each carparking area with an area not greater than 10% of its		N/A

Section C: Fire Resistance				
		floor area for purposes ancillary to the sole-occupancy units; but (ii) excludes— (A) except for (b)(i), any area of another classification, or other part of a Class 7 building not used for carparking; and (B) a building or part of a building specifically intended for the parking of trucks, buses, vans and the like.		
Specification C1.10 – Fire Hazard Properties				
1.	Scope	Informational	Noted	-
2.	Application	Informational	Noted	Noted
3.	Floor linings and floor coverings	A floor lining or floor covering must have– (a) a *critical radiant flux* not less than that listed in Table 2; and (b) in a building not protected by a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5, a maximum smoke development rate of 750 percent-minutes; and (c) a *group number* complying with Clause 6(b), for any portion of the floor covering that is continued more than 150 mm up a wall.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
4.	Wall and ceiling linings	(a) A wall or ceiling lining system must comply with the *group number* specified in Table 3 and for buildings not fitted with a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5 have– (i) a *smoke growth rate index* not more than 100; or		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section C: Fire Resistance				
		(ii) an *average specific extinction area* less than 250 m2/kg. (b) A *group number* of a wall or ceiling lining and the *smoke growth rate index* or *average specific extinction area* must be determined in accordance with AS 5637.1:2015.		
5.	Air-handling ductwork	Rigid and flexible ductwork must comply with the fire hazard properties set out in AS 4254 Parts 1 and 2.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
6.	Lift cars	Materials used as— (a) floor linings and floor coverings must have a *critical radiant flux* not less than 2.2; and (b) wall and ceiling linings must be a Group 1 material or a Group 2 material in accordance with AS 5637.1:2015.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
7.	Other materials	Materials and assemblies not included in Clauses 3, 4, 5 or 6 must not exceed the indices set out in Table 4.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
Specification C1.11 – Performance of External Walls in Fire – N/A				
Specification C2.5 – Smoke Proof Walls in Health Care and Aged Buildings – N/A				
Specification C3.4 – Fire Doors, Smoke Doors, Fire Window and Shutters – N/A				
Specification C3.15 – Penetration of Walls, Floors and Ceilings by Services – N/A				

Section D: Access and Egress				
Part D1 – Provision for Escape				
D1.0:	Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted

Section D: Access and Egress				
D1.1:	Application of Part	The Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of this Part do not apply to the internal parts of a *sole-occupancy unit* in a Class 2 or 3 building or a Class 4 part of a building.		Noted
D1.2:	Number of exits required	**Basements–** Not less than 2 *exits* must be provided from any storey if egress from that storey involves a vertical rise within the building of more than 1.5 m, unless – (i) the floor area of the storey is not more than 50 m2; and (ii) the distance of travel from any point on the floor to a single *exit* is not more than 20 m.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
D1.3:	When fire-isolated stairways and ramps are required			N/A
D1.4:	Exit travel distances	Class 2 residential — > The entrance doorway of each *sole-occupancy unit* must be not more than – ○ 6 m from an *exit* or from a point from which travel in different directions to 2 *exits* is available; or ○ 20 m from a single *exit* serving the storey at the level of egress to a road or open space; and > No point on the floor of a room which is not in a *sole-occupancy unit* must be more than 20 m from an *exit* or from a point at which travel in different directions to 2 *exits* is available. Class 7a carpark—		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section D: Access and Egress			
	No point on a floor must be more than 20 m from an *exit*, or a point from which travel in different directions to 2 *exits* is available, in which case the maximum distance to one of those *exits* must not exceed 40 m. > no point on a floor must be more than 20 m from an *exit*, or a point from which travel in different directions to 2 *exits* is available, in which case the maximum distance to one of those *exits* must not exceed 40 m; and > in a Class 5 or 6 building, the distance to a single *exit* serving a storey at the level of access to a road or open space may be increased to 30 m.		
D1.5: Distance between alternative exits	*Exits* that are required as alternative means of egress must be– (a) distributed as uniformly as practicable within or around the storey served and in positions where unobstructed access to at least 2 *exits* is readily available from all points on the floor including lift lobby areas; and (b) not less than 9 m apart; and (c) not more than— (i) in a Class 2 or 3 building — 45 m apart; or (ii) in a Class 9a health-care building, if such required *exit* serves a patient care area — 45 m apart; or (iii) in all other cases — 60 m apart; and (d) located so that alternative paths of travel do not converge such that they become less than 6 m apart. Note: the distance between *exits* must be measured through the point at which travel two *exits* is available.		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section D: Access and Egress				
D1.6:	Dimensions of exits and paths of travel to exits	In a required *exit* or path of travel to an *exit*– > the unobstructed height throughout *exits* and paths of travel to *exits* must not be less than 2 m, except the unobstructed height of any doorway may be reduced to not less than 1980 mm; and > the unobstructed width of each *exit* or path of travel to an *exit*, except for doorways must be not less than 1m; > the unobstructed width of doorways must be not less than 750 mm, unless providing access for people with disabilities in which case the unobstructed width must be not less than 850 mm. > the required width of a stairway or ramp must be measured clear of all obstructions such as handrails. > the unobstructed width of a required *exit* must not diminish in the direction of travel to a road or open space.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
D1.7:	Travel via fire-isolated exits	> A doorway from a room must not open directly into a stairway that is required to be fire-isolated unless it is from – (i) a public corridor, public lobby or the like; or (ii) a *sole-occupancy unit* occupying all of a storey; or (iii) a sanitary compartment, airlock or the like. > D1.7 (b) - Each fire-isolated stairway or fire-isolated ramp must provide independent egress from each storey served and discharge directly, or by way of its own fire-isolated passageway— (i) to a road or open space; or (ii) to a point—		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(A) in a storey or space, within the confines of the building, that is used only for pedestrian movement, car parking or the like and is open for at least 2/3 of its perimeter; and (B) from which an unimpeded path of travel, not further than 20 m, is available to a road or open space; or (iii) into a covered area that— (A) adjoins a road or open space; (B) and is open for at least 1/3 of its perimeter; and (C) has an unobstructed clear height throughout, including the perimeter openings, of not less than 3 m; and (D) provides an unimpeded path of travel from the point of discharge to the road or open space of not more than 6 m. > D1.7 (c) - Where a path of travel from the point of discharge of a fire-isolated *exit* necessitates passing within 6 m of any part of an external wall of the same building, measured horizontally at right angles to the path of travel, that part of the wall must have— (i) an FRL of not less than 60/60/60; and (ii) any openings protected internally in accordance with C3.4, (iii) for a distance of 3 m above or below, as appropriate, the level of the path of travel, or for the height of the wall, whichever is the lesser.		

Section D: Access and Egress			
	> D1.7 (d) If more than 2 access doorways, not from a sanitary compartment or the like open to a required fire-isolated *exit* in the same storey – ○ a smoke lobby in accordance with D2.6 must be provided; or ○ the *exit* must be pressurized in accordance with AS 1668.1:2015 > A ramp must be provided at any change in level less than 600 mm in a fire-isolated passageway in a Class 9 building.		
D1.8: External stairways or ramps in lieu of fire-isolated exits	(a) An external stairway or ramp may serve as a required exit in lieu of a fire-isolated exit serving a storey below an effective height of 25 m, if the stairway or ramp is— (i) non-combustible throughout; and (ii) protected in accordance with (c) if it is within 6 m of, and exposed to any part of the external wall of the building it serves. (b) For the purposes of this clause— (i) exposure under (a)(ii), is measured in accordance with Clause 2.1 of Specification C1.1, as if the exit was a building element and the external wall of the building was a fire-source feature to the exit, except that the FRL required in Clause 2.1(a)(i) must not be less than 60/60/60; and (ii) the plane formed at the construction edge or perimeter of an unenclosed building or part such as an open-deck carpark, open spectator stand or the like, is deemed to be an external wall; and		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(iii) openings in an external wall and openings under (c) and (d), are determined in accordance with C3.1. (c) The protection referred to in (a)(ii), must adequately protect occupants using the exit from exposure to a fire within the building, in accordance with one of the following methods: (i) The part of the external wall of the building to which the exit is exposed must have— (A) an FRL of not less than 60/60/60; and (B) no openings less than 3 m from the exit (except a doorway serving the exit protected by a –/60/30 fire door in accordance with C3.8(a)); and (C) any opening 3 m or more but less than 6 m from the exit, protected in accordance with C3.4 and if wall wetting sprinklers are used, they are located internally. (ii) The exit must be protected from— (A) any part of the external wall of the building having an FRL of less than 60/60/60; and (B) any openings in the external wall, by the construction of a wall, roof, floor or other shielding element as appropriate in accordance with (d). (d) The wall, roof, floor or other shielding element required by (c)(ii) must— (i) have an FRL of not less than 60/60/60; and (ii) have no openings less than 3 m from the external wall of the building (except a doorway serving the exit protected by a –/60/30 fire door in accordance with C3.8(a)); and		

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(iii) have any opening 3 m or more but less than 6 m from any part of the external wall of the building protected in accordance with C3.4 and if wall wetting sprinklers are used, they are located on the side exposed to the external wall.		
D1.9: Travel by non-fire-isolated stairways or ramps	> A non-fire-isolated stairway serving as a required *exit* must provide a continuous means of travel by its own flights and landings from every storey served to the level at which egress to a road or open space is provided. > In a Class 2, 3 or 4 building, the distance between the doorway of a room or *sole-occupancy unit* and the point of egress to a road or open space by way of a stairway or ramp that is not fire-isolated and is required to serve that room or *sole-occupancy unit* must not exceed 60m. 30m for Type C > In a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 building, the distance from any point on a floor to a point of egress to a road or open space by way of a required non-fire-isolated stairway or non-fire-isolated ramp must not exceed 80m. > In a Class 2, 3 or 9a building, a required non-fire-isolated stairway or non-fire-isolated ramp must discharge at a point not more than – (i) 15 m from a doorway providing egress to a road or open space or from a fire-isolated passageway leading to a road or open space; or (ii) 30 m from one of 2 such doorways or passageways if travel to each of them from the non-fire-isolated stairway or non-fire-isolated ramp is in opposite or approximately opposite directions.		Complies

Section D: Access and Egress			
	> In a Class 5 to 8 or 9b building, a required non-fire-isolated stairway or non-fire-isolated ramp must discharge at a point not more than – (i) 20 m from a doorway providing egress to a road or open space or from a fire-isolated passageway leading to a road or open space; or (ii) 40 m from one of 2 such doorways or passageways if travel to each of them from the non-fire-isolated stairway or non-fire-isolated ramp is in opposite or approximately opposite directions. > In a Class 2 or 3 building, if 2 or more *exits* are required and are provided by means of internal non-fire-isolated stairways or non-fire-isolated ramps, each *exit* must— (i) provide separate egress to a road or open space; and (ii) be suitably smoke-separated from each other at the level of discharge.		
D1.10: Discharge from exits	*Exits* must not be blocked at the point of discharge and where necessary, suitable barriers must be provided to prevent vehicles from blocking the *exit*. If a required *exit* leads to open space, the path of travel to the road must have an unobstructed width of not less than 1m. min width of required *exit* if greater. If an *exit* discharges to open space that is at a different level that the public road to which it is connected, the path of travel to the road must be by a ramp or other incline not steeper than 1:8, or a BCA compliant stairway. The discharge points of alternative *exits* must be as far apart as practical	Pedestrian access gate required for egress through to road.	DNC

Section D: Access and Egress			
D1.11: Horizontal exits	*Horizontal exits* must not comprise more than half of the required *exits* from any part of a storey divided by a *fire wall*.		N/A
D1.12: Non-required stairways, ramps or escalators	An escalator, moving walkway or non-required non fire-isolated stairway or pedestrian ramp— (a) must not be used between storeys in— (i) a patient care area in a Class 9a health-care building; or (ii) a resident use area in a Class 9c building; and (b) may connect any number of storeys if it is— (i) in an open spectator stand or indoor sports stadium; or (ii) in a carpark or an atrium; or (iii) outside a building; or (iv) in a Class 5 or 6 building that is sprinklered throughout, where the escalator, walkway, stairway or ramp complies with Specification D1.12; and (c) except where permitted in (b) must not connect more than— (i) 3 storeys if each of those storeys is provided with a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5 throughout; or (ii) 2 storeys, provided that in each case, those storeys must be consecutive, and one of those storeys is situated at a level at which there is direct egress to a road or open space; and (d) except where permitted in (b) or (c), must not connect, directly or indirectly, more than 2 storeys		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	at any level in a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 building and those storeys must be consecutive.		
D1.13: Number of persons accommodated	Informational– The number of persons accommodated in a storey, room or mezzanine must be determined within consideration to the purpose for which it is used and the layout of the floor area by– (a) calculating the sum of the numbers obtained by dividing the floor area of each part of the storey by the number of square metres per person listed in BCA Table D1.13 according to the use of that part, excluding spaces set aside for— (i) lifts, stairways, ramps and escalators, corridors, hallways, lobbies and the like; and (ii) service ducts and the like, sanitary compartments or other ancillary uses; or (b) reference to the seating capacity in an assembly building or room; or (c) any other suitable means of assessing its capacity. Based on floor area and Table D1.13, the population numbers are as follows:		Noted
D1.14: Measurement of distances	Informational – The nearest part of an *exit* means in the case of— (a) a fire-isolated stairway, fire-isolated passageway, or fire-isolated ramp, the nearest part of the doorway providing access to them; and (b) a non-fire-isolated stairway, the nearest part of the nearest riser; and		Noted

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(c) a non-fire-isolated ramp, the nearest part of the junction of the floor of the ramp and the floor of the storey; and (d) a doorway opening to a road or open space, the nearest part of the doorway; and (e) a *horizontal exit*, the nearest part of the doorway.		
D1.15: Method of Measurement	Informational	Noted	Noted
D1.16: Plant rooms, lift motor rooms and electricity network substations: concession	Informational – (a) A ladder may be used in lieu of a stairway to provide egress from— (i) a plant room with a floor area of not more than 100 m2; or (ii) all but one point of egress from a plant room, a lift machine room or a Class 8 electricity network substation with a floor area of not more than 200 m2. (b) A ladder permitted under (a)— (i) may form part of an *exit* provided that in the case of a fire-isolated stairway it is contained within the shaft; or (ii) may discharge within a storey in which case it must be considered as forming part of the path of travel; and (iii) for a plant room or a Class 8 electricity network substation, must comply with AS 1657.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
D1.17: Access to lift pits	Access to the lift pit is assumed to be through the bottom landing doors as the pit is assumed to be less than 3m deep.		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
D1.18: Egress from early childhood centres	(a) Every part of a Class 9b early childhood centre must be wholly within a storey that provides direct egress to a road or open space. (b) The requirements of (a) do not apply in a building with a rise in storeys of not more than 2, where the Class 9b early childhood centre is the only use in that building.		N/A
Part D2 – Construction of Exits			
D2.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted
D2.1: Application of Part	Informational– Except for D2.13, D2.14(a), D2.16, D2.17(d), D2.17(e), D2.21 and D2.24, the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of this Part do not apply to the internal parts of a *sole-occupancy unit* in a Class 3 building. Except for D2.13, D2.14(a), D2.16, D2.17(d), D2.17 (e), D2.18 & D2.24, the deemed-to-satisfy Provisions of this Part do not apply to internal parts of the Class 2 *sole-occupancy units.*		Noted
D2.2: Fire-isolated stairways and ramps	The fire isolated stairways must be constructed of *non-combustible* materials and constructed so that if there is local failure it will not cause structural damage to, or impair the fire-resistance of the shaft.		N/A
D2.3: Non-fire-isolated stairways and ramps	Buildings more than 2 storeys Required stairs and ramps (including landings and any supporting building elements) must be constructed according to D2.2, or only of- (a) reinforced or prestressed concrete; or (b) steel in no part less than 6 mm thick; or		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress				
		(c) timber that— (i) has a finished thickness of not less than 44 mm; and (ii) has an average density of not less than 800 kg/m3 at a moisture content of 12%; and (iii) has not been joined by means of glue unless it has been laminated and glued with resorcinol formaldehyde or resorcinol phenol formaldehyde glue".		
D2.4:	Separation of rising and descending stair flights	If a stairway serving as an *exit* is required to be fire-isolated— (a) there must be no direct connection between— (i) a flight rising from a storey below the lowest level of access to a road or open space; and (ii) a flight descending from a storey above that level; and (b) any construction that separates or is common to the rising and descending flights must be (i) non-combustible; and (ii) smoke proof in accordance with Clause 2 of Specification C2.5. OR Complies – there is no direct connection between the stairs rising from the basement levels and the stairs from the residential levels.		N/A
D2.5:	Open access ramps and balconies	Where an open access ramp or balcony is provided to meet the smoke hazard management requirements of Table E2.2a, it must— (a) have ventilation openings to the outside air which—		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(i) have a total unobstructed area not less than the floor area of the ramp or balcony; and (ii) are evenly distributed along the open sides of the ramp or balcony; and (b) not be enclosed on its open sides above a height of 1 m except by an open grille or the like having a free air space of not less than 75% of its area.		
D2.6: Smoke lobbies	A smoke lobby required by D1.7 must— (a) have a floor area not less than 6 m2; and (b) be separated from the occupied areas in the storey by walls which are impervious to smoke, and— (i) have an FRL of not less than 60/60/– (which may be fire-protective grade plasterboard, gypsum block with set plaster, face brickwork, glass blocks or glazing); and (ii) extend from slab to slab, or to the underside of a ceiling with a resistance to the incipient spread of fire of 60 minutes which covers the lobby; and (iii) any construction joints between the top of the walls and the floor slab, roof or ceiling must be smoke sealed with intumescent putty or other suitable material; and (c) at any opening from the occupied areas, have smoke doors complying with Clause 3 of Specification C3.4 except that the smoke sensing device need only be located on the approach side of the opening; and (d) be pressurised as part of the exit if the exit is required to be pressurised under E2.2.		N/A
D2.7: Installations in exits and paths of travel	> Access to service shafts and services other than to fire-fighting or detection equipment must not be		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section D: Access and Egress			
	provided from a fire-isolated stairway or fire-isolated passageway. > Gas or other fuel services must not be installed in a required *exit*. > Any electricity meters, distribution boards or ducts, or telecommunications distribution boards or equipment installed in corridors/hallways/lobbies or the like must be enclosed with *non-combustible* construction or a fire protective covering with doorways suitably sealed against smoke spread. > Electrical wiring may be installed in a fire-isolated *exit* if the wiring is associated with: ○ a lighting, detection, or pressurization system serving the *exit*; or ○ a security, surveillance or management system serving the *exit*; or ○ an intercommunication system or an audible or visual alarm system in accordance with D2.22; or ○ the monitoring of hydrant or sprinkler isolating valves.		
D2.8: Enclosure of space under stairs and ramps	The space under the fire-isolated stairways within the shaft must not be enclosed to form a cupboard or similar enclosed space. The space below a required non fire-isolated stairway (including an external stairway) or non-fire-isolated ramp must not be enclosed to form a cupboard or other enclosed space unless the enclosing walls and ceilings have an FRL of not less than 60/60/60 and the doorway is fitted with a self-closing –/60/30 fire door.		N/A

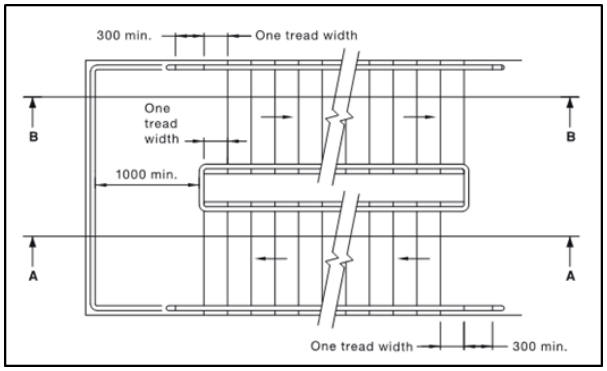
Section D: Access and Egress			
D2.9: Width of stairways and ramps	Informational– A required stairway or ramp that exceeds 2 m in width is counted as having a width of only 2 m unless it is divided by a handrail or barrier continuous between landings and each division has a width of not more than 2 m.		Noted
D2.10: Pedestrian ramps	> A ramp serving as a required *exit* must— (i) where the ramp is also serving as an accessible ramp under Part D3, be in accordance with AS 1428.1:2009; or (ii) in any other case, have a gradient not steeper than 1:8. > The floor surface of a ramp must have a slip-resistance classification complying with Table D2.14 when tested in accordance with AS 4586:2013.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
D2.11: Fire-isolated passageways	The enclosing construction of a fire isolated passageway must have an FRL not less than that required for the fire isolated stair.		N/A
D2.12: Roof as open space			N/A
D2.13: Goings and risers	Stairways must comply with the following: > Stairways must have not more than 18 and not less than 2 risers in each flight; > Goings must be between 240 mm and 355 mm within the residential units; > Goings must be between 250 mm and 355 mm; > Goings must be between 250 mm and 355 mm in other areas;	No stairs proposed.	N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	> Risers must be between 115 mm high and 190 mm high; > The slope relationship (2 x riser dimension + going dimension) must be within the range of 550-700; > The goings and risers must be constant (uniform) throughout each flight and the dimensions of goings (G) and risers (R) are considered constant if the variation between– (A) adjacent risers, or between adjacent goings, is no greater than 5 mm; and (B) the largest and smallest riser within a flight, or the largest and smallest going within a flight, does not exceed 10 mm. > Risers must not contain any openings that would permit a 125 mm sphere to pass through. > Each tread must have a non-slip finish or an adequate non-skid strip near the edge of the nosings; > Treads must be of solid construction (not mesh or perforated) if the stairway is more than 10 m high or connects more than 3 storeys. > In a Class 9b building, not more than 36 risers in consecutive flights without a change in direction of at least 30° > **In the case of a required stairway, no winders in lieu of a landing** > Treads must have a surface or nosing strip with a slip-resistant classification not less than that listed in Table D2.14 when tested in accordance with AS 4586-2013 Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials.		

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Section D: Access and Egress</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>D2.14: Landings</td>
<td>Landings must be not less than 750 mm long and have either a surface with a slip-resistance classification complying with Table D2.14 or a strip at the edge of the landing with a slip-resistance classification complying with Table D2.14 when tested in accordance with AS 4586:2013.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Application</th><th colspan="2">Surface Condition</th></tr>
<tr><th>Dry</th><th>Wet</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ramp steeper than 1:14</td><td>P4 or R11</td><td>P5 or R12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ramp steeper than 1:20 but not steeper than 1:14</td><td>P3 or R10</td><td>P4 or R11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tread or landing surface</td><td>P3 or R10</td><td>P4 or R11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nosing or landing edge strip</td><td>P3</td><td>P4</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2.15: Thresholds</td>
<td>The threshold of a doorway must not incorporate a step or ramp at any point closer to the doorway than the width of the door leaf unless–
(a) in a building required to be accessible, the doorway–
(i) opens to a road or open space; and
(ii) is provided with a threshold ramp or step ramp in accordance with AS 1428.1:2009; or
(b) in other cases–
(i) the doorway opens to a road or open space, external stair landing or external balcony; and</td>
<td></td>
<td>CRA – Refer Annexure F</td>
</tr>
</table>

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(ii) the door sill is not more than 190 mm above the finished surface of the ground, balcony, or the like, to which the doorway opens.		
D2.16: Barriers to prevent falls	Balustrades must be provided to stairs and balconies, driveway ramps etc where there is a fall of more than 1m. Balustrades must comply with the following: Balustrade minimum heights > 865 mm above stair nosings; > 865 mm above landings to a stair where the barrier is provided along the inside edge of the landing and does not exceed 500 mm in length; and > 1 m in all other locations. Balustrade openings – fire-isolated stairs > maximum openings of 300 mm; or > where rails are used– o a 150 mm sphere must not be able to pass through the opening between the nosing line of the stair treads and the rail or between the rail and the floor of the landing, balcony or the like; and o the opening between rails must not be more than 460 mm Balustrade openings – other than fire-isolated stairs > A 125 mm sphere must not be able to pass through any opening and for stairways, the 125 mm is measured above the nosing line of the stair treads. Climbability – other than fire-isolated stairs For floors more than 4m above the surface beneath, the balustrade must not incorporate any horizontal or near		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	horizontal elements between 150 mm and 760 mm above the floor that could facilitate climbing.		
D2.17: Handrails	Handrails to stairways must: > be located along at least one side of the ramp or flight (a flight being 2 or more risers); and > located along each side if the total width of the stairway or ramp is 2m or more; and > be fixed at a height of not less than 865 mm above the nosings of the stair treads and the floor surface of the ramp, landing, or the like; and > be continuous between stair flight landings and have no obstruction that will break a hand-hold. > be constructed to comply with clause 12 of AS 1428.1:2009 (including handrails to the fire stairs). > Handrails in common areas (other than fire stairs) must also accord with D3.3. <u>Clause 12 of AS 1428.1:2009</u> A required *exit* (fire isolated or non-fire isolated) serving an area required to be accessible must be fitted with handrails in accordance with Clause 12 of AS 1428.1:2009. The handrail shall follow the angle of the nosings and be consistent height through the stair flight and any landings with no vertical sections at the landing. Compliance can be achieved via offset risers at the bottom of the flight in accordance with Figure 28 in AS 1428.1:2009 or with larger landings to accommodate required handrail extensions.		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	 Figure 28 in AS 1428.1:2009		
D2.18: Fixed platforms, walkways stairways and ladders	Plant areas may be accessed via stairs and ladders compliant with AS 1657:2018.		N/A
D2.19: Doorways and doors	> Sliding doors serving as *exit* doors must be openable manually under a force of not more than 110N. > *Exit* doors that are power operated must be able to be opened manually under a force of not more than 110 N if there is a malfunction or failure of the power source and if leading to road or open space, open automatically if there is a power failure or on the activation of a fire or smoke alarm anywhere in the *fire compartment* served by the door. > A power operated door in a path of travel to a required *exit* must be able to be opened manually under a force of not more than 110 N if there is a malfunction of the power source.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
D2.20: Swinging doors	Swinging doors in a required *exit* must not encroach–	Note: Each SOU <200m^2 roller door proposed.	CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(i) at any part of its swing by more than 500 mm on the required 1m width of the *exit* and (ii) when fully open, by more than 100 mm on the required 1m *exit* width; and the measurement of encroachment in each case is to include door handles or other furniture or attachments to the door. A swinging door in a required *exit* must swing in the direction of egress unless– > it serves a building or part with a floor area not more than 200 m2, it is the only required *exit* from the building or part and it is fitted with a device for holding it in the open position; or > it serves a sanitary compartment or airlock (in which case it may swing in either direction).		
D2.21: Operation of latch	All doors in a required *exit* or forming part of a required *exit* AND doors in a path of travel to a required *exit* must be readily openable without a key from the side that faces a person seeking egress, by– (iii) a single hand downward action or pushing action on a single device which is located between 900mm and 1.1 m from the floor and if serving an area required to be accessible by Part D3 – (A) be such that the hand of a person who cannot grip will not slip from the handle during the operation of the latch; and (B) have a clearance between the handle and the back plate or door face at the centre grip section of the handle of not less than 35mm and not more than 45mm; or	Note: Each SOU <200m^2 roller door proposed.	CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(iv) a single hand pushing action on a single device which is located between 900mm and 1.2m from the floor. (v) where the latch operation device referred to in (ii) is not located on the door leaf itself— (A) manual controls to power-operated doors must be at least 25 mm wide, proud of the surrounding surface and located— (aa) not less than 500 mm from an internal corner; and (bb) for a hinged door, between 1 m and 2 m from the door leaf in any position; and (cc) for a sliding door, within 2 m of the doorway and clear of a surface mounted door in the open position. (B) braille and tactile signage complying with Clause 3 and 6 of Specification D3.6 must identify the latch operation device. The above requirements do not apply to a door that – (i) serves only or is within a *sole-occupancy unit* in a Class 2 building; or (ii) serves a *sole-occupancy unit* in a Class 5, 6, 7 or 8 building with a floor area not more than 200m2; or (iii) are fitted with a fail-safe device which automatically unlocks the door upon the activation of an AS 1670.1 detection system installed throughout the building and is readily openable when unlocked.		

Section D: Access and Egress			
	All doors in a required *exit* or forming part of a required *exit* AND doors in a path of travel to a required *exit* must be readily openable– (i) without a key from the side that faces a person seeking egress; and (ii) by a single hand pushing action on a single device such as a panic bar located between 900mm and 1.2 m from the floor; and (iii) where a two-leaf door is fitted, the provisions of (i) and (ii) need only apply to one door leaf if the appropriate requirements of D1.6 are satisfied by the opening of that one leaf; and (iv) where the door is a door in a path of travel providing re-entry to the building from a balcony terrace or the like, it may be fitted with key-operated fastenings only, the tongues of which must be locked in the retracted position whenever the building is occupied by the public, so the door can yield to pressure.		
D2.22: Re-entry from fire-isolated exits	Doors of the fire-isolated *exits* must not be locked from the inside unless the door is fitted with a fail-safe device which automatically unlocks the door upon the activation of a fire alarm and – (i) on at least every fourth storey, the doors are not able to be locked and a sign is fixed on such doors stating that re-entry is available; or (ii) an intercommunication system, or an audible or visual alarm system, operated from within the enclosure is provided near the doors and a sign is fixed adjacent to such doors explaining its purpose and method of operation.		N/A
D2.23: Signs on doors	Signage in accordance with this clause is to be located on all fire and smoke doors stating “Fire Safety Door, Do		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	Not Obstruct, Do Not Keep Open" and the discharge door from the fire isolated stairways are to state "Fire Safety Door – Do Not Obstruct" in capital letters not less than 20mm in height. Note: Fire signage in accordance with clause 183 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 is also required.		
D2.24: Protection of openable windows	(a) Bedroom windows must be provided with protection if the floor below the window is 2m or more above the surface beneath. (b) Where the lowest level of the window opening is less than 1.7m above the floor, a window opening covered by (a) must comply with the following: (i) The openable portion of the window must be protected with– (A) a device to restrict the window opening; or (B) a screen with secure fittings. (ii) A device or screen required by (i) must– (A) not permit a 125 mm sphere to pass through the window opening or screen; and (B) resist an outward horizontal action of 250 N against the– (aa) window restrained by a device; or (bb) screen protecting the opening; and (C) have a child resistant release mechanism if the screen or device is able to be removed, unlocked or overridden. (c) A barrier with a height not less than 865 mm above the floor is required to an openable window–		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	(i) in addition to window protection, when a child resistant release mechanism is required by (b)(ii)(C); and (ii) where the floor below the window is 4m or more above the surface beneath if the window is not covered by (a). (d) A barrier covered by (c) except for (e) must not– (i) permit a 125 mm sphere to pass through it; and (ii) have any horizontal or near horizontal elements between 150 mm and 760 mm above the floor that facilitate climbing. (e) A barrier required by (c) to an openable window in— (i) fire-isolated stairways, fire-isolated ramps and other areas used primarily for emergency purposes, excluding external stairways and external ramps; and (ii) Class 7 (other than carparks) and Class 8 buildings and parts of buildings containing those classes; (A) must not permit a 300mm sphere to pass through it. **Note:** when considering the preferred option to comply with this clause consideration will need to be given to natural ventilation required under Clause F4.6.		
D2.25: Timber stairways: concession	(a) Notwithstanding D2.2(a), timber treads, risers, landings and associated supporting framework which— (i) has a finished thickness of not less than 44 mm; and (ii) has an average density of not less than 800 kg/m3 at a moisture content of 12%, may be used within a required fire-isolated stairway or		N/A

Section D: Access and Egress			
	fire-isolated passageway constructed from fire-protected timber in accordance with C1.13 subject to— (iii) the building being protected throughout by a sprinkler system (other than a FPAA101D system) complying with Specification E1.5 which extends to within the fire-isolated enclosure; and (iv) fire protection being provided to the underside of stair flights and landings located immediately above a landing level which— (A) is at or near the level of egress; or (B) provides direct access to a carpark. (b) Fire protection required by (a) must be not less than one layer of 13 mm fire-protective grade plasterboard fixed in accordance with the system requirements for a fire-protective covering.		
Part D3 – Access for People with A Disability – Separate Report 113411-Access-r01			

Section E: Services and Equipment			
Part E1 – Fire Fighting Equipment			
E1.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted
E1.3: Fire hydrants	As the building has a floor area greater than 500 m2, a fire hydrant system complying with AS 2419.1:2005 must be provided to serve the building. > Hydrant booster assembly location. The booster location must comply with the following: o be within 8m of a hardstand for fire brigade appliance;		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section E: Services and Equipment			
	○ be within sight of the main entry; > Assuming it is attached to the building, be separated from the building by construction achieving FRL 90/90/90 for 2m either side of and 3m above the upper hose connections > Hydrant pump room location (if a pumpset is required). An internal pump room must have a door opening to a road or open space or egress to open space via a fire-isolated *exit*; > Internal hydrants in each fire-isolated *exit* at each storey providing coverage to all parts of the building. For internal fire hydrant coverage, all points on the floor must be covered by a 10m hose stream, issuing from 30 m hose length, extending not less than 1m into the room.		
E1.4: Fire hose reels	A fire hose reel system complying with BCA clause E1.4 and AS 2441:2005 must be provided to the building (excluding Classes 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9c). All points on a floor shall be within reach of a 4 m hose stream issuing from a nozzle at the end of the hose laid on floor. The hose length shall not exceed 36 m. Fire hose reels must be located so that the fire hose will not need to pass through doorways fitted with fire or smoke doors, except— (i) doorways in walls referred to in C2.5(a)(v) in a Class 9a building and C2.5(b)(iv) in a Class 9c building, separating ancillary use areas of high potential fire hazard; and (ii) doorways in walls referred to in C2.12 or C2.13 separating equipment or electrical supply systems; and (iii) doorway openings to shafts referred to in C3.13.		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section E: Services and Equipment				
E1.5:	Sprinklers	The building must be provided with a sprinkler system complying with Table E1.5 and Specification E1.5 installed throughout. The sprinkler valve room location should be indicated on the plans. The room must have direct egress to road or open space.		N/A
E1.6:	Portable fire extinguishers	Portable fire extinguishers must be provided in accordance with clause E1.6 & Table E1.6 of the BCA and must be selected, located and distributed in accordance with Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of AS 2444:2001.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
E1.8:	Fire control centres	Over 25m & Class 6, 7, 8 or 9 over 18000m². > The building must be provided with a fire control centre facility in accordance with BCA Specification E1.8. > The fire control centre must be located so that egress from any part of its floor to a public road or open space does not involve changes in level which in aggregate exceed 300 mm. If building >50m must be in separate room		N/A
E1.9:	Fire precautions during construction	Informational– > During construction, not less than one portable fire extinguisher to suit Class A, B and C fires and electrical fires must be provided at all times on each storey adjacent to each required / temporary *exit*; and > After the building has reach an *effective height* of 12m, the required fire hydrants and fire hose reels must be operational on all floor / roof covered storeys, except for the 2 uppermost storeys; and all required booster connections must be installed.		Noted

Section E: Services and Equipment			
E1.10: Provision for special hazards	Suitable additional provisions must be made if special problems of firefighting could arise because of the nature or quantity of stored materials or the location of the building in relation to a water supply.		N/A
Part E2 – Smoke Hazard Management			
E2.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted
E2.1: Application of Part	Informational	Noted	Noted
E2.2: General requirements (including Tables E2.2a and E2.2b)	**General smoke hazard management requirements** An air-handling system which does not form part of a smoke hazard management system in accordance with Table E2.2a or Table E2.2b and which recycles air from one *fire compartment* to another *fire compartment* or operates in a manner that may unduly contribute to the spread of smoke from one *fire compartment* to another *fire compartment* (such as lobby air supply) must— (i) be designed and installed to operate as a smoke control system in accordance with AS 1668.1:2015; or (ii) (A) incorporate smoke dampers where the air-handling ducts penetrate any elements separating the *fire compartments* served; and (B) be arranged such that the air-handling system is shut down and the smoke dampers are activated to close automatically by smoke detectors complying with clause 7.5 of AS 1668.1:2015; and		N/A

Section E: Services and Equipment			
	for the purposes of this provision, each *sole-occupancy unit* in a Class 2 or 3 building is treated as a separate *fire compartment*. Miscellaneous air-handling systems covered by Sections 5 and 6 of AS 1668.1:2015 serving more than one *fire compartment* (other than a carpark ventilation system) and not forming part of a smoke hazard management system must comply with that Section of the Standard. A smoke detection system must be installed in accordance with Clause 6 of Specification E2.2a to operate AS1668.1:2015 systems that are provided for zone pressurisation and automatic air pressurisation for fire-isolated *exits*. **Class 2 parts** Class 2 parts must be provided with an automatic smoke detection and alarm system complying with BCA Specification E2.2a. Note: Smoke alarms in sole occupancy units are now required to be interconnected. **Class 7a buildings** A Class 7a building including a basement provided with a mechanical ventilation system in accordance with AS 1668.2:2012 must comply with clause 5.5 of AS 1668.1:2015 except that fans with metal blades for operation at normal temperatures may be used, and the electrical power and control cabling need not be fire rated. **Class 9a health care and Class 9c Aged Care buildings** > Table E2.2a) - Any system in a Class 9a health care or 9c aged care building that does not operate as a smoke control system as per AS/NZS 1668.1:2015, other than: o individual room units with a capacity of not more than 1000 L/s; or		

Section E: Services and Equipment			
	○ systems serving critical treatment areas; or ○ miscellaneous exhaust are systems installed as per Section 5 and 6 of AS 1668.1:2015. **Fire-isolated exits** All fire-isolated *exits* serving a storey above an *effective height* of 25 m must be provided with an automatic air pressurisation system for fire-isolated *exits* in accordance with AS 1668.1:2015. The automatic air pressurisation system applies to the entire *exit*.		
E2.3: Provisions for special hazards	Additional smoke hazard management measures may be necessary due to the— (a) special characteristics of the building; or (b) special function or use of the building; or (c) special type or quantity of materials stored, displayed or used in a building; or (d) special mix of classifications within a building or fire compartment, which are not addressed in Tables E2.2a and E2.2b		N/A
Part E3 – Lift Installations - N/A			
Part E4 – Visibility In An Emergency, Exit Signs And Warning Systems – N/A (SOU <100m^2)			

Section F: Health and Amenity			
Part F1 – Damp and Weatherproofing			
F1.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	*Performance Requirement* FP1.4, for the prevention of the penetration of water through external walls, must be complied with. There are no Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions for this *Performance Requirement* in respect of external walls. The assessment contained within this		PS Required

Section F: Health and Amenity				
		report does not include an assessment against Performance Provision FP1.4.		
F1.1:	Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage to comply with AS/NZS 3500.3:2018.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
F1.4:	External above ground membranes	Waterproofing membranes for external above ground use to comply with AS 4654 Parts 1 and 2:2012.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
F1.5:	Roof coverings	Roof coverings are to comply with BCA Clause F1.5.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
F1.6:	Sarking	*Sarking-type materials* used for weatherproofing must comply with AS/NZS 4200 Part 1 and 2:2017.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
F1.7:	Water proofing of wet areas in buildings	Wet areas must be constructed in accordance with AS 3740:2010 and F1.7 of the BCA.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
F1.9:	Damp-proofing	Moisture is to be prevented from reaching the walls above a damp-proof course, and the underside of the suspended floors.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
F1.10:	Damp-proofing of floors on the ground	If a floor of a room is laid on the ground or on fill, moisture from the ground must be prevented from reaching the upper surface of the floor and adjacent walls by the insertion of a vapour barrier in accordance with AS 2870:2011 (N/A to areas that do not require weatherproofing – refer specific clause exemptions).		CRA – Refer Annexure F
F1.11:	Provision of floor wastes	In Class 2 or 3 buildings or Class 4 part of a building, a bathroom or laundry is to have a floor waste where the floor is graded to the floor waste to permit the drainage of water.		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section F: Health and Amenity			
F1.12: Sub-floor ventilation			CRA – Refer Annexure F
F1.13: Glazed Assemblies	Glazed assemblies are to comply with AS 2047:2014 and AS 1288:2006.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
Part F2 – Sanitary and Other Facilities -N/A (Not staffed)			
Part F3 – Room Sizes			
F3.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted
F3.1: Height of rooms and other spaces	(a) The height of rooms and other spaces must be not less than— (b) in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building— (i) a kitchen, laundry, or the like — 2.1 m; and (ii) a corridor, passageway or the like — 2.1 m; and (iii) a habitable room excluding a kitchen — 2.4 m; and (iv) in a room or space with a sloping ceiling or projections below the ceiling line (v) within— (A) a habitable room— (aa) in an attic — a height of not less than 2.2 m for not less than two thirds of the floor area of the room or space; and (bb) in other rooms — a height of not less than 2.4 m for not less than		CRA – Refer Annexure F

Section F: Health and Amenity			
	two thirds of the floor area of the room or space; and (B) a non-habitable room — a height of not less than 2.1 m for not less than two thirds of the floor area of the room or space; and (aa) when calculating the floor area of a room or space, any part that has a ceiling height of less than 1.5 m is not included; and (c) in a Class 5, 6, 7 or 8 building— (i) except as allowed in (ii) and (f) — 2.4 m; and (ii) a corridor, passageway, or the like — 2.1 m; and (d) in a Class 9a health-care building— (i) a patient care area — 2.4 m; and (ii) an operating theatre or delivery room — 3 m; and (iii) a treatment room, clinic, waiting room, passageway, corridor, or the like — 2.4 m; and (e) in a Class 9b building— (i) a school classroom or other assembly building or part that accommodates not more than 100 persons — 2.4 m; and (ii) a theatre, public hall or other assembly building or part that accommodates more than 100 persons — 2.7 m; and (iii) a corridor— (A) that serves an assembly building or part that accommodates not more than 100 persons — 2.4 m; or		

Section F: Health and Amenity			
	(B) that serves an assembly building or part that accommodates more than 100 persons — 2.7 m; and (iv) the number of persons accommodated must be calculated according to D1.13; and (f) in a Class 9c building— (i) a kitchen, laundry, or the like — 2.1 m; and (ii) a corridor, passageway or the like — 2.4 m; and (iii) a habitable room excluding a kitchen — 2.4 m; and (g) in any building— (i) a bathroom, shower room, sanitary compartment, airlock, tea preparation room, pantry, store room, garage, car parking area, or the like — 2.1 m; and (ii) a commercial kitchen — 2.4 m; and (iii) above a stairway, ramp, landing or the like — 2 m measured vertically above the nosing line of stairway treads or the floor surface of the ramp, landing or the like. (iv) A required accessible adult change facility – 2.4m		
Part F4 – Light and Ventilation			
F4.0: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions	Informational	Noted	Noted
F4.1: Provision of natural light		Storage units	N/A
F4.2: Methods and extent of natural lighting			N/A

Section F: Health and Amenity				
F4.3:	Natural light borrowed from adjoining room	(a) Natural light to a room in a Class 2 building or Class 4 part of a building or in a sole-occupancy unit of a Class 3 building, may come through one or more glazed panels or openings from an adjoining room (including an enclosed verandah) if— (i) both rooms are within the same sole-occupancy unit or the enclosed verandah is on common property; and (ii) the glazed panels or openings have an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than 10% of the floor area of the room to which it provides light; and (iii) the adjoining room has— (A) windows , excluding roof lights, that— (aa) have an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than 10% of the combined floor areas of both rooms; and (bb) are open to the sky or face a court or other space open to the sky or an open verandah, carport or the like; or (B) roof lights , that— (aa) have an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than 3% of the combined floor areas of both rooms; and (bb) are open to the sky; or (C) a proportional combination of windows and roof lights required by (A) and (B).		N/A

Section F: Health and Amenity				
		(b) The areas specified in (a)(ii) and (a)(iii) may be reduced as appropriate if direct natural light is provided from another source.		
F4.4:	Artificial Lighting	Lighting to all areas is to comply with AS/NZS 1680.0:2009.		CRA – Refer Annexure F
F4.5:	Ventilation of rooms	All rooms to be provided with Clause F4.6 compliant natural ventilation **OR** a mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system complying with AS 1668.2:2012.	Storage Units	N/A
F4.6:	Natural ventilation	(a) Natural ventilation provided in accordance with F4.5(a) must consist of permanent openings, windows, doors or other devices which can be opened— (i) with an aggregate opening or openable size not less than 5% of the floor area of the room required to be ventilated; and (ii) open to— (A) a suitably sized court, or space open to the sky; or (B) an open verandah, carport, or the like; or (C) an adjoining room in accordance with F4.7.		N/A
F4.7:	Ventilation borrowed from adjoining room	Ventilation may be 'borrowed' from adjoining rooms in some instances in accordance with this clause.		N/A
F4.8:	Restriction on position of water closets and urinals	Sanitary compartments must not open directly into a – > kitchen or pantry > public dining room or restaurant > dormitory in a Class 3 building		N/A

Section F: Health and Amenity			
	> room used for public assembly (which is not an early childhood centre, primary school or open spectator stand) > workplace normally occupied by more than one person.		
F4.9: Airlocks	If sanitary compartments are prohibited from opening directly to another room: Class 2, 3 or 4 Sous > access must be by an airlock, hallway or other room; or > the sanitary compartments must be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation. Class 6, 7, 8 & 9 > access must be by an airlock, hallway or other room with a floor area of not less than 1.1m2 and fitted with self-closing doors at all access doorways; or > the sanitary compartments must be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation and the doorway to the room adequately screened from view.		N/A
F4.11: Carparks	Every storey of a carpark (except an open deck carpark) must have: > a system of mechanical ventilation complying with AS 1668.2:2012; or > a system of natural ventilation complying with Section 4 of AS 1668.4:2012.		N/A
F4.12: Kitchen local exhaust ventilation	Any commercial kitchen must be provided with a kitchen exhaust hood complying with AS 1668.1:2015 and AS 1668.2:2012 where:		N/A

Section F: Health and Amenity			

	> any cooking apparatus has:
	  ○ a total maximum electrical power input exceeding 8 kW; or
	  ○ a total gas power input exceeding 29 MJ/h; or
	> the total maximum power input to more than one apparatus exceeds:
	  ○ 0.5 kW electrical power; or
	  ○ 1.8 MJ gas,
	Per m2 of floor area of the room or enclosure.		

Part F5 – Sound Transmission and Insulation – N/A			
Part F6 – Condensation Management – N/A			

Section G: Ancillary Provisions
Part G1 – Minor Structures and Components – N/A
Part G2 – Boilers, Pressure Vessels, Heating Appliances, Fireplaces, Chimneys and Flues – N/A
Part G5 – Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas – N/A
Part G6 – Occupiable Outdoor Areas – N/A

Section H: Special Use Buildings
Part H1 – Class 9b Buildings – N/A
NSW Part H101 – Entertainment Venues Other Than Temporary Structures and Drive In Theatres – N/A
NSW Part H102 – Temporary Structures – N/A
NSW Part H103 – Drive In Theatres – N/A

Section H: Special Use Buildings
Part H2 – Public Transport Buildings – N/A
Part H3 – Farm Building and Farm Sheds – N/A

Section I: Maintenance
Part I1 – Equipment and Safety Installations
This Part has been deleted in BCA2019.

ANNEXURE E DEFINITIONS

Annexure E - Definitions

Designated bushfire prone area

Designated bushfire prone area means land which has been designated under a power of legislation as being subject, or likely to be subject, to bushfires.

Effective height

Effective height means the vertical distance between the floor of the lowest storey included in a determination of rise in storeys and the floor of the topmost storey (excluding the topmost storey if it contains only heating, ventilating, lift or other equipment, water tanks or similar service units).

Envelope

Envelope, for the purposes of Section J in Volume One, means the parts of a building's fabric that separate a conditioned space or habitable room from—

(a) the exterior of the building; or

(b) a non-conditioned space including—

(i) the floor of a rooftop plant room, lift-machine room or the like; and

(ii) the floor above a carpark or warehouse; and

(iii) the common wall with a carpark, warehouse or the like.

Exit

Exit means –

(a) Any, or any combination of the following if they provide egress to a road or open space—

(i) An internal or external stairway.

(ii) A ramp.

(iii) A fire-isolated passageway.

(iv) A doorway opening to a road or open space.

(v) A horizontal exit or a fire-isolated passageway leading to a horizontal exit.

Fire compartment

Fire compartment means –

(a) the total space of a building; or

(b) when referred to in—

(i) the Performance Requirements — any part of a building separated from the remainder by barriers to fire such as walls and/or floors having an appropriate resistance to the spread of fire with any openings adequately protected; or

(ii) the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions — any part of a building separated from the remainder by walls and/or floors each having an FRL not less than that required for a fire wall for that type of construction and where all openings in the separating construction are protected in accordance with the Deemed-to Satisfy Provisions of the relevant Part.

Fire-resistance level (FRL)

Fire-resistance level (FRL) means the grading periods in minutes determined in accordance with Specification A2.3, for the following criteria—

(a) structural adequacy; and

(b) integrity; and

(c) insulation,

and expressed in that order.

Note: A dash means that there is no requirement for that criterion. For example, 90/–/– means there is no requirement for an FRL for integrity and insulation, and –/–/– means there is no requirement for an FRL.

Fire-source feature

(a) the far boundary of a road, river, lake or the like adjoining the allotment; or

(b) a side or rear boundary of the allotment; or

(c) an external wall of another building on the allotment which is not a Class 10 building

Fire wall

Fire wall means a wall with an appropriate resistance to the spread of fire that divides a storey or building into fire compartments.

Loadbearing

Intended to resist vertical forces additional to those due to its own weight.

Non-combustible

Non-combustible means—

(a) applied to a material — not deemed combustible as determined by AS 1530.1:1994 — Combustibility Tests for Materials; and

(b) applied to construction or part of a building — constructed wholly of materials that are not deemed combustible

Open space

Open space means a space on the allotment, or a roof or similar part of a building adequately protected from fire, open to the sky and connected directly with a public road.

Performance Requirement

Performance Requirement means a requirement which states the level of performance which a Performance Solution or Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution must meet.

Performance Solution

Performance Solution means a method of complying with the Performance Requirements other than by a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution.

Sole-occupancy unit

Sole-occupancy unit means a room or other part of a building for occupation by one or joint owner, lessee, tenant, or other occupier to the exclusion of any other owner, lessee, tenant, or other occupier and includes—

(a) a dwelling; or

(b) a room or suite of rooms in a Class 3 building which includes sleeping facilities; or

(c) a room or suite of associated rooms in a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 building; or

(d) a room or suite of associated rooms in a Class 9c building, which includes sleeping facilities and any area for the exclusive use of a resident.

ANNEXURE F BCA COMPLIANCE SPECIFICATION

Annexure F – BCA Compliance Specification

The following BCA matters are to be addressed by specific BCA Design Certificate to be issued by the relevant architectural, services and engineering consultants at the Construction Certificate Stage. This schedule should be forwarded to all consultants to obtain verification that these items have and will be included in the design documentation / specifications:

Architectural Design Certification

1. The FRL's of building elements for the proposed works have been designed in accordance with Table 5 of Specification C1.1 of BCA2019 for a building of Type C Construction.
2. Materials, floor and wall linings/coverings, surface finishes and air-handling ductwork used in the works will comply with the fire hazard properties of Clause C1.10 and Specification C1.10 of BCA2019.
3. The number of exits provided to the building will be in accordance with Clause D1.2 of BCA2019.
4. Travel distances to exits will be in accordance with Clause D1.4 of BCA2019.
5. The dimensions of exits and paths of travel to exits will be provided in accordance with Clause D1.6 of BCA2019.
6. Discharge from exits will be in accordance with Clause D1.10 of BCA2019.
7. The construction of EDB's and telecommunications distribution boards will be in accordance with Clause D2.7 of BCA2019 with the enclosure bounded by non-combustible construction or fire protective covering and smoke seals provided around the perimeter of the non-combustible doors and any openings sealed with non-combustible mastic to prevent smoke spreading from the enclosure.
8. The fixed platform, walkway, stairway and ladder and any associated going and riser, landing handrail, balustrade, located within the machinery room, boiler house, lift-machine room, plant-room, or non-habitable attic/storeroom within the sole occupancy unit will comply with AS 1657:2013 or Part D2 of BCA2019.
9. The doorways and doors will be in accordance with Clause D2.19 and D2.20 of BCA2019.
10. Door latching mechanisms will be in accordance with Clause D2.21 of BCA2019
11. External above ground waterproofing membranes will comply with Clause F1.4 of BCA2019 and AS 4654 Parts 1 & 2:2012.
12. The new roof covering will be in accordance with Clause F1.5 of BCA2019.
13. Any sarking proposed will be installed in accordance with Clause F1.6 of BCA2019.
14. Ceiling heights to the new areas will be in accordance with Clause F3.1 of BCA2019.
15. The building is within a bushfire prone area therefore will be in accordance with Part G5 of BCA2019. (Note: See NSW G5.2 Variation below)
16. Essential fire or other safety measures must be maintained and certified on an ongoing basis, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation, 2000.

Electrical Services Design Certification:

17. Artificial lighting will be installed throughout the development in accordance Clause F4.4 of BCA2019 and AS/NZS 1680.0:2009.
18. Lighting power and controls will be installed in accordance with Part J6 of BCA2019.

Hydraulic Services Design Certification:

19. Storm water drainage will be provided in accordance with Clause F1.1 of BCA2019 and AS/NZS 3500.3:2018
20. Fire hydrant system will be installed in accordance with Clause E1.3 of BCA2019 and AS 2419.1:2005 as required.
21. Fire hose reels will be installed in accordance with Clause E1.4 of BCA2019 and AS 2441:2005.
22. Portable fire extinguishers will be installed in accordance with Clause E1.6 of BCA2019 and AS 2444:2001.

Structural Engineers Design Certification:

23. The material and forms of construction for the proposed works will be in accordance with Clause B1.2, B1.4 and B1.6 of BCA2019 as follows:
    a. Dead and Live Loads – AS/NZS 1170.1:2002
    b. Wind Loads – AS/NZS 1170.2:2011
24. Earthquake actions – AS 1170.4:2007
25. Masonry – AS 3700:2018
26. Concrete Construction – AS 3600:2018
27. Steel Construction AS 4100:1998
28. Aluminium Construction – AS/NZS 1664.1 or 2:1997
29. ABCB Standard for Construction of Buildings in Flood Hazard Areas.
30. The FRL's of the structural elements for the proposed works have been designed in accordance