SPECIAL FIRE PROTECTION PURPOSES

BUSH FIRE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Motel and

Rooftop Beer Garden

Lots 364 and 367 DP 754396

Lots 4, 5, 6 & 7 DP 1032643

No 2 Sportmans Way

South West Rocks

South West Rocks Country Club

March 2021

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A Bush Fire Assessment has been completed for the proposed Special Fire Protection Purpose Development located at Lots 364 & 367 DP 754396 and Lots 4, 5, 6 & 7 DP 1032643, No 2 Sportmans Way, South West Rocks.

The report is based on a site assessment carried out on the September 2018 and February 2021 and is based upon the relevant requirements of NSW Rural Fire Services, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2019 (PBP,2019) and AS 3959-2018.

A Bush Fire Design Brief/Pre-development meeting was completed with Rural Fire Services on the 17th February 2021.

NOTE

The report has been prepared with all reasonable skill, care and diligence.

The information contained in this report has been gathered from field survey, experience and has been completed in consideration of the following legislation:

- 1. Rural Fires Act 1997.
- 2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 No 203.
- 3. Building Code of Australia.
- 4. Council Local Environment Plans and Development Control Plans where applicable.
- 5. NSW Rural Fire Services, Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2019 (PBP, 2019).
- 6. AS 3959-2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas.

The report recognizes the fact that no property and lives can be guaranteed to survive a bushfire attack.

The report examines ways the risk of bushfire attack can be reduced where the site falls within the scope of the legislation.

The report is confidential and the writer accepts no responsibility of whatsoever nature, to third parties who use this report or part thereof is made known.

Any such party relies on this report at their own risk.

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this report is to ensure that the proposed development can achieve compliance with the Special Fire Protection Purpose, (SFPP) and the requirements of NSW Rural Fire Services, Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2019.

The buildings will also be required to comply with the requirements of AS3959 - 2018.

1.2 Legislative Framework

In NSW, the bushfire protection provisions of the BCA are applied to Class 1, 2, 3, Class 4 parts of buildings, some Class 10 and Class 9 buildings that are Special Fire Protection Purposes (SFPPs).

The BCA references AS3959 – 2018 as the deemed-to-satisfy (DTS) solution for construction requirements in bushfire prone areas for NSW.

All development on bushfire prone land in NSW should comply with the requirements NSW Rural Fire Services, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2019.

This type of development will be Integrated Development under Section 4.46 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 No 203 and will require a Bushfire Safety Authority under Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

1.3 Site Location

The subject site is located at Lots 364 & 367 DP 754396 and Lots 4, 5, 6 & 7 DP 1032643, No 2 Sportmans Way, South West Rocks.

<u>Figure 1 – Aerial Map</u>



Figure 2 – Topographical Map



1.4 Development Proposal

The South West Rocks Country Club proposes to construct a three (3) x storey carpark, four (4) x storey residential motel and a roof top bar.

The development is being proposed to the north of the existing Country Club; adjacent to the bowling greens, with access to the Country Club foyer for motel check ins and will provide admittance to the rest of the Country Club.

See **Appendix 1** for the proposed development plans.

1.5 Performance Based Assessment

The report has been completed using quantative and qualitative assessment.

Verification and comparison with the deemed to satisfy provisions have been used as assessment methods.

2.0 BUSH FIRE ASSESSMENT

2.1 Assessment Methodology

Several factors need to be considered in determining the bushfire hazard and these factors are slope, vegetation type, distance from hazard, access/egress and fire weather.

Each of these factors has been reviewed in determining the bushfire protection measures.

The assessment of slope and vegetation is being carried out in accordance with NSW Rural Fire Service, PBP, 2019.

2.2 Slope Assessment

A flat slope was adopted in consideration of the water pooling and the Coastal Swamp Forest.

The hazard vegetation on adjacent land was also identified and the slopes within the vegetation measured.

<u>Table 1 – Vegetation Slopes</u>

Aspect	Slope	Upslope/Downslope or Flat
North	0°	Flat

The slopes were considered when assessing the required Asset Protection Zones and Construction Requirements.

2.3 Vegetation Assessment

The vegetation on and surrounding the subject site was assessed over a distance of 140m.

The vegetation formations were classified using the NSW Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2019.

2.3.1 Vegetation on Subject Lot

The Country Club is positioned on a number of land parcels, which are all currently managed.

2.3.2 Vegetation on Adjoining and Adjacent Land to the Subject Lot

The adjoining land to the east and west is residential development.

To the south is the sporting precinct which includes the oval, Golf Club and Aquatic Centre.

It is proposed to construct a Grandstand in connection with the oval and this will be discussed further in the Emergency Management Planning Section of the Report.

There is an area of remnant vegetation to the southwest of the Country Club which is approximately 4.5 hectares, with this area separated from the adjoining hazards by greater than 100m.

There is also forest vegetation to the southeast which is approximately 300m from the Country Club.

The dominant hazard is to the north of the proposed development.

The initial part of the hazard which fronts Phillip Drive is Coastal Swamp Forest and extends for approximately 86m through to Saltwater Creek.

Saltwater Creek is approximately 50m wide then the vegetation extends through to the coastline and then the vegetation changes on the northern side of Saltwater Creek.

There is a mixture of grassland and tall heath fronting the creek then it extends into more forest vegetation and then to heath. The forest vegetation which is approximately 30m wide and made up of young Brushbox appears stunted due to their proximity to the coast.

After discussions with an Ecologist, it is very possible that this stand of Brushbox is the early stages of a littoral rainforest.

The vegetation is then a mixture of tall and short heath to the coastline.

2.4 Bush Fire Mapping

The Bush Fire Risk Mapping for the site can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – NSW Planning Portal Hazard Vegetation Mapping



Photo 1 - Coastal Swamp Forest to the north



<u>Photo 2 – Showing the width of Saltwater Creek</u>



Photo 3 – Short Heath at the coastline



Photo 4 – The transition of Short Heath to Tall Heath



<u> Photo 5 – Tall Heath</u>



<u>Photo 6 – Forest</u>



Photo 7 – The vegetation immediately towards the creek on the northern side



2.5 Hazard and Design Fire

The dominant hazard is located to the north of the proposed development.

Figure 4



Any fire emanating out of the north would travel through a number of different vegetation classifications.

Closest to the ocean is a mixture of tall and short heath, with the short heath being the closest to the coastline, then 30m of forest, which is mostly positioned on an upslope, before the creek is mostly grassland with sparse trees (mostly Banksia).

To build a factor of safety into the report, a forest fire has been adopted for a fire from the north travelling to the creek, a 0° flat slope has been adopted which also builds a factor of safety into the report.

A calculation was completed using Bush Fire Attack Assessor (V4) to establish the parameters of a fire travelling from the north.

The calculation that can be seen in **Appendix 2** indicates a flame length of 18.06m and a radiant heat of 8.78 kW/m^2 . There will no direct flame contact between the vegetation on either side of the creek.

It is not considered likely that a fully developed forest fire will emanate from the northern side of the creek and the radiant is not likely to reach the kW/m^2 predicted and therefore the chance of radiant heat igniting the forest on the southern side of the creek has not been considered.

The more likely scenario is ember attack on the southern side of the creek and fires emanating from the ember attack.

This ember attack was considered with respect to a short fire run analysis. A short fire run analysis was completed using the Bush Fire Attack Assessor (Couch V4). The calculation which can be seen in **Appendix 3** indicated a radiant heat of 8.68 kW/m² and a flame length of 12.21m.

Another fire scenario is a flanking fire travelling from the east.

The fire coming from the east will be impeded by location of the residential development and again be more likely driven by ember attack. It is possible to have a direct attack from the flanking fire, therefore a separation distance of 60m and a fire run of 100m was adopted. See **Figure 5**.

The result of the Bush Fire Attack Assessor (Couch V4) can be seen in **Appendix 4**.

Figure 5



Any flanking fire from the east would be impeded by the residential development and would not be expected to reach the parameters of the direct fire.

The following table details the hazards applicable:

Table 2 – Summary of Hazard Characteristics



2.6 Fire Danger Index

The fire weather for the site is assumed on the worst-case scenario. In accordance with NSW Rural Fire Services website, the fire weather for the site is based upon the 1:50 year fire weather scenario and has a Fire Danger Index (FDI) of 80.

3.0 BUSHFIRE THREAT REDUCTION MEASURES

3.1 NSW Rural Fire Services, Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2019

The development is considered as infill development in accordance with PBP, 2019.

The following provisions of PBP, 2019 have been identified:

3.1.1 Defendable Space/Asset Protection Zone (APZ)

To ensure that the aims and objectives of NSW Rural Fire Services, PBP, 2019, are achieved, an Asset Protection Zone between the asset and the hazard is to be provided.

It is noted that the South West Rocks Country Club Accommodation Building requires APZ's in accordance with Special Fire Protection Purposes (SFPP) as APZ's in SFPP situations must be such that radiant heat levels of greater than 10kW/m² will not be experienced by occupants or emergency workers entering or exiting a building.

The minimum requirements for Asset Protection Zones as set out in NSW Rural Fire Services, Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2019.

Hazard Aspect	Vegetatior	п Туре	Slope	IPA	ΟΡΑ	Total APZ Required - PBP, 2019 (IPA and OPA)	Total APZ recommended (IPA)
North	Coastal Forest	Swamp	0° Flat	47m	20m	67m	34m

Table 3 - Asset Protection Zone Requirements (PBP 2019)

It should be noted that the APZ has been calculated in accordance with the design fire. The APZ consists of managed land of the Club and the managed land of the road reserve.

3.1.2 Operational Access and Egress

Access and egress will be from Sportmans Way. The access/egress from Phillip Drive from the car park is a through access and allows for Fire Brigade access and egress. Emergency access is also available from the western side of Sportmans Way however, there is no through access to link the western and eastern parts of Sportmans Way.

Figure 6



Photo 8 and 9 – Examples of through road through carpark



Photo 9



Table 4

Tabl	e 6.8b		
	Performance criteria	Acceptable Solution	Comment
	The intent may be achieved where:		
	Firefighting vehicles are provided with safe, all weather access to structures and hazard vegetation.	 SFPP access roads are two-wheel drive, all weather roads. Access is provided to all structures. Traffic management devices are constructed to not prohibit access by amorganey convises yebicles. 	Access provided along Phillip Drive between the hazard and the Asset. See comment above for western access.
		 Access roads must provide suitable turning areas in accordance with Appendix 3; and One way only public access roads are no less than 3.5 metres wide and have designated parking bays with hydrants located outside of 	The calpark providesthrough access/egress for attending Brigades.Access available to Hydrant booster assembly. Attack hydrant to repositioned access to
ACCESS		these areas to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression.	attack hydrant to comply with NSW Fire and Rescue Requirements.

The capacity of access roads is adequate for firefighting vehicles.	 The capacity of perimeter and non-perimeter road surfaces and any bridges/causeways is sufficient to carry fully loaded 	Existing. Will comply
There is appropriate access to water supply.	 firefighting vehicles (up to 23tonnes) bridges/causeways are to clearly indicate load rating. Hydrants are located outside of parking reserves and road carriageways to ensure accessibility to reticulated water 	Existing access available to Booster Assembly.
	 for fire suppression. Hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS2419.1:2005; and There is suitable access for a Category 1 fire appliance to within 4 metres of the static water supply where no reticulated supply is available. 	Hydrants required by Building Code of Australia. See above.

3.1.3 Services - Water, Gas and Electricity

Reticulated water is available to the subject site. A booster assembly is provided adjacent to the entry with existing available access to the Brigade. The existing attack hydrant is positioned in the area of the proposed building. This will need to be relocated to comply with NSW Fire and Rescue Requirements and AS 2419.1 (2005).

Electricity supply is available and connected to the subject site. Underground connection to buildings is assumed.

Reticulated gas services are not available to the site however any reticulated or bottled gas is to be installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596 and the requirements of the relevant authorities. Metal piping is to be used. All fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side of the installation.

If gas cylinders need to be kept close to a building, the release valves are to be directed away from the building and at least two (2) metres away from any combustible material, so that they do not act as a catalyst to combustion. Connections to and from gas cylinders need to be metal. Polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines to gas meters adjacent to buildings are not to be used.

<u>Table 5</u>

Tabl	e 6.8c			
	Performance Criteria		Acceptable Solutions	Comment
	The intent may be achieved w	where:		
	Inadequate water supplies are provided for firefighting purposes.	•	Reticulated water supply is to be provided to the development where available; and	Existing hydrant coverage.
		•	10,000 litres minimum static water supply for firefighting purposes is provided for each occupied building where no reticulated water is available.	
	Water supplies are located at regular intervals. The water supply is accessible and reliable for firefighting operations.	•	Fire hydrant, spacing, design and sizing complies with the relevant clauses of the Australian Standard AS 2419.1 – 2005. Hydrants are not located within any road carriageway. Reticulated water supply to urban subdivisions uses a ring main system for areas with perimeter road.	Existing hydrants and booster system. Attack hydrant will need to be relocated as proposed building extend over hydrants. Hydrants will need to be relocated in accordance with the requirements of NSW Fire and Rescue and AS 2419.1 (2005).
PPLIES	Flows and pressures are appropriate.	•	Fire hydrant flows and pressures comply with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005.	To comply
WATER SU	The integrity of the water supply is maintained.	•	All above ground water service pipes are metal, including and up to any taps.	To comply
ELECTRICITY SERVICES	Location of electricity services limits the possibility of ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings.	•	Where practical, electrical transmission lines are underground. Where overhead electrical transmission lines are proposed as follows: Lines are installed with short pole spacing (30 metres) unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and No part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC3 "Guideline for Managing Vegetation near Power Lines.	Existing. Assume underground connection to buildings.

Location and design of gas services will not lead to	 Reticulated or bottle gas is installed and maintained in 	To comply
services will not lead to ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings.	 installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596:2014 – The storage and handling of LP Gas, the requirements of relevant authorities and metal piping is to be used. All fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10 metres and shielded on the hazard side of the installation. Connections to and from gas cylinders are metal. If gas cylinders need to be kept close to the building, safety valves are directed away from any combustible material, so they do not act as a catalyst to combustion. Polymer-sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used. Above ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any 	
GP	outlets.	

Photo 10 - Existing Booster System opposite the Entry to the Club



Photo 11 – Attack Hydrant to be relocated



3.1.4 Landscaping

Landscaping is a major cause of fire spreading to buildings, and any landscaping will need consideration when planning, to produce gardens that do not contribute to the spread of a bushfire and consider the following:

- The choice of vegetation consideration should be given to the flammability of the plant and the relation of their location to their flammability and ongoing maintenance to remove flammable fuels.
- Trees as windbreaks/firebreaks Trees in the landscaping can be used as windbreaks and also firebreaks by trapping embers and flying debris.
- Vegetation management Maintain a garden that does not contribute to the spread of bushfire.
- Maintenance of property Maintenance of the property is an important factor in the prevention of losses from bushfire.

<u>Table 6</u>

Table	6.8a			
Perfor	mance Criteria		Acceptable Solutions	Comment
LANDSCAPING	Landscaping is designed and managed to minimise flame contact and radiant heat to buildings and the potential for wind-driven embers to cause ignitions.	•	Landscaping is in accordance with Appendix 4; and Fencing is constructed in accordance with Section 7.6.	To comply

It is recommended that an updated landscaping plan be prepared which considers the requirements of Appendix 4 (Asset Protection Zone requirements).

3.2 Emergency Management Planning

Special Fire Protection Purpose developments should have suitable management arrangements and structures capable of developing and implementing an Emergency Plan.

Before occupation of the proposed development an Emergency and Evacuation Plan will be required to be produced.

After initial contact with the RFS, initial discussions have been held with the Country Club and Council in consideration of evacuation for the Sports Precinct and the Club.

<u>Table 7</u>

Tabl	e 6.8a			
Perf	ormance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Comment	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	A Bushfire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan is prepared.	 Bushfire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan is prepared consistent with the: The NSW RFS document. A Guide to Developing a Bushfire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan; NSW RFS Schools Program Guide; Australian Standard AS3745:2010 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities; and 	To be completed. Initial discussions commenced between the Council and the Club.	

	 Australian Standard AS4083:2010 Planning for Emergencies – Health Care Facilities (where applicable). The Bushfire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan should include planning for the early relocation of occupants. Note: A copy of the Bushfire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan should be provided to the Local Emergency Management Committee for its information prior to occupation of the development. 	
Appropriate and adequate	An Emergency Planning Committee in external term	To comply
are established for	consult with residents (and their	
consultation and	families in the case of aged care	
implementation of the	accommodation and schools) and	
Bushfire Emergency	staff in developing and	
Management and Evacuation	implementing an Emergency	
Plan.	Procedures Manual; and	
	 Detailed plans of all emergency assembly areas including ensite 	
	and offsite arrangements as	
	stated in AS3745:2010 are clearly	
	displayed and an annually	
	emergency evacuation is	
	conducted.	

3.3 Multi-Storey Developments

Buildings exceeding three storeys in height, are considered to be multi-storey. There are additional considerations associated with multi-storey buildings and the key issues include population, location, egress, construction and height.

The following table provides the considerations for multi-storey buildings in bushfire prone areas to ensure that the design of a building and its warning and suppression system adequately address bushfire risk.

<u>Table 8</u>

Issue	Specific	Technical	Comment
	Concern	Considerations	
Population	Impact on	What capacity does	The existing club could be considered
	existing	the existing	a Staging area in the event of a Bush
	community and	infrastructure have to	Fire. There is available evacuation to
	infrastructure.	allow evacuation of	the west of the club away from the
		existing and proposed	northern hazard. It is recommended
		residents in the event	that an audit of the existing club is
		of a bushfire?	completed to consider ways to reduce
			ember attack to the building.
Location of	Locating on	Consider locating the	The Club building is existing. The
Building	ridge tops	building away from	proposed location is not considered
	emphasizes the	ridge tops.	

	rick of		additional rick when considering
	risk of	If	additional risk when considering
	convective	If unavoidable what is	topograpny.
	plume	the impact on	
	interaction and	modelling and risk to	
	wind related	the building?	
	impacts.		
		Is the risk appropriate	
		for the building and	
		occupant numbers?	
Design Fire	Differing	What are the flame	The flame angle of 72° was estimated
	elements of	dimensions, including	with a peak elevation of receiver at
	flame could	the flame angle.	5.81m.
	have different		
	impacts on	Where is the hottest	A maximum radiant heat of 8.68
	different levels	nart of the flame	kW/m^2 has been predicted for the
	of the building:	located? How would	huilding and therefore it is not
	or the building,	this impact on the	ovpected that the radiant heat would
		nronosod building?	expected that the fadiant fleat would
	ne whole	proposed building:	commence a fire within the building.
	building could		If fire did start in the carpark or one of
	be impacted by	How would the	the units the building is
	ember attack	warning and	compartmented with fire walls.
	and multiple	suppression systems	The smoke detection and alarm
	floors could be	cope with this?	system will be throughout the
	alight		building.
	simultaneously.		The building will need to comply with
			the requirements of C2.6 of the BCA
			with respect to vertical separation of
			openings in external walls.
Egress	Exposure to	How does the	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the
Egress	Exposure to bush fire prone	How does the emergency	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard.
Egress	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation –	How does the emergency evacuation procedure	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning
Egress	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the
Egress	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which elevations?	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club.
Egress	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which elevations?	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation?	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club.
Egress	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which elevations?	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club.
Egress Building	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which elevations? Performance of the building	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which elevations? Performance of the building facade in a	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are pronosed for	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a buch fire	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation – which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario.	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including framing
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario.	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows).	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and including the same memory including the face of the same memory including the same memory including the face of the same memory including the same same same same same same same sam
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows).	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible.
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and contribute to	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the vegetation to the	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build a factor of safety into the report it is
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and contribute to building	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the vegetation to the inside of the building?	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build a factor of safety into the report it is recommended that the building
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and contribute to building ignition and	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the vegetation to the inside of the building?	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build a factor of safety into the report it is recommended that the building (including the entire roof top bar) be
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and contribute to building ignition and fuel loads.	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the vegetation to the inside of the building? Is compliance with AS	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build a factor of safety into the report it is recommended that the building (including the entire roof top bar) be constructed to a minimum Bush Fire
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and contribute to building ignition and fuel loads.	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the vegetation to the inside of the building? Is compliance with AS 3959 sufficient to	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build a factor of safety into the report it is recommended that the building (including the entire roof top bar) be constructed to a minimum Bush Fire Attack Level of BAL 29.
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and contribute to building ignition and fuel loads.	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the vegetation to the inside of the building? Is compliance with AS 3959 sufficient to ensure that the bush	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build a factor of safety into the report it is recommended that the building (including the entire roof top bar) be constructed to a minimum Bush Fire Attack Level of BAL 29. There is risk of fire spread from bush
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and contribute to building ignition and fuel loads.	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the vegetation to the inside of the building? Is compliance with AS 3959 sufficient to ensure that the bush fire risk is mitigated.	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build a factor of safety into the report it is recommended that the building (including the entire roof top bar) be constructed to a minimum Bush Fire Attack Level of BAL 29. There is risk of fire spread from bush fire attack from the balconies and the
Egress Building Construction	Exposure to bush fire prone vegetation — which elevations? Performance of the building façade in a bush fire scenario. Balconies may contain external features which could ignite and contribute to building ignition and fuel loads.	How does the emergency evacuation procedure take account of the location of bushfire prone vegetation? What wall and cladding materials are proposed for openings/penetration (i.e doors and windows). How does the proposed building construction deal with fire spread from the vegetation to the inside of the building? Is compliance with AS 3959 sufficient to ensure that the bush fire risk is mitigated.	openings in external walls. Evacuation can be to the rear of the building away from the hazard. The Emergency Management Planning is to be developed by Council for the Sports Precinct and the Country Club. External walls of the building will need to comply C1.9 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which requires external walls including all components incorporated in them including the façade covering, framing and insulation to be non-combustible. As well as considering spread of fire on the façade of the building, the building also has to withstand the proposed radiant heat from the hazard. To build a factor of safety into the report it is recommended that the building (including the entire roof top bar) be constructed to a minimum Bush Fire Attack Level of BAL 29. There is risk of fire spread from bush fire attack from the balconies and the roof top bar which will permit the

		Is this appropriate for	With respect to the balconies, it is
		the design fire	recommended that:
		scenario	1 The halconies furniture is to be non-
			compustible It is further
		Are there balconies	recommended that the requirement
		nronocod?	for non compustible material on the
		proposeu	verandah is te he included as a
		14/hat may ha stars	veranuan is to be included as a
		what maybe stored	Contificate
		on the balconies?	Certificate.
		Can there ha	As noted above the root top bar is
		Can there be	recommended to be constructed to
		restrictions on what is	BAL 29. It is noted that timber is
		stored on the	proposed in some of the walling of the
		balconies due to fire	bar and it should be that there are no
		risk?	ledges or similar that may allow for the
			buildup of embers below the timber
			walling.
			It is further recommended furniture in
			the roof top bar be non-combustible
			and this requirement is included as a
			measure on the Final Fire Safety
			Certificate.
			As a redundancy it is noted that
			sprinkler protection is to be provided
			to the building (advice from Architect).
Car parking	Lower storey	Is the warning and	It is recommended that the carpark
	car park could	suppression system	levels are screened in accordance with
	be subject to	designed to account of	AS 3959 to stop the entry of embers.
	ember attack	bushfire impact.	The screens need to be constructed of
	and high		corrosion-resistant steel, bronze or
	radiant heat		aluminium.
	loads igniting		The screening needs to be applied to
	multiple	Where are exists	cover the entire assembly, that is
	vehicles at one	located? Are they	including framing, glazing, sash, sill
	time.	guiding occupants	and any hardware and have a
		away from the car	maximum aperture of 2.0mm.
		park?	A Smoke Detection and Alarm System
			will be required by the BCA for the
			building. On the activation of the
			alarm the occupants will be required
			to evacuate the building to an
			Assembly Area.
			This activation of the alarm will be
			unlikely to evacuate the building for
			Bush Fire as it is considered that the
			evacuation should have already been
			completed. The activation of an alarm
			In a Bush Fire Scenario would likely be
			aue to ember attack which indicates
			the fire is relatively close and
			therefore the evacuation for Bush Fire
			should have already been completed.
			Emphasis in the Emergency Evacuation
			Planning should be on early

			evacuation with triggers such as higher risk fire days and fire within the region. If in the unlikely event of fire commencing close by and there was ember attack on the building the evacuation from the building would be similar to a building fire however there would be more smoke entering the carpark levels of the building. It is noted that there would a requirement for emergency lighting and exit signage in the building including the carpark which would assist in guiding people to the southern exits away from the fire. It is also note that there would be a Building Occupant Warning System as part of the BCA requirements for the building. It is recommended that the building Occupant Warning which would be required to extend throughout the building be used as a tool for ensure occupants can egress to the south of the proposed building. It should be noted that there are exits in the south of the building which is away from the hazard. It is considered that there may be considerable smoke build up from any bush fire in the carpark and fire isolate stair areas. It is recommended that that all doors that bound the building from the carpark and the fire isolate stairs be fitted with smoke seals to stop smoke ingress into the building. It is recommended that the smoke seals are included as a measure on the Final Fire Safety Certificate. As a redundance it is noted that sprinkler protection is to be provided
Other	Access for fire	What would this mean	The building is required to be deigned
Considerations	fighters may be restricted or challenging. Risk implications of floor to floor fire spread.	for suppression? How would warning and suppression systems take account of this? What would this mean for evacuation?	in accordance with the Building Code of Australia. With the additional measures in place e.g the additional screening it is not expected that building would have multiple ignition points. Because of the rise in storeys all floors required to achieve fire rating. The building is proposed to be sprinklered protected.

Fire fighters to access building through fire isolated stairs. The building will need to comply with the requirements of C2.6. It is also noted that the any openings may allow ember penetration into the building. This could occur in individual floors. Openings include intake and
the requirements of C2.6.
It is also noted that the any openings
may allow ember penetration into the
building. This could occur in individual
floors. Openings include intake and
discharges from air conditioning units,
exhaust systems.
It is recommended that an audit of all
openings that may permit ember
penetration is completed for the
building prior to the issue of the
Construction Certificate and systems
to protect the building are installed.
Smoke penetration issue is also an
issue into the building. Consideration
should be given in the design to stop
smoke penetration into the building
though any air intake points

3.4 Construction of Buildings

<u>3.4.1 General</u>

The relevant Bushfire Attack Level and construction requirements have been determined in accordance with PBP, 2019 and AS 3959-2018.

3.4.2 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas

The following construction requirements in accordance with PBP, 2019 and AS 3959 – 2018 Construction of Buildings and PBP, 2019 in Bushfire Prone Areas is required for the bushfire attack categories.

<u>Table 9</u>

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)										
BAL - LOW No construction requirements under AS 3959-2018										
BAL - 12.5										
BAL - 19										
BAL - 29										
BAL - 40										
BAL - FZ										

The *Table 10* indicates the Bushfire Attack Levels applicable:

Table 10 - Categories of Attack/Construction Standard Assessment

Aspect	Hazard	Slope	Distance to Hazard once Proposed APZ Provided	AS 3959-2018 Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) Recommended
North	Coastal Swamp Forest	0° Flat	34m	BAL 29

It is recommended that to build a factor of safety into the construction the proposed building is to be constructed to **BAL-29**, as can be seen in **Appendix 5**.

3.4.3 Fences and Gates

Fences and gates may play a significant role in the vulnerability of structures during a bush fire.

With regard to new fences and gates:

- a) All new fences in bush fire prone areas should be made of either hardwood or non-combustible material.
- b) Where the fence is within 6m of the building or in areas of BAL 29, they should only be made of non-combustible material.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

- 1. The Asset Protection Zone as detailed in Section 3.1.1 of this report is provided.
- 2. Access and Egress detailed in Section 3.1.2 of this report is to be provided.
- 3. Services as detailed in Section 3.1.3 of this report are to be provided.
- 4. Adopt landscaping and fences and gates principals in accordance with this report and PBP, 2019.
- 5. Incorporate the requirements for multi-storey buildings prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate.
- 6. Construct the building in accordance with 3.4 of this report.
- 7. An Emergency Management Plan is to be developed to consider evacuation of both the Club and Council's Sporting Precinct.

5.0 CONCLUSION

It is suggested that with the implementation of this report, and its recommendations, that the bushfire risk is manageable for Special Fire Protection Purpose developments in considerations of NSW Rural Fire Services, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2019.

This report is however contingent upon the following assumptions and limitations:

Assumptions

- 1. For a satisfactory level of bushfire safety to be achieved, regular inspection and testing of proposed measures, building elements and methods of construction, specifically nominated in this report, is essential and is assumed in the conclusion of this assessment.
- 2. There are no re-vegetation plans in respect to hazard vegetation and the assumed fuel loading will not alter.
- 3. It is assumed that the building works will comply with the DTS provisions of the BCA including the relevant requirements of Australian Standard 3959 2018.
- 4. The proposed development is constructed and maintained in accordance with the risk reduction strategy in this report.

5. The vegetation characteristics of the subject site and surrounding land remains unchanged from that observed at the time of inspection.

Limitations

- 1. The data, methodologies, calculations and conclusions documented within this report specifically relate to the proposed development and must not be used for any other purpose.
- 2. A reassessment will be required to verify consistency with this assessment if there is building alterations and/or additions, change in use, or changes to the risk reduction strategy contained in this report.

Regards

Tim Mecham Midcoast Building and Environmental

6.0 REFERENCES

NSW Rural Fire Services, Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2019 AS 3959-2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas Keith David 2004, Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes, The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT, Department of Environment and Conservation NSW State Government (1997) Rural Fires Act 1997 NSW Rural Fire Service – Guideline for Bushfire Prone Land Mapping 2002 BUSH FIRE ASSESSMENT REPORT – SPECIAL FIRE PROTECTION PURPOSES

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BEER 6 & 7 S, 6 & 7 WEST SOUTH SOUTH WAV.

PROPOSED HOTEL ITS 384 & 367 DP7543

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Overall Site Plan

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2 Sportsman		Standard Abbreviations Location	ANV Accordance with	APTL ADDRE INSTEAD IOOI REVEIL	Awn Awring Bai Baiustade	Bdy (Property) Boundary	Bidg Building	Bior Builder or building contractor	CL Centre line	Cris Centres	Dp Downpipe D.Dr Door	Dwg Drawing Eng Engineer(s)	Est Estimated	Exist Existing Exit External	FFL Finished floor level	FR Fireraded Source	Fxd Fixed Gnd Ground	Hr Handrall	Hyd Hydraulio Inst Instruction(s)	Int Internal	Man Marufacurer(s) Nom Nominal	NTS Not to scale	O/H Overhead	Own Owner Proprietor Principal Rea Raditionant(s)	RL Relative Level (to Datum)	SChd Schedure(s) SFL Structural floor level	Sid Siding	SSL Structure stablevel	SDr Surface drainage	SSD Sub-surface dramage TBA To be advised	TBC To be confirmed TBD To be demolished	TBR To be removed TOW Top of wall	Typ Typical	UNO Uniess noted otherwise	U/S Underside W,Min Window	W/ With Without Streets		upery citrada depair. This despire is an site unes, agrees a reproduced without the authout states on the patrix the communication of the fill. We are a discrepancy attact, and chieded	et Charlos the obtaine for the program in non-one date. Detections the channely for	
			ydraulics	commeter or anage, worke water anage, fresh water, gas supply and other	ydraulic services are to be designed and instructed in accordance with the Local	uthority, Statutory Authority, Hydraulic	ruor uni mono unomeno spiremento.	rosion & Sediment Control	pply erosion and sedment control	resources in accordance with the Local uthority and, where applicable, Hydraulic	r Civil Works Consultant's requirements to old erosion, sedimentation and/or	ontamination of the site, surrounds and primater drainage system. Apply	leasures to ensure that the site remains	ee or water and to prevent water now over a new work . Erosion & sediment control	heasures are to be effective from	molition) and mananed throughout the	ourse of the works until the site is fully abilised.		envices (existing & proposed) unlitm location of existing under and	bove-ground services and coordinate with	to relevant service authority to ensure that invices are handled in accordance with	he relevant authorities instructions prior to	ridior construction works.	tonia	evels shown are consistent with the datum	nd benchmarks shown on the associated stail survey. In most instances the	urveyed levels will be indicated relative to	risting site levels and datum are to be	irvey documents.	terpretation	Provide" means to supply and install. Tequired" means required by the contract	ocuments or by the Local or Statutory affordase.	Proprietary' means identifiable by naming	re memory supplier, mores, more the, brand name, catalogue or reference	umber.		General Notes	The opperation of the opperati	This startery is colored to the auto- construction or level decignated	
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APPENDIX 2 – Bushfire Assessor

M	NBC AS3959 (Bushf 2018) Appe	ire Attack A	ssessment Repor	t V4.0	
. 🔿	Print D	ate:	27/02/2021	Assessment Da	ate:	27/02/2021
Site Street Addre	SS:	South V	Vest Rocks Cour	ntry Club, South West Rock	s	
Assessor:		Tim Me	cham; Midcoast	Building and Environmenta	1	
Local Governme	nt Area:	Kempse	ey	Alpine Area:		No
Equations Used						
Transmissivity: Fu Flame Length: RF Rate of Fire Sprea Radiant Heat: Dry Peak Elevation of Peak Flame Angle	ss and Ha S PBP, 20 d: Noble e sdale, 196 Receiver: :: Tan et a	mmins, 2 01/Vesta et al., 198 35; Sulliva Tan et al I., 2005	2002 //Catchpole 0 an et al., 2003; Ta ., 2005	an et al., 2005		
Run Description	n: N	lorth				
Vegetation Info	mation					
Vegetation Type:	F	orest (ind	cluding Coastal S	wamp Forest)		
Vegetation Group): F	orest and	Woodland			
Vegetation Slope:	: 0	Degrees		Vegetation Slope Type	: Level	
Surface Fuel Load	d(t/ha): 2	2		Overall Fuel Load(t/ha)	: 36.1	
Vegetation Height	t(m): 2			Only Applicable to Shrul	b/Scrub	and Vesta
Site Information	1					
Site Slope:	C) Degrees	5	Site Slope Type:	Level	
Elevation of Rece	iver(m): I	Default		APZ/Separation(m):	50	
Fire Inputs						
Veg./Flame Width	(m):	100	· · ·	Flame Temp(K):	1090	
Calculation Para	ameters			14 L		
Flame Emissivity:		95		Relative Humidity(%):	25	
Heat of Combusti	on(kJ/kg)	18600		Ambient Temp(K):	308	
Moisture Factor:		5		FDI:	80	
Program Output	S					
Level of Construct	tion: BA	L 12.5		Peak Elevation of Rece	iver(m)	8.76
Radiant Heat(kW/	m2): 8.7	В		Flame Angle (degrees)	:	76
Flame Length(m):	18.	06		Maximum View Factor:		0.15
Rate Of Spread (k	m/h): 2.1	1		Inner Protection Area(r	n):	30
Transmissivity:	0.7	71		Outer Protection Area	m):	20
Fire Intensity/kW/	m): 393	92				

APPENDIX 3

My !	NBC Bus AS3959 (2018)	Appendix B - Detaile	Assessm	ent Report	V4.0	
.(J F	Print Date:	27/02/202	21 As	sessment Da	te:	6/02/2021
Site Street Address	: So	uth West Rocks -	Country Club, S	South West Rock	s	
Assessor:	Tin	n Mecham; Midcoa	ast Building and	Environmental		
Local Government	Area: Ke	mpsey		Alpine Area:		No
Equations Used						
Transmissivity: Fuss Flame Length: RFS F Rate of Fire Spread: Radiant Heat: Drysd Peak Elevation of Re Peak Flame Angle: T	and Hamm PBP, 2001/ Noble et al. ale, 1985; S ceiver: Tan an et al., 20	ins, 2002 /esta/Catchpole , 1980 Sullivan et al., 2003 et al., 2005 005	3; Tan et al., 200	05		
Run Description:	North					
Vegetation Inform	ation					
/egetation Type:	Coas	tal Swamp Forests	S			
Vegetation Group:	Fores	ted Wetlands				
/egetation Slope:	0 Deg	grees	Vegetatio	on Slope Type:	Level	
Surface Fuel Load(t	/ha): 22.6		Overall F	uel Load(t/ha):	34.1	
Vegetation Height(n	n): 1.4		Only App	licable to Shrub	/Scrub a	and Vesta
Site Information						
Site Slope:	0 De	grees	Site Slop	e Type:	Down	slope
Elevation of Receive	er(m): Defa	ult	APZ/Sep	aration(m):	34	
Fire Inputs						
Veg./Flame Width(m	a): 31.44	8	Flame To	emp(K):	1200	
Calculation Param	neters					
Flame Emissivity:	95		Relative	Humidity(%):	25	
Heat of Combustion	(kJ/kg) 186	00	Ambient	Temp(K):	308	
Moisture Factor:	5		FDI:		80	
Program Outputs						
Level of Construction	on: BAL 12	.5	Peak Ele	vation of Recei	ver(m):	5.81
Radiant Heat(kW/m2	2): 8.68		Flame A	ngle (degrees):		72
Flame Length(m):	12.21		Maximur	n View Factor:		0.096
Rate Of Spread (km	/h): 2.17		Inner Pro	otection Area(m):	34
Transmissivity:	0.809		Outer Pr	otection Area(n	n):	0
Fire Intensity/kW/m	: 38225					2.0

APPENDIX 4

M	BC Bush	fire Attack As	sessment Report	V4.0	1
. ()	rint Date:	27/02/2021	Assessment Da	te:	27/02/2021
Site Street Address	: South	West Rocks Countr	y Club -2, South West Ro	cks	
Assessor:	Tim M	echam; Midcoast Bi	uilding and Environmental		
Local Government	Area: Kemps	sey	Alpine Area:		No
Equations Used					
Transmissivity: Fuss a Flame Length: RFS P Rate of Fire Spread: I Radiant Heat: Drysda Peak Elevation of Re Peak Flame Angle: Ta	and Hammins, PBP, 2001/Vest Noble et al., 19 ale, 1985; Sullin ceiver: Tan et a an et al., 2005	2002 a/Catchpole 80 van et al., 2003; Tan al., 2005	et al., 2005		
Run Description:	East				
Vegetation Inform	ation				
Vegetation Type:	Forest (in	ncluding Coastal Sw	amp Forest)		
Vegetation Group:	Forest an	nd Woodland			
Vegetation Slope:	0 Degree	IS	Vegetation Slope Type:	Down	slope
Surface Fuel Load(t/	ha): 22		Overall Fuel Load(t/ha):	36.1	
Vegetation Height(m): 2		Only Applicable to Shrub	/Scrub	and Vesta
Site Information					
Site Slope:	0 Degree	es	Site Slope Type:	Down	slope
Elevation of Receive	er(m): Default		APZ/Separation(m):	60	
Fire Inputs					
Veg./Flame Width(m): 36.6		Flame Temp(K):	1200	
Calculation Param	eters				
Flame Emissivity:	95		Relative Humidity(%):	25	
Heat of Combustion	kJ/kg) 18600		Ambient Temp(K):	308	
Moisture Factor:	5		FDI:	80	
Program Outputs					
Level of Constructio	n: BAL 12.5		Peak Elevation of Rece	iver(m)	: 8.45
Radiant Heat(kW/m2): 4.72		Flame Angle (degrees):		74
Flame Length(m):	17.59		Maximum View Factor:		0.055
Rate Of Spread (km/	h): 2.11		Inner Protection Area(n	n):	60
Transmissivity:	0.769		Outer Protection Area(r	m):	0
Fire Intensity(kW/m)	: 39392				

APPENDIX 5

CONSTRUCTION FOR BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL 29 (BAL-29) Version 2.3

Part of Building	Specifically	Construction requirements in accordance with AS 3959-
		2018 and Planning for Bushfire Protection (2019)
Subfloor supports		This standard does not provide construction requirements for subfloor supports where the subfloor space is enclosed with:
		 (a) a wall that complies with Clause 7.4 of AS 3959-2018, except that sarking is not required where specified in Clause 7.4.1 (c); or
		(b) a mesh or perforated sheet with a maximum aperture of 2mm, made of corrosion-resistant steel, bronze or aluminium; or
		(c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
		Where the subfloor space is unenclosed, the support posts, columns, stumps, piers and poles shall be: (i) of non-combustible material; or
		(ii) of bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of
		(iii) a combination of items (i) and (ii).
		Note: This requirement applies to the subject building only and not to verandahs, decks, steps, ramps and landings (see Clause 7.4 of AS 3959-2018).
Floors	Concrete slabs on ground	This standard does not provide construction requirements for concrete slabs on ground.
	Elevated floors	Enclosed subfloor
		This standard does not provide construction requirements for elevated floors, including bearers, joists and flooring, where the subfloor space is enclosed with
		(a) a wall that conforms with Clause 7.4 of AS 3959-
		2018, except that sarking is not required where specified in Clause 7.4.1 (c); or
		(b) a mesh or perforated sheet with a maximum
		aperture of 2mm, made of corrosion resistant
		steel, bronze or aluminium; or
		(c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
		Unenclosed subfloor space
		Where the subfloor space is unenclosed, the bearers, joists
		and flooring, less than 400 mm above finished ground level,
		shall be one of the following:

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		 (a) Materials that comply with the following: (i) Bearers and joists shall be- (a) non-combustible; or (b) bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018); or (c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
		 (ii) Flooring shall be- (a) non-combustible; or (b) bushfire-resisting timbers (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018); or (c) timber (other than bushfire-resisting timber), particleboard or plywood flooring where the underside is lined with sarking-type material or mineral wool insulation; or (d) a combination of any of items (a), (b) or (c); or
		(b) A system complying with AS 1530.8.1
		This standard does not provide construction requirements for elements of elevated floors, including bearers, joists and flooring, if the underside of the element is 400 mm or more above finished ground level.
External walls	Walls	 The exposed components of external walls shall be as follows: (a) Non-combustible material including the following provided the minimum thickness is 90 mm. (i) Full masonry or masonry veneer walls with an outer leaf of clay, concrete, calcium (ii) silicate or natural stone. (iii) Precast or in situ walls of concrete or aerated concrete. (iv) Earth wall including mud brick. or (b) Timber logs of a species with a density of 680 kg/m³ or greater at a 12% moisture content; of a minimum nominal overall thickness of 90 mm and a minimum thickness of 70 mm (see Clause 3.11); and gauge planed.
		(c) Cladding that is fixed externally to a timber-framed or a steel-framed wall that is sarked on the outside of the frame and is—

		(i) fibre-cement a minimum of 6 mm in thickness; or
		(ii) steel sheet; or
		(iii) buchfire resisting timber (see Annondix E of AS
		(iii) businine-resisting timber (see Appendix P of AS
		3959-2018); 01
		(iv) a combination of any of Items (i), (ii) or (iii) above.
		or
	1	(d) a combination of any of Items (a), (b) or (c).
	Joints	All joints in the external surface material of walls shall be
		covered, sealed, overlapped, backed of butt-jointed.
	Vents and	Except for exclusions provided in Clause 3.6 of AS 3959-
	weepholes	2018, vents and weepholes in external walls shall be
	•	screened with a mesh made of corrosion-resistant steel,
		bronze or aluminium.
External glazed	Bushfire shutters	Where fitted, bushfire shutters must comply with Clause
elements and		3.7 of AS 3959-2018 and be made from:
assemblies and		(a) non-Combustible material; or
external doors		(b) bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS
		3959-2018); or
		(c) a combination of Items (a) and (b).
	Screens for	Where fitted, screens for windows and doors shall have a
	windows and	mesh or perforated sheet made of corrosion-resistant
	doors	steel, bronze or aluminium.
		he made from-
		(a) metal: or
		(b) hushfire-resisting timber (see Annendix E of AS
		3959-2018)
	Windows	Window assemblies shall conform with one of the
	Windows	following:
		(a) Be completely protected by a bushfire shutter that
		conforms with Clause 3.7 Clause 7.5.1 of AS 3959-2018; or
		(b) Conform with the following:
		(i) Window frames and window joinory and shall be made
		(i) whice what is and whice with be that e
		(A) Bushfire resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-
		2018); or
		(B) Metal; or
		(C) Metal-reinforced uPVC and the reinforcing members
		shall be made from aluminium, stainless steel, or
		corrosion-resistant steel.
		(ii) Externally fitted hardware that supports
		the sash in its function of opening and
		closing shall be metal.

	C7.5.3 Components other than metal may be used provided
	they are shielded by the metal components of the
	window/door frame.
	Trim or other components may use material other than
	metal.
	(iii) Glazing shall be toughened glass of
	minimum 5 mm thickness or glass blocks
	with no restriction on glazing methods.
	NOTE: Where double-glazed assemblies are used, the
	requirements apply to the external pane of the glazed
	assembly only.
	(iv) There are no specific requirements for
	seals and weather strips at this BAL level.
	(v) Where glazing is less than 400 mm from
	the ground or less than 400 mm above
	decks, carport roofs, awnings and similar
	elements or fittings having an angle less
	than 18 degrees to the horizontal and
	extending more than 110 mm in width
	from the window frame (See Figure D3,
	Appendix D of AS 3959-2018), the glazing
	shall be screened externally with a screen
	which complies with Clause 3.6 and Clause
	7.5.2 of AS 3959 – 2018.
	(vi) The openable portions of windows shall be
	screened internally or externally with
	screens that comply with Clause 3.6 and
	Clause 7.5.2 of AS 3959-2018.
Doors - side-	Side-hung external doors, including French doors, panel
doors (including	following [,]
French doors.	юночнир.
panel fold and bi-	(a) They shall be completely protected by bushfire
fold doors)	shutters that comply with Clause 3.7 and Clause 7.5.1 of
	AS3959 - 2018.
	Or (b) They shall be completely protected systemally by
	screens that conform with Clause 3.6 and Clause 7.5.2 of
	AS3959 - 2018.
	or
	(c) or they shall conform with the following:
	(i) Materials shall be—
	(A) non-combustible; or
	(B) solid timber, laminated timber or reconstituted
	timber, having a minimum thickness of 35 mm for the first
	400 mm above the threshold; or

		(C) for fully framed glazed door panels, the framing shall be made from metal or from bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018) or uPVC.
		 (ii) Door frame material shall be– (A) Bushfire resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018); or
		(B) Metal; or
		(C) Metal-reinforced uPVC. The reinforcing members shall be made from aluminium, stainless steel, or corrosion resistant steel.
		(iii) Externally fitted hardware that supports the panel in its functions of opening and closing shall be metal.
		Trims or other components may be use materials other than metal
		(iv) Where doors incorporate glazing, the glazing shall be toughened glass of minimum 6 mm thick.
		(v) weather shields, draught excluders or draught seals shall be installed.
		(vi) There is no requirement to screen the openable part of the door at this BAL level.
		(vii) Doors shall be tight-fitting to the door frame and to an abutting door, if applicable.
-	Doors- sliding	Sliding doors shall conform with one of the following:
	uoors	(a) They shall be completely protected by a bushfire shutter that conforms with Clause 3.7 or Clause 7.5.1 of AS 3959-2018; or
		(b) They shall be completely protected externally by screens that conform with Clause 3.6 and Clause 7.5.2 of AS 3959-2018; or
		(c) They shall conform with the following:
		 (i) The material for door frames, including fully framed glazed doors, shall be-
		(A) Bushfire- resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018): or
		(B) Metal: or
		(D) Wieldl, UI (C) Motal rainforced $UDVC$ and the reinforced
		(C) ivietal-reinforced up vC and the reinforcing
		stainless steel or corrosion resistant steel
		(ii) Externally fitted hardware that supports the
		(ii) Externally need in a ware that supports the
		 (B) Metal; or (C) Metal-reinforced uPVC and the reinforcing members shall be made from aluminium, stainless steel or corrosion resistant steel. (iii) Evtormally fitted bardware that suggests the

		be metal.
		(iii) Where doors incorporate glazing, the
		glazing shall be toughened glass of minimum 6 mm thickness.
		(iv) There are no specific requirements for seals and weather strips at this BAL level.
		 (v) There is no specific requirement to screen the openable part of the sliding door at this BAL level.
		(vi) Sliding panels shall be tight-fitting in the frames.
	Doors- vehicle access doors (garage doors)	The following applies to vehicle access doors: (a) Vehicle access doors shall be made from:
		(i) non-combustible material; or
		 (ii) bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018); or
		(iii) fibre-cement sheet, a minimum of 6 mm thickness: or
		(iv) a combination of any of items (i), (ii) or (iii).
Roofs (including	General	 (b) All vehicle access Doors shall be protected with suitable weather strips, draught excluders, draught seals or rushes. Door assemblies fitted with guide tracks do not need edge gap protection. Note: Refer to AS/NZS 4505 for door types. C7.5.6(b) These guide tracks do not provide a direct passage for embers into the building. (c) Weather strips, draught excluders, draught seals or brushes to protect edge gaps or thresholds shall be manufactured from materials having a flammability index of not exceeding five. (d) Vehicle access doors with ventilation slots shall be protected in accordance with Clause 3.6 of AS 3959-2018.
Roofs (including verandahs and attached carport roofs,	General	 (a) Roof tiles, roof sheets and roof-covering accessories shall be non-combustible.
penetrations, eaves, fascias, gables, gutters and downpipes)		 (b) The roof/wall and roof/roof junction shall be sealed or otherwise protected in accordance with Clause 3.6 of AS 3959-2018. (c) Roof ventilation openings, such as gable and roof
		vents, shall be fitted with ember guards made of non- combustible material or a mesh or perforated sheet conforming to Clause 3.6 of AS 3959-2018 and made of corrosion-resistant steel, bronze or aluminium. (d) A pipe or conduit that penetrates the roof covering shall be non-combustible.

	(e) Only evaporative coolers manufactured in accordance with AS/NZS 60335.2.98 shall be used. Evaporative coolers with an internal damper to prevent the entry of embers into the roof space need not be screened
	externally.
Tiled roofs	Tiled roofs shall be fully sarked. The sarking shall—
	(a) he located on top of the roof framing except that the
	(a) be located on top of the root framing, except that the
	root battens may be fixed above the sarking;
	(b) cover the entire roof area including ridges and hips;
	and
	(c) extend into gutters and valleys
Shoot roofs	Choot roofs shall
Sheet Tools	
	(a) be fully sarked in accordance with Clause 7.6.2 of AS
	3959-2018, except that foil-backed insulation blankets
	may be installed over the battens: or
	$\Omega(h)$ have any gans sealed at the fascia or wall line hins
	and videon by
	and ridges by—
	(i) a mesh or perforated sheet that conforms with Clause
	3.6 of AS 3959-2018 and that is made of corrosion-
	resistant steel, bronze or aluminium; or
	(ii) minoral wool: or
	(III) other non-combustible material; or
	(iv) a combination of any of Items (i), (ii) or (iii).
Verandah, carport	The following applies to verandah, carport and awning
and awning roofs	roofs:
and awring 10013	10013.
	(a) A verandah, carport or awning roof forming part of
	the main roof space (see figure D1 (a). Appendix D of
	$\Delta S_{20}^{20} = 0.018$ shall most all the requirements for
	AS 5959-2016) shall meet all the requirements for
	the main roof, as specified in clauses 7.6.1 to 7.6.6 of
	AS 3959-2018.
	(b) A verandablic arport or awning roof separated from
	(b) A verallual, carport of awning root separated from
	the main roof space by an external wall (see figures
	D1 (b) and D1 (c). Appendix D of AS 3959-2018)
	conforming with Clause 7.4 of ACOCC 2018 shall
	conforming with Clause 7.4 of AS3959-2018 shall
	have a non-combustible roof covering and the
	complete support structure shall be-
	(i) Of non-combustible materials or
	(i) Of non-compustible material, of
	(ii) bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS
	3959
	2010)
	2018); or
	(iii) timber rafters lined on the underside with
	fibre-
	compart chapting a minimum of C mm in thiskness
	cement sheeting a minimum of 6 mm in thickness,
	or with material conforming with AS 1530.8.1; or
	(iv) a combination of any of items (i), (ii) or (iii).
Roof penetration	The following applies to roof penetrations:
noor perior action	(a) Poof nonstrations including roof lights roof
	(a) NOOI PEHELIALIONS, INCLUDING TOOI LIGHLS, TOOT
	ventilators, roof-mounted evaporative cooling
	units, aerials, vent pipes and supports for solar
	,,, rene priper and copperto for bolding

collectors or the like, shall be sealed. The material
used to seal the penetration shall be non-
combustible.
(b) Openings in vented roof lights, roof ventilators or
vent pipes shall conform with Clause 3.6 of AS
3959-2018 and be made of corrosion-resistant
steel, bronze or aluminium.
This requirement does not apply to a room sealed gas
appliance.
NOTE: A gas appliance designed such that air for
combustion does not enter from, or combustion products
enter into, the room in which the appliance is located.
In the case of gas appliance flues, ember guards shall not
be fitted.
NOTE : AS/NZS 5601 contains requirements for gas
appliance flue systems and cowis. Advice can be obtained from manufacturers and State and Territory ags technical
regulators.
(c) All overhead glazing shall be Grade A safety glass
conforming with AS 1288.
(d) Glazed elements in roof lights and skylights may be
of polymer provided a Grade A safety glass
diffuser, conforming with AS 1288, is installed
under the glazing. Where glazing is an insulating
glazing unit (IGU), Grade A toughened safety glass
of minimum 4 mm thickness shall be used in the
outer pane of the IGU.
(e) Flashing elements of tubular skylights shall be non-
combustible. However, they may be of an
alternative material, provided the integrity of the
roof covering is maintained by an under-flashing
made of non-combustible material.
(f) Evaporative cooling units shall be fitted with non-
combustible butterfly closers as close as
practicable to the roof level, or the unit shall be
fitted with non-combustible covers with a mesh or
perforated sheet with a maximum aperture of 2
mm, made of corrosion-resistant steel, bronze or
aluminium.
(g) External single plane glazed elements of roof lights
and skylights, where the pitch of the glazed
element is 18 degrees or less to the horizontal,
shall be protected with ember guards made from a
mesh or perforated sheet with a maximum

		aperture of 2 mm, made of corrosion-resistant
		steel, bronze or aluminium.
		(h) Eaves lighting shall be adequately sealed and not
		compromise the performance of the element.
	Eave linings, fascias and gables	The following apply to eaves linings, fascias and gables: (a) Gables shall comply with Clause 7.4 of AS3959 - 2018.
		(b) Fascias and bargeboards shall—
		(i) where timber is used, be made from bushfire-resisting
		timber (see Appendix F of AS3959 - 2018); or
		(ii) where made from metal, be fixed at 450 mm centres;
		(iii) be a combination of Items (i) and (ii)
		(c) Eave linings shall be—
		(i) fibre-cement sheet, a minimum 4.5 mm in thickness; or
		(ii) bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS3959 -
		2018); or (iii) a combination of Items (i) and (ii)
		(d) Eaves penetrations shall be protected as for roof
		penetrations as specified in Clause 7.6.5 of AS3959 - 2018.
		(e) Eaves ventilation openings shall be fitted with ember
		guards in accordance with Clause 3.6 of AS 3959-2018 and
		(f) Joints in eaves linings, fascias and gables may be sealed
		with plastic joining strips or timber storm moulds.
	Gutters and	This Standard does not provide requirements for
	downpipes	downpipes.
		If installed, gutter and valley leaf guards shall be
		non-combustible.
		With the exception of box gutters, gutters shall be metal or
		UPVC.
		Box gutters shall be non- combustible and flashed at the
		junction with the roof, with non-combustible materials.
Verandahs,	General	Decking may be spaced.
Decks, Steps,		There is no requirement to enclose the subfleer spaces of
landings		verandahs, decks, steps, ramps or landings.
		C7.7.1 Spaced decking is nominally spaced at 3 mm (in
		accordance with standard industry practice); however, due
		to the nature of timber decking with seasonal changes in moisture content, that spacing may range from $0 \text{ mm} - 5$
		mm during service. The preferred dimension for gaps is 3
		mm (which is in line with other 'permissible gaps') in other
		parts of this Standard. It should be noted that recent
		research studies have shown that gaps at 5 mm spacing
		between timbers, which may contribute to a fire. I araer
		gap spacing of 10mm may preclude this from happening
		but such a spacing regime may not be practical for a timber
		deck.

Enclosed subfloor spaces or verandahs, decks, steps, ramps and landings	Materials to enclose a subfloor space The subfloor spaces of verandahs, decks, steps, ramps and landings are deemed to be 'enclosed' when- (a) the material used to enclose the subfloor space conforms with Clause 7.4 of AS 3959-2018, except that sarking is not required where specified in Clause 7.4.1(c) of AS 3959-2018: and
	(b) all openings are protected in accordance with Clause 3.6 of AS 3959-2018 and made of corrosion- resistant steel, bronze or aluminium.
	Supports This standard does not provide construction requirements for support posts, columns, stumps, stringers, piers and poles. Framing
	This standard does not provide construction requirements for the framing of verandahs, pergolas, decks, ramps or landings (i.e., bearers and joists). Decking, stair treads and the trafficable surfaces of ramps
	and landings Decking, stairs treads and trafficable surfaces of ramps and landings shall be- (a) of non-combustible material; or
	 (b) of bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018); or
	(c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
Unenclosed subfloor spaces of verandahs, decks,	Supports Support posts, columns, stumps, stringers, piers and poles shall be;
ramps and	(a) of non-combustible material; or
landings.	(b) of bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018); or
	(c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
	Framing
	Framing of verandahs, decks, ramps or landings (i.e. bearers and joists), shall be:
	(a) of non-combustible material; or
	(b) of bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018); or
	(c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
	Decking, stair treads and the trafficable surfaces of ramps and landings
	Decking, stair treads and the trafficable surfaces of ramps
	and landings shall be-
	(a) OF HUGH-COMBUSLIBLE Material; Of
	(b) of busining-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959-2018): or
	(c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
Balustrades.	Those parts of the handrails and balustrades less than 125
handrails or other	mm from any glazing or any combustible wall shall be-
barriers	(a) of non-combustible material; or

		(b) of bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS
		3959-2018); or
		(c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
		Those parts of the handrails and balustrades that are 125
		mm or more from the building have no requirements.
	Verandah posts	Shall be made from-
		(a) non-combustible material; or
		(b) bushfire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS
		3959-2018): or
		,,,,
		(c) a combination of items (a) and (b).
Water and gas		Above ground, exposed water supply pipes shall be metal.
supply pipes		
		External gas pipes and fittings above ground shall be of
		steel or copper construction having a minimum wall
		thickness in accordance with gas regulations or 0.9 mm
		whichever is the greater. The metal nine shall extend a
		minimum of 400 mm within the building and 100 mm
		helow ground
		NOTE: Pafer to State and Territory and regulations AS/N7S
		EG01 1 and AS/NZS AGAE 1
		JUUI.I UIIU AJ/IVZJ 404J.I.
		C7.9 Concern is raised for the protection of bettled ass
		cr.o concern is ruised for the protection of bollied gas
		histoniations. Location, sinerality and venting of the gas
Netes Answerthing	hall ha	
Note: Any sarking s	nali be:	

a. Non-combustible; or

b. complies with AS/NZS 4200.1 be installed on the outside of the frame and have a flammability index of not more than 5 as determined by AS 1530.2