KUDOS
BUILDING CERTIFICATION

REPORT NO.: RE5446.2
ADDRESS: 22 VICTORIA STREET, MANLY

CLIENT: MORSON GROUP

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An assessment of the proposed development located at 22 Victoria Street, Manly has been undertaken against the Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) provisions of the National Construction Code (NCC) 2019. This report details the non-compliances identified that require Performance Solution(s) to satisfy the Performance Requirements of the NCC.

NCC CLAUSES	
CLAUSE	**DESCRIPTION**
C2.6	Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement CP2 for reduced vertical spandrel.
C3.2	Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement CP2 for protruded windows within 3m of both side boundaries.
D1.2	Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement DP4 for one exit in lieu of two exits in the basement carpark.
D1.4	Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement DP4 for extended travel distance as follows: • Travel distance of up to 14.5m in lieu of 6m in residential units • 27m in lieu of 20m in the basement carpark
E1.3	Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement EP1.3 for the location of the Fire Hydrant booster within 2m of the openings of the building.

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REVISION HISTORY

REVISION	DATE	STATUS	AUTHOR	REVIEWER
R01	4 November 2019	Preliminary NCC review	Tony Truong	Benjamin Wong
R02	6 November 2019	NCC Report for DA Submission	Tony Truong	Benjamin Wong

TONY TRUONG
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Graduate Diploma of Building Surveying (UWS)
NSW Registered Architect – 9124
Master of Architecture (UNSW)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

KUDOS BUILDING CERTIFICATION have been commissioned by Morson Group to undertake a Deemed-to-Satisfy reviewed against the National Construction Code (NCC) 2019 for the proposed development at 22 Victoria Street, Manly.

2.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide NCC assessment of the design documentation for Development Consent application to the Consenting Authority for the proposed development.

3.0 SCOPE

The assessment of the proposed development is based on design documentation prepared by Morson Group.

TABLE 1 - REFERENCED DESIGN DOCUMENTATION

DRAWING No.:	REVISION	DRAWING TITLE	DATE
DA01	P1	Development Details	14.10.19
DA02	P1	Existing Photographs	14.10.19
DA03	P1	3D Views	14.10.19
DA06	P1	Basement Level	14.10.19
DA07	P1	Ground Level	14.10.19
DA08	P1	Level 1	14.10.19
DA09	P1	Level 2	14.10.19
DA10	P1	Level 3	14.10.19
DA11	P1	Level 4	14.10.19
DA12	P1	Roof	14.10.19
DA13	P1	West Elevation	14.10.19
DA14	P1	East Elevation	14.10.19
DA15	P1	North Elevation	14.10.19
DA16	P1	South Elevation	14.10.19
DA17	P1	Section AA	14.10.19
DA18	P1	Section BB	14.10.19
DA19	P1	Section CC	14.10.19
DA20	P1	Section DD	14.10.19
DA27	P1	Window Schedule & Adaptable	14.10.19
DA28	P1	Driveway Concept Plan	14.10.19

4.0 LIMITATIONS

The following limitations pertained to this report:

- Section J of the NCC
- Structural design
- Disabilities Discrimination Act 1992
- Local Government Act & Regulations
- Occupation Health and Safety Act and Regulations
- WorkCover requirements
- Service Provider requirements
- Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010

5.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Lodge comprises:

- One (1) basement carpark
- Five (5) storeys
- Retail space
- Restaurant
- Forty-nine (49) residential rooms

6.0 NCC BUILDING PARAMETERS

The following building characteristics have been derived from the NCC:

TABLE 2 - BUILDING PARAMETERS	
BUILDING CLASSIFICATION	
Basement	Class 7a (Carpark)
Ground Floor	Class 3 (Lodge) Class 6 (Retail & Restaurant)
First Floor	Class 3 (Lodge)
Second Floor	Class 3 (Lodge)
Third floor	Class 3 (Lodge)
Fourth floor	Class 3 (Lodge)
RISE IN STOREYS	**TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION**
Five (5)	Type A
CLIMATE ZONE	**FIRE COMPARTMENT**
Zone 5	TBC
EFFECTIVE HEIGHT	
13.2m **[RL17,959 (RL of Level 4) – RL 4.70 (RL of Ground)**	

7.0 CONCLUSION

This report comprises a summary of the key compliance issues identified under the relevant and applicable clause assessment in Appendix 1.

APPENDIX I – CLAUSE-BY-CLAUSE NCC ASSESSMENT

TABLE 3 – KEY	
PERFORMANCE SOLUTION	Performance Solution is required to achieve compliance with subject Clause by addressing the respective Performance Requirement
CAPABLE OF COMPLYING	The Design Documents does not show sufficient details for compliance with the subject Clause. Further details are required to verify compliance
COMPLIES	The Design Documents has achieved compliance with the subject Clause
DOES NOT COMPLY	The Design Documents has not achieved compliance with the subject Clause
EXISTING	The subject Clause is Not Applicable to the proposal / development as it existing
NOTED	The subject Clause is an informative and for guidance only
NOT ASSESSED	The subject Clause has not been assessed
NOT APPLICABLE	The subject Clause is Not Applicable to the proposal / development
NOT SPECIFIED	The Design Documents does not specify the requirements to address compliance with the subject Clause. Further specifications are required to verify compliance
UPGRADE	The existing building is required to be upgraded for the subject clause

TABLE 4 – BUILDING PARAMETERS		
CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
SECTION A – GENERAL PROVISIONS		
Part A6	Building Classification	**Note** Refer to Table 2 for classifications of proposed development.
SECTION B – STRUCTURE		
PART B1 – STRUCTURE PROVISIONS		
B1.1	Resistance to actions	**Note** Proposed development is to comply with general design procedures contained in AS/NZS 1170.0.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
B1.2	Determination of individual actions	**Note** Structural engineering design documentation with Design Statement prepared by a suitably qualified Structural Engineer shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
B1.3	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
B1.4	Determination of Structural resistance of materials and forms of construction	**Not Specifed** Structural engineering design documentation with Design Statement prepared by a suitably qualified Structural Engineer is to be provided for the following: • Masonry: AS 3700 • Concrete construction: AS 3600 (i) Steel construction (ii) Steel Structures: AS 4100 (iii) Cold-formed steel structures: AS/NZS 4600 (iv) Residential and low-rise steel framing: NASH Standard • Composite steel and concrete: AS 2327.1 • Aluminium construction: AS/NZS 1664.1 or AS/NZS 1664.2 • Timber construction (v) Design of timber structures: AS1720.1 (vi) Timber structures AS/NZS 1684.2, Part 3 or Part 4 • Piling: AS 2159 • Glazed assembles: AS 2047 and AS 1288 • Termite Risk Management: AS 3660.1 • Roof construction: NCC Clause B1.4(j) • Particleboard structural flooring: AS 1860.2 • Garage door and the like: AS/NZS 1170.2, AS/NZS 4505 • Lift shafts: NCC Clause B1.4(m)
B1.5	Structural software	**Note** Design Statement for Structural Software to ABCB Protocol for Structural Software is required.
B1.6	Construction of buildings in flood hazard areas	**Note** Design statement for the proposed Class 2, Class 3, Class 9a health-care building, Class 9c aged-care building or part of Class 4 part of a building within a flood hazard area complies with ABCB Standard for Construction of Buildings in Flood Hazard Areas.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
SECTION C – FIRE RESISTANCE		
PART C1 – FIRE RESISTANCE AND STABILITY		
C1.1	Type of construction required	Type A Construction is required for the proposal (Refer to Appendix II).
C1.2	Calculation of rise in storeys	The proposal has a rise in storey of five (5)
C1.3	Buildings of multiple classification	**Note** The classification of the topmost storey applies to all the storeys (Refer to Appendix B for Type of Construction)
C1.4	Mixed types of construction	**Note** 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.
C1.5	Two storey Class 2, 3 or 9c buildings	**Note** The development is a Type A Construction.
C1.6	Class 4 parts of buildings	**Not Applicable**
C1.7	Open spectator stands and indoor sports stadiums	**Not Applicable**
C1.8	Lightweight construction	**Capable of Complying** Lightweight construction utilised in the wall which requires an FRL must complies with Specification C1.8.
C1.9	Non–combustible building elements	**Capable of Complying** In a building required to be of Type A construction, the following building elements and their components must be non-combustible: (a) External walls and common walls, including all components incorporated in them including the facade covering, framing and insulation. (i) The flooring and floor framing of lift pits. (ii) 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

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(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) a 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.
NSW C1.10	NSW C1.10 Fire hazard properties	**Note** Proposed linings, materials and assemblies for the floor and wall linings must comply with Specification C1.10.
C1.11	Performance of external walls in fire	**Not Applicable**
C1.12	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
C1.13	Fire-protected timber: Concession	**Not Applicable**
C1.14	Ancillary elements	**Capable of Complying** 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 m^2 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. (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 exits unusable in a fire. (j) A part of a security, intercom or announcement system. (k) Wiring. (l) A paint, lacquer or a similar finish.

<table>
<tr><th>CLAUSE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>STATUS – COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>(m) A gasket, caulking, sealant or adhesive directly associated with (a) to (k).

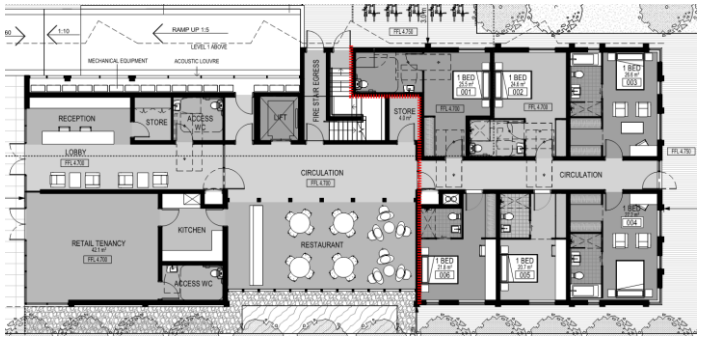
Architectural or structural design documentation shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application for and the proposed ancillary elements.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">PART C2 – COMPARTMENTATION AND SEPARATION</td></tr>
<tr><td>C2.2</td><td>General floor area & volume limitations</td><td>Complies

The floor area and volumes of the development are within the parameters of this clause.

Table C2.2 MAXIMUM SIZE OF FIRE COMPARTMENTS OR ATRIA
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2" rowspan="2">Classification</th><th>Type of construction of building</th></tr>
<tr><th>Type A</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">5, 9b or 9c aged care building</td><td>max floor area</td><td>8 000 m2</td></tr>
<tr><td>max volume</td><td>48 000 m3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">6, 7, 8 or 9a (except for patient care areas)</td><td>max floor area</td><td>5 000 m2</td></tr>
<tr><td>max volume</td><td>30 000 m3</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>C2.3</td><td>Large isolated buildings</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>C2.4</td><td>Requirements for open space and vehicular access</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>NSW C2.5</td><td>Class 9a and 9c buildings</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>C2.6</td><td>Vertical separation of openings in external walls</td><td>Performance Solution

Any part of a window or other opening in an external wall that is above another opening in the storey next below and its vertical projection falls no further than 450 mm outside the lower opening (measured horizontally), the openings must be separated by—

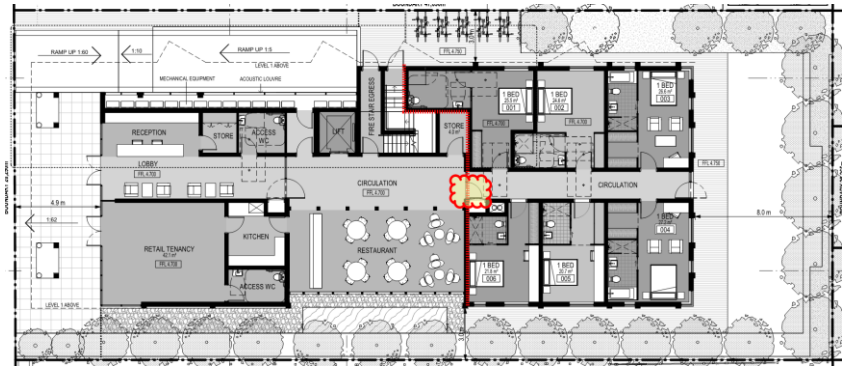
(a) a spandrel which—
(i) is not less than 900mm in height; and
(ii) extends not less than 600mm above the upper surface of the intervening floor; and
(iii) is of non-combustible material having an FRL of not less than 60/60/60; or</td></tr>
</table>

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(a) part of a curtain wall or panel wall, or (b) construction that is behind a curtain wall or panel wall and has any gaps packed with a non-combustible material that will withstand thermal expansion and structural movement of the walling without the loss of seal against fire and smoke; or (b) a slab or other horizontal construction that— (iv) projects outwards from the external face of the wall not less than 1100mm; and (v) extends along the wall not less than 450mm beyond the openings concerned; and (vi) is non-combustible and has an FRL of not less than 60/60/60. (c) The requirements of do not apply to— (vii) a building which has a sprinkler system complying with Spec. E1.5 installed throughout; or (viii) openings within the same stairway; or (ix) openings in external walls where the floor separating the storeys does not require an FRL with respect to integrity and insulation. (d) A window or other opening means that part of the external wall of a building that does not have an FRL of 60/60/60 or greater. A suitably qualified Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement CP2 for reduced spandrel.
C2.7	Separation by firewalls	**Capable of Complying** 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 the following and the fire wall extends to the underside of— (a) a floor having an FRL required for a fire wall; or (b) the roof covering. 180/180/180 FRL Fire separation of following fire compartments is required between the Ground floor Class 6 and Class 3.  Architectural drawings of fire compartments should be provided with the construction certificate.
C2.8	Separation of classifications in the same storey	**Capable of Complying** Refer to NCC Clause C2.7

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
C2.9	Separation of classifications in different storeys	**Capable of Complying** Different classifications situated one above the other in adjoining storeys must be separated as follows: (a) Type A construction — The floor between the adjoining parts must have an FRL of not less than that prescribed in Spec. C1.1 for the classification of the lower storey. Structural engineering design documentation with Design Statement prepared by a suitably qualified Structural Engineer shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application for the proposed ceiling.
C2.10	Separation of lift shafts	**Capable of Complying** Any lift connecting more than 2 storeys, or more than 3 storeys if the building is sprinklered, (other than lifts which are wholly within an atrium) must be separated from the remainder of the building by enclosure in a shaft in which— (a) Type A construction - the walls have the relevant FRL prescribed by Specification C1.1 (b) Openings for lift landing doors and services must be protected in accordance with Part C3. Structural engineering design documentation with Design Statement prepared by a suitably qualified Structural Engineer shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
C2.11	Stairways and lifts in one shaft	**Complies** 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.
C2.12	Separation of equipment	**Not Specifed** (a) Equipment other than that described in (b) and (c) must be separated from the remainder of the building with construction complying with (d), if that equipment comprises— i. lift motors and lift control panels; or ii. emergency generators used to sustain emergency equipment operating in the emergency mode; or iii. central smoke control plant; or iv. boilers; or v. 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. (b) Equipment need not be separated in accordance with (a) if the equipment comprises— i. smoke control exhaust fans located in the air stream which are constructed for high temperature operation in accordance with Specification E2.2b; or ii. stair pressurising equipment installed in compliance with the relevant provisions of AS 1668.1; or iii. a lift installation without a machine-room; or iv. equipment otherwise adequately separated from the remainder of the building. (c) Separation of on-site fire pumps must comply with the requirements of AS 2419.1. (d) Separating construction must have— i. except as provided by (ii)— A. an FRL as required by Specification C1.1, but not less than 120/120/120; and B. any doorway protected with a self-closing fire door having an FRL of not less than –/120/30; or

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		ii. when separating a lift shaft and lift motor room, an FRL not less than 120/–/–.
C2.13	Electricity supply system	**Note** (a) An electricity substation in the building is to be protected by construction having an FRL of not less than 120/120/120 (b) A main switchboard located within the building which sustains emergency equipment must be separated by construction having an FRL of not less than 120/120/120 and protected by a self-closing fire door having an FRL of not less than - /120/30. (c) Electrical conductors located within a building that supply a substation (within the building) or a main switchboard covered must have a classification in accordance with AS/NZS 3013 of WS53W (if subject to vehicle damage), WS52W or protected with FRL 120/120/120. (d) Emergency equipment is required in a building, all switchboards in the electrical installation, which sustain the electricity supply to the emergency equipment, must be constructed so that emergency equipment switchgear is separated from non-emergency equipment switchgear by metal partitions designed to minimise the spread of a fault from the non-emergency equipment switchgear. Design certification from the structural engineer indicating the design complies with this requirement should be provided with the construction certificate.
C2.14	Public corridors in Class 2 & 3 buildings	**Complies** In a Class 2 or 3 building, a public corridor, if more than 40 m in length, must be divided at intervals of not more than 40 m with smoke-proof walls (Clause 2, Spec. C2.5).
PART C2 – COMPARTMENTATION AND SEPARATION		
C3.2	Protection of openings in external wall	**Capable of Complying** 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: (a) 3m from a side or rear allotment boundary; or (b) 6m from the far boundary of a road, if not located in a storey at or near ground level; or (c) 6m from another building on the allotment (not Class 10), If required to be protected not occupy more than 1/3 of the area of the external wall of the storey. All protruding windows on both side of the boundaries are within 3m of the boundary.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		  A suitably qualified Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement CP2 for openings within 3m of the side boundary.
C3.3	Separation of external walls and associated openings in different fire compartments	**Complies**
C3.4	Acceptable Methods of protection	**Note** Where protection is required, doorways, windows and other openings must be protected as follows: (a) Doorways - self-closing or automatic closing doors fitted with internal or external wall wetting sprinklers or self-closing or automatic closing -

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		/60/30 fire door. (b) Windows - internal or external wall wetting sprinklers with automatic closing or fixed windows, or automatic closing or fixed -/60/- fire windows, or -/60/- automatic closing fire shutters.
C3.5	Doorways in fire walls	**Capable of Complying** The aggregate width doorways in a fire wall, which are not part of a horizontal exit, must not exceed 1/2 of the length of the fire wall, and each doorway must be protected by: (a) a single self-closing, or automatic closing fire door or fire shutter which has an FRL of not less than that required by Spec. C1.1 for the fire wall except that each door or shutter must have an insulation level of at least 30. (b) The automatic closing operation must be initiated by the activation of an AS 1670.1 smoke detector and any other fire alarm system, (including a sprinkler system) in either fire compartment
C3.6	Sliding fire doors	**Not Applicable**
C3.7	Protection of doorways in horizontal exits	**Capable of Complying** The fire door between the Class 6 and Class 3 portion shall be self-closing -/180/30 FRL. 
C3.8	Openings in fire isolated exits	**Capable of Complying** (a) Doorways to fire-isolated stairways, passageways or ramps (not doorways opening to a road or open space), must be protected by self-closing or automatic-closing – /60/30 fire doors. (b) The automatic closing operation must be initiated by the activation of an AS 1670.1 smoke detector (located not more than 1.5m from the approach side of the door) and any other fire alarm system, (including a sprinkler system) in either fire compartment (c) A window in an external wall of a fire-isolated stairway, passageway or ramp must be protected in accordance with C3.4 if it is within 6 m of, and exposed to, a window or other opening in a wall of the same building, other than in the same fire-isolated enclosure. Door schedule shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
C3.9	Service penetrations in fire isolated exits.	**Note** Fire-isolated exits must not be penetrated by services other than: (a) electrical wiring permitted within the exit [D2.7(e)]; or (b) ducting associated with a pressurisation system if it has an FRL of –/120/60 where it passes through any other part of the building and does not open into any other part of the building; or (c) water supply pipes for fire services.
C3.10	Openings in fire isolated lift shafts	**Note** (a) The entrance doors to the fire-isolated lift shaft/s must be protected by –/60/– FRL fire doors that are set to remain closed except when discharging or receiving passengers, goods or vehicles. (b) A lift call panel, indicator panel or other panel in the wall of a fire-isolated lift shaft must be backed by construction having an FRL of –/60/60 if it exceeds 35,000m^2 in area. Test certificate for the lift landing doors shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
NSW C3.11	Bounding Construction: Class 2, 3 and 4 buildings	**Not Specifed** (a) A doorway in a Class 2 or 3 building must be protected if it provides access from a sole-occupancy unit to— (i) a public corridor, public lobby, or the like; or (ii) a room not within a sole-occupancy unit; or (iii) the landing of an internal non fire-isolated stairway that serves as a required exit; or (iv) another sole-occupancy unit (b) A doorway in a Class 2 or 3 building must be protected if it provides access from a room not within a sole-occupancy unit to— (v) a public corridor, public lobby, or the like; or (vi) the landing of an internal non fire-isolated stairway that serves as a required exit. (c) A doorway in a Class 4 part of a building must be protected if it provides access to any other internal part of the building. (d) Protection for a doorway required must be at least— (vii) in a building of Type A construction — a self-closing –/60/30 fire door; and (e) Other openings in internal walls which are required to have an FRL with respect to integrity and insulation must not reduce the fire-resisting performance of the wall. (viii) A door required to be protected may be automatic closing in accordance with (x) and (xi). (ix) The automatic-closing operation must be initiated by the activation of a smoke detector, or any other detector deemed suitable in accordance with AS1670.1 if smoke detectors are unsuitable in the atmosphere, installed in accordance with the relevant provisions of AS1670.1 and located not more than 1.5 m horizontal distance from the approach side of the doorway. (x) Where any other required suitable fire alarm system, including a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5, is installed in the building, activation of the system must also initiate the automatic-closing operation. Door schedule shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
C3.12	Openings in floors and ceilings for services	**Note** Where a service passes through a floor that is required to have an FRL with respect to integrity and insulation or a ceiling required to have a resistance

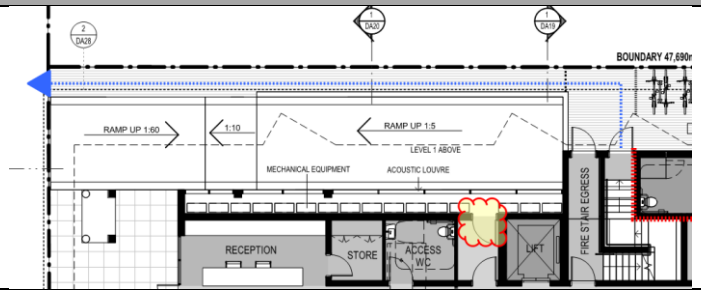
CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		to the incipient spread of fire, the service must be protected by a shaft complying with Spec. C1.1 or in accordance with C3.15. Details demonstrating compliance with this provision shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
C3.13	Openings in shafts	**Note** In a building of Type A construction, an opening in a wall providing access to a ventilating, pipe, garbage or other service shaft must be protected by: (a) in a sanitary compartment, a door or panel which is non-combustible or has an FRL of –/30/30; or (b) a self-closing –/60/30 fire door or hopper; or (c) an access panel having an FRL of–/60/30; or (d) in a garbage shaft, a non-combustible door or hopper. Details demonstrating compliance with this provision shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
C3.14	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
C3.15	Openings for service installations	**Note** Where an electrical, electronic, plumbing, mechanical ventilation, air-conditioning or other service penetrates a building element (other than an external wall or roof) that is required to have an FRL with respect to integrity or insulation or a resistance to the incipient spread of fire, that installation must comply with any one of the following: (a) Tested systems i. The service, building element and any protection method at the penetration— A. are identical with a prototype assembly of the service, building element and protection method which has been tested in accordance with AS 4072.1 and AS 1530.4 and has achieved the required FRL or resistance to the incipient spread of fire; or B. differ from a prototype assembly of the service, building element and protection method in accordance with Section 4 of AS 4072.1. ii. It complies with (i) except for the insulation criteria relating to the service if— A. the service is a pipe system comprised entirely of metal (excluding pipe seals or the like); and B. any combustible building element is not located within 100 mm of the service for a distance of 2 m from the penetration; and C. combustible material is not able to be located within 100 mm of the service for a distance of 2 m from the penetration; and D. it is not located in a required exit. iii. The determination of the required FRL must be confirmed in a report from an Accredited Testing Laboratory in accordance with Schedule 5. (b) **Ventilation and air-conditioning** — In the case of ventilating or air-conditioning ducts or equipment, the installation is in accordance with AS 1668.1. **(c) Compliance with Specification C3.15** i. The service is a pipe system comprised entirely of metal (excluding pipe seals or the like) and is installed in accordance with Specification C3.15 and it— A. penetrates a wall, floor or ceiling, but not a ceiling required to have a resistance to the incipient spread of fire; and B. connects not more than 2 fire compartments in addition to any fire-resisting service shafts; and C. does not contain a flammable or combustible liquid or gas. ii. The service is sanitary plumbing installed in accordance with Specification C3.15 and it—

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		A. is of metal or UPVC pipe; and penetrates the floors of a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9b building; and B. is in a sanitary compartment separated from other parts of the building by walls with the FRL required by Specification C1.1 for a stair shaft in the building and a self-closing –/60/30 fire door. iii. The service is a wire or cable, or a cluster of wires or cables installed in accordance with Specification C3.15 and it— A. penetrates a wall, floor or ceiling, but not a ceiling required to have a resistance to the incipient spread of fire; and B. connects not more than 2 fire compartments in addition to any fire-resisting service shafts. iv. The service is an electrical switch, outlet, or the like, and it is installed in accordance with Specification C3.15.
C3.16	Construction Joints	**Note** Construction joints and the like in and between fire-resisting building elements (integrity and insulation) must be protected in a manner identical with a prototype tested (AS 1530.4) to achieve the required FRL.
C3.17	Columns protected with lightweight construction to achieve an FRL	**Note** A column protected by lightweight construction to achieve an FRL which passes through a building element with an FRL or a resistance to the incipient spread of fire, must be installed identical with a prototype assembly with the required FRL or resistance to the incipient spread of fire.
SECTION D – ACCESS AND EGRESS		
PART D1 – PROVISION FOR ESCAPE		
D1.1	Application of part	**Note** 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.
NSW D1.2	Number of exits required	**Performance Solution** (a) All buildings — Every building must have at least one exit from each storey. (b) Class 2 to 8 buildings — In addition to any horizontal exit, not less than 2 exits must be provided from the following: (i) Each storey if the building has an effective height of more than 25 m. (ii) Class 2 or 3 building subject to C1.5. (c) Basements — In addition to any horizontal exit, 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 m^2; and (ii) the distance of travel from any point on the floor to a single exit is not more than 20 m. (d) Class 9 buildings — In addition to any horizontal exit, not less than 2 exits must be provided from the following: (i) Each storey if the building has a rise in storeys of more than 6 or an effective height of more than 25 m.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(ii) Any storey which includes a patient care area in a Class 9a health-care building. (iii) Any storey that contains sleeping areas in a Class 9c building. (iv) Each storey in a Class 9b building used as an early childhood centre. (v) Each storey in a primary or secondary school with a rise in storeys of 2 or more. (vi) Any storey or mezzanine that accommodates more than 50 persons, calculated under D1.13. (vii) [(NSW D1.2(d)(vii)] - any storey or mezzanine within an auditorium in an entertainment venue (e) Exits from Class 9c buildings and patient care areas in Class 9a health-care buildings — In a Class 9a health-care building and a Class 9c building, at least one exit must be provided from every part of a storey which has been divided into fire compartments in accordance with C2.2 or C2.5. (f) Exits in open spectator stands — In an open spectator stand containing more than one tier of seating, every tier must have not less than 2 stairways or ramps, each forming part of the path of travel to not less than 2 exits. (g) Access to exits — Without passing through another sole-occupancy unit every occupant of a storey or part of a storey must have access to— (i) an exit; or (ii) at least 2 exits, if 2 or more exits are required. One exit is proposed in lieu of two exits in the basement carpark. A suitably qualified Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement DP4 & EP2.2 for one exit in lieu of two exits.
D1.3	When fire isolated exits are required	**Complies** (a) Class 2 and 3 buildings — Every stairway or ramp serving as a required exit must be fire-isolated unless it connects, passes through or passes by not more than (i) 3 consecutive storeys in a Class 2 building; or (ii) 2 consecutive storeys in a Class 3 building, and one extra storey of any classification may be included if— (iii) it is only for the accommodation of motor vehicles or for other ancillary purposes; or (iv) the building has a sprinkler system (other than a FPAA101D system) complying with Specification E1.5 installed throughout; or (v) the required exit does not provide access to or egress for, and is separated from, the extra storey by construction having— (a) an FRL of –/60/60, if non-loadbearing; and (b) an FRL of 90/90/90, if loadbearing; and (c) no opening that could permit the passage of fire or smoke.
D1.4	Exit travel distances	**Performance Solution** (a) Class 2 and 3 buildings — (i) The entrance doorway of any sole-occupancy unit must be not more than— (a) 6 m from an exit or from a point from which travel in different directions to 2 exits is available; or (b) 20 m from a single exit serving the storey at the level of egress to a road or open space; and

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(ii) 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. The following areas have extended travel distances: • Ground floor – Travel distance of up to 14m • First floor - Travel distance of up to 14m • Second floor - Travel distance of up to 14m • Third Floor - Travel distance of up to 14m • Fourth Floor - Travel distance of up to 8m • A suitably qualified Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement DP4 for extended travel distance of up to 14m in lieu of 6m. **Performance Solution** (a) Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 buildings (i) 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 (ii) 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. The basement carpark has a travel distance of 27m in lieu of 20m. A suitably qualified Fire Engineer to provide a Performance Solution to address Performance Requirement DP4 for extended travel distance of 27m in lieu of 20m.
D1.5	Distance between alternative exits	**Complies** Exits that are required as alternative means of egress must be 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 (a) not less than 9m apart; and (b) not more than; (i) 45m apart in a Class 9a health-care building or part containing a patient care area (ii) or 60m apart in all other cases (c) located so that alternative paths of travel do not converge such that they become less than 6m.
NSW D1.6	Dimensions of exits and paths of travel to exits	**Capable of Complying** In a required exit or path of travel to an exit— (a) the unobstructed height throughout must be not less than 2m, except the unobstructed height of any doorway may be reduced to not less than 1980 mm; and (b) the unobstructed width of each exit or path of travel to an exit, except for doorways, must be not less than 1m

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		Where stairways are required to have handrails on both sides they must be 1000mm wide when measured. Dimensional architectural drawings for shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application. Fully dimensional architectural plans demonstrating compliance with this provision shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
D1.7	Travel via Fire-isolated exits	**Complies** A doorway from a room must not open directly into a fire isolated stairway, passageway or ramp unless it is from: (a) a public corridor, public lobby or the like; or (b) a sole-occupancy unit occupying all of a storey; or (c) a sanitary compartment, airlock or the like. **Complies** 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— (a) to a road or open space; or (b) to a point— (i) in a storey or space that is used only for pedestrian movement, car parking or the like and is open for at least 2/3 of its perimeter; and (ii) from which an unimpeded path of travel, not further than 20 m, is available to a road or open space; or (c) into a covered area that— (iii) adjoins a road or open space; and (iv) is open for at least 1/3 of its perimeter; and (v) has an unobstructed clear height throughout, including the perimeter openings, of not less than 3m; and (vi) provides an unimpeded path of travel from the point of discharge to the road or open space not more than 6m. **Capable of Complying** 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— (a) an FRL of not less than 60/60/60; and (b) any openings protected internally in accordance with C3.4, 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. The path of travel from fire stair necessitates passing within 6m of opening (door located adjacent to the lift shaft). The subject door shall be protected as follows • Glass door are to be self-closing or automatic closing with internal or external wall-wetting sprinklers • Door to be self-closing -/60/30 FRL Fire Door

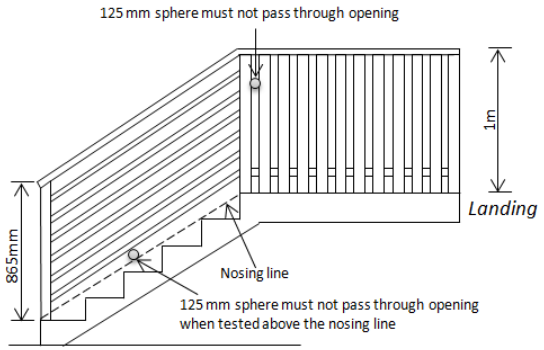
CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		
D1.8	External Stairs or ramps in lieu of Fire-isolated exits	**Not Applicable**
D1.9	Travel via non-fire-isolated stairways or ramps	**Complies** A non-fire-isolated stairway or non-fire-isolated ramp serving as a required exit must provide a continuous means of 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.
NSW D1.10	Discharge from exits	**Capable of Complying** An exit must not be blocked at the point of discharge and where necessary, suitable barriers must be provided to prevent vehicles from blocking the exit, or access to it. **Capable of Complying** If a required exit leads to an open space, the path of travel to the road must have an unobstructed width throughout of not less than the minimum width of the required exit; or 1m, whichever is the greater. **Capable of Complying** If an exit discharges to open space that is at a different level than the public road, the path of travel must be by a ramp or other incline having a gradient not steeper than 1:8 at any part, or not steeper than 1:14 if required by the Part D3.
D1.11	Horizontal exits	**Complies** (a) Horizontal exits must not be counted as required exits— (i) between sole-occupancy units; or (ii) in a Class 9b building used as an early childhood centre, primary or secondary school. (b) In a Class 9a health-care building or Class 9c aged care building; horizontal exits may be counted as required exits if the path of travel from a fire compartment leads by one or more horizontal exits directly into another fire compartment which has at least one required exit which is not a horizontal exit. (c) In cases other than in a Class 9a & Class 9b, horizontal exits must not comprise more than half of the required exits from any part of a storey divided by a fire wall. (d) Horizontal exits must have a clear area on the side of the fire wall to which occupants are evacuating, to accommodate the total number of persons (calculated under D1.13) served by the horizontal exit of not less than—

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(iii) 2.5m² per patient/resident in a Class 9a health-care building or Class 9c aged care building; and (iv) 0.5m² per person in any other case. (a) Where a fire compartment is provided with only two exits, and one of those exits is a horizontal exit, the clear area required is to be of a size that accommodates all the occupants from the fire compartment being evacuated. (b) The clear area must be connected to the horizontal exit by an unobstructed path that has at least the dimensions required for the horizontal exit and may include the area of the unobstructed path. (e) Where a fire compartment is provided with only two exits, and one of those exits is a horizontal exit, the clear area required by (d) is to be of a size that accommodates all the occupants from the fire compartment being evacuated. (f) The clear area required by (d) must be connected to the horizontal exit by an unobstructed path that has at least the dimensions required for the horizontal exit and may include the area of the unobstructed path.
D1.12	Non-required stairways, ramps or escalators	**Not Applicable**
D1.13	Number of persons accommodated	**Complies**
D1.14	Measurement of distances	**Note**
D1.15	Method of measurement	**Note** The following rules apply: (a) In the case of a room that is not a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building, the distance includes the straight-line measurement from any point on the floor of the room to the nearest part of a doorway leading from it, together with the distance from that part of the doorway to the single required exit or point from which travel in different directions to 2 required exits is available. (b) Subject to (d), the distance from the doorway of a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or a Class 4 part of a building is measured in a straight line to the nearest part of the required single exit or point from which travel in different directions to 2 required exits is available. (c) Subject to (d), the distance between exits is measured in a straight line between the nearest parts of those exits. (d) Only the shortest distance is taken along a corridor, hallway, external balcony or other path of travel that curves or changes direction. (e) If more than one corridor, hallway, or other internal path of travel connects required exits, for the purposes of D1.5(c) the measurement is along the path of travel through the point at which travel in different directions to those exits is available, as determined in accordance with D1.4. (f) If a wall (including a demountable internal wall) that does not bound— i. a room; or ii. a corridor, hallway or the like, causes a change of direction in proceeding to a required exit, the distance is measured along the path of travel past that wall. (g) If permanent fixed seating is provided, the distance is measured along the path of travel between the rows of seats. (h) In the case of a non-fire-isolated stairway or non-fire-isolated ramp, the distance is measured along a line connecting the nosings of the treads, or along the slope of the ramp, together with the distance connecting those lines across any intermediate landings.

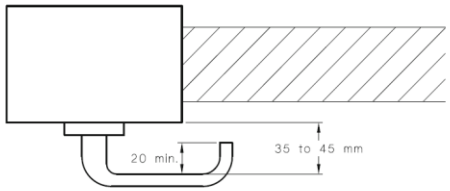
CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
D1.16	Plant rooms and lift machine rooms: Concession	**Note** A ladder may be used in lieu of a stairway to provide egress from a plant room with a floor area of not more than 100m^2 or all but one point of egress from a plant room, a lift machine room with a floor area of not more than 200m^2.
D1.17	Access to lift pits	**Not Applicable** No lift pits are proposed.
PART D2 – CONSTRUCTION OF EXITS		
NSW D2.1	Application of part	**Note**
D2.2	Fire-isolated stairways and ramps	**Not Applicable**
D2.3	Non-fire isolated stairs and ramps	**Not Applicable**
D2.4	Separation of rising and descending stair flights	**Complies** If a stairway serving as an exit is required to be fire-isolated there must be no direct connection between— (a) a flight rising from a storey below the lowest level of access to a road or open space; and (b) a flight descending from a storey above that level.
D2.5	Open access ramps and balconies	**Not Applicable**
D2.6	Smoke lobbies	**Not Applicable**
D2.7	Installation in exits and paths of travel	**Not Specifed** Services or equipment comprising electricity meters, distribution boards or ducts, central telecommunications distribution boards or equipment, electrical motors or other motors serving equipment in the building, may be installed in: (a) a required exit, except for fire-isolated exits; or (b) in any corridor, hallway, lobby or the like leading to a required exit, if the services or equipment are enclosed by non-combustible construction or a fire-protective covering with doorways or openings suitably sealed against smoke spreading from the enclosure.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		Door schedule shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
D2.8	Enclosure of space under stairs	**Note** (a) Fire-isolated stairways and ramps — If the space below a required fire-isolated stairway or fire-isolated ramp is within the fire-isolated shaft, it must not be enclosed to form a cupboard or similar enclosed space. (b) Non fire-isolated stairways and ramps — 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— (i) the enclosing walls and ceilings have an FRL of not less than 60/60/60; and (ii) any access doorway to the enclosed space is fitted with a self-closing –/60/30 fire door. Architectural drawings to indicate 60/60/60 FRL walls & ceiling construction with self-closing -/60/30 FRL fire door for compliance with this provision shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
D2.9	Width of stairways	**Capable of Complying** 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, balustrade or other barrier continuous between landings and each division has a width of not more than 2 m.
D2.10	Pedestrian ramps	**Not Applicable**
D2.11	Fire-isolated passageways	**Not Applicable**
D2.12	Roof as open space	**Capable of Complying** If an exit discharges to a roof of a building, the roof must have an FRL of not less than 120/120/120 and not have any rooflights or other openings within 3 m of the path of travel of persons using the exit to reach a road or open space. Structural engineering design documentation for the 120/120/120 FRL Level 4 roof prepared by a suitably qualified Structural Engineer shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
NSW D2.13	Goings & risers	**Capable of Complying** A stairway must have not more than 18 nor less than 2 risers in each flight. The going, riser and steepness dimension of new stairs must be within the following range: (a) Riser (R) – 115 - 190mm (b) Going (G) – 250 - 355mm (c) steepness (2R + G) 550- 700mm (d) risers which do not have any openings that would allow a 125 mm sphere to pass through between the treads; and (e) treads which have: (i) a surface with a slip-resistance classification not less than that listed in Table D2.14 when tested in accordance with AS 4586; or (ii) a nosing strip with a slip-resistance classification not less than that listed in Table D2.14 when tested in accordance with AS 4586; and (f) treads of solid construction (not mesh or other perforated material) if the stairway is more than 10 m high or connects more than 3 *storeys*; and in the case of a *required* stairway, no winders in lieu of a landing.

<table>
<tr><th>CLAUSE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>STATUS – COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Typical details of riser & goings demonstration compliance shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D2.14</td><td>Landings</td><td>Capable of Complying
In a stairway—
(g) landings having a maximum gradient of 1:50 may be used in any building to limit the number of risers in each flight and each landing must—
(i) be not less than 750mm long, and where this involves a change in direction, the length is measured 500mm from the inside edge of the landing; and
(ii) have a surface with a slip-resistance classification not less than that listed in Table D2.14 when tested in accordance with AS 4586; or
(iii) a strip at the edge of the landing with a slip-resistance classification not less than that listed in Table D2.14 when tested in accordance with AS 4586, where the edge leads to a flight below
<table>
<tr><th>Table D2.14
SLIP-RESISTANCE CLASSIFICATION Application</th><th colspan="2">Surface conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><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>
Typical details of landings demonstration compliance shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NSW
D2.15</td><td>Thresholds</td><td>Capable of Complying
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 patient care areas in a Class 9a health-care building, the door sill is not more than 25mm above the finished floor level to which the doorway opens; or
(b) in a building required to be accessible by Part D3, the doorway opens to a road or open space and is provided with a threshold ramp or step ramp in accordance with AS 1428.1; or
(c) in other case the doorway opens to a road or open space, external stair landing or external balcony and 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.
Details demonstration compliance is required at Construction Certificate application.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NSW
D2.16</td><td>Balustrades and other barriers</td><td>Capable of Complying
A continuous balustrade must be provided along the side of any roof to which public access is provided, any stairway or ramp, any floor, corridor, hallway, balcony, deck, verandah, mezzanine, access bridge or the like and along the
side of any delineated path of access to a building, if it is not bounded by a wall and its level above the surface beneath, is more than 1 m, in accordance with the following:</td></tr>
</table>

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(a) 865mm above the nosings of the stair treads or the floor of a ramp; and (b) 1m above the floor of any access path, balcony, landing or the like; and (c) any opening do not permit a 125mm sphere to pass through it and for stairs, the opening is measured above the nosing line of the stair treads; and (d) for floors more than 4 m above the surface beneath, any horizontal or near horizontal elements between 150 mm and 760 mm above the floor must not facilitate climbing. Details demonstration compliance is required at Construction Certificate application. **Figure 3.9.2.1** **BALUSTRADE OR OTHER BARRIER CONSTRUCTION** **Note:** For the purpose of this figure, a 125 mm sphere must not pass between rails or through the gap when tested above the nosing line  **Capable of Complying** A balustrade in fire-isolated stairways, fire-isolated ramps and other areas used primarily for emergency purposes, excluding external stairways and external ramps must have: (a) Openings must not be more than 300mm in width. *(b)* Where rails are used, must not permit a 150mm sphere to pass through the opening between the rail and the landing/balcony floor or the nosing line of the treads and the opening between rails must not be more than 460mm. Details demonstration compliance is required at Construction Certificate application.
D2.17	Handrails	**Capable of Complying** Handrails must be— (a) located along at least one side of the ramp or flight; and (b) located along each side if the total width of the stairway or (c) ramp is 2 m or more; and

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(d) in any other case, fixed at a height of not less than 865 mm measured above the nosings of stair treads and the floor surface of the ramp, landing, or the like; and (e) between stair flight landings and have no obstruction on or above them that will tend to break a hand-hold; and (f) in a required exit serving an area required to be accessible, designed and constructed to comply with clause 12 of AS 1428.1, except that clause 12(d) does not apply to a handrail required by (a)(iii)(B). Details demonstration compliance is required at Construction Certificate application. **Capable of Complying** All staircases are required to be accessible in accordance with D3.3 (and AS1428.1 - 2009). It is noted that the design of the staircases does not permit the required extensions to be provided at the top and bottom of each staircase, with the appropriate length and direction in accordance with AS1428.1 – 2009. Details demonstration compliance is required at Construction Certificate application.
D2.18	Fixed Platforms and walkways	**Note** Fixed platform, walkway, stairway, ladder and any going and riser, landing, handrail, balustrade or other barrier attached thereto may comply with AS 1657 in lieu of D2.13, D2.14, D2.16 and D2.17 if it only serves machinery rooms, boiler houses, lift-machine rooms, plant-rooms, and the like.
NSW D2.19	Doorways and doors	**Complies**
D2.20	Swinging doors	**Complies** A swinging door in a required exit or forming part of a required exit: (a) must not encroach— (i) at any part of its swing by more than 500 mm on the required width (including any landings) of a required—: a) must not be fitted with a revolving door; and b) stairway; or c) ramp; or d) passageway, if it is likely to impede the path of travel of the people already using the exit; and e) when fully open, by more than 100 mm on the required width of the required exit, and the measurement of encroachment in each case is to include door handles or other furniture or attachments to the door; and (b) must swing in the direction of egress unless— (ii) it serves a building or part with a floor area not more than 200m², 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 (iii) it serves a sanitary compartment or airlock (in which case it may swing in either direction); and

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(c) must not otherwise impede the path or direction of egress.
NSW D2.21	Operation of latch	**Capable of Complying** (a) All doors in a required exit, forming part of or in the path of travel to a required exit must be readily openable without a key from the side that faces a person seeking egress, by: (i) a single hand downward action on a single device located between 900mm and 1.1m 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 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 (ii) a single hand pushing action on a single device which is located between 900 mm and 1.2 m from the floor. (iii) 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— a) not less than 500 mm from an internal corner; and b) for a hinged door, between 1 m and 2 m from the door leaf in any position; and c) 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.  (a) Isometric view  (b) The above requirements do not apply to a door that— (i) serves a vault, strong-room, sanitary compartment, or the like; or (ii) serves only, or is within— (a) a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 building or a Class 4 part of a building; or (b) a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 3 building (other than an entry door to a sole-occupancy unit of a boarding house, guest house, hostel, lodging house or backpacker accommodation); or

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(c) a sole-occupancy unit with a floor area not more than 200 m^2 in a Class 5, 6, 7 or 8 building; or (d) a space which is otherwise inaccessible to persons at all times when the door is locked; or (iii) serves the secure parts of a bank, detention centre, mental health facility, early childhood centre or the like and it can be immediately unlocked— (a) by operating a fail-safe control switch, not contained within a protective enclosure, to actuate a device to unlock the door; or (b) by hand by a person or persons, specifically nominated by the owner, properly instructed as to the duties and responsibilities involved and available at all times when the building is lawfully occupied so that persons in the building or part may immediately escape if there is a fire; or (iv) is fitted with a fail-safe device which automatically unlocks the door upon the activation of any sprinkler system (other than a FPAA101D system) complying with Specification E1.5 or smoke, or any other detector system deemed suitable in accordance with AS 1670.1 installed throughout the building, and is readily openable when (v) unlocked; or is in a Class 9a or 9c building and— (a) is one leaf of a two-leaf door complying with D1.6(f)(i) or D1.6(f)(iv) provided that it is not held closed by a locking mechanism and is readily openable; and (b) the door is not required to be a fire door or smoke door. The requirements of (a) do not apply in a Class 9b building (other than a school, an early childhood centre or a building used for religious purposes) to a door in a required exit, forming part of a required exit or in the path of travel to a required exit serving a storey or room accommodating more than 100 persons, determined in accordance with D1.13, in which case it 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 900 mm 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. Door schedule demonstration compliance is required at Construction Certificate application.
D2.22	Re-entry from fire isolated exits	**Not Applicable**
D2.23	Signs on doors	**Capable of Complying** A sign to alert persons that the operation of certain doors must not be impaired, must be installed where it can readily be seen on, or adjacent to, a— (a) required fire door providing direct access to a fire-isolated exit and required smoke door on the side of the door that faces a person seeking egress and, if the door is fitted with a device for holding it in the open position, on either the wall adjacent to the doorway or both sides of the door. (b) fire door forming part of a horizontal exit, a smoke door that swings in both directions and a door leading from a fire isolated exit to a road or open space, on each side of the door. These signs must be in capital letters not less than 20 mm high in a colour contrasting with the background and state: (a) for an automatic door held open by an automatic hold-open device: **FIRE SAFETY DOOR—DO NOT OBSTRUCT** (b) for a self-closing door:

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		FIRE SAFETY DOOR **DO NOT OBSTRUCT** **DO NOT KEEP OPEN** or (c) for a door discharging from a fire-isolated exit— **FIRE SAFETY DOOR—DO NOT OBSTRUCT** Statutory sign schedule shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
D2.24	Protection of openable Windows	**Capable of Complying** A window opening must be provided with protection, if the floor below the window is 2m or more above the surface beneath in a bedroom in a Class 2, 3, 4 part of a building or in a Class 9b early childhood centre. Where the lowest level of the window opening is less than 1.7 m above the floor, a window opening covered by the above must comply with the following: (a) The openable portion of the window must be protected with— (i) a device to restrict the window opening; or (ii) a screen with secure fittings. (b) A device or screen required by (i) must— (i) not permit a 125 mm sphere to pass through the window opening or screen; and (ii) resist an outward horizontal action of 250 N against the— (a) window restrained by a device; or (b) screen protecting the opening; and (iii) have a child resistant release mechanism if the screen or device is able to be removed, unlocked or overridden. A barrier with a height not less than 865 mm above the floor is required to an openable window— (a) in addition to window protection, when a child resistant screen release mechanism is required by (v); and (b) for openable windows 4 m or more above the surface beneath if the window is not covered by (a). A barrier covered by (c) must not— (c) permit a 125 mm sphere to pass through it; and (d) have any horizontal or near horizontal elements between 150 mm and 760 mm above the floor that facilitate climbing. Details demonstrating compliance with this provision should be lodged with the construction certificate.
NSW D2.101	Doors in path of travel in an entertainment venue	**Note**

<table>
<tr><th>CLAUSE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>STATUS – COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">PART D3 – ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY</td></tr>
<tr><td>D3.1</td><td>General Building access requirements</td><td>
Note

Access is required to be provided as follows:

Class 3 – Common areas

(a) From a pedestrian entrance required to be accessible to at least 1 floor containing sole-occupancy units and to the entrance doorway of each sole-occupancy unit located on that level.
(b) To and within not less than 1 of each type of room or space for use in common by the residents, including a cooking facility, sauna, gymnasium, swimming pool, common laundry, games room, TV room, individual shop, dining room, public viewing, ticket purchasing service, lunch room, lounge room, or the like.

Class 3 – Sole-occupancy units

(a) Not more than 2 required accessible sole-occupancy units may be located adjacent to each other.
(b) Where more than 2 accessible sole occupancy units are required, they must be representative of the range of rooms available.
(i) The following accessible sole occupancy units (SOU) are required for:

<table>
<tr><td>1 to 10 SOU</td><td>1 accessible SOU</td></tr>
<tr><td>11 to 40 SOU</td><td>2 accessible SOU</td></tr>
</table>

Access consultant to provide report to address D3 with the Construction Certificate application.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>D3.2</td><td>General building access requirement</td><td>
Capable of Complying

An accessway must be provided to a building required to be accessible —

(a) from the main points of a pedestrian entry at the allotment boundary; and
(b) from another accessible building connected by a pedestrian link; and
(c) from any required accessible carparking space on the allotment.

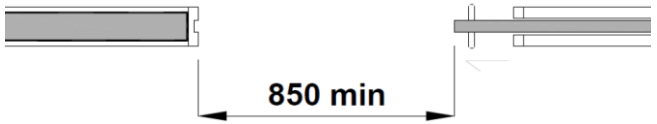
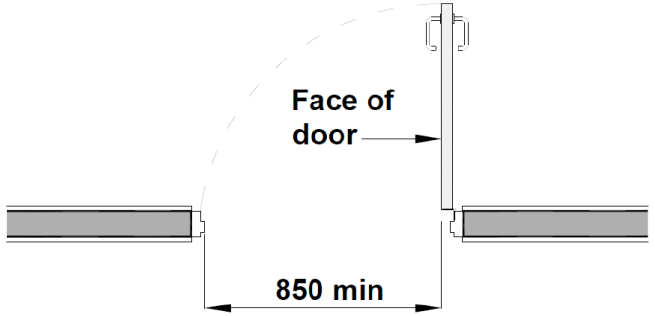
In a building required to be accessible, an accessway must be provided through the principal pedestrian entrance, and—

(d) through not less than 50% of all pedestrian entrances including the principal pedestrian entrance; and
(e) in a building with a total floor area more than 500m^2, a pedestrian entrance which is not accessible must not be located more than 50 m from an accessible pedestrian entrance, except for pedestrian entrances serving only areas exempted by D3.4.

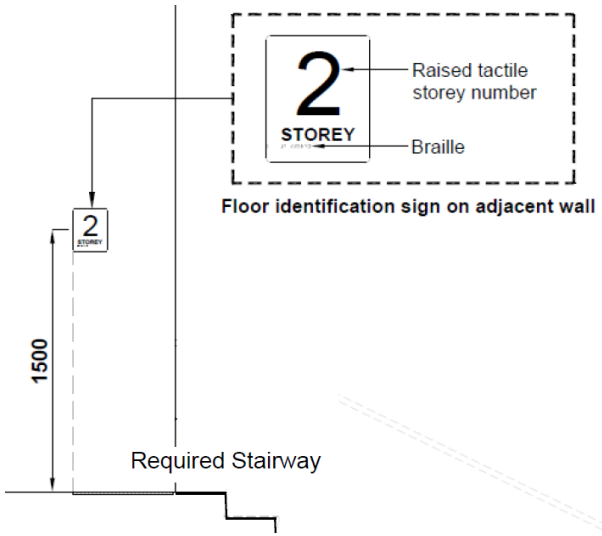
Where a pedestrian entrance required to be accessible has multiple doorways—

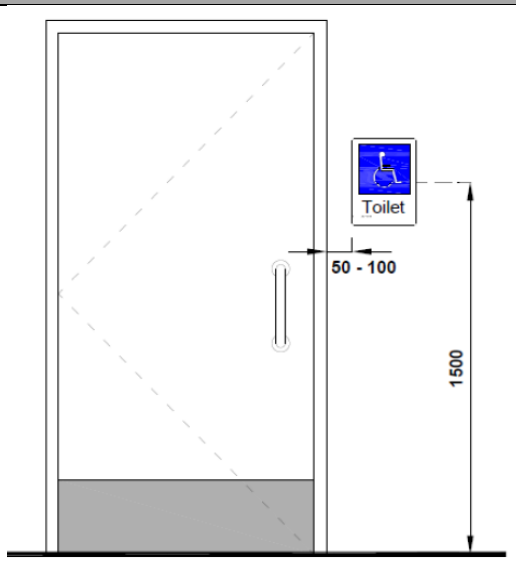
(f) if the pedestrian entrance consists of not more than 3 doorways — not less than 1 of those doorways must be accessible; and
(g) if a pedestrian entrance consists of more than 3 doorways — not less than 50% of those doorways must be accessible.

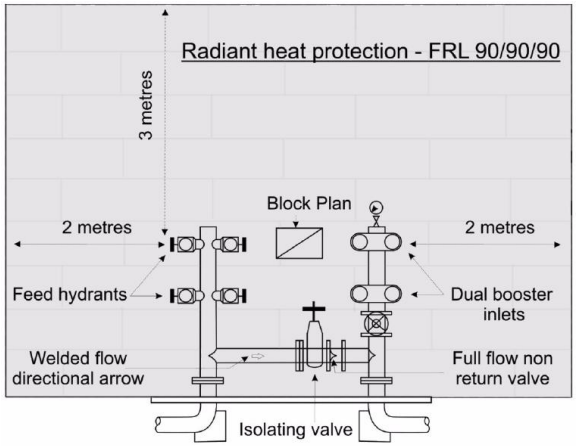
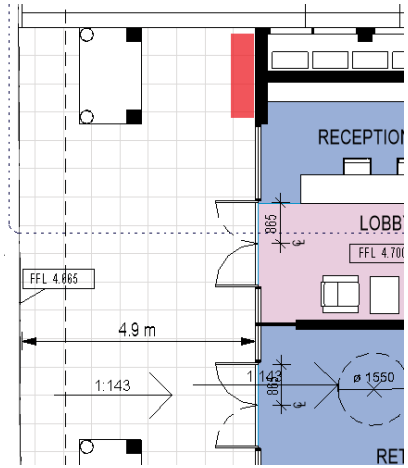
Where a doorway on an accessway has multiple leaves, (except an automatic opening door) one of those leaves must have a clear opening width of
</td></tr>
</table>

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		not less than 850 mm in accordance with AS 1428.1.  Sliding / automatic door  Swing door
D3.3	Parts of the buildings to be accessible	**Capable of Complying** Every ramp and stairway, except for ramps and stairways in areas exempted by must comply with: (a) for a ramp, except a fire-isolated ramp, clause 10 of AS 1428.1; and (b) for a stairway, except a fire-isolated stairway, clause 11 of AS 1428.1; and (c) for a fire-isolated stairway, clause 11.1(f) and (g) of AS 1428.1. All staircases within the public areas of the building are required to be accessible in accordance with D3.3 (and AS1428.1-2009). It is noted that the design of the staircases does not permit the required extensions to be provided at the top and bottom of each staircase, with the appropriate length and direction in accordance with AS1428.1 – 2009. Details demonstrating compliance with this provision should be lodged with the construction certificate. **Complies** Accessways must have – (i) passing spaces complying with AS1428.1 at maximum 20m intervals on those parts of an accessway where a direct line of sight is not available; and (ii) turning spaces complying with AS 1428.1 –

<table>
<tr><th>CLAUSE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>STATUS – COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>a. within 2 m of the end of accessways where it is not possible to continue travelling along the accessway; and
b. at maximum 20 m intervals along the accessway; and an intersection of accessways satisfies the spatial requirements for a passing and turning space; and
(iii) a passing space may serve as a turning space.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D3.4</td><td>Exemptions</td><td>Note
The following areas are not required to be accessible:
(a) An area where access would be inappropriate because of the particular purpose for which the area is used.
(b) An area that would pose a health or safety risk for people with a disability. (Mechanical Plant area and lift wells)
(c) Any path of travel providing access only to an area listed above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D3.5</td><td>Car parking</td><td>Capable of Complying
Accessible carparking spaces—
(a) subject to (b), must be provided in accordance with Table D3.5 in—
i. a Class 7a building required to be accessible; and
ii. a carparking area on the same allotment as a building required to be accessible; and
(b) need not be provided in a Class 7a building or a carparking area where a parking service is provided and direct access to any of the carparking spaces is not available to the public; and
(c) subject to (d), must comply with AS/NZS 2890.6; and
(d) need not be identified with signage where there is a total of not more than 5 carparking spaces, so as to restrict the use of the carparking space only for people with a disability.
<table><tr><th>Class of building to which the carpark or carparking area is associated</th><th>Number of accessible carparking spaces required</th></tr><tr><td>Class 1b and 3
(a) Boarding house, guest house, hostel, lodging house, backpackers accommodation, or the residential part of a hotel or motel.
(b) Residential part of a school, accommodation for the aged, disabled or children, residential part of a health-care building which accommodates members of staff or the residential part of a detention centre</td><td>To be calculated by multiplying the total number of carparking spaces by the percentage of—
i. accessible sole-occupancy units to the total number of sole-occupancy units; or
ii. accessible bedrooms to the total number of bedrooms; and the calculated number is to be taken to the next whole figure.
1 space for every 100 carparking spaces or part thereof.</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
D3.6	Identification of accessible facilities, services and features	**Capable of Complying** Clear and legible Braille and tactile signage complying with Specification D3.6 and incorporating the international symbol of access or deafness or other symbol as appropriate in accordance with AS 1428.1 and identify each: (a) sanitary facility, except a sanitary facility associated with a bedroom in a Class 1b building or a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 3 or Class 9c building; and (b) door required to be provided with an exit sign and state " **Exit** "; and " **Level** " followed by the floor level number.  **Floor identification sign on adjacent wall** **Capable of Complying** Signage in accordance with AS1428.1 must be provided for accessible unisex sanitary facilities to identify if the facility is suitable for left or right-handed use.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		 Example of Right Hand Handed Accessible facility **Capable of Complying** Signage to identify an ambulant accessible sanitary facility in accordance with AS 1428.1 must be located on the door of the facility.
D3.7	Hearing augmentation	**Not Applicable**
D3.8	Tactile indicators	**Capable of Complying** Type B Tactile indicators are required at the top and bottom of any ramp or stair and are required to comply with AS 1428.4. The location of the required tactile indicators should be included on the construction certificate plans.
D3.9	Wheelchair spaces in a class 9b assembly building	Not Applicable
D3.10	Swimming Pools	Not Applicable

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
D3.11	Ramps	**Note** On an accessway a series of connected ramps must not have a combined vertical rise of more than 3.6m and a landing for a step ramp must not overlap a landing for another step ramp or ramp
SECTION E – SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT		
PART E1 – FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		
E1.1	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
E1.2	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
E1.3	Fire hydrants	**Performance Solution** A fire hydrant system must be provided to serve a building— i. having a total floor area greater than 500 m²; and ii. where a fire brigade station is— (A) no more than 50 km from the building as measured along roads; and (B) equipped with equipment capable of utilising a fire hydrant. Hydrant booster location in accordance with Section 7.3 of AS2419.1-2005 in an external wall, within sight of the main entrance of the building and separated from the building by construction having an FRL of 90/90/90. It must extend not less than 2m each side and 3m above the upper hose connections of the booster assembly as per the diagram below.  

<table>
<tr><th>CLAUSE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>STATUS – COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>The hydrant booster is in the front façade with openings within 2m.

A suitably qualified Fire Engineer is to review the feasibility of a Performance Solution report to address Performance Requirement EP1.3 for the location of the Fire Hydrant booster.</td></tr>
<tr><td>E1.4</td><td>Fire hose reels</td><td>Capable of Complying

E1.4 does not apply to—

(i) a Class 2, 3 or 5 building or Class 4 part of a building; or
(ii) a Class 8 electricity network substation; or
(iii) a Class 9c building; or
(iv) classrooms and associated corridors in a primary or secondary school.

A fire hose reel system must be provided—

(a) to serve the whole building where one or more internal fire hydrants are installed; or
(b) where internal fire hydrants are not installed, to serve any fire compartment with a floor area greater than 500 m^2, and for the purposes of this clause, a sole- occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building is considered to be a fire compartment.

A suitably qualified Fire service engineer to provide service plans, specification and Design Statement demonstrating compliance with this provision and to AS 2441-2005 with the Construction Certificate application.</td></tr>
<tr><td>E1.5</td><td>Sprinklers</td><td>Capable of Complying

A sprinkler system must be installed in a building or part of a building as follows:

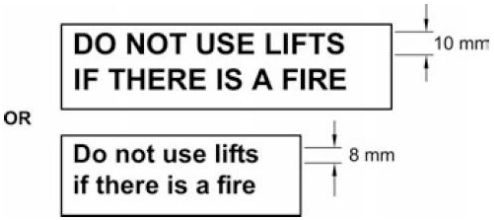
<table><tr><td>Occupancy</td><td>Where sprinklers are required</td></tr><tr><td>Class 2 or 3 building (excluding a building used as a residential care building) and any other class of building (excluding a building used as a residential care building) containing a Class 2 or 3 part.</td><td>Throughout the whole building, including any part of another class, if any part of the building has a rise in storeys of 4 or more and an effective height of not more than 25 m.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Notes to Table E1.5:

1. See Specification C1.1 for use of sprinklers in Class 2 buildings and carparks generally.
2. See Part E2 for use of sprinklers to satisfy Smoke Hazard Management provisions.
3. See C1.13 and Specification C1.1 for use of sprinklers in buildings containing fire-protected timber.</td></tr></table>
A suitably qualified Fire service engineer to provide service plans, specification and Design Statement demonstrating with this provision, Specification E1.5 with the Construction Certificate application</td></tr>
<tr><td>E1.6</td><td>Portable fire extinguishers</td><td>Capable of Complying

(a) Portable fire extinguishers must be –</td></tr>
</table>

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(i) provided as listed in Table E1.6 of this Clause and (ii) for a Class 2, 3 or 5 building or Class 4 part of a building, provided— a) to serve the whole Class 2, 3 or 5 building or Class 4 part of a building where one or more internal fire hydrants are installed; or b) where internal fire hydrants are not installed, to serve any fire compartment with a floor area greater than 500 m2, and for the purposes of this clause, a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building is considered to be a fire compartment; and (iii) Subject to (b), selected, located and distributed in accordance with Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of AS 2444. (b) Portable fire extinguishers provided in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building must be— (i) an ABE type fire extinguisher; and (ii) a minimum size of 2.5 kg; and (iii) distributed outside a sole-occupancy unit— (a) to serve only the storey at which they are located; and (b) so that the travel distance from the entrance doorway of any sole-occupancy unit to the nearest fire extinguisher is not more than 10 m. Architect to provide location plans and Design Statement demonstrating compliance with this provision and to AS 2444-2001 with the lodgement of the construction certificate.
E1.7	*****	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
E1.8	Fire control centres	**Not Applicable**
E1.9	Fire precautions during construction	**Note** In a building under construction: (a) not less than one 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 exit or temporary stairway or exit. (b) After the building has reached an effective height of 12m (i) the required fire hydrants and fire hose reels must be operational at least in every storey that is covered by the roof or the floor structure above, except the two (2) uppermost storeys; and (ii) any required booster connections must be installed.
E1.10	Provision for special hazards	**Note** Suitable additional provision must be made if special problems of fighting fire could arise because of the nature or quantity of materials stored, displayed or used in a building or on the allotment or the location of the building in relation to a water supply for fire-fighting purposes.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
PART E2 – SMOKE HAZARD MANAGEMENT		
E2.2	General Requirements	**Note** A Class 2 and 3 building or part of a building and Class 4 part of a building— (a) must be provided with an automatic smoke detection and alarm system complying with Specification E2.2a; and (b) where a required fire-isolated stairway serving the Class 2 or 3 parts also serves one or more storeys of Class 5, 6, 7 (other than an open deck carpark), 8 or 9b parts— (i) the fire-isolated stairway, including any associated fire-isolated passageway or fire-isolated ramp, must be provided with an automatic air pressurisation system for fire-isolated exits in accordance with AS/NZS 1668.1; or (ii) the Class 5, 6, 7 (other than an open deck carpark), 8 and 9b parts must be provided with— (c) an automatic smoke detection and alarm system complying with Specification E2.2a; or (d) a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5 In a— (a) Class 6, 7b, 8 or 9b building (other than a school) or part of a building having a rise in storeys of more than 2; or (b) building having a rise in storeys of more than 2 and containing— (i) Class 6, 7b, 8 or 9b (other than a school) part, (c) the building must be provided with— (ii) in each required fire-isolated stairway, including any associated fire-isolated passageway or fire-isolated ramp, an automatic air pressurisation system for fire-isolated exits in accordance with AS/NZS 1668.1; or (iii) a zone smoke control system in accordance with AS/NZS 1668.1, if the building has more than one fire compartment; or (iv) an automatic smoke detection and alarm system complying with Specification E2.2a; or (v) a sprinkler system complying with Specification E1.5. (d) A smoke detection system must be installed in accordance with Clause 6 of Specification E2.2a to operate AS 1668.1 systems that are provided for zone pressurisation and automatic air pressurisation for fire-isolated exits. The following smoke hazard management system is required: (a) an automatic smoke detection and alarm system complying with Specification E2.2a and AS1670.1-2004 for whole building A suitably qualified mechanical & fire service engineer to provide specification, plans and Design Statement with this provision and respective Australian Standards with the application of the Construction Certificate.
E2.3	Provision for special hazards	**Note** Additional smoke hazard management measures may be necessary due to the special characteristics of the building, special function or use of the building, special type or quantity of materials stored, displayed or used in a building or the special mix of classifications within a building or fire compartment.
PART E3 – LIFT INSTALLATIONS		

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
E3.2	Stretcher facility in lifts	**Capable of Complying** A stretcher facility must accommodate a raised stretcher with a patient lying on it horizontally by providing a clear space not less than 600 mm wide x 2000 mm long x 1400 mm high above the floor level: (b) in at least one emergency lift required by Clause **E3.4**; or (c) if passenger lifts are installed to serve any storey above an effective height of 12m, in at least one of those lifts to serve each floor served by the lifts. The building is required to have a stretcher lift. A suitably qualified vertical transport engineer to provide specification, plans and Design Statement demonstrating compliance with this provision and respective Australian Standards with the application of the Construction Certificate.
E3.3	Warning against use of lifts in fire	**Note** A warning sign must be displayed where it can be readily seen near every call button for each passenger lift which complies with the details and dimensions of Figure below.  Statutory signage schedule shall be provided with the Construction Certificate application.
E3.4	Emergency Lifts	**Not Applicable**
E3.5	Landings	**Note** Access and egress to and from lift well landings must comply with the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of Section D. Access consultant to review circulation space to and from lift.
E3.6	Passenger lifts	**Note** In an accessible building, every passenger lift must be one of the types in the following: There are no limitations for the following: (a) Electric passenger lift (b) Electrohydraulic passenger lift

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(c) Stairway platform lift (d) Inclined lift Limitations for the following: (a) Low-rise platform lift - must not travel more than 1000 mm (b) Small sized, low-speed automatic lift - must not travel more than 12 m (c) Stairway platform lift - must not travel more than 12 m. (a) be used to serve a space in a building accommodating more than 100 persons: or (b) be used in a high traffic public use area or (c) be used where it is possible to install another type of passenger lift; or (d) connect more than 2 storeys; or (e) where more than 1 stairway lift is installed, serve more than 2 consecutive storeys; or (f) when in the folded position, encroach on the minimum width of a stairway required by D1.6. (d) Low-rise, low-speed constant pressure lift – must not (a) for an enclosed type, travel more than 4 m; or (b) for an unenclosed type, travel more than 2 m; or (c) be used in high traffic public use areas Access consultant to provide Access Report to address subject Clause with the Construction Certificate application.
E3.7	Fire service controls	**Note** Where lifts serve any storey above an effective height of 12m, the following must be provided: (a) A fire control switch complying with E3.9 for a group of lifts a single lift not in a group that serves the storey. (b) A lift car fire service drive control switch complying with E3.10 for every lift. A suitably qualified vertical transport engineer to provide specification, plans and Design Statement demonstrating compliance with this provision and respective Australian Standards with the application of the Construction Certificate.
E3.8	Aged care building	**Not Applicable**
PART E4 – EMERGENCY LIGHTING, EXIT SIGNS AND WARNING SYSTEMS		
E4.1	*****	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
E4.2	Emergency lighting requirements	**Capable of Complying** An emergency lighting system complying with AS 2293.1 must be installed (a) in every fire-isolated stairway, fire-isolated passageway or fire-isolated ramp; (b) in every passageway, corridor, hallway, or the like, having a length of more than 6m from the entrance doorway of any sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building to the nearest doorway opening directly to— (i) a fire-isolated stairway, fire-isolated ramp or fire-isolated passageway; or (ii) an external stairway serving instead of a fire-isolated stairway under D1.8; or

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(iii) an external balcony leading to a fire-isolated stairway, fire-isolated ramp or fire-isolated passageway; or (iv) a road or open space; and (c) in every required non fire-isolated stairway (d) in a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 5, 6 or 9 building if— (i) the floor area of the unit is more than 300m^2 ; and (ii) an exit from the unit does not open to a road or open space or to an external stairway, passageway, balcony or ramp, leading directly to a road or open space; (e) in every required fire control centre. A suitably qualified fire service engineer to provide specification, plans and Design Statement demonstrating compliance with this provision and AS2293.1-200-5 with the application of the Construction Certificate.
E4.3	Measurement of distance	**Note** Distances, other than vertical rise, must be measured along the shortest path of travel whether by straight lines, curves or a combination of both.
E4.4	Design and operation of emergency lighting	**Note** An emergency lighting system complying with AS 2293.1 must be installed
E4.5	Exit signs	**Capable of Complying** An exit sign must be clearly visible to persons approaching the exit, and must be installed on, above or adjacent to each— (a) door providing direct egress from a storey to (i) an enclosed stairway, passageway or ramp serving as a required exit; and (ii) an external stairway, passageway or ramp serving as a required exit; and (iii) an external access balcony leading to a required exit; and (b) door from an enclosed stairway, passageway or ramp at every level of discharge to a road or open space; and (i) horizontal exit; and (ii) door serving as, or forming part of, a required exit in a storey required to be provided with emergency lighting in accordance with E4.2. A suitably qualified fire service engineer to provide specification, plans and Design Statement demonstrating compliance with this provision and AS2293.1-200-5 with the application of the Construction Certificate.
NSW E4.6	NSW E4.6 Direction Signs	**Capable of Complying** If an exit is not readily apparent to persons occupying or visiting the building, then exit signs must be installed; (a) in appropriate positions in corridors, hallways, lobbies, foyers, auditoria, and the like, indicating the direction to a required exit; and A suitably qualified fire service engineer to provide specification, plans and Design Statement demonstrating compliance with this provision and AS2293.1-200-5 with the application of the Construction Certificate.
E4.7	Class 2 and 3 buildings and class 4 parts:	**Note**

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
	Exemptions	E4.5 does not apply to; (a) a Class 2 building in which every door referred to is clearly and legibly labelled on the side remote from the exit or balcony— (i) with the word "**EXIT**" in capital letters 25mm high in a colour contrasting with that of the background; or (ii) by some other suitable method; and (b) an entrance door of a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building.
E4.8	Design and operation of exit signs	**Note** Every required exit sign must comply with AS 2293.1 or for a photo-luminescent exit sign, Specification E4.8 and be clearly visible at all times when the building is occupied by any person having the right of legal entry to the building.
E4.9	Sound systems and intercom systems for emergency purposes	**Not Applicable**
SECTION F – HEALTH AND AMENITY		
PART F1 – DAMP AND WATERPROOFING		
F1.1	Stormwater drainage	**Note** Stormwater drainage must comply with AS/NZS 3500.3. A suitably qualified hydraulic engineer to provide specification, plans and Design Statement with AS/NZS 3500.3 – 2003 and relevant Council Policy with the application of the Construction Certificate.
F1.2	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
F1.3	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
F1.4	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
F1.5	Roof coverings	**Note** A roof must be covered with— (a) concrete roofing tiles complying with AS 2049 and fixed, except in cyclonic areas, in accordance with AS 2050, as appropriate; or (b) terracotta roofing tiles complying with AS 2049 and fixed, except in cyclonic areas, in accordance with AS 2050; or (c) cellulose cement corrugated sheeting complying with AS/NZS 2908.1 and installed in accordance with AS/NZS 1562.2; or (d) metal sheet roofing complying with AS 1562.1; or (e) plastic sheet roofing designed and installed in accordance with AS/NZS 4256 Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5 and AS/NZS 1562.3; or (f) asphalt shingles complying with ASTM D3018-90, Class A.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
F1.6	Sarking	**Note** Sarking-type materials used for weatherproofing of roofs and walls must comply with AS/NZS 4200 Parts 1 and 2.
F1.7	Waterproofing wet areas	**Noted** (a) In a Class 2 building, building elements in wet areas must- (i) be water resistant or waterproof in accordance with Table F1.7; and (ii) comply with AS 3740. (b) In a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 building, building elements in the bathroom or shower room, a slop hopper or sink compartment, a laundry or sanitary compartment must— (iii) be water resistant or waterproof in accordance with Table F1.7; and (iv) comply with AS 3740, as if they were in a Class 2 or 3 building or a Class 4 part of a building.
F1.8	* * * * *	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
F1.9	Damp Proofing	**Note** Moisture from the ground must be prevented from reaching the lowest floor timbers and the walls above the lowest floor joists; the walls above the damp-proof course; and the underside of a suspended floor constructed of a material other than timber, and the supporting beams or girders. Where a damp-proof course is provided, it must consist of a material that complies with AS/NZS 2904 or impervious termite shields in accordance with AS 3660.1.
F1.10	Damp proofing of Floors on the Ground	**Note** Moisture from the ground must be prevented from reaching the upper surface of the floor laid on the ground and adjacent walls by the insertion of a vapour barrier in accordance with AS 2870, except damp-proofing need not be provided if— (a) weatherproofing is not required; or (b) the floor is the base of a stair, lift or similar shaft which is adequately drained by gravitation or mechanical means.
F1.11	Provision of Floor Wastes	**Note** In a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building, the floor of each bathroom and laundry located at any level above a sole-occupancy unit or public space must be graded to permit drainage to a floor waste.
F1.12	Sub-Floor Ventilation	**Note** subfloor framing must be— a) where above ground, above-ground durability Class 1 or 2 timbers or H3 preservative treated timbers in accordance with AS 1684.2, AS 1684.3 or AS 1684.4; or b) where in ground, in-ground durability Class 1 or 2 timbers or H5 preservative treated timbers in accordance with AS 1684.2, AS 1684.3 or AS 1684.4; or

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		c) steel in accordance with NASH Standard 'Residential and Low-Rise Steel Framing' Part 2.
F1.13	Glazed Assemblies	**Noted** The following glazed assemblies in an external wall, must comply with AS 2047 requirements for resistance to water penetration: (a) Windows. (b) Sliding doors with a frame. (c) Adjustable louvres. (d) Shopfronts. (e) Window walls with one piece framing
PART F2 – SANITARY AND OTHER FACILITIES		
F2.1	Facilities in residential buildings	***Capable of Complying*** For facilities in Class 3 buildings other than residential care buildings, the following applies: 1) For residents in each building or group of buildings, provide— i. a bath or shower; and ii. a closet pan; and iii. a washbasin, for each 10 residents for whom private facilities are not provided. 2) Notwithstanding (b)(i), if one urinal is provided for each 25 males up to 50 and one additional urinal for each additional 50 males or part thereof, one closet pan for each 12 males may be provided. 3) Facilities for employees must be provided in accordance with F2.3. 4) Facilities required by (b)(i), (ii) or (iii) need not be situated in the same building. a) For facilities in Class 3 residential care buildings, the following applies: 1) For residents in each building or group of buildings, provide— i. a shower, closet pan and wash basin for each 8 residents or part thereof where private facilities are not provided; and ii. a suitable bath for each 30 residents or part thereof. 2) For the purposes of (c)(i), urinals must not be taken into consideration in calculating the number of facilities. b) For the sole-occupancy unit of a Class 4 part of a building, provide— 1) a kitchen sink and facilities for the preparation and cooking of food; and 2) a bath or shower; and 3) a closet pan; and 4) a washbasin; and 5) clothes washing facilities, comprising a washtub and space in the same room for a washing machine; and 6) a clothes line or hoist, or space for a heat-operated drying cabinet or similar appliance for the exclusive use of the occupants; and 7) for the purposes of (d)(v), a kitchen sink or washbasin must not be counted as a laundry washtub.
F2.2	Calculation of the number of occupants and facilities	**Note** (a) The number of persons accommodated must be calculated according to D1.13 if it cannot be more accurately determined by other means. (b) Unless the premises are used predominantly by one sex, sanitary facilities must be provided on the basis of equal numbers of males and females.

<table>
<tr><th>CLAUSE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>STATUS – COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>(c) In calculating the number of sanitary facilities to be provided under F2.1 and F2.3, a unisex facility required for people with a disability may be counted once for each sex.</td></tr>
<tr><td>F2.3</td><td>Facilities in Class 3-9 Buildings</td><td>Capable of Complying</td></tr>
<tr><td>F2.4</td><td>Facilities for people with disabilities</td><td>Note
Accessible unisex sanitary compartments must be provided in accessible parts of the building in accordance with Table F2.4(a); and
(a) at each bank of toilets where there is one or more toilets in addition to an accessible unisex sanitary compartment , an ambulant disability sanitary compartment in accordance with AS1428.1 must be provided for males and females.
(b) an accessible unisex sanitary compartment must contain a closet pan, washbasin, shelf or bench top and adequate means of disposal of sanitary towels.
(c) the circulation spaces, fixtures and fittings of all accessible sanitary facilities must comply with the requirements of AS 1428.1.
(d) where two or more of each type of accessible unisex sanitary facility are provided, the number of left and right handed facilities must be provided as evenly as possible.
(e) where male sanitary facilities are provided at a separate location to female sanitary facilities, accessible unisex sanitary facilities are only required at one location;
(f) an accessible unisex sanitary compartment or an accessible unisex shower need not be provided on a storey or level that is not required to be provided with a passenger lift or ramp complying with AS 1428.1.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table F2.4(a) - Accessible Unisex Sanitary Compartments</th></tr>
<tr><th>Class of building</th><th>Minimum accessible unisex sanitary compartments to be provided</th></tr>
<tr><td>Class 3 and Class 9c</td><td>• In every accessible sole-occupancy unit provided with sanitary compartments within the accessible sole-occupancy unit, not less than 1; and
• at each bank of sanitary compartments containing male and female sanitary compartments provided in common areas, not less than 1.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table F2.4(b) - Accessible Unisex Shower</th></tr>
<tr><th>Class of building</th><th>Minimum accessible unisex showers to be provided</th></tr>
<tr><td>Class 3 and Class 9c</td><td>• In every accessible sole-occupancy unit provided with showers within the accessible sole-occupancy unit, not less than 1; and
• 1 for every 10 showers or part thereof provided in common areas.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		Access consultant to review accessible facility and provide Access Report with the Construction Certificate application to this clause & AS1428.1
F2.5	Construction of sanitary compartments	**Capable of Complying**
F2.6	Interpretation; Urinals and washbasins	**Note** A urinal may be an individual stall or wall-hung urinal, each 600 mm length of a continuous urinal trough or a closet pan used in place of a urinal. A washbasin may be an individual basin or a part of a hand washing trough served by a single water tap.
NSW F2.7	Microbial (legionella) control	**Note** Hot water, warm water and cooling water systems in a building other than a system serving only a single sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building must be installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3666.1.
F2.8	Waste Management	**Note** (a) In a Class 9a health-care building, at least one slop-hopper or other device, other than a water closet pan or urinal, must be provided— (i) on any storey containing ward areas or bedrooms to facilitate emptying of containers of sewage or dirty water; and (ii) with a flushing apparatus, tap and grating. (b) In a Class 9c aged care building, the following facilities must be provided for every 60 beds or part thereof on each storey containing resident use areas— (i) one slop-hopper or other device other than a water closet pan or urinal for the safe handling and disposal of liquid and solid wastes with a flushing apparatus, tap and grating; and (ii) an appliance for the disinfection of pans or an adequate means to dispose of receptacles.
PART F3 – ROOM SIZES		
F3.1	Height of rooms and other spaces	**Capable of Complying** The height of rooms and other spaces must be not less than— (a) 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 within— 1) a habitable room— • 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 • in other rooms — a height of not less than 2.4 m for not less than two-thirds of the floor area of the room or space; and 2) 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

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		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 (b) 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 Dimensional architectural drawings for ceiling heights to be submitted with the Construction Certificate application.
PART F4 – LIGHT AND VENTILATION		
F4.1	Provision of natural light	**Note** Natural lighting must be provided to all habitable rooms in Class 2 buildings and Class 4 parts of buildings. Natural lighting is not provided to the study/living room on the first floor at the rear of the building.
F4.2	Methods and extent of natural lighting	***Complies*** Required natural lighting must be provided by: (a) windows, that have an aggregate light transmitting area measured exclusive of framing members, glazing bars or other obstructions of not less than 10% of the floor area of the room and 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 have an aggregate light transmitting area measured exclusive of framing members, glazing bars or other obstructions of not less than 3% of the floor area of the room and are open to the sky; or (c) a proportional combination of windows and roof lights. Natural lighting is not provided to the study/living room on the first floor at the rear of the building.
F4.3	Natural light borrowed from adjoining room	**Note** (a) Natural lighting to a room in a Class 2 building may come through a glazed panel or opening 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 panel or opening has an 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— ◆ have an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than 10% of the combined floor areas of both rooms; and ◆ 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— ◆ have an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than 3% of the combined floor areas of both rooms; and ◆ are open to the sky; or (c) a proportional combination of windows and roof lights required by (a) and (b). (b) The areas specified in (a)(ii) and (a)(iii) may be reduced as appropriate if direct natural light is provided from another source.

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
F4.4	Artificial Lighting	**Note** Artificial lighting must be provided: (a) in required stairways, passageways, and ramps; and (b) if natural lighting of a standard equivalent to that required by F4.2 is not available, and the periods of occupation or use of the room or space will create undue hazard to occupants seeking egress in an emergency, in a Class 9 building — to all rooms that are frequently occupied, all spaces required to be accessible, all corridors, lobbies, internal stairways, other circulation spaces and paths of egress. (c) The artificial lighting must comply with AS/NZS 1680.0. Electrical Engineers plans and design certification should be included with the construction certificate.
F4.5	Ventilation of rooms NSW variation:	**Note** Ventilation to all rooms occupied by a person for any purpose must be either natural or AS 1668.2 and AS/NZS 3666.1 compliant mechanical ventilation or air conditioning system. Mechanical Ventilation Engineers plans, and design certification should be included with the construction certificate.
F4.6	Natural Ventilation	**Note** Natural ventilation provided in accordance with F4.5(a) must consist of permanent openings, windows, doors or other devices which can be opened. (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.
F4.7	Ventilation borrowed from adjoining room	**Note** Natural ventilation to a room may come through a window, opening, ventilating door or other device from an adjoining room (including an enclosed verandah) if both rooms are within the same sole-occupancy unit or the enclosed verandah is common property, and— (a) in a Class 2 building, a sole-occupancy unit of a Class 3 building or Class 4 part of a building— (i) the room to be ventilated is not a sanitary compartment; and (ii) the window, opening, door or other device has a ventilating area of not less than 5% of the floor area of the room to be ventilated; and (iii) the adjoining room has a window, opening, door or other device with a ventilating area of not less than 5% of the combined floor areas of both rooms; and (b) in a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 (except a Class 8 electricity network substation) or 9 building— (iv) the window, opening, door or other device has a ventilating area of not less than 10% of the floor area of the room to be ventilated, measured not more than 3.6m above the floor; and

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		(v) the adjoining room has a window, opening, door or other device with a ventilating area of not less than 10% of the combined floor areas of both rooms; and (c) the ventilating areas specified in (a) and (b) may be reduced as appropriate if direct natural ventilation is provided from another source.
F4.8	Restriction on position of water closets and urinals	**Note** A room containing a closet pan or urinal must not open directly into: (a) a kitchen or pantry; or (b) a public dining room or restaurant; or (c) a workplace normally occupied by more than one person.
F4.9	Airlocks	**Note** If a room containing a closet pan or urinal is prohibited under F4.8 from opening directly to another room— (a) in a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building— (i) access must be by an airlock, hallway or other room; or (ii) the room containing the closet pan or urinal must be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation; and (b) in a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 building (which is not an early childhood centre, primary school or open spectator stand)— (iii) access must be by an airlock, hallway or other room with a floor area of not less than 1.1 m2 and fitted with self-closing doors at all access doorways; or (iv) the room containing the closet pan or urinal must be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation and the doorway to the room adequately screened from view.
F4.10	*****	This clause has deliberately been left blank.
F4.11	Car parks	**Note** Every storey of a carpark, (except an open-deck carpark) must have: (a) a system of ventilation complying with AS 1668.2; or (b) an adequate system of permanent natural ventilation. A suitably qualified mechanical service engineer to provide specification, plans and Design Statement with this provision and AS 1668.4 with the application of the Construction Certificate.
F4.12	Kitchen local exhaust ventilation	**Not Applicable**
PART F5 – SOUND TRANSMISSION AND INSULATION		

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
F5.1	Application of part	**Note** The provisions of this Part (F5) apply to Class 2 and 3 buildings and 9c aged care buildings.
F5.2	Determination of airborne sound insulation ratings	**Note**
F5.3	Determination of impact sound insulation ratings	***Capable of Complying*** (a) A floor in a building required to have an impact sound insulation rating must— (i) have the required value for weighted normalised impact sound pressure level with spectrum adaptation term ($L_{n,w}$+ C_I) determined in accordance with AS/ISO 717.2 using results from laboratory measurements; or (ii) comply with Specification F5.2. (b) A wall in a building required to have an impact sound insulation rating must— (i) for a Class 2 or 3 building be of discontinuous construction; and (ii) for a Class 9c aged care building, must— (a) for other than masonry, be two or more separate leaves without rigid mechanical connection except at the periphery; or (b) be identical with a prototype that is no less resistant to the transmission of impact sound when tested in accordance with Specification F5.5 than a wall listed in Table 2 of Specification F5.2. (c) For the purposes of this Part, discontinuous construction means a wall having a minimum 20 mm cavity between 2 separate leaves, and (c) for masonry, where wall ties are required to connect leaves, the ties are of the resilient type; and (d) for other than masonry, there is no mechanical linkage between leaves except at the periphery.
F5.4	Sound insulation rating of floors	**Capable of Complying** (a) A floor in a Class 2 or 3 building must have an R_w + C_{tr} (airborne) not less than 50 and an $L_{n,w}$+ C_I (impact) not more than 62 if it separates: (i) sole-occupancy units; or (ii) a sole-occupancy unit from a plant room, lift shaft, stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like, or parts of a different classification. (b) A floor in a Class 9c aged care building separating sole-occupancy units must have an R_w not less than 45. A suitably qualified Acoustic consultant to provide details, specification and Design Statement with this clause with the application of the Construction Certificate.
F5.5	Sound insulation rating of walls	**Capable of Complying** a. A wall in a Class 2 or 3 building must— (i) have an R_w + C_{tr} (airborne) not less than 50, if it separates sole-occupancy units; and (ii) have an R_w (airborne) not less than 50, if it separates a sole-occupancy unit from a plant room, lift shaft, stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like, or parts of a different classification; and (iii) comply with F5.3(b) if it separates— A. a bathroom, sanitary compartment, laundry or kitchen in one sole-occupancy unit from a habitable room(other than a kitchen) in an adjoining unit; or B. a sole-occupancy unit from a plant room or lift shaft. b. A door may be incorporated in a wall in a Class 2 or 3 building that separates a sole-occupancy unit from a stairway, public corridor, public lobby

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS – COMMENTS
		or the like, provided the door assembly has an R_w not less than 30. c. A wall in a Class 9c aged care building must have an R_w not less than 45 if it separates— (i) sole-occupancy units; or (ii) a sole-occupancy unit from a kitchen, bathroom, sanitary compartment (not being an associated ensuite), laundry, plant room or utilities room. d. In addition to (c), a wall separating a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 9c aged care building from a kitchen or laundry must comply with F5.3(b). e. Where a wall required to have sound insulation has a floor above, the wall must continue to— (i) the underside of the floor above; or (ii) a ceiling that provides the sound insulation required for the wall. f. Where a wall required to have sound insulation has a roof above, the wall must continue to— (i) the underside of the roof above; or (ii) a ceiling that provides the sound insulation required for the wall. A suitably qualified Acoustic consultant to provide details, specification and Design Statement with this clause with the application of the Construction Certificate.
F5.6	Sound insulation rating of services	**Capable of Complying** (a) If a duct, soil, waste or water supply pipe, including a duct or pipe that is located in a wall or floor cavity, serves or passes through more than one sole-occupancy unit, the duct or pipe must be separated from the rooms of any sole occupancy unit by construction with an $R_w + C_{tr}$ (airborne) not less than— (i) 40 if the adjacent room is a habitable room (other than a kitchen); or (ii) 25 if the adjacent room is a kitchen or non-habitable room. (b) If a storm water pipe passes through a sole-occupancy unit it must be separated in accordance with (i) and (ii). A suitably qualified Acoustic consultant to provide details, specification and Design Statement with this clause with the application of the Construction Certificate.
F5.7	Sound insulation of pumps	**Note** A flexible coupling must be used at the point of connection between the service pipes in a building and any circulating or other pump.

APPENDIX II – TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

TABLE 5 – TYPE A CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING ELEMENT	CLASS 2, 3 OR 4 PART	CLASS 5, 7A OR 9	CLASS 6	CLASS 7B OR 8
EXTERNAL WALL *(including any column and other building element incorporated therein) or other external building element, where the distance from any fire-source feature to which it is exposed is—*				
For *loadbearing* parts—				
less than 1.5 m	90/90/90	120/120/120	180/180/180	240/240/240
1.5 to less than 3 m	90/60/60	120/90/90	180/180/120	240/240/180
3 m or more	90/60/30	120/60/30	180/120/90	240/180/90
For non-loadbearing parts—				
less than 1.5 m	–/90/90	–/120/120	–/180/180	–/240/240
1.5 to less than 3 m	–/60/60	–/90/90	–/180/120	–/240/180
3 m or more	–/–/–	–/–/–	–/–/–	–/–/–
EXTERNAL COLUMN not incorporated in an *external wall*, where the distance from any *fire-source feature* to which it is exposed is—				
less than 3 m	90/–/–	120/–/–	180/–/–	240/–/–
3 m or more	–/–/–	–/–/–	–/–/–	–/–/–
COMMON WALLS and FIRE WALLS—	90/90/90	120/120/120	180/180/180	240/240/240
INTERNAL WALLS—				
Fire-resisting lift and stair shafts—				
Loadbearing	90/90/90	120/120/120	180/120/120	240/120/120
Non-loadbearing	–/ 90/ 90	–/120/120	–/120/120	–/120/120
Bounding public corridors, public lobbies and the like—				
Loadbearing	90/90/90	120/-/-	180/-/-	240/-/-
Non-loadbearing	–/60/60	–/–/–	–/–/–	–/–/–
Between or bounding sole-occupancy units—				
Loadbearing	90/90/90	120/-/-	180/-/-	240/-/-
Non-loadbearing	–/60/60	–/–/–	–/–/–	–/–/–
Ventilating, pipe, garbage, and like shafts not used for the discharge of hot products of combustion—				
Loadbearing	90/90/90	120/90/90	180/120/120	240/120/120
Non-loadbearing	–/90/90	–/90/90	–/120/120	–/120/120
OTHER LOADBEARING INTERNAL WALLS, INTERNAL BEAMS, TRUSSES				
and COLUMNS—	90/–/–	120/–/–	180/–/–	240/–/–
FLOORS	90/90/90	120/120/120	180/180/180	240/240/240
ROOFS	90/60/30	120/60/30	180/60/30	240/90/60

APPENDIX III - FIRE SAFETY SCHEDULE

TABLE 6 – PROPOSED FIRE SAFETY SCHEDULE

Fire Safety Measures	Standard of Performance
Access panels, doors and hoppers to fire resisting shaft	NCC C3.13 & AS 1905.1-2015, AS 1905.2-2005
Automatic fire detection and alarm system	NCC E2.2, Spec E2.2a, AS 1670.1-2015 & AS 3786-2014
Automatic fire suppression system	NCC E1.5, Spec E1.5 & FPAA101D or FPAA101H system
Emergency lighting	NCC E4.2, E4.4 & AS 2293.1-2005
Exit signs	NCC E4.5, E4.6, E4.8 & AS 2293.1-2005
Fire alarm monitoring	NCC Clause E2.2, Spec E2.2a & AS1670.3-2004
Fire dampers	NCC C3.12, C3.15 & AS/NZS 1668.1-2015, AS 1668.2-2012
Fire doors	NCC Spec C3.4 & AS 1905.1-2015
Fire hydrant systems	NCC E1.3 & AS 2419.1-2005
Fire seals protecting openings in fire resisting components of the building	NCC C3.12, C3.15 & Spec C3.15
Hose reel system	NCC E1.4 & AS 2441-2005
Lightweight construction (Walls & Shaft)	NCC C1.8 & Spec C1.8
Mechanical air handling system	NCC E2.2, Spec E2.2b & AS/NZS 1668.1-2015
Portable fire extinguishers	NCC E1.6 & AS 2444-2001
Smoke detectors and heat detectors	NCC E2.2, Spec E2.2a & AS 3786-2014
Warning and operational signs	EPA Regulation (reg 183) NCC E3.3 (lifts) NCC D2.23 Signs on exit doors