



A Bureau Veritas Group Company

Regulatory Compliance Report

Project Name
29 Shirley Street, Byron Bay

Prepared for: **Vitale Property Group**
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Table of Contents

1.	Executive Summary.....	4
2.	Introduction.....	7
3.	Compliance with the Building Code of Australia.....	7
4.	Documentation of Performance Solutions.....	7
5.	Preliminaries.....	8
6.	Structure.....	9
7.	Fire Protection.....	10
8.	Access and Egress.....	14
9.	Services and Equipment.....	17
10.	Health and Amenity.....	20
11.	Energy Efficiency.....	23
12.	Access for People with Disabilities.....	30
13.	Appendix A - Reference Documentation.....	34
14.	Appendix B - Draft Fire Safety Schedule.....	35
15.	Appendix C - Fire Resistance Levels.....	37

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1. Executive Summary

Development Overview

The proposed development is two residential apartment buildings, each three storeys above a shared basement carpark. Common areas, including a pool, are proposed to the ground floor between the two buildings.

Compliance Summary

As Registered Certifiers we have reviewed the concept architectural design documents prepared by Hayball (refer appendix A) for compliance with the current building assessment provisions, i.e. the Building Code of Australia 2019 Amendment 1 (BCA).

This report has been prepared to assess the project against the Building Code of Australia to enable issuance of construction approvals. Further assessment of the design will be undertaken as the design develops to ensure compliance is achieved prior to approval being issued

Deviations from the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

The assessment of the concept design documentation has revealed that the following areas deviate from the deemed-to-satisfy provisions of the BCA. These items are to be addressed to ensure compliance is achieved, either through design amendment to achieve compliance with the deemed-to-satisfy provisions, or through a performance solution demonstrating compliance with the Performance Requirements of the BCA:

No.	Description	DTS Clause	Performance Requirements
Fire Safety Items			
1	Walls Between Public Balconies and Apartments Walls between the public corridors leading to exits and apartments are not shown to comply with the parameters of C3.11.	C3.11	CP2, EP2.2
2	Extended Travel Distances Extended travel distances throughout the building as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travel distance to a point of choice from the storage area in the abasement of up to 37m in lieu of 20m ▪ Travel distance to a point of choice in the basement of 40m in lieu of 20m. ▪ Travel distance to an exit in the basement of up to 51m in lieu of 40m ▪ Travel distance to a point of choice from entry doors to SOU's of up to 47m in lieu of 6m on the ground floor ▪ Travel distance from communal space on the ground floor of up to 41m in lieu of 20m ▪ Travel distance to an exit from an entry door to a SOU on levels 1 and 2 of up to 16m in lieu of 6m Egress will require further review as the design develops.	D1.4	DP4, EP2.2
Miscellaneous Items			
3	Weatherproofing of External Walls As there are no deemed to satisfy provisions relating to the weatherproofing of external walls, a performance solution is to be provided by the façade engineer/registered architect	-	FP1.4

No.	Description	DTS Clause	Performance Requirements
	demonstrating that the external walls comply with the requirements of Performance Requirement FP1.4.		

The feasibility and any additional requirements that will apply as a result of the performance solution will need to be confirmed by the professional preparing the performance solution. Any performance solution will need to be prepared by a suitably qualified/accredited professional.

Fire Safety Services

The following key fire safety services are required to meet the minimum DTS requirements.

1.	Sprinklers system to the carpark portions of the building
2.	Fire hydrant system throughout the building
3.	Fire hose reels to the carpark portions of the building
4.	Automatic smoke detection and alarm system throughout
5.	Carpark ventilation systems must comply with Clause 5.5 of AS/NZS1668.1-2015 except that fans with metal blades suitable for operation at normal temperature may be used and the electrical power and control cabling need not be fire rated

Refer to part 7 of this report for further details regarding the required services.

Any fire engineered solution relating to EP2.2, external combustible cladding or the sprinkler system will need to be approved after consultation with the NSW Fire Brigade as part of the Construction Certificate process.

Further Assessment

The assessment of the design documentation has also revealed that the following additional information is required in order to complete the assessment, and/or the following areas need to be further reviewed.

No.	Further Information / Review Required	Report Reference
1.	<p>Open Common Areas</p> <p>It is understood from the drawings that all above ground common areas including the stairs and public corridors are proposed to be open. For these areas to be considered as 'open' and not enclosed within the building, the open area is to comprise of 50% of the external wall. Details showing the percentage of area that is open are to be provided. For the purposes of this report, these areas have been considered as open.</p>	5.1
2.	<p>Spandrel and Balustrade Details</p> <p>Spandrel and balustrade details for apartment levels are to be provided to enable assessment.</p>	7.5, 8.5
3.	<p>Walls Between Public Balconies and Apartments</p> <p>The walls to the sole occupancy units that are adjacent to the open balconies used for egress are to be protected to allow occupants to egress. It is noted that the following provisions apply only to apartments where occupants from other apartments are required to pass by the apartment to reach the exit. The following provisions apply to these apartment walls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ walls must be constructed of concrete or masonry, or be lined internally with a fire protective covering; and 	7.7

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ have any doorway fitted with a self closing, tight fitting solid core door not less than 35mm thick; and ▪ have any windows or other openings protected internally in accordance with Clause C3.4 of the BCA or be located at least 1.5m above the floor of the balcony, landing or the like 	
4.	Distance of Travel to an Exit Travel distances form the Level 1 Residential Units to the northern portion of the site, distance from the SOU Doorway to the closest exit is 14.5m to a single exit in lieu of 6m.	8.1
5.	Discharge of Basement Stair The discharge location and the path to the road from the northern stair serving the basement is to be shown on the drawings to enable review.	8.2
6.	Fire Services Infrastructure The location of the fire services infrastructure, including the hydrant pump room and the booster assembly are to be shown to enable assessment.	9.1
7.	Location and Size of Openings to Residential Apartments The location and size of all openings to apartments are to be shown to enable assessment of light and ventilation to apartments.	10.3

Documentation to enable assessment and demonstrate compliance will be required to address the above items prior to approval.

The application for Construction Certificate shall be assessed under the relevant provisions of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (As Amended) and the Environmental Planning & Assessment (Development Certification and Fire Safety) Regulation 2021.

2. Introduction

The proposed development comprises of two residential apartment buildings, each three storeys above a shared basement carpark. Common areas, including a pool, are proposed to the ground floor between the two buildings.

The site is located on the corner of Shirley Street and Milton Street, Byron Bay.

This report is based upon the review of the design documentation listed in Appendix A of this Report

The report is intended as an overview of the relevant provisions of the Building Code of Australia for assistance only. Detailed drawings and associated review will still be required as the final design is developed.

The applicable legislation governing the design of buildings is the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. This Act requires that all new building works must be designed to comply with the BCA.

The version of the BCA applicable to the development, is version that in place at the time of the application to the Registered Certifier for the Construction Certificate. For the purposes of this Report, BCA 2019 Amendment 1 has been utilised as the version of the BCA applicable at the time of preparation this Report.

It is noted that BCA 2022 is scheduled to be adopted on the 1st of September 2022, and will apply to any works for which a Construction Certificate is applied for on or after this date.

3. Compliance with the Building Code of Australia

The Building Code of Australia is a performance-based document, whereby compliance is achieved by complying with the Governing Requirements and the Performance Requirements.

Performance Requirements are satisfied by one of the following:

- 1) A Performance Solution
- 2) A Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution
- 3) A combination of (1) and (2)

4. Documentation of Performance Solutions

A Performance Solution must demonstrate compliance with all relevant Performance Requirements, or the solution must be at least equivalent to the Deemed-to-Satisfy provisions.

Compliance with the Performance Requirements is to be demonstrated through one or a combination of the following:

- a) Evidence of suitability in accordance with Part A5 of the BCA that shows the use of a material, product, plumbing and drainage product, form of construction or design meets the relevant Performance Requirements.
- b) A Verification Method including the following:
 - i. The Verification Methods provided in the NCC.
 - ii. Other Verification Methods, accepted by the appropriate authority that show compliance with the relevant Performance Requirements
- c) Expert Judgement
- d) Comparison with the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

Where a Performance Solution is proposed as the method to achieve compliance, the following steps must be undertaken:

- a) Prepare a performance-based design brief in consultation with relevant stakeholders

- b) Carry out analysis, using one or more of the assessment methods nominated above, as proposed by the performance-based design brief.
- c) Evaluate results from (b) against the acceptance criteria in the performance-based design brief
- d) Prepare a final report that includes:
 - i. All Performance Requirements and/or Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions identified as applicable
 - ii. Identification of all assessment methods used
 - iii. Details of required steps above
 - iv. Confirmation that the Performance Requirement has been met; and
 - v. Details of conditions or limitations, if an exist, regarding the Performance Solution.

5. Preliminaries

5.1. Building Assessment Data

Summary of Construction Determination:

Part of Project	29 Shirley Street
Classification	2, 7a
Number of Storeys	4
Rise In Storeys	3
Type of Construction	A
Effective Height (m)	<12m

Note: The effective height of the project includes all stories included in the rise in stories of the project.

Summary of the floor areas and relevant populations where applicable: -

Part of Project	BCA Classification	Approx. Floor Area (m ²)	Assumed Population
Basement: Carpark	7a	3,365.00m ²	
Ground Floor: Residential	2	2,538.00m ²	2/bedroom 185 to lounge area
Level 1: Residential	2	2,495.00m ²	2/bedroom
Level 2: Residential	2	2,264.00m ²	2/bedroom
Level 3: Rooftop Terraces	2	845.00m ²	-

Notes:

- The above populations have been based on floor areas and calculations in accordance with Table D1.13 of the BCA.
- The floor areas to retail portions have been adjusted without ancillary areas such as sanitary facilities, corridors, shelving and or racking layouts in storage areas.
- The carpark areas have been considered ancillary to the use for the purposes of population numbers

Storey is defined in the BCA as follows:

Storey means a space within a building which is situated between the floor level and the floor level next above. Or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but not –

- a) *A space that contains only –*
 - i) *A lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or*
 - ii) *A bathroom, shower room, laundry, water closed or other sanitary compartment; or*
 - iii) *Accommodation intended for not more than 3 vehicles; or*
 - iv) *A combination of the above; or*
- b) *A mezzanine*

On the basis that level 3 does not contain any enclosed space, i.e. no space ‘within a building’, and no space has a roof or floor above, level 3 has not been considered as a storey.

It is understood from the drawings that all above ground common areas including the stairs and public corridors are proposed to be open. For these areas to be considered as ‘open’ and not enclosed within the building, the open area is to comprise of 50% of the external wall. Details showing the percentage of area that is open are to be provided. For the purposes of this report, these areas have been considered as open.

Occupiable Outdoor Areas

BCA 2019 introduced specific provisions regarding occupiable outdoor areas. These provisions outline requirements with regards to fire ratings, egress provisions and coverage from essential services and are contained in this report.

An occupiable outdoor area is defined in the BCA as follows:

‘a space on a roof, balcony or similar part of a building:

- a) *That is open to the sky; and*
- b) *To which access is provided, other than access only for maintenance; and*
- c) *That is not open space or directly connected with open space’*

5.2. Council Development Approval

A Development Approval will be required from the Local Authority for the development. A copy of the Development Approval conditions and approved drawings will be required prior to the issuing of the Building Approval for that component of works.

The proposed development must not be inconsistent with the endorsed drawings and all relevant conditions will need to be satisfied and accurately reflect the construction issue drawings.

5.3. Copy of Certificate of Title:

A copy of the Certificate of Title and associated plan of subdivision is required. Where it is proposed to construct any part of the building over, under or within an easement, the consent of the relevant authority and Council is required prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate.

6. Structure

6.1. Structural Provisions (BCA B1):

New structural works are to comply with the applicable requirements of BCA Part B1, including AS/NZS 1170.0-2002, AS/NZS 1170.1-2002, AS/NZS 1170.2-2011 and AS 1170.4-2007.

Depending on the importance level of the building as determined by AS/NZS 1170.0-2002, the non structural elements of the building, including partitions (and non-structural fire walls), ceilings, services and racking/shelving may be required to comply with the seismic restraint requirements of AS 1170.4-2007. Where this is required, certification will be required confirming that the design of the seismic restraints comply with AS 1170.4-2002. This may be provided by a specialist seismic consultant or by the architect and services design engineers.

It is noted that BCA 2019 introduced a new Verification Method, BV2, which is a pathway available to verify compliance with BCA Performance Requirement BP1.1(a)(iii).

Glazing is to comply with AS1288-2006, and AS2047-2014.

Prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate structural certification is required to be provided by a Professional Engineer registered on the National Engineering Register.

7. Fire Protection

7.1. Fire Compartmentation (BCA C1.1)

The BCA stipulates three levels of fire resistant construction, which is based upon the rise in storeys and classification of the building. Each of these types of construction has maximum floor area and volume limitations as per BCA Table C2.2.

Based upon the rise in storeys and use of the building, it is required to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of Type A Construction, in accordance with Table 3 & 3.9 of Specification C1.1 of the Building Code of Australia 2019 Amendment 1.

The building has been assessed on the basis of the following fire separation / compartmentation within the development:

- Bounding construction to the sole occupancy units of 90 minutes if loadbearing and 60 minutes if non-loadbearing,
- Separation between the carpark levels and the residential portions of 120 minutes,
- Fire compartmentation of the building at each floor level,

The maximum floor area and volume limitations of a fire compartment as nominated in the deemed to satisfy provisions are as follows:

Classification		Type of Construction		
		A	B	C
5, 9b or 9c aged care building	max floor area—	8 000 m ²	5 500 m ²	3 000 m ²
	max volume—	48 000 m ³	33 000 m ³	18 000 m ³
6, 7, 8 or 9a (except for patient care areas)	max floor area—	5 000 m ²	3 500 m ²	2 000 m ²
	max volume—	30 000 m ³	21 000 m ³	12 000 m ³

7.2. Fire Resistance (BCA C1.1)

The building should be constructed generally in accordance with the relevant provisions of Specification C1.1 of the BCA applicable to Type A Construction, Please refer to Appendix C which outlines the required fire rating to be achieved by the development.

Other passive fire protection issues that will need to be addressed in detailed documentation phase include:

- Lift Motor Rooms;
- Hydrant Pump Rooms;
- Sprinkler Pump Rooms;

The above areas are to be separated from the remainder of the building by construction achieving a minimum fire resistance level of 120 minutes.

Please note that with regards to fire separation, the provisions and required FRL's that apply to the building also apply to an occupiable outdoor space associated with the building.

7.3. Fire Hazard Properties (BCA C1.10 and BCA C1.9)

The fire hazard properties of fixed surface linings and mechanical ductwork will also need to be addressed within the detailed documentation phase pursuant to Specification C1.10 of the Building Code of Australia. The following requirements apply:

Sprinkler Protected Areas

- a) Floor Coverings – Critical radiant Flux not less than 1.2kW/m²
- b) Wall and Ceiling Linings – Material Group No. 1, 2 or 3
- c) Other Materials – Spread of Flame Index not exceeding (9 and Smoke Developed Index not exceeding 8 (if Spread of Flame if >5)

Non-Sprinkler Protected Areas/Areas Protected with an FPAA101D or FPAA101H System

- a) Floor Coverings – Critical radiant Flux not less than 2.2 kW/m² a maximum smoke development rate of 750 percent-minutes
- b) Wall and Ceiling Linings – Material Group No. 1, 2 or 3 and with a smoke growth rate index not more than 100, or an average specific extinction area less than 250m²/kg
- c) Other Materials – Spread of Flame Index not exceeding 9 and Smoke Developed Index not exceeding 8 (if Spread of Flame if >5)

Rigid and flexible air handling ductwork must comply with AS4254 Parts 1 & 2 2012.

Floor linings and floor coverings used in lift cars must have a critical radiant flux not less than 2.2, and wall and ceiling linings must be a Material Group No. 1 or 2.

External Wall Cladding

Since the building is of Type A construction, the following components are required to be completely non-combustible:

- External walls, including façade coverings, framing, insulation;
- Flooring and framing of lift pits;
- Non-loadbearing internal walls required to have an FRL;
- All non-loadbearing shafts;
- All loadbearing internal walls and loadbearing fire walls, including those that are part of loadbearing shafts.

Please provide product specifications and test reports to AS 1530.1-1994 for all materials to demonstrate compliance

For materials and assemblies that are required to be non-combustible, the material or system must be not deemed combustible when tested in accordance with AS 1530.1-1994.

Combustible Materials

The following materials, though combustible or containing combustible fibres, may be used wherever a non-combustible material is required:

- a) Plasterboard.

- b) Perforated gypsum lath with a normal paper finish.
- c) Fibrous-plaster sheet.
- d) Fibre-reinforced cement sheeting.
- e) Pre-finished metal sheeting having a combustible surface finish not exceeding 1 mm thickness and where the Spread-of-Flame Index of the product is not greater than 0.
- f) Sarking type materials that do not exceed 1mm in thickness and have a Flammability Index not greater than 5.
- g) Bonded laminated materials where -
 - (i) each laminate is non-combustible; and
 - (ii) each adhesive layer does not exceed 1 mm in thickness; and
 - (iii) the total thickness of the adhesive layers does not exceed 2 mm; and
 - (iv) the Spread-of-Flame Index and the Smoke-Developed Index of the bonded laminated material as a whole does not exceed 0 and 3 respectively.

It is recommended that once material selections are made, copies of the fire test certificates/reports be provided for review and approval.

Any Aluminium Composite Panels must be labelled in accordance with SA TS 5344.

The BCA does nominate that ancillary elements may not be fixed to an external wall that is required to be non-combustible unless they comprise of the following:

- a) An ancillary element that is non-combustible.
- b) A gutter, downpipe or other plumbing fixture or fitting.
- c) A flashing.
- d) A grate or grille not more than 2 m² in area associated with a building service.
- e) An electrical switch, socket-outlet, cover plate or the like.
- f) A light fitting.
- g) A required sign.
- 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.

Please provide fire hazard properties reports for any proposed signs and confirm their extent i.e. not spanning more than one storey or fire compartment:

7.4. Separation of equipment (C2.12)

Equipment listed below must be separated from the remainder of the building providing a FRL as required by Spec C1.1 but not less than 120/120/120 with a self-closing fire door with an FRL or not less than -/120/30. When separating a lift shaft and life motor room, an FRL of not less than 12/-/- is required.

- a) Lift motors and lift control panels; or
- b) Emergency generators used to sustain emergency equipment operating in the emergency mode; or
- c) Central smoke control plant; or
- d) Boilers; or
- e) A battery system installed in that building that has total voltage of 12 volts or more and a storage capacity of 200kWh or more.

7.5. Vertical Separation of openings in external walls (BCA C2.6)

A building of Type A construction must be provided with spandrel separation between openings on different storeys unless the building is protected with a sprinkler system (other than a FPAA101D or FPAA101H system) throughout in accordance with Specification E1.5.

For the purposes of C2.6, 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.

Spandrels are required in accordance with BCA Clause C2.6, which stipulates a 900mm high spandrel; with 600mm of this spandrel being above the finished floor level. Alternatively, an 1100mm horizontal slab may be utilized. The spandrel material is required to be non-combustible and to achieve an FRL of 60/60/60.

It is noted that any penetrations in the spandrel construction e.g. for drainage, overflow etc. are to be protected.

Detailed elevations will be required to enable a full check and assessment to be undertaken of the spandrels proposed.

7.6. Public Corridors: Class 2 and 3 Buildings (BCA C2.14)

Public corridors exceeding 40m in length to be divided into intervals of not more than 40m by smoke proof walls complying with Clause 2 of BCA Specification C2.5

7.7. Protection of Openings in External Walls (BCA C3.2 / C3.3 / C3.4)

The prescriptive provisions of the BCA stipulate that any external opening within 3m of the boundary, within 6m of the far boundary of a road, river, lake or the like that adjoins the allotment, or within 6m of another building on the allotment requires protection by -/60/- fire rated construction, or externally located wall wetting sprinklers.

Where a building is separated into fire compartments, the distance between parts of external walls and openings within them must be not less than the table below unless those parts of each external wall has an FRL not less than 60/60/60 and openings are protected.

Angle Between Walls	Minimum Distance
0° (walls opposite)	6m
More than 0° to 45°	5m
More than 45° to 90°	4m
More than 90° to 135°	3m
More than 135° to 180°	2m
More than 180°	Nil

The walls to the sole occupancy units that are adjacent to the open balconies used for egress are to be protected to allow occupants to egress. It is noted that the following provisions apply only to apartments where occupants from other apartments are required to pass by the apartment to reach the exit. The following provisions apply to these apartment walls:

- walls must be constructed of concrete or masonry, or be lined internally with a fire protective covering; and
- have any doorway fitted with a self closing, tight fitting solid core door not less than 35mm thick; and
- have any windows or other openings protected internally in accordance with Clause C3.4 of the BCA or be located at least 1.5m above the floor of the balcony, landing or the like

It is noted that there are several openings in the walls between the public balconies and the apartments, that are located at a 90 degree angle to the main path to the exit. The above provisions still apply to these walls, therefore if any of the openings and wall construction do not comply with the above, they are to be amended in the design or assessed on a performance basis to BCA Performance Requirement CP2 and EP2.2 by the accredited fire safety engineer.

Fire source feature is defined as;

- a) *The far boundary of a road, river, lake or the like adjoining an allotment,*
- b) *The side or rear boundary of the allotment,*
- c) *The external wall of another building on the allotment which is not a class 10 building.*

7.8. Protection of Openings fire rated building elements (BCA C3.5 and BCA C3.10)

The prescriptive provisions of the BCA stipulate that openings within building elements required to have an FRL shall be protected as follows:

- a) Penetrations through fire rated floors to be protected either by a tested prototype (e.g. fire collar, fire damper, etc) or be installed within a fire rated shaft achieving an FRL the same as the FRL of the floor it is passing through;
- b) Any penetration through a wall or room required to have an FRL (e.g. substation, boiler room, apartment separating wall etc) is to be protected either by a tested prototype (e.g. fire collar, fire damper, etc) or be installed within a shaft achieving an FRL the same as the FRL of the floor it is passing through; (or 120/120/120 where it is a room such as a substation);
- c) Self-closing -/60/30 fire doors to the doors opening to the fire isolated stairs (note that this also includes the access doors to the condenser units on the plant platforms).

Note that where fire dampers, fire collars, etc are utilised, allowance needs to be made for access hatches to be provided within the walls / ceilings to ensure that maintenance access is provided.

As the design develops, details will need to be included in relation to sealing of penetrations / construction of fire rated shafts.

8. Access and Egress

8.1. Provision for Escape (BCA D1)

The egress provisions for the proposed building are provided by the following:

- External perimeter doorways
- Required non-fire isolated stairways

The proposed exits serving the basement have been considered as non-fire isolated based on the stair connecting a maximum of 3 storeys of class 2 and a single storey of motor vehicle storage. It is noted that these exits are not required by the BCA to be fire isolated and can be considered as required non-fire isolated stairs and have therefore been assessed as such.

The egress provisions that apply to the building also apply to any occupiable outdoor areas.

In addition to the above, and further to our assessment of the design documentation, Travel distances from the Level 1 Residential Units to the northern portion of the site, distance from the SOU Doorway to the closest exit is 14.5m to a single exit in lieu of 6m.

We note that this will be required to be addressed through the design development process OR assessed via Fire Engineered Solution, pursuant to the Performance Requirement DP4 and EP2.2 of the BCA.

Detailing issues that will need to be addressed as the design develops include:

- Door Hardware
- Exit Door Operation
- Stair Construction
- Handrail and Balustrade construction
- Details of the egress provisions to the Road.
- Door swings

8.2. Travel via Non Fire Isolated Exits (BCA D1.9)

A required non fire isolated stair utilised for egress must provide a continuous means of travel, via its own flights to the level of road or open space.

8.3. Exit Travel Distances (BCA D1.4)

The locations of the proposed exits would appear to indicate that the deemed to satisfy requirements in terms of travel distances, distances between alternative exits and egress widths would be satisfied.

The travel distances to exits should not exceed:

Carpark

- no point on the floor must be more than 20m to a single exit or point of choice and where two exits are provided, a maximum of 40m to one of those exits; and
- exits shall be located to not be more than 60m apart and not closer than 9m
- 80m to

Residential

- 6m from an exit or from a point of choice from the entrance doorway of a sole occupancy unit
- 20m from a single exit at the level of egress to a road or open space
- Alternate exits not more than 45m apart
- 60m from the doorway from a sole occupancy unit to the road or open space when travelling via a required non-fire isolated stair.

The above indicates that the deemed to satisfy requirements in terms of travel distances would be satisfied, with the exception of the following areas:

- travel distance to a point of choice from the storage area in the abasement of up to 37m in lieu of 20m
- Travel distance to a point of choice in the basement of 40m in lieu of 20m.
- Travel distance to an exit in the basement of up to 51m in lieu of 40m
- Travel distance to single exit from entry doors to SOU's of up to 47m in lieu of 6m on the ground floor
- Travel distance from communal space on the ground floor of up to 41m in lieu of 20m
- Travel distance to an exit from an entry door to a SOU on levels 1 and 2 of up to 16m in lieu of 6m

The extended travel distances and distance between the exit stairs will need to be addressed to comply with the requirements of the deemed to satisfy provisions noted above, or be assessed as performance solutions by the Fire Safety Engineer using BCA Performance Requirements DP4 & EP2.2.

The egress provisions will require further review as the design develops.

8.4. Dimensions of Exits (BCA D1.6)

Minimum dimensions of 1000mm and 2000mm height to be provided within exits, with the paths of travel should provide a minimum width of 1000mm (note that all maintenance access, cat walks, etc may comply with AS1657-2018 in which case a 600mm clear width is required).

Doorways are permitted to contain a clear opening width of the required width of the exit minus 250mm, with a height of 1980mm as part of egress requirements. Access for persons with disabilities however requires a clear doorway opening width of 850mm (i.e. minimum 920 mm doors).

8.5. Balustrades and Handrails (BCA D2.16 / BCA D2.17 / D2.24)

Generally

Balustrading to a minimum height of 1000mm with a maximum opening of 124mm in any direction should be provided adjacent to balconies, landings, corridors etc where located adjacent to a change in level exceeding 1000mm, or where it is possible to fall through an openable window located more than 4m above the surface beneath.

Where it is possible to fall more than 4m to the surface below, the balustrade shall not contain any horizontal or near horizontal members that facilitate climbing between 150 – 760mm above the floor.

Handrails should generally be provided at a minimum height of 865mm alongside of all ramps and stairs.

The public stairs and ramps located along an accessible path of travel should be designed in accordance with the requirements of AS1428.1 for persons with disabilities. This requires a handrail on each side of the stair and ramp and for the handrail to extend approximately 550mm – 600mm past the last tread / end of ramp.

In addition to the above, handrails are required to both sides of all stairs with a width of 2m or more.

A detailed review of the balustrade design will be undertaken on receipt of detailed drawings.

Fire Isolated Stairways

Balustrades in the fire isolated stairways are permitted to contain a 3 rail system, with a bottom rail situated at not more than 150mm above the nosings. The distance between the rails shall not exceed 460mm.

Handrails are required on both sides of all stairways except for fire isolated stairways used only for emergency egress purposes.

Note: in a required exit serving an area required to be accessible, handrails must be designed and constructed to comply with Clause 12 of AS1428.1-2009

Openable Windows in Bedrooms

In bedrooms of Class 2 buildings, where the distance from the floor level to the level below exceeds 2m, window openings shall be provided with protection in accordance with BCA Clause D2.24.

Where the lowest part of the window opening is less than 1.7m above a floor, the window opening must be:

- a) Fitted with a device to restrict the opening; or
- b) Fitted with a screen with secure fittings

The device or screen required must –

- a) Not permit a 125mm sphere to pass through it; and
- b) Resist an outward horizontal action of 250N; and
- c) Have a child resistant release mechanism if the screen or device is able to be removed, unlocked or overridden

Further review will be undertaken to ensure compliance as the design develops.

Swimming Pool Fencing

Swimming pool fencing is required to be provided around any pool with a capability of being filled to a depth of more than 300mm. the fencing provided is to comply with AS 1926.1 and the Swimming Pool Act and Regulation.

It is noted that no other amenities are to be provided within the swimming pool fencing.

8.6. Slip Resistance

The adoption of BCA 2014 introduced a requirement for slip resistance of stairway treads and ramp surfaces. The requirements are as follows:

Table D2.14 SLIP-RESISTANCE CLASSIFICATION

Application	Surface conditions	
	Dry	Wet
Ramp steeper than 1:14	P4 or R11	P5 or R12
Ramp steeper than 1:20 but not steeper than 1:14	P3 or R10	P4 or R11
Tread or landing surface	P3 or R10	P4 or R11
Nosing or landing edge strip	P3	P4

9. Services and Equipment

The following section of this report describes the essential fire safety measures and the minimum performance requirements of those measures. A draft essential fire safety schedule can be found in Appendix B.

It is noted that the provisions below also apply to occupiable outdoor areas.

9.1. Fire Hydrants (BCA E1.3)

A system of Fire Hydrants is required to be provided in accordance with BCA Clause E1.3 and AS2419.1-2005.

Pressure and flow information will be required to confirm the required pressures and flow to the system, depending on the type of hydrant to be utilized;

The fire services/hydraulic engineer is to confirm the required flow rates for the development.

The building is required to be provided with a booster assembly as part of the fire hydrant requirements. The booster is required to be located attached to the building at the main entry. If remote from the building, the booster is to be located at the main vehicle entry or with sight of the main entry of the building within 20m of a hardstand area.

A fire ring main is not required.

The fire pump location is to be confirmed to enable assessment. Note the pump is to be located with access either direct from outside, or direct from a fire isolated exit.

9.2. Fire Hose Reels

A Fire Hose Reel System is required to BCA Clause E1.4 and AS2441-2005.

The system is required to provide coverage to the carpark portions of the building only.

Fire hose reels are to be located within 4m of exits and provide coverage within the building based on a 36m hose length and 4m of water spray. Where required, additional fire hose reels shall be located internally as required to provide coverage. These hose reels are to be located adjacent to internal hydrants.

Fire hose reel cupboards must not contain any other services such as water meters, etc., and doors to fire hose reel cupboards are not to impede the path of egress unless a performance solution is developed under BCA Performance Requirement EP1.1

Fire Hose reel are not to extend through Fire and Smoke Walls.

The hose reels are not currently indicated on the drawings.

9.3. Fire Extinguishers (BCA E1.6)

The provision of portable fire extinguishers is required to BCA Clause E1.6 and AS2444 - 2001 to provide coverage to the building.

Table E.6 details when portable fire extinguishers are required:

Occupancy Class	Risk Class (as defined in AS 2444)
General provisions – Class 2 to 9 buildings (except within sole-occupancy units of a Class 9c building)	a) To cover Class AE or E fire risks associated with emergency services switchboards. (Note 1) b) To cover Class F fire risks involving cooking oils and fats in kitchens. c) To cover Class B fire risks in locations where flammable liquids in excess of 50 litres are stored or used (not excluding that held in fuel tanks of vehicles). d) To cover Class A fire risks in normally occupied fire compartments less than 500m ² not provided with fire hose reels (excluding open deck carparks). e) To cover Class A fire risks in classrooms and associated schools not provided with fire hose reels. f) To cover Class A fire risks associated with Class 2 or 3 building or class 4 part of building.

In addition, extinguishers are to be provided to the class 2 portions of the building in accordance with the below:

- an ABE type fire extinguisher is to be installed with a minimum size of 2.5 kg; and
- extinguishers are to be 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.

Fire extinguishers are to be located in accordance with AS 2444 - 2001, often collocated with fire hydrants and/or fire hose reels.

The fire extinguisher locations are not currently indicated on the plans.

9.4. Automatic Sprinkler Protection (BCA E1.5)

Automatic sprinkler protection is required to Specification E1.5 and AS2118.1-2017 to the carpark.

Location of pumps, tanks, FIP, control valves and booster assemblies are to be confirmed to enable assessment.

The sprinkler system shall be connected to and activate an occupant warning system complying with BCA Specification E2.2a.

Where the following items are proposed, they are to be addressed by the Fire Safety Engineer using BCA Performance Requirements CP2 & EP1.4:

- Omission of sprinklers from the lift shafts
- Omission of sprinklers from the bin chute, except for top of the shaft and bin room

An occupant warning system should be provided in accordance with BCA Specification E1.5.

9.5. Smoke Hazard Management (BCA E2.2)

Smoke hazard management shall be provided throughout the building by means of the following systems:

- Automatic Shutdown of Mechanical Systems in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 1668.1-2015 Amendment 1;
- Automatic Smoke Detection and Alarm System in accordance with the requirements of BCA Spec E2.2a and AS 1670.1-2018 and AS 3786;
- Carpark ventilation systems must comply with Clause 5.5 of AS/NZS1668.1-2015 Amendment 1 except that fans with metal blades suitable for operation at normal temperature may be used and the electrical power and control cabling need not be fire rated

A fire indicator panel is required as part of the detection system. This panel is to be located within 4m of the main entry and should be incorporated within the fire control room. Any variation to the prescriptive provisions will require the consent of the fire brigade and should form part of the fire safety engineering report to verify the performance requirements of the BCA.

9.6. Lift Services (BCA E3.4 and BCA E3.6)

The passenger lifts to be installed are to be:-

- Fitted with warning signs, fire service controls in accordance with Clauses E3.3, Figure E3.3, E3.7, E3.9 and E3.10 of the BCA.
- Be provided with the following in order to satisfy accessibility requirements:
 - A handrail in accordance with AS1735.12-1999,
 - Minimum internal floor dimensions of 1400 x 1600mm for lifts which travel more than 12m, or 1100 x 1400mm for lifts which travel not more than 12m,
 - Fitted with a series of door opening sensory devices which will detect a 75mm diameter or across the door opening between 50mm and 1550mm above floor level,
 - Have a set of buttons for operating the lift located at heights above level complying with AS1735.12 - 1999
 - For lifts serving more than 2 levels, automatic audible information within the lift car identifying the level each time the car stops, and audible and visual indication at each lift landing to indicate the arrival of a car

9.7. Exit Signs and Emergency Lighting (BCA E4.2 and BCA E4.5)

Emergency Lighting and Exit Signs indicating exit location paths of travel to exits to be provided in accordance with BCA Part E4 and AS/NZS 2293.1-2018, including the potential use of photo luminescent exit signs.

Details are required to be provided for review.

9.8. Fire Control Centre (BCA E1.8)

A fire control centre is not required to be provided; however fire services infrastructure will need to be coordinated.

9.9. Fire Precautions During Construction (BCA E1.9)

After the building has reached an effective height of 12m, the following fire services are required to be operational:

- Required fire hydrants and fire hose reels on every storey covered by the roof/floor structure (except the 2 uppermost storeys); and
- Booster connections installed.

Due to the height of the building this will need to be considered and implemented during construction.

10. Health and Amenity

10.1. Sanitary Facilities (BCA F2.2 and BCA F2.3)

Apartments

Each apartment is required to be provided with the following:

- A kitchen sink and facilities for the preparation and cooking of food; and
- A bath or shower; and
- A closet pan and wash basin; and
- Clothes washing facilities comprising at least one wash tub and space for a washing machine; and
- Clothes line of at least 7.5m, or space for one heat operated drying device within the same space as the clothes washing.

The design submitted indicates that each apartment should satisfy the above requirements.

Bathroom Construction

Where bathrooms or rooms containing water closets have the WC within 1200mm of the doorway, the door shall be either sliding, open outwards, or be provided with removable hinges.

10.2. Floor Wastes

Floor wastes to be provided within bathrooms and laundries where located above another sole occupancy unit. The floor shall be sloped towards these wastes.

Floor wastes are required to be provided where wall hung urinals are provided and the floor shall be sloped towards these wastes.

Floor wastes are not indicated.

10.3. Light and Ventilation (BCA Part F4)

Residential

Natural light and ventilation is to be provided to all habitable rooms at a rate of 10% and 5% of the floor area of the rooms respectively.

A required window that faces a boundary of an adjoining allotment or a wall of the same building or another building on the allotment must not be less than a horizontal distance from that boundary or wall that is the greater of:

- (i) generally — 1 m; and
- (ii) 50% of the square root of the exterior height of the wall in which the window is located, measured in metres from its sill.

Carpark

Natural Ventilation is required to be provided to rooms at a rate of 5% of the floor area in openings. Alternatively, mechanical ventilation is required in accordance with AS1668.2-2012

Artificial lighting complying with AS/NZS1680.0-2009 is to be incorporated with the final detailed design to be developed to confirm this.

These provisions also apply to areas considered as occupiable outdoor areas.

10.4. Sound Transmission and Insulation (BCA F5)

Building elements within Class 2 buildings should provide the following sound insulation levels.

Location	Notes	Sound Insulation Requirement
Walls separating habitable rooms		$R_w + C_{tr} \geq 50$
Walls separating habitable room and kitchen or bathroom	Wall must be of Discontinuous Construction	$R_w + C_{tr} \geq 50$
Floor separating habitable rooms	Impact isolation required	$R_w + C_{tr} \geq 50$ $L_{n,w} + C_l \leq 62$
Duct, soil, waste or water supply pipe, including pipes that is located in a floor or wall cavity, serves or passes through more than one room	Adjacent habitable room or Adjacent non-habitable room	$R_w + C_{tr} \geq 40$ or $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 25$
Door to habitable room		$R_w \geq 30$

Please note for walls requiring impact resistance an air gap between leafs of the wall construction is required to be provided.

Habitable rooms mean a room used for normal domestic activities and includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, study and the like, but does not include a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk in wardrobe.

Where proprietary systems are proposed, but the system deviates from those systems to incorporate columns or the like, this is to be reviewed and certified by a qualified structural engineer. Please provide a report from the acoustic engineer verifying design compliance with the provisions of part F5 of the BCA.

Please provide a report from the acoustic engineer verifying design compliance with the provisions of part F5 of the BCA.

10.5. Condensation management (BCA Part F6)

Pliable building membranes installed to an external wall must:

- achieve compliance with AS 4200.1, and
- be installed in accordance with AS4200.2, and
- be a vapour permeable membrane (applicable as the development is in climate zone 7); and
- be located on the exterior side of the primary insulation layer or the wall assembly and except for the single skin mason and single sin concrete be separated from water sensitive materials.

Exhaust systems must achieve a minimum flow rate of 25L/s for bathrooms and sanitary compartments must discharge directly or via a duct to outdoor air or to a roof space that is ventilated.

Kitchens and laundries to achieve a minimum flow rate 40L/s and discharge directly or via a shaft or duct to outdoor air.

Exhaust systems discharging directly or via a shaft or a duct to a roof space must be through evenly distributed systems. Openings for minimum flow requirements must have a total unobstructed area of 1/300 of the respective ceiling area if the roof pitch is greater than 22°. 30% of the total unobstructed area required for exhaust being discharged directly or via a shaft or duct to outdoor air must be located not more than 900 mm below the ridge or highest point of the roof space.

10.6. Waterproofing (BCA FP1.4)

Performance Requirement FP1.4 which relates to the prevention of the penetration of water through external walls, must be complied with. It is noted that there are no Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions for this Performance Requirement in respect of external walls.

As such, a performance solution is to be prepared by a suitably qualified professional that demonstrates that the external walls of the proposed building complies with Performance Requirement FP1.4 which reads as follows:

A roof and external wall (including openings around windows and doors) must prevent the penetration of water that could cause—

- unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants; and*
- undue dampness or deterioration of building elements.*

External above Ground Membranes

All external above ground areas (roof slabs, balconies etc.) shall be protected by a waterproofing system in accordance with AS4654 Parts 1 and 2 – 2012.

For external balconies the waterproofing membrane must have a vertical upward termination height in accordance with the table below dependant on the wind class of the site. The wind class is determined by the structural engineer.

Wind Class Regions A & B	Wind Class Regions C & D	Ultimate Limit State Wind Speed	Termination Height (mm)
N1	-	34	40
N2	-	40	50
N3	C1	50	70
N4	C2	61	100

N5	C3	74	150
N6	C4	86	180

Wet Areas

Internal wet areas throughout the development (e.g. bathrooms, laundries) shall be waterproofed in accordance with AS3740 - 2010 requirements.

Further review will be undertaken as the design develops with respect to the specification of waterproofing membrane, provision of water-stops at doorways etc.

10.7. Stormwater Drainage

Stormwater drainage systems serving the building are to comply with AS3500.3 - 2018.

The use of a syphonic stormwater drainage system is not covered by Australian Standards and any design incorporating one would need an appropriate performance solution will need to be documented by the hydraulic consultant addressing the system compliance against BCA Performance Requirements FP1.2 & FP1.3.

11. Energy Efficiency

The deemed-to-satisfy provisions of the BCA only apply to thermal insulation in a class 2 building where development consent or a Complying Development certificate specifies that the insulation is to be provided as part of the development.

The residential (Class 2) portions of the building are subject to BASIX, and a BASIX Certificate will be required prior to the issuance of the Construction Certificate for the works.

11.1. SECTION J (JP1 Energy Use)

Efficient energy use must be achieved appropriate to the function and use of the building, level of human comfort, solar radiation, energy source of the services and sealing of the building envelope. To achieve this JV1, JV2, JV3 and JV4 verification methods have been introduced as options available to achieve compliance.

It is noted that a deemed to satisfy pathway is still available.

Access for maintenance is to be provided to the building in accordance with the requirements of BCA Part J8.

The proposed site will be located in a climate zone 5.

Certification from an appropriately qualified engineer should be provided for either option with a report / computations outlining how compliance is achieved.

Verification Methods

The Verification Methods available to demonstrate compliance with the BCA on a performance basis are as follows:

JV2 Green Star

- To achieve compliance with JP1 for Class 3,4,5,6, 7, 8, 9 and common area of Class 2 buildings Green Star can be used as a verification method when the calculation method complies with ANSI/ASHRAE Standard, Specification JVb and when:
 - The building complies with simulation requirements and is registers for a Green Star – Design & As-Built rating; and

- The annual greenhouse gas emissions of the proposed building are less than 90% of the annual greenhouse gas emissions of the reference building; and
- In the proposed building, a thermal comfort level of between predicted mean vote of -1 to +1 is achieved across not less than 95% of the floor area of all occupied zones for not less than 98% of the annual hours of operation of the building; and
- The building complies with the additional requirements of Specification JVa.

JV3 Verification Using a Reference Building

- To achieve compliance with JP1 for Class 3,4,5,6, 7, 8, 9 and common area of Class 2 buildings verification using a reference building can be used when the calculation method complies with ANSI/ASHRAE Standard, Specification JVa and when:
 - It is determined that the annual greenhouse gas emissions of the proposed building are not more than the annual greenhouse gas emissions of a reference building when the proposed building is modeled with the proposed services and the proposed building is modelled with the same services as the reference building. The proposed building thermal comfort level is to be between predicted mean vote of -1 to +1 across not less than 95% of the floor area of all occupied zones for not less than 98% of the annual hours of operation; and
 - The building achieves the additional requirements in Specification JVa; and
 - The greenhouse gas emissions of the proposed building may be offset by renewable energy generated and use on site and another process such as reclaimed energy used on site.

JV4 Building Envelope Sealing

- Compliance with sealing of the building against air leakage is verified when the envelope is sealed at an air permeability rate tested in accordance with Method 1 of AS/NZS ISO 9972, of not more than –
 - For a class 2 building or a class 4 part of a building, 10m³hr.m² at 50 Pa reference pressure; or
 - For a class 5, 6, 8, 9a or 9b building other than a ward area in climate zones 1, 7 and 8, 5 m³/hr.m² at 50 Pa reference pressure; or
 - For class 3 or 9c building, or a class 9a ward area in climate zones 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 5m³/hr.m² at 50 Pa reference pressure.
- Part J3 and performance solution that uses one of the other NCC assessment Methods which verifies that compliance with JP1 (e) will be achieved can also be used as verification methods.

11.2. Building Fabric (Part J1)

Roof and Ceiling Construction (Part J1.3)

For a deemed-to-satisfy solution roofs and or ceilings are to be constructed to provide a total R-Value greater than or equal to-

- (i) in climate zone 5, R3.7 for a downward direction of heat flow; and

In climate zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the solar absorptance of the upper surface of a roof must be not more than 0.45.

Where the layer of insulation is penetrated by the percentages as tabled below, additional upgrading of the remainder of the insulation level is required.

To achieve compliance with J0.2 (c) a roof that has a metal sheet roofing fixed to metal purlins, metal rafters or metal battens and does not have a ceiling lining or has a ceiling lining fixed directly to those metal purlins, metal rafters or metal battens must have a thermal break. The thermal break to be consisting of a material with a R-Value of not less than R0.2, installed at all points of contact between the metal sheet roofing and its supporting metal purlins, metal rafters or metal battens.

Roof lights (Part J1.4)

Where roof lights are installed they must have :-

- (a) a total area of not more than 5% of the floor area of the room or space served; and
- (b) transparent and translucent elements, including any imperforate ceiling diffuser, with a combined performance of:-
 - (i) for Total system SHGC, in accordance with the below table; and
 - (ii) for Total system U-value, not more than U3.9;

Roof light shaft index (see Note 1)	Total area of roof lights up to 3.5% of the floor area of the room or space	Total area of roof lights more than 3.5% and up to 5% of the floor area of the room or space
Less than 1.0	Not more than 0.45	Not more than 0.29
1.0 to less than 2.5	Not more or equal to than 0.51	Not more than 0.33
Greater than 2.5	Not more than or equal to 0.76	Not more than 0.49

External Walls and Glazing (Part 1.5)

For walls and glazing construction the total system U-value must not be greater than-

- (i) for a Class 2 common area, U2.0; and

The total system U-value of wall-glazing construction should be calculated in accordance with Specification J1.5a.

Wall components of the wall-glazing construction must achieve a minimum total R-Value of R1.0 where the wall is less 80% if the area and reflect the value specified in Table J1.5a where the wall is *0% or more of the area.

There are further design parameters for display glazing and solar admittances for wall-glazing construction, both of which should comply with the relevant provisions of J1.5.

To achieve compliance with J0.2 (c) a wall that does not have a wall lining or has a wall lining that is fixed directly to the same metal frame and has a lightweight external cladding such as weatherboards, fibre-cement or metal sheeting fixed to a metal frame must have a thermal break. The thermal break is to consist of a material with an R-Value of not less than R.02, installed at all points of contact between the external cladding and metal frame.

Floors (Part J1.6)

Floors are to achieve an R rating of 2.0.

11.3. Building sealing (Part J3)

Windows and Doors (Part J3.4)

- a) A door, openable window or the alike must be sealed –
 - (i) When forming part of the envelope; or
 - (ii) In climate zones 4,5,6,7 or 8
- b) The requirements of (a) do not apply to –
 - (i) A window complying with AS2047; or

- (ii) A fire door or smoke door; or
- (iii) A roller shutter door, roller shutter grille or other security door or device installed only for out of house security
- c) A seal to restrict air infiltration –
 - (i) For the bottom edge of a door, must be draft protection device; and
 - (ii) For the other edged of a door or the edges of an openable window or other such opening, may be a foam or rubber compression strip, fibrous seal or the like.
- d) An entrance to a building, if leading to a conditioned space must have an airlock, self-closing door, rapid roller door, revolving door or the like, other than –
 - (i) When the conditioned space has a floor area of not more than 50m²; or
 - (ii) Where a café, restaurant, open front shop or the like has –
 - (A) A 3m deep un-conditioned zone between the main entrance, including an open front, and the conditioned space; and
 - (B) At all other entrances to the café, restaurant, open front shop or the like, self-closing doors.
 - (iii) A loading dock entrance, if leading to a conditioned space, must be fitted with a rapid roller door or the like

Exhaust fans (Part J3.5)

An exhaust fan must be fitted with a sealing device such as a self-closing damper or the like when serving a conditioned space or a habitable room in climate zones 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8.

Construction of ceilings, walls and floors (Part J3.6)

A seal to restrict air infiltration must be fitted to each edge of the external doors and openable windows. The seals may be foam or compressible strip, fibrous seal or the like. The main entry doors must have either an airlock, or self-closing doors, or a revolving door.

Ceilings, walls, floors and any openings such as a window frame, door frame, roof light frame or the like must be constructed to minimise air leakage in accordance with the below when forming part of –

- (i) The envelope; or
- (ii) In climate zones 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8

Construction required by above must be –

- (iii) Enclosed by internal lining systems that are close fittings at ceiling, wall and floor junctions; or
- (iv) Sealed at junctions and penetrations with –
 - (A) Close fitting architrave, skirting or cornice; or
 - (B) Expanding foam, rubber compressible strip, caulking or the like

The above does not apply to openings, grilles or the like required for smoke hazard management.

Evaporative coolers (Part J3.7)

An evaporative cooler must be fitted with a self-closing damper or the like –

- (a) When serving a heated space; or
- (b) In climate zones 4,5,6,7 or 8.

11.4. Air Conditioning and Ventilation systems (Part J5.0)

Air conditioning and ventilation systems must be designed to comply with the following provisions:

- Be capable of being deactivated when the building or part of a building being served by that system is not occupied;
- Where motorised dampers are in place, they should close when the system is deactivated
- Where serving a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 3 building, must not operate when any external door of the sole-occupancy unit that opens to a balcony or the like, is open for more than one minute;
- Time switches should be provided to control an air-conditioning system of more than 2kW_r and a heater of more than 1kW_{heating} used for air-conditioning, and be capable of switching electric power on and off at variable pre-programmed times on variable pre-programmed days.
- Ductwork and fittings in an air-conditioning system should have insulation complying with AS/NZS 4859.1 and have an insulation R-Value greater than or equal to:-
 - for flexible ductwork R1.0; or
 - for cushion boxes, that of the connecting ductwork; or
 - That specified in Table J5.5

Table J5.5

Location of ductwork and fittings	Climate zone 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	Climate zone 8
Within a conditioned space	1, 2	2.0
Where exposed to direct sunlight	3.0	3.0
All other locations	2.0	3.0

Mechanical:

- Be capable of being deactivated where the building or part of the building served by that system is not occupied
- Time switches must be provided to a mechanical ventilation system with an air flow rate of more than 1000 L/s, capable of switching electric power on and off at variable pre-programmed times and on variable pre-programmed days;

Heaters

A heater used for air-conditioning or as part of an air-conditioning system must be either a solar heater, gas heater, heat pump heaters, a heater using reclaimed heat or an electric heater.

A gas water heater, that is used as part of an air-conditioning system must:-

- (i) if rated to consume 500 MJ/hour of gas or less, achieve a minimum gross thermal efficiency of 86% ; or
- (ii) If rated to consume more than 500 MJ/hour of gas, achieve a minimum gross thermal efficiency of 90%

Refrigerant chillers

An air-conditioning system refrigerant chiller must comply with MEPS and the full load operation energy efficiency ratio and integrated part load energy efficiency ratio laid out under clause J5.10 of the BCA when determined in accordance with AHRI 551/591

Unitary air-conditioning equipment

Unitary air-conditioning equipment including packaged air-conditioners, split systems, and variable refrigerant flow systems must comply with MEPS and for a capacity greater than or equal to 65 kW_r –

- (a) Where water cooled, have a minimum energy efficiency ratio of $4.0 W_r / W_{\text{input power}}$ for cooling when tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3823.1.2 at test condition T1, where input power includes both compressor and fan input power; or
- (b) Where air cooled, have a minimum energy efficiency ratio of $2.9 W_r / W_{\text{input power}}$ for cooling when tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3823.1.2 at test condition T1, where input power includes both compressor and fan input power.

11.5. Artificial Lighting and Power (Part J6)

Interior Artificial Lighting and Power Control (Part J6.2 & 6.3)

In a sole-occupancy unit of a Class 2 building or Class 4 part the lamp power density/illumination power density of artificial lighting must not exceed the allowance of 5 W/m^2 within a sole-occupancy unit and 4 W/m^2 on a verandah, balcony or the like attached to a sole-occupancy unit.

In a building other than a sole-occupancy unit of a Class 2 building or a Class 4 building for artificial lighting, the aggregate design illumination power load must not exceed the sum of the allowances obtained by multiplying the area of each space by the maximum illumination power density below:-

The maximum illumination power density;

Common rooms, spaces and corridors in a Class 2 building	4.5 W/m^2
Stairways, including fire-isolated stairways	2 W/m^2
Toilet, locker room, staff room, rest room or the like	3 W/m^2
Lift cars	3 W/m^2
Service area, cleaner's room and the like	3 W/m^2
Control room, switch room or the like	
(A) intermittent monitoring	3 W/m^2
(B) Constant monitoring	4.5 W/m^2
Plant room:	
(A) Where an average of 160 lx vertical illuminance is required on a vertical panel such as in switch rooms	4 W/m^2
(B) With a horizontal illuminance target of 80 lx	2 W/m^2
Storage	1.5 W/m^2
Car parks:	
(A) General	2 W/m^2
(B) Entry zone (first 15m of travel during the daytime)	11.5 W/m^2
(C) Entry zone (next 4m of travel) during the day	2.5 W/m^2
(D) Entry zone (first 20m of travel) during nighttime	2.5 W/m^2

Artificial Lighting must be controlled by a time switch, other control device or a combination of both.

Each light control in a building must not operate lights within an area of more than;

- Not operate lighting for an area more than -
 - a) 250 m^2 for a space of not more than 2000 m^2 ;
 - b) 1000 m^2 for a space of more than 2000 m^2
 if in a Class 3, 6, 7, 8 (other than a laboratory) or 9 building;

Interior decorative and display lighting

Interior decorative and display lighting, such as for a foyer mural or art display, must be controlled -

- Separately from other artificial lighting; and
- By a manual switch for each area other than when operating times of the displays are the same in a number of areas (e.g. where in a museum) in which case they may be combined; and
- By a time switch in accordance with Specification J6 where the display lighting exceeds 1 kW

Window display must be controlled separately from other display lighting exceeds 1kW.

Exterior artificial lighting

Artificial lighting attached to or directed at the façade of the building if it exceeds a total of 100W must;

- Use LED luminaires for 90% of the total lighting load; or
- Be controlled by a motion detector in accordance with Specification J6 of the BCA;
- When used for decorative purposes, such as façade lighting or signage lighting, have a separate switch in accordance with Specification J6.

Lifts (Part 6.7)

Lifts must be configured to ensure artificial lighting and ventilation in the car are turned off when it is unused for 15 minutes and achieve the idle and standby energy performance level required, and the energy efficiency class under J6.7 of the BCA.

11.6. Heated Water Supply and Swimming Pool and Spa Pool Plant (Part 7)

Heated water supply (Part J7.2)

A heated water supply system for food preparation and sanitary purposes must be designed and installed in accordance with Part B2 of NCC Volume Three — Plumbing Code of Australia.

12. Access for People with Disabilities

The development is required to comply with the accessibility provisions contained within:

- The Building Code of Australia 2019 Amendment 1;
- Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010;
- AS1428.1-2009 General Requirements for Access – New Building Work;
- AS1428.4.1 -2009 Tactile Ground Surface Indicators
- AS2890.6-2009 Car Parking for People with Disabilities

Note: With the introduction of the Commonwealth *Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)* in 1992 (enacted in 1993), all organisations have a responsibility to provide equitable and dignified access to goods, services and premises used by occupants. Organisations and individuals since its introduction, are required to work to the objects of the Act which are to eliminate, as far as possible, discrimination against persons on the ground of disability in the **areas of work, accommodation, education, access to premises, clubs and sports, and the provision of goods, facilities, services and land, existing laws and the administration of Commonwealth laws and programs.**

This report assesses against the requirements contained with the Building Code of Australia (and documents referred to therein) and is not considered to be a full assessment against the Disability Discrimination Act.

12.1. General Building Access Requirements (BCA D3.1)

Access for people with disabilities shall be provided to and within the building in accordance with the requirements of Clause D3.2, D3.3 and D3.4 of the BCA 2019 Amdt 1 and AS 1428.1. Parts of the building required to be accessible shall comply with the requirements of:-

- AS1428.1-2009 General Requirements for Access – New Building Work;
- AS1428.4.1 -2009 Tactile Ground Surface Indicators
- AS2890.6-2009 Car Parking for People with Disabilities

Access for persons with a disability is to be provided as follows:

Apartment (Class 2 Buildings)

- From the pedestrian entrance to at least 1 floor containing Sole Occupancy Units and to the entrance door of all Sole Occupancy Units on that floor, and to at least one type of each common facility, such as gyms, shops, laundries (shared), gaming rooms etc.
- Where an AS1428.1 compliant lift or ramp is provided in addition to the above and access is required to and within all spaces, and to the entrance of doors to single occupancy units on the levels, served by the lift or ramp.

Car parks (Class 7a buildings)

To and within any level containing accessible car parking spaces.

12.2. Provision for Access to Buildings

The BCA prescribes access to be provided to and within the building as follows:

- Via the principle pedestrian entry and at least 50% of all other entrances from the allotment boundary
- From designated car parking spaces for the use of occupants with a disability.
- From another accessible building connected by a pedestrian link.
- All areas used by the occupants.

In buildings over 500m² in floor area, a non-accessible entrance must not be located more than 50m from an accessible entrance. Due to the rear entrance being located more than 500m from the front entrance, and the western entrance serving different apartments to the eastern entrance, all entries are required to be accessible. The gradients of entry paths are to be provided to enable assessment.

Where a pedestrian entry contains multiple doors, the following is required;

- Entrance containing not more than 3 doors, at least one of the doorways must be accessible.
- Where an entrance contains more than 3 doors, not less than 50% of the doorways must be accessible.

A door is considered to be accessible if it is automatic (open and closing) or is more than 850mm in clear opening width and contains the required door circulation space.

12.3. Accessibility within Building (BCA D3.3)

A building required to be accessible is required to be equipped with either a AS 1428.1 compliant lift or AS 1428.1 compliant ramp, (but the maximum vertical rise of a ramp must not exceed 3.6m).

Within the building the following are required;

- Door circulation space as per AS1428.1 Clause 13.3;
- Doorways must have a clear opening of 850mm;
- Passing spaces (1.8m wide passages) must be provided at maximum of 20m intervals
- Within 2.0m of end access ways/corridors, turning areas spaces are required to be provided.
- Carpet pile height of not more than 11mm to an adjacent surface and backing <4mm
- Any glazing capable of being mistaken for a doorway or opening must be clearly marked (or contain chair rail, hand rail or transom as per AS 1288 requirements)

The design would generally comply with the prescriptive provisions of the BCA with additional ongoing review being undertaken as to door widths, circulation, etc. Further details are to be provided or access to these areas is to be assessed by an access consultant.

12.4. Car Parking (BCA D3.5)

Accessible car parking spaces are required to comply with AS 2890.6-2009. The BCA does not require that accessible carparking spaces be provided to a Class 2 development, however any spaces proposed, or required by the development consent are to comply with AS 2890.6-2009.

A 'shared zone' of minimum 5400mm x 2400mm is required adjacent to accessible car parking spaces, protected with a bollard.

12.5. Tactile Indicators (BCA D3.8)

Tactile indicators are required to be provided to warn occupants of all stairs (except Fire Isolated stairs) and ramps regardless of public nature or private environment and where an overhead obstruction occurs less than 2.0m above the finished floor level.

12.6. Swimming Pools (BCA D3.10)

Where pools exceed 40m in total perimeter, at least 1 means of accessible entry in the form of the following is required.

- a) Fixed or movable ramps (and an aquatic wheelchair) or

- b) Zero depth entry at a maximum gradient of 1:14 (and an aquatic wheel chair)
- c) Platform swimming pool lift (and an aquatic wheelchair) or
- d) A sling style swimming pool lift

Where the perimeter exceeds 70m in total, sling style lifts are not permitted.

12.7. Stairs (BCA D3.3 inter Alia AS1428.1)

Stairs shall be constructed as follows:

- a) Where the intersection is at the property boundary, the stair shall be set back by a minimum of 900mm so that the handrail and TGSIs do not protrude into the transverse path of travel.
- b) Where the intersection is at an internal corridor, the stair shall be set back one tread width plus 300mm (nominally 700mm as per AS 1428.1-2009 Fig 26(b)), so the handrails do not protrude into transverse path of travel.
- c) Stairs shall have opaque risers.
- d) Stair nosing shall not project beyond the face of the riser and the riser may be vertical or have a splay backwards up to a maximum 25mm.
- e) Stair nosing profiles shall;
 - Have a sharp intersection;
 - Be rounded up to 5mm radius; or
 - Be chamfered up to 5mm x 5mm
- f) All stairs, including fire isolated stairs shall, at the nosing of each tread have a strip not less than 50mm and not more than 75mm deep across the full width of the path of travel. The strip may be set back a maximum of 15mm from the front of the nosing. The strip shall have a minimum luminance contrast of 30% to the background. Where the luminous contrasting strip is affixed to the surface of the tread, any change in level shall not exceed a difference of 5mm.

12.8. Accessible Sanitary Facilities (BCA F2.4)

Unisex Accessible Sanitary Facilities

An accessible unisex sanitary facility must be located so that it can be entered without crossing an area reserved for one sex only and provided in accordance with AS 1428.1-2009 and must contain a closet pan, washbasin, shelf or bench top and adequate means of disposal of sanitary products and as per following.

Building Type	Minimum accessible unisex sanitary compartments to be provided
Residential apartments	Where sanitary compartments are provided in common areas, not less than 1.

Ambulant Facilities

At each bank of toilets where there is one or more toilets in addition to an accessible unisex sanitary compartment, a sanitary compartment suitable for a person with an ambulant disability in accordance with AS 1428.1-2009 must be provided for use by males and females.

Where male sanitary facilities are provided at a separate location to female sanitary facilities, accessible unisex sanitary facilities are only required at one of those locations.

An accessible unisex sanitary compartment or an accessible unisex shower need not be provided on a storey or level that is not provided with a passenger lift or ramp complying with AS 1428.1-2009

Accessible unisex showers

Accessible unisex showers must be provided in accordance with AS 1428.1 and at the following rates;

Building	Minimum accessible unisex showers to be provided
Residential apartments	Where showers are provided in common areas, not less than 1

12.9. Signage (BCA D3.6)

As part of the detailed design package, specifications will need to be developed indicating:

- Sanitary Facility Identification Signs (note that they are to comply with BCA Specification D3.6 and include the use of Braille, Tactile, etc and be placed on the wall on the latch side of the facility);
- Directional / Way Finding signs to the Lifts, Sanitary Facilities, etc;
- Hearing Augmentation System;
- Identify each door required by BCA Clause E4.5 to be provided with an exit sign, stating 'EXIT' and 'Level' number
- Braille and tactile signs must be illuminated to ensure *luminance contrast* requirements are met at all times during which the sign is required to be read.

12.10. Lifts (BCA E3.6)

Lifts compliant to BCA E3.6 and BCA E3.7 must be provided, where required to be provided, with a minimum size of 1400 x 1600mm or 1100mm x 1400mm (whichever is appropriate) in size – with appropriate handrails and auditory commands.

13. Appendix A - Reference Documentation

The following documentation was used in the assessment and preparation of this report:

Drawing No.	Title	Issue	Date	Prepared By
Project 2555	Urban Context Report	--	22 July 2022	Hayball

14. Appendix B - Draft Fire Safety Schedule

No.	Measure	Particulars of Measure <i>(including where the requirement for the measure is set out or described i.e. in building plans or in a performance solution report)</i>	Currently Implemented (Yes/No)	Proposed (Yes/No)
STATUTORY FIRE SAFETY MEASURES				
1.	Access Panels, Doors and Hoppers	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause C3.13		
2.	Automatic Fail Safe Devices	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause D2.19 & D2.21		
3.	Automatic Fire Detection and Alarm System	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Spec. E2.2a & AS 1670.1 – 2015, AS/NZS 1668.1 - 2015		
4.	Automatic Fire Suppression System (sprinklers) (carpark)	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Spec. E1.5 & AS 2118.1 – 2017,		
5.	Emergency Lighting	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause E4.2, E4.4 & AS/NZS 2293.1 – 2005 Amdt 1 & 2		
6.	Exit Signs	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clauses E4.5, NSW E4.6 & E4.8 and AS/NZS 2293.1 – 2005 Amdt 1 & 2		
7.	Fire Dampers	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause C3.15, AS/NZS 1668.1 – 2015 & AS 1682.1&2 - 1990		
8.	Fire Doors	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause C3.2, C3.4, C3.5, C3.6, C3.7 & C3.8, Spec C3.4 and AS 1905.1 – 2015		
9.	Fire Hose Reel Systems (carpark)	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause E1.4 & AS 2441 – 2005 Amdt 1		
10.	Fire Hydrant Systems	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause E1.3 & AS 2419.1 – 2005 Amdt 1		
11.	Fire Seals protecting fire resisting components of the building	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause C3.12, C3.15, C3.16 & AS 1530.4 – 2014		
12.	Lightweight Construction	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause C1.8, C3.17 & AS 1530.3 – 1999		
13.	Portable Fire Extinguishers	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause E1.6 & AS 2444 – 2001		
14.	Smoke and Heat Alarms	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Spec. E2.2a & AS 3786 – 2015		
15.	Solid Core Doors	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause C3.11		
16.	Warning and Operational Signs	EP&A Reg 2000 Clause 183, BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause C3.6, D2.23, E3.3 & H101.8		
OTHER FIRE SAFETY MEASURES				
17.	Fire Collars protecting fire resisting components of the building	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause C3.12, C3.15, C3.16 & AS 1530.4 – 2014		
18.	Paths of Travel	EP&A Reg 2000 Clause 183, 184, 184 & 186		
19.	Required Exit Doors (power operated)	BCA 2019 Amdt 1 Clause D2.19		
No.	Measure	Particulars of Measure	Intervals for Inspection	Intervals for Supplementary Fire Safety

		<i>(including where the requirement for the measure is set out or described i.e. in building plans or in a performance solution report)</i>		Statements to be submitted to Council
CRITICAL FIRE SAFETY MEASURES <i>(per clause 168(3)(d) of the EPA Regulation 2000</i>				
1.				
2.				

15. Appendix C - Fire Resistance Levels

The table below represents the Fire resistance levels required in accordance with BCA 2019 Amendment 1:

Table 3 TYPE A CONSTRUCTION: FRL OF BUILDING ELEMENTS	Class of building — FRL: (in minutes)			
	<i>Structural adequacy/Integrity/Insulation</i>			
	2, 3 or 4 part	5, 7a or 9	6	7b or 8
EXTERNAL WALL (including any column and other building element incorporated within it) or other external building element, where the distance from any fire-source feature to which it is exposed is -				
For <i>loadbearing</i> 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- <i>loadbearing</i> 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 <i>external wall</i> , where the distance from any <i>fire-source feature</i> 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				
<i>Fire-resisting lift and stair shafts</i>				
<i>Loadbearing</i>	90/ 90/ 90	120/120/120	180/120/120	240/120/120
<i>Non-loadbearing</i>	-/ 90/ 90	-/120/120	-/120/120	-/120/120
Bounding <i>public corridors</i> , public lobbies and the like				
<i>Loadbearing</i>	90/ 90/ 90	120/-/-	180/-/-	240/-/-
<i>Non-loadbearing</i>	-/ 60/ 60	-/-/-	-/-/-	-/-/-
Between or bounding <i>sole-occupancy units</i>				
<i>Loadbearing</i>	90/ 90/ 90	120/-/-	180/-/-	240/-/-
<i>Non-loadbearing</i>	-/ 60/ 60	-/-/-	-/-/-	-/-/-
Ventilating, pipe, garbage, and like <i>shafts</i> not used for the discharge of hot products of combustion				
<i>Loadbearing</i>	90/ 90/ 90	120/ 90/ 90	180/120/120	240/120/120
<i>Non-loadbearing</i>	-/ 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

Table 3.9 REQUIREMENTS FOR CARPARKS		FRL (not less than) Structural adequacy/Integrity/Insulation
		ESA/M (not greater than)
Wall		
(a)	<i>external wall</i>	
	(i) less than 3 m from a <i>fire-source feature</i> to which it is exposed:	
	<i>Loadbearing</i>	60/60/60
	<i>Non-loadbearing</i>	-/60/60
	(ii) 3 m or more from a <i>fire-source feature</i> to which it is exposed	-/-/
(b)	<i>internal wall</i>	
	(i) <i>loadbearing</i> , other than one supporting only the roof (not used for carparking)	60/-/-
	(ii) supporting only the roof (not used for carparking)	-/-/
	(iii) <i>non-loadbearing</i>	-/-/
(c)	<i>fire wall</i>	
	(i) from the direction used as a <i>carpark</i>	60/60/60
	(ii) from the direction not used as a <i>carpark</i>	as required by Table 3
Column		
(a)	supporting only the roof (not used for carparking) and 3 m or more from a <i>fire-source feature</i> to which it is exposed	-/-/
(b)	steel column, other than one covered by (a) and one that does not support a part of a building that is not used as a <i>carpark</i>	60/-/- or 26 m ² /tonne
(c)	any other column not covered by (a) or (b)	60/-/-
Beam		
(a)	steel floor beam in continuous contact with a concrete floor slab	60/-/- or 30 m ² /tonne
(b)	any other beam	60/-/-
Fire-resisting lift and stair shaft (within the <i>carpark</i> only)		60/60/60
Floor slab and vehicle ramp		60/60/60
Roof (not used for carparking)		-/-/
Notes:	1.	ESA/M means the ratio of exposed surface area to mass per unit length.
	2.	Refer to Specification E1.5 for special requirements for a sprinkler system in a <i>carpark</i> complying with Table 3.9 and located within a multi-classified building.