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## General table of contents

**Preface**

- Copyright and Licence Notice ................................................................. 2
- Introduction to the National Construction Code (NCC) ......................... 6
- Introduction to NCC Volume Three ....................................................... 8
- List of NCC Specifications ..................................................................... 9
- History of adoption of NCC Volume Three ............................................ 11

**Section A  Governing requirements**

- Part A1 Interpreting the NCC ................................................................. 16
- Part A2 Compliance with the NCC .......................................................... 19
- Part A3 Application of the NCC in States and Territories ....................... 23
- Part A4 Referenced documents ............................................................... 24
- Part A5 Documentation of design and construction ............................... 26
- Part A6 Building classification ............................................................... 33
- Part A7 United buildings .................................................................. 45
- Part A8 Quantification of the fire safety Performance Requirements ......... 47

**Specification 1** Fire-resistance of building elements ................................ 51
**Specification 2** Descriptions of elements referred to in Specification 1 ........... 57
**Specification 3** Fire hazard properties ................................................. 63

**Section B  Water services**

- Part B1 Cold water services ................................................................. 68
- Part B2 Heated water services .............................................................. 74
- Part B3 Non-drinking water services ..................................................... 84
- Part B4 Fire-fighting water services ....................................................... 88
- Part B5 Cross-connection control ......................................................... 92
- Part B6 Rainwater services harvesting and use ....................................... 98
- Part B7 Rainwater Storage .................................................................. 104
- Specification 41 Cross-connection hazards ........................................... 107

**Section C  Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems**

- Part C1 Sanitary plumbing systems ....................................................... 115
- Part C2 Sanitary drainage systems ....................................................... 126
- Part C3 On-site wastewater management ............................................. 132

**Section D  Excessive noise**

- Part D1 Excessive noise .................................................................. 137

**Section E  Facilities**

- Part E1 Facilities .............................................................................. 141
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Abbreviations 144, Symbols 146, Glossary 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Referenced documents</td>
<td>Referenced documents 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Australia</td>
<td>Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Australian Capital Territory</td>
<td>ACT Introduction 206, ACT Footnote: Other legislation affecting water and plumbing systems 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>Section A Governing requirements 210, Section B Water services 211, Section C Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems 215, Schedule 1 Definitions 217, NSW Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
<td>NT Introduction 221, Section B Water services 222, Section C Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems 223, Section D Excessive noise 224, NT Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>QLD Introduction 228, Section B Water services 229, Schedule 1 Definitions 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>SA Introduction 233, Section A Governing requirements 234, Section B Water services 235, Section C Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems 238, Schedule 1 Definitions 239, SA Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>TAS Introduction 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Governing requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section B</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule 10</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>VIC Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Section B Water services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Section C Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Section D Excessive noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Schedule 1 Definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIC Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule 11</td>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>WA Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About the NCC

The NCC is Australia’s primary set of technical design and construction provisions for buildings. As a performance-based code, it sets the minimum required level for the safety, health, amenity, accessibility and sustainability of certain buildings. It primarily applies to the design and construction of new buildings, and plumbing and drainage systems in new and existing buildings. In some cases it may also apply to structures associated with buildings and new building work or new plumbing and drainage work in existing buildings.

The Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB), on behalf of the Australian Government and each State and Territory government, produces and maintains the NCC. When determining the content of the NCC, the ABCB seeks to—

• ensure requirements have a rigorously tested rationale; and
• effectively and proportionally address applicable issues; and
• create benefits to society that outweigh costs; and
• consider non-regulatory alternatives; and
• consider the competitive effects of regulation; and
• not be unnecessarily restrictive.

The primary users of the NCC include architects, builders, plumbers, building surveyors, hydraulic consultants, engineers and other building and plumbing related professions and trades.

Format of the NCC

The NCC is published in three volumes. The Building Code of Australia (BCA) is Volumes One and Two of the NCC and the Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA) is Volume Three of the NCC.

Components of the NCC

The NCC provides the technical provisions for the design and construction of buildings and other structures, and plumbing and drainage systems.

NCC Volume One primarily covers the design and construction of multi-residential, commercial, industrial and public assembly buildings and some associated structures.

NCC Volume Two primarily covers the design and construction of smaller scale buildings including houses, small sheds, carports and some associated structures.

NCC Volume Three covers the design, construction and maintenance of plumbing and drainage systems in new and existing buildings.

Each volume contains—

• Governing Requirements; and
• Performance Requirements; and
• compliance options to meet the NCC requirements; and
• State and Territory variations and additions.

The NCC uses building classifications to identify requirements for different intended purposes of buildings or parts of buildings. A building classification relates to the characteristics and the intended use of the building. Information on building classifications is found in Part A6 of the Governing Requirements.

Legislative arrangements and the NCC

The NCC is given legal effect through State and Territory, or other statutory authority, building and plumbing legislation. These Acts and Regulations set out the legal framework and administration mechanisms for the NCC to support the design and construction of buildings.
The dates of adoption of the NCC are determined by State and Territory building and plumbing administrations.

How to use the NCC

Each volume of the NCC is split into two main sections:

- Administrative requirements contained within the Governing Requirements.
- Technical requirements contained within the remaining sections of the NCC.

The Governing Requirements provide the rules and instructions for using and complying with the NCC. They are vital in understanding how the technical requirements of the NCC should be applied to any particular situation. The Governing Requirements are also important in understanding how the NCC fits with the building and plumbing regulatory framework within Australia.

NCC clause numbering system

The NCC uses a uniform clause numbering system across each of its three volumes. This system is called Section-Part-Type-Clause (SPTC). In each clause number—

- The first letter indicates which NCC Section sits within, or if the letter S is used, that the clause is part of a Specification. The letter S is used in place of a Section indicator because the same Specification may be called up in several different Sections of the NCC.
- The first number indicates the number of each Part within a Section, or the number of a Specification. Parts are numbered sequentially within each Section, starting at 1. Specifications are numbered sequentially across all three volumes, also starting at 1.
- The second letter indicates the clause Type. It will be either G, O, F, P, V, D or C and these are explained below.
- The second number is the clause number within each Part or Specification.

The clause Types used in the NCC are as follows:

- G = Governing requirement (mandatory)
- O = Objective (guidance)
- F = Functional Statement (guidance)
- P = Performance Requirement (mandatory)
- V = Verification Method (optional)
- D = Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision (optional)
- C = Clause in a Specification (clauses in Specifications may be mandatory or optional, depending on how the Specification is called up by the NCC).

Informative parts of the NCC (e.g. Introduction to the NCC) are not numbered and do not have numbered paragraphs. This helps make it easy to see that their content is information only and does not contain any regulatory requirements.
About NCC Volume Three

NCC Volume Three contains technical requirements for the design and construction for plumbing and drainage systems in new and existing buildings. Volume Three applies to these systems in all classes of buildings whenever plumbing work is carried out. Volume Three additionally applies to sites where water services are constructed independent of buildings.

Components of NCC Volume Three

NCC Volume Three contains the following Sections:

- Section A – Governing Requirements, common across the NCC
- Section B – Water services
- Section C – Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems
- Section D – Excessive noise
- Section E – Facilities
- Schedules –
  - Abbreviations and symbols
  - NCC defined terms
  - Referenced documents
  - State and Territory variations and additions

Section A contains the mandatory Governing Requirements for the NCC. Sections B to E contain mandatory Performance Requirements and the compliance options to satisfy compliance with the NCC.
Table 1 sets out the number and title of each NCC Specification, along with the clauses in each NCC Volume that refer to the Specification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spec no.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fire resistance of building elements</td>
<td>A5G5; A5G6; C4D15; S2C1; S9C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Description of materials referred to in Specification 1</td>
<td>A5G5; A5G6; C4D15; S1C2; S9C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fire hazard properties (determination)</td>
<td>A5G6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Design of buildings in cyclonic areas</td>
<td>B1D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fire-resisting construction</td>
<td>C2D2; C2D10; C3D6; C3D8; C3D9; C3D10; C3D11; C3D13; C4D6; C4D8; C4D13; C4D15; D2D13; E1D5; G3D6; S17C11; S18C4; S31C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Structural tests for lightweight construction</td>
<td>B1D4; C2D9; S5C23; S14C2; S32C2; S32C3; Housing Provisions 9.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fire hazard properties (requirements)</td>
<td>C2D11; C2D14; S3C2; S14C2; S19C7; S32C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Performance of external walls in fire</td>
<td>C2D12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cavity barriers for fire-protected timber</td>
<td>C2D13; C4D16; S5C11; S5C20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Fire protected timber</td>
<td>S1C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Smoke-proof walls in health-care and residential care buildings</td>
<td>C3D6; C3D15; C4D12; E2D11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Fire doors, smoke doors, fire windows and shutters</td>
<td>C4D5; G3D4; S11C2; S11C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Penetration of walls, floors and ceilings by services</td>
<td>C4D15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Non-required stairways, ramps and escalators</td>
<td>C2D11; D2D17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Braille and tactile signs</td>
<td>D4D7; S27C10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Accessible water entry/exit for swimming pools</td>
<td>D4D11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Fire sprinkler systems</td>
<td>C1V3; C2D6; C2D13; C3D2; C3D4; C3D7; C3D8; C4D6; C4D7; C4D8; C4D9; C4D12; D2D4; D2D17; E1D4; E2D8; E2D9; E2D10; E2D11; E2D13; E2D14; E2D15; E2D16; E2D17; E2D19; E2D20; G3D1; G3D6; G6D6; I1D2; S5C10; S5C11; S5C14; S5C18; S5C19; S5C20; S5C21; S5C22; S5C24; S7C3; S7C4; S19C11; S20C3; S20C4; S20C5; S31C2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 18      | Class 2 and 3 buildings not more than 25 m in effective | E1D4; S17C2; S23C1;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spec no.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fire control centres</td>
<td>E1D14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Smoke detection and alarm systems</td>
<td>E2D3; E2D5; E2D7; E2D8; E2D9; E2D11; E2D13; E2D14; E2D15; E2D16; E2D17; E2D18; E2D19; E2D20; S5C19; S5C22; S17C8; S18C3; S21C7; S21C8; S22C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Smoke exhaust systems</td>
<td>C3D13; E2D10; E2D14; E2D15; E2D16; E2D17; E2D18; E2D19; E2D20; S20C6; S20C8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Smoke-and-heat vents</td>
<td>E2D10; E2D14; E2D15; E2D16; E2D17; E2D18; E2D19; E2D20; S20C6; S20C8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Residential fire safety systems</td>
<td>S18C3; S18C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Lift installations</td>
<td>E3D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Photoluminescent exit signs</td>
<td>E4D8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Waterproofing and water resistance requirements for building elements in wet areas</td>
<td>F1D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Accessible adult change facilities</td>
<td>F4D12; S15C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Sound insulation for building elements</td>
<td>F5D3; F5D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Impact sound — Test of equivalence</td>
<td>F5D4; S28C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Installation of boilers and pressure vessels</td>
<td>G2D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Fire and smoke control in buildings containing atriums</td>
<td>G3D4; G3D8; S14C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Construction of proscenium walls</td>
<td>C2D11; I1D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Additional requirements</td>
<td>J1V1; J1V2; J1V3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Modelling parameters</td>
<td>J1V2; J1V3; S35C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Modelling profiles</td>
<td>S34C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Material properties</td>
<td>J3D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Calculation of U-Value and solar admittance</td>
<td>J3D3; J3D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Spandrel panel thermal performance</td>
<td>S37C3; S37C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sub-floor thermal performance</td>
<td>J3D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Lighting and power control devices</td>
<td>J6D3; J6D4; J6D5; J6D6; J6D7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Cross-connection hazards</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Heating and cooling load limits</td>
<td>H6D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Bushfire protection for certain Class 9 buildings</td>
<td>G5D4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: History of adoption of NCC Volume Three

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Commonwealth</th>
<th>ACT</th>
<th>NSW</th>
<th>NT</th>
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<td>NCC 2013</td>
<td>1 May 2013</td>
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Adoption of NCC 2011 Volume Three
The 2011 edition of the NCC Volume Three was adopted as set out in Table 1.

Adoption of NCC 2012 Volume Three
The 2012 edition of the NCC Volume Three was adopted as set out in Table 1.

Adoption of NCC 2013 Volume Three
The 2013 edition of the NCC Volume Three was adopted as set out in Table 1.

Adoption of NCC 2014 Volume Three
The 2014 edition of the NCC Volume Three was adopted as set out in Table 1.

Adoption of NCC 2015 Volume Three
The 2015 edition of the NCC Volume Three was adopted as set out in Table 1.

Adoption of NCC 2016 Volume Three
The 2016 edition of the NCC Volume Three was adopted as set out in Table 1.

Adoption of NCC 2019 Volume Three
The 2019 edition of the NCC Volume Three was adopted as set out in Table 1.
NCC 2019 Amendment No. 1

Amendment No. 1 to the 2019 edition of NCC Volume Three was adopted as set out in Table 1.
Section A  Governing requirements

Part A1  Interpreting the NCC

Governing Requirements

- A1G1  Scope of NCC Volume One
- A1G2  Scope of NCC Volume Two
- A1G3  Scope of NCC Volume Three
- A1G4  Interpretation

Part A2  Compliance with the NCC

Governing Requirements

- A2G1  Compliance
- A2G2  Performance Solution
- A2G3  Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution
- A2G4  A combination of solutions

Part A3  Application of the NCC in States and Territories

Governing Requirements

- A3G1  State and Territory compliance

Part A4  Referenced documents

Governing Requirements

- A4G1  Referenced documents
- A4G2  Differences between referenced documents and the NCC
- A4G3  Adoption of referenced documents

Part A5  Documentation of design and construction

Governing Requirements

- A5G1  Suitability
- A5G2  Evidence of suitability — Volumes One, Two and Three
- A5G3  Evidence of suitability — Volumes One and Two (BCA)
- A5G4  Evidence of suitability — Volume Three (PCA)
- A5G5  Fire-resistance of building elements
- A5G6  Fire hazard properties
- A5G7  Resistance to the incipient spread of fire
- A5G8  Labelling of Aluminium Composite Panels

Part A6  Building classification

Governing Requirements

- A6G1  Determining a building classification
- A6G2  Class 1 buildings
- A6G3  Class 2 buildings
- A6G4  Class 3 buildings
- A6G5  Class 4 buildings
A6G6 Class 5 buildings
A6G7 Class 6 buildings
A6G8 Class 7 buildings
A6G9 Class 8 buildings
A6G10 Class 9 buildings
A6G11 Class 10 buildings and structures
A6G12 Multiple classifications

Part A7 United buildings
Governing Requirements
A7G1 United buildings
A7G2 Alterations in a united building

Part A8 Quantification of the fire safety Performance Requirements
Governing Requirements
A8G1 Application of Part
A8G2 Fire safety
A8G3 Spread of fire

Specification 1 Fire-resistance of building elements
S1C1 Scope
S1C2 Rating
S1C3 FRLs determined by calculation
S1C4 Interchangeable materials
S1C5 Columns covered with lightweight construction
S1C6 Non-loadbearing elements

Specification 2 Descriptions of elements referred to in Specification 1
S2C1 Scope
S2C2 Mortar for masonry
S2C3 Gypsum blocks
S2C4 Gypsum-sand mortar and plaster
S2C5 Gypsum-perlite and gypsum-vermiculite plaster
S2C6 Plaster of cement and sand or cement, lime and sand
S2C7 Plaster reinforcement
S2C8 Ashlar stone masonry
S2C9 Dimensions of masonry
S2C10 Solid units
S2C11 Hollow units
S2C12 Equivalent thickness
S2C13 Height-to-thickness ratio of certain walls
S2C14 Walls
S2C15 Columns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2C16</td>
<td>Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C17</td>
<td>Columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C18</td>
<td>Beams</td>
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<td>S2C20</td>
<td>Beams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C21</td>
<td>Filling of column spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C22</td>
<td>Hollow terracotta blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C23</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C24</td>
<td>Gypsum blocks and hollow terracotta blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C25</td>
<td>Structural concrete and poured gypsum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C26</td>
<td>Gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster sprayed to contour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2C27</td>
<td>Measurement of thickness of column and beam protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specification 3  Fire hazard properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3C1</td>
<td>Scope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3C2</td>
<td>General requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3C3</td>
<td>Form of test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3C4</td>
<td>Test specimens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3C5</td>
<td>Concession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3C6</td>
<td>Smaller specimen permitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to this Part

This Part explains important concepts on how the NCC must be interpreted and applied. There are certain conventions and approaches that need to be taken into account when using the NCC. This includes interpreting specific language and terms. This is critical to understanding the intended technical and legal meaning of the NCC. This Part also explains the difference between the mandatory parts of the NCC and the parts that are only explanatory or guidance in nature.

Scope of NCC Volume One

NCC Volume One contains the requirements for—

(a) all Class 2 to 9 buildings; and

(b) access requirements for people with a disability in Class 1b and 10a buildings; and

(c) certain Class 10b structures including access requirements for people with a disability in Class 10b swimming pools.

Scope of NCC Volume Two

NCC Volume Two contains the requirements for—

(a) Class 1 and 10a buildings (other than access requirements for people with a disability in Class 1b and 10a buildings); and

(b) certain Class 10b structures (other than access requirements for people with a disability in Class 10b swimming pools); and

(c) Class 10c private bushfire shelters.

Scope of NCC Volume Three

NCC Volume Three contains technical requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance for plumbing and drainage systems in new and existing buildings.

NCC Volume Three applies to these systems in all classes of buildings whenever plumbing and drainage work is carried out.

NCC Volume Three additionally applies to sites where services are constructed independently of buildings.

Interpretation

(1) The following components of the NCC are non-mandatory and informative:

(a) Content identified as “explanatory information”.

(b) The “Introduction to this Part” information, located at the beginning of each Volume, Section or Part.

(2) Words in italics must be interpreted in accordance with—
(a) definitions provided in Schedule 21, unless the contrary intention appears; and
(b) additional definitions in State or Territory appendices, as appropriate.

(3) The NCC must be interpreted and applied in accordance with the following:

(a) A reference to a building is a reference to an entire building or part of a building (as the case requires).
(b) A reference to plumbing or drainage solution, or product in Volume Three is a reference to an entire installation, system or product, or part of an installation, system or product (as the case requires).
(c) A reference in a Performance Requirement to “the degree necessary” means—
   (i) that consideration of all the criteria referred to in the Performance Requirement will determine the outcome appropriate to the circumstances; and
   (ii) that in certain cases it may not be necessary to incorporate any specific measures to meet the relevant Performance Requirement.
(d) An “Application” statement is mandatory and is provided to specify where and when a requirement or provision applies.
(e) A “Limitation” statement is mandatory and is provided to specify where and when the application of a requirement or provision is limited to a certain circumstance.
(f) An “Exemption” statement is mandatory and is provided to specify where or when a requirement or provision does not need to be complied with.
(g) A “Note” is part of a provision or requirement and provides additional mandatory instructions.
(h) Figures in the NCC—
   (i) are used to illustrate specific issues referenced in the associated text; and
   (ii) are not to be construed as containing all design information that is required for that particular building element or situation.
(i) The defined symbols and abbreviations listed in Schedule 1.

(4) A reference to a building class is a reference to all the sub-classifications of that class.

(5) The following sub-classifications apply:

   (a) Classes 1a and 1b are sub-classifications of Class 1.
   (b) Classes 7a and 7b are sub-classifications of Class 7.
   (c) Classes 9a, 9b and 9c are sub-classifications of Class 9.
   (d) Classes 10a, 10b and 10c are sub-classifications of Class 10.

(6) A reference to a sub-classification is solely to that sub-classification.

TAS A1G14(7)

Notes:
For Volume Three, if a word is not defined in Schedule 2, the meaning (if any) attributed to it under AS/NZS 3500.0 should be used unless the contrary intention appears.

Explanatory Information:
Explanatory information and Introduction to this Section information contained in the NCC or Introduction to this Part information contained in Volumes One and Two of the NCC are non-mandatory and are provided for guidance purposes only. This informative material should be read in conjunction with the technical provisions of the NCC. Any statements made in the informative and guidance components of the NCC should not be taken to override the NCC. Unlike the NCC, which is adopted by legislation, the informative and guidance components are not called up into legislation and they do not cover State and Territory variations and additions. Because informative and guidance components of the NCC do not have regulatory force, the ABCB accepts no responsibility for its contents when applied to specific buildings or any liability which may result from its use. Defined words provide the precise meaning and expressions of key words used for understanding and complying with the NCC. Where a word is not defined in the NCC, the relevant common meaning of the word should be used. Generally, a reference to a building is a reference to the whole building, regardless of classification. However, when a
A number of the Performance Requirements of the NCC use the expression “to the degree necessary” or “appropriate to”. These expressions provide flexibility by allowing appropriate authorities to determine the degree of compliance necessary in a particular case. Therefore, any part of the NCC that uses these expressions should be referenced against the requirements of the appropriate authority. For example, an appropriate authority might judge that an item need not be installed, or a particular level of performance be achieved.

Application, Limitation, and Exemption statements are used to identify provisions that may or may not apply in certain situations, to varying degrees.

Classes 1a and 1b, 7a and 7b, 9a, 9b and 9c, and 10a, 10b and 10c are separate classifications. In the NCC, when the designation ‘a’, ‘b’ or ‘c’ is not applied, the reference is to all buildings of the general class. For example, ‘Class 9b’ refers only to Class 9b buildings, but ‘Class 9’ refers to Classes 9a, 9b and 9c.

Figures are used to explain the requirements of a particular clause. To ensure the context of the requirement is clearly understood, adjacent construction elements of the building that would normally be required in that particular situation are not always shown. Accordingly, aspects of figures that are not shown should not be interpreted as meaning these construction details are not required. Therefore a figure must not be used as an indication of the full construction requirements in a given situation, as the only available option, or a substitute for referencing appropriate construction requirements (in other sources) for a given clause.
Introduction to this Part
This Part explains the possible methods of demonstrating compliance with the NCC. It explains the various compliance pathways within the NCC and the appropriate steps that must be taken for each of these pathways.

Governing Requirements

A2G1 Compliance
[2019: A2.0, A2.1]

(1) Compliance with the NCC is achieved by complying with—
   (a) the Governing Requirements of the NCC; and
   (b) the Performance Requirements.

(2) Performance Requirements are satisfied by one of the following, as shown in Figure A2G1:
   (a) Performance Solution.
   (b) Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution.
   (c) A combination of (a) and (b).

Figure A2G1: NCC compliance structure

A2G2 Performance Solution
[2019: A2.2]

(1) A Performance Solution is achieved by demonstrating—
   (a) compliance with all relevant Performance Requirements; or
   (b) the solution is at least equivalent to the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions.

(2) A Performance Solution must be shown to comply with the relevant Performance Requirements through one or a combination of the following Assessment Methods:
   (a) Evidence of suitability in accordance with Part A5 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.

(3) Where a Performance Requirement is satisfied entirely by a Performance Solution, in order to comply with (1) the following method must be used to determine the Performance Requirement or Performance Requirements relevant to the Performance Solution:

(a) Identify the relevant Performance Requirements from the Section or Part to which the Performance Solution applies.

(b) Identify Performance Requirements from other Sections or Parts that are relevant to any aspects of the Performance Solution proposed or that are affected by the application of the Performance Solution.

(4) Where a Performance Requirement is proposed to be satisfied by a Performance Solution, 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 listed in (2), as proposed by the performance-based design brief.

(c) Evaluate results from (4)(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 through A2G2(3) or A2G4(3) as applicable; and

(ii) identification of all Assessment Methods used; and

(iii) details of steps (4)(a) to (4)(c); and

(iv) confirmation that the Performance Requirement has been met; and

(v) details of conditions or limitations, if any exist, regarding the Performance Solution.

A2G3 Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution [2019: A2.3]

(1) A solution that complies with the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions is deemed to have met the Performance Requirements.

(2) A Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution can show compliance with the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions through one or more of the following Assessment Methods:

(a) Evidence of suitability in accordance with Part A5 that shows the use of a material, product, plumbing and drainage product, form of construction or design meets a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision.

(b) Expert Judgement.

A2G4 A combination of solutions [2019: A2.4]

(1) Performance Requirements may be satisfied by using a combination of Performance Solutions and Deemed-to-Satisfy Solutions.

(2) When using a combination of solutions, compliance can be shown through the following, as appropriate:

(a) A2G2 for assessment against the relevant Performance Requirements.

(b) A2G3 for assessment against the relevant Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions.

(3) Where a Performance Requirement is satisfied by a Performance Solution in combination with a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution, in order to comply with (1), the following method must be used to determine the Performance Requirement or Performance Requirements relevant to the Performance Solution:

(a) Identify the relevant Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of each Section or Part that are to be the subject of the Performance Solution.

(b) Identify the Performance Requirements from the same Sections or Parts that are relevant to the identified
**Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions.**

(c) Identify **Performance Requirements** from other Sections or Parts that are relevant to any aspects of any **Performance Solution** proposed or that are affected by the application of the **Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions** that are the subject of the **Performance Solution**.

**Explanatory Information:**

To comply with the NCC, a solution must achieve compliance with the Governing Requirements and the **Performance Requirements**. The Governing Requirements contain requirements about how the **Performance Requirements** must be met.

**Performance Requirements** outline the minimum necessary standards different buildings or building elements must attain. The **Performance Requirements** are the only NCC technical provisions that must be satisfied.

In some instances, State and Territory variations and additions may also be applicable to certain **Performance Requirements**.

A solution may be partly a **Performance Solution** and partly a **Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution**. However, no matter what method is chosen, building proponents need to always meet the **Performance Requirements** of the NCC.

A2G2(2)(b)(ii) provides for the use of **Verification Methods** that are not listed in the NCC. A **Verification Method** may include—

- a calculation, using analytical methods or mathematical models; or
- a test, using a technical procedure, either on-site or in a laboratory, to directly measure the extent to which the **Performance Requirements** have been met; or
- an inspection (and inspection report); or
- any other acceptable form of certification.

Any **Verification Method** used must be acceptable to the **appropriate authority**.

A **Performance Solution** must comply with all applicable **Performance Requirements** of the NCC. A **Performance Solution** provides a tailored solution to meet the intended objective of the **Performance Requirements**. A **Performance Solution** must comply with all relevant **Performance Requirements** and must be verified using one or a combination of the following **Assessment Methods**:

- Evidence of suitability.
- **Verification Method**.
- **Expert Judgement**.
- Comparison with the **Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions**.

For example, building proponents who wish to know what has to be done to satisfy the fire safety **Performance Requirements** for a particular building can either follow the **Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions** or develop a **Performance Solution**. Guidance on how to develop **Performance Solutions** can be found on the ABCB website at: www.abcb.gov.au.

The ABCB Resource Library contains information on the development of **Performance Solutions** for both building and plumbing.

A **Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution** is achieved by following all appropriate **Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions** in the NCC. The **Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions** are prescriptive (i.e. like a recipe book, they tell you how, what and in which location things must be done). They include materials, components, design factors, and construction methods that, if used, are deemed to meet the **Performance Requirements**, hence the term “Deemed-to-Satisfy”.

A **Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution** may be verified using one or a combination of the following **Assessment Methods**:

- Evidence of suitability.
- **Expert Judgement**.

Some **Performance Requirements** are without **Deemed-to-Satisfy Solutions**. Compliance with these **Performance Requirements** must be achieved by using a **Performance Solution**.

When designing a building or plumbing or drainage system, both **Performance Solutions** and **Deemed-to-Satisfy Solutions** can be used to achieve compliance with **Performance Requirements**. A combination of solutions may be used to satisfy a single **Performance Requirement**. This may include occasions where a specific **Performance Requirement** covers a number of elements of a building or **plumbing or drainage** system.

No NCC provision can be considered in isolation. Any departure from the **Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions** for a
**Performance Solution** needs to be assessed against the relevant **Performance Requirements** within the relevant NCC Section or Part. Additionally, the proposed **Performance Solution** may also impact on other **Performance Requirements** in other Sections or Parts. Thus, these additional **Performance Requirements** need to be considered in relation to the subject **Performance Solution**. A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) set out the methods for determining which **Performance Requirements** are relevant.

It is important that a holistic approach is used when determining the appropriate **Performance Requirements**. More information on NCC compliance methods is located at www.abcb.gov.au.

A2G4(2)(a) references A2G2. Therefore, when using a combination of **Performance Solutions** and **Deemed-to-Satisfy Solutions** it is necessary to comply with A2G2(4) where a **Performance Requirement** is proposed to be satisfied by a **Performance Solution**.
Introduction to this Part

This Part explains applying the NCC in accordance with State or Territory legislation. The NCC has legal effect through references in relevant State or Territory building and plumbing legislation.

Although the NCC is a nationally consistent code, there are some situations where a State or Territory enforces a variation, addition or deletion to it. This Part also explains how these variations, additions and deletions apply.

A3G1  State and Territory compliance

[2019: A3.0]

(1) For application within a particular State or Territory, the Volumes of the NCC comprise inclusively of—
   (a) Sections A to J and associated schedules of Volume One; and
   (b) Sections A and H and associated schedules of Volume Two; and
   (c) Sections A to E and associated schedules of Volume Three.

(2) State and Territory variations, additions and deletions must be complied with in conjunction with the NCC.

(3) The NCC is subject to, and may be overridden by, State or Territory legislation.

(4) State and Territory variations, additions and deletions are contained in the following Schedules:
   (a) Schedule 3: Commonwealth of Australia.
   (b) Schedule 4: Australian Capital Territory.
   (c) Schedule 5: New South Wales.
   (d) Schedule 6: Northern Territory.
   (e) Schedule 7: Queensland.
   (f) Schedule 8: South Australia.
   (g) Schedule 9: Tasmania.
   (h) Schedule 10: Victoria.
   (i) Schedule 11: Western Australia.

(5) State and Territory variations and deletions are identified throughout the NCC.

Explanatory Information:

The NCC is given legal effect by building regulatory legislation in each State and Territory. This legislation consists of an Act of Parliament and subordinate legislation which empowers the regulation of certain aspects of building and plumbing, and contains the administrative provisions necessary to give effect to the legislation.

Although the NCC is a national code, in some instances it is necessary for a State or Territory to vary or apply additional requirements specific to their jurisdiction. A3G1(2) highlights that these variations, additions or deletions must be applied in conjunction with the NCC provisions. Typically, these variations, additions or deletions override the requirements contained within the NCC.

Any provision of the NCC may be overridden by, or subject to, State or Territory legislation. The NCC must therefore be read in conjunction with that legislation. Any queries on such matters should be referred to the State or Territory authority responsible for building and plumbing regulatory matters.

Where a requirement or provision of the NCC is subject to a State or Territory variation, addition, or deletion, a reference to the appropriate provision in the applicable State or Territory schedule is included with that requirement or provision.
Introduction to this Part

This Part explains how documents referenced in the NCC are adopted and applied. The NCC itself does not contain details of every design and construction requirement for a building or plumbing or drainage system. As such, the NCC calls upon or “references” other documents with this information. These are called NCC referenced documents. Examples of such documents are Australian Standards, ABCB protocols, ABCB standards and other publications.

There are multiple types of referenced documents. A primary referenced document is one referenced in Schedule 3 of the NCC. A secondary referenced document is one referenced in a primary referenced document. Other referenced documents are referenced by secondary and subsequently referenced documents.

A4G1  Referenced documents

(1) A reference in the NCC to a document refers to the edition or issues and any amendment listed in Schedule 3.
(2) A document referenced in the NCC is only applicable in the context in which the document is quoted.

TAS A4G1(3)

(3) Where a new edition, issue or amendment of a primary referenced document is not listed in Schedule 3, the new edition, issue or amendment is not referenced for the purpose of the NCC.
(4) Any document referenced in a primary referenced document is known as a secondary referenced document.
(5) A reference in a primary referenced document to a secondary or other referenced document is a reference to the document as it existed at the time of publication of the primary referenced document.

Applications:
A4G1 applies to documents referenced in the ABCB Housing Provisions in the same way as for documents referenced within any other part of the NCC.

Exemptions:
If the secondary or other referenced document is also a primary referenced document, A4G1(5) does not apply.

A4G2  Differences between referenced documents and the NCC

The NCC overrules any difference between the NCC (including the ABCB Housing Provisions) and a primary referenced document, including any secondary referenced document.

Applications:
A4G2 applies to documents referenced in the ABCB Housing Provisions in the same way as for other documents referenced by Volumes One, Two or Three of the NCC.
A4G3  Adoption of referenced documents

The NCC does not require compliance with requirements in relation to the following matters where they are prescribed in a referenced document:

(a) The rights, responsibilities or obligations between the manufacturer, supplier or purchaser.
(b) The responsibilities of any tradesperson or other building operative, architect, engineer, authority, or other person or body.
(c) The submission for approval of any material, building component, form or method of construction, to any person, authority or body other than those empowered under State or Territory legislation to give that approval.
(d) The submission of a material, product, form of construction or design to any person, authority or body for opinion.
(e) Any departure from the NCC, rule, specification or provision at the sole discretion of the manufacturer or purchaser, or by arrangement or agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser.

Applications:
A4G3 applies to documents referenced in the ABCB Housing Provisions in the same way as for documents referenced within Volumes One, Two or Three of the NCC.

Explanatory Information:
Schedule 32 is only mandatory to Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions, Specifications, Verification Method and Schedule 32. However, referenced documents are only applicable to the NCC provision that references the document.

A proponent undertaking a Performance Solution can use any element or edition of any document, if they help satisfy the Performance Requirements. They do not need to use the documents listed in Schedule 32.

Schedule 32 lists the specific edition of the Standard or other document adopted, including any amendments considered appropriate for Schedule 32, the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions, Specifications or Verification Methods. Other editions of (or amendments to) the referenced document are not adopted and have no standing under the NCC.

A primary referenced document may refer to a secondary referenced document. A4G1(5) stipulates that the secondary referenced document is the edition of the document that existed at the time of publication of the primary referenced document. When another edition of (or amendment to) a secondary referenced document is released, subject to the exemption to A4G1, that edition (or amendment) is not adopted for the purposes of the primary referenced document. A4G2 means that contractual matters or clauses defining responsibilities of various parties, and matters not appropriate for adoption in the NCC are not included when a document is called up in the NCC.
Introduction to this Part

This Part explains the evidence needed to show that the NCC requirements are met and the solution is “fit for purpose”. It covers the use of materials, products, forms of construction and designs. It details separate requirements for the BCA and PCA.

Examples of evidence to be prepared and retained include certificates, reports, calculations and any other documents or information showing compliance with the NCC requirements.

Governing Requirements

A5G1  Suitability

(1) A building and plumbing or drainage installation must be constructed using materials, products, plumbing products, forms of construction and designs fit for their intended purpose to achieve the relevant requirements of the NCC.

(2) For the purposes of (1), a material, product, plumbing product, form of construction or design is fit for purpose if it is—
   (a) supported by evidence of suitability in accordance with—
       (i) A5G2; and
       (ii) A5G3 or A5G4 as appropriate; and
   (b) constructed or installed in an appropriate manner.

Explanatory Information:

A5G1 relates to the quality of work and materials needed to construct a building to meet NCC requirements.

This means that—

- all people involved with construction must work skilfully in accordance with good trade practice; and
- all materials must be of a quality to fulfil their function/s within the building.

A5G1 only applies to matters normally covered by the NCC.

While A5G1 outlines quality of work and material demands, sometimes additional conditions may be required by—

- other Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation; and
- contracts that include either specific quality requirements, or requirements for specific materials and the like.

Explanatory Information: Example

Permit authorities would ordinarily not apply A5G1 to such matters as—

- plastering — other than for fire rating, waterproofing of wet areas, and sound insulation; or
- painting — other than that required for weatherproofing an external wall.

When determining which form of evidence will be used, it is important to consider the appropriateness of the evidence, as some forms of evidence may be more suitable to materials and products and others to designs and forms of construction. The requirement to consider appropriateness of the evidence is specified in A5G2(1).
Evidence of suitability — Volumes One, Two and Three

[2019: A5.1]

(1) The form of evidence used must be appropriate to the use of the material, product, plumbing product, form of construction or design to which it relates.

(2) Any copy of documentary evidence submitted must be a complete copy of the original certificate, report or document.

Explanatory Information:
For further guidance, refer to the ABCB Handbook for Evidence of Suitability.
All copies of documents provided as evidence must be unabridged copies of the originals. No part can be left incomplete.

Evidence of suitability — Volumes One and Two (BCA)

[2019: A5.2]

(1) Subject to A5G5, A5G6 and A5G7, evidence to support that the use of a material, product, form of construction or design meets a Performance Requirement or a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision may be in the form of any one, or any combination of the following:

(a) A current CodeMark Australia or CodeMark Certificate of Conformity.
(b) A current Certificate of Accreditation.
(c) A current certificate, other than a certificate described in (a) and (b), issued by a certification body stating that the properties and performance of a material, product, form of construction or design fulfil specific requirements of the BCA.
(d) A report issued by an Accredited Testing Laboratory that—
   (i) demonstrates that a material, product or form of construction fulfils specific requirements of the BCA; and
   (ii) sets out the tests the material, product or form of construction has been subjected to and the results of those tests and any other relevant information that has been relied upon to demonstrate it fulfils specific requirements of the BCA.
(e) A certificate or report from a professional engineer or other appropriately qualified person that—
   (i) certifies that a material, product, form of construction or design fulfils specific requirements of the BCA; and
   (ii) sets out the basis on which it is given and the extent to which relevant standards, specifications, rules, codes of practice or other publications have been relied upon to demonstrate it fulfils specific requirements of the BCA.
(f) Another form of documentary evidence, such as but not limited to a Product Technical Statement, that—
   (i) demonstrates that a material, product, form of construction or design fulfils specific requirements of the BCA; and
   (ii) sets out the basis on which it is given and the extent to which relevant standards, specifications, rules, codes of practice or other publications have been relied upon to demonstrate it fulfils specific requirements of the BCA.

(2) Evidence to support that a calculation method complies with an ABCB protocol may be in the form of any one, or any combination of the following:

(a) A certificate from a professional engineer or other appropriately qualified person that—
   (i) certifies that the calculation method complies with a relevant ABCB protocol; and
   (ii) sets out the basis on which it is given and the extent to which relevant standards, specifications, rules, codes of practice and other publications have been relied upon.
(b) Another form of documentary evidence that correctly describes how the calculation method complies with a relevant ABCB protocol.
Applications:

A5G3 is only applicable to NCC Volumes One and Two (BCA).

Explanatory Information:

A5G3 represents the minimum level of documentary evidence needed to show that a material, product, form of construction or design meets the relevant NCC requirements. The evidence can be required by:

- an appropriate authority;
- a party to a construction contract; or
- a person certifying compliance with the NCC.

If a building proponent does not produce exactly what is required, the evidence may be rejected.

It should be noted that design may refer to engineering design, architectural design as well as product and material design.

A5G3(1)(f) allows for the use of alternative forms of documentary evidence to those included in A5G3(1)(a) to (e), as long as they comply with certain specified conditions.

An example of this arises when an authority carries out an inspection of a building site. The inspection alone would not be acceptable as evidence. However, if the authority compiled a written report detailing findings and conclusions from the inspection, then it may comply with the requirements of A5G3(1)(f).

A Product Technical Statement detailing the characteristics and merits of a particular product or system is also an example of another form of documentary evidence.

There is significant reliance by industry on the use of calculation methods, including software programs, for demonstrating compliance with the NCC. While there is no formal recognition of specific methods, A5G3(2) allows suitable evidence to be submitted to demonstrate that a calculation method (including a software program) complies with a relevant ABCB protocol that establishes the characteristics of a suitable calculation method.

Current documentary evidence, such as a certificate or report, containing provision references relating to NCC 2019 remains valid despite amended provision references in NCC 2022. Documentary evidence prepared after the NCC 2022 adoption date is to reflect NCC 2022 provision references.

If under a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision a building element is required to have an FRL, then A5G3 may be used to provide evidence to show that the FRL has been determined in accordance with Specification 1 and 2.

In the case of a test report from an Accredited Testing Laboratory, the report may be either—

- the test report referred to in clause 2.16.2 of AS 1530.4 (also referred to as a full test report); or
- the regulatory information report referred to in clause 2.16.3 of AS 1530.4 (also referred to as a short-form report).

In both cases the report must be an unabridged copy of the original report. A test certificate referred to in clause 2.16.4 of AS 1530.4 on its own is not suitable for showing compliance with the NCC.

If a proposal uses a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision that requires a building element to have fire hazard properties, then A5G3 may be used to provide evidence to support the proposal and show that the fire hazard properties have been determined in accordance with A5G6.

Refer to the guidance provided in the Guide to Volume One for further information on fire hazard properties which includes—

- Flammability Index; and
- Spread-of-Flame Index; and
- Smoke-Developed Index; and
- a material’s group number; and
- smoke growth rate index.

The Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of the BCA contain a number of provisions requiring a ceiling to have a resistance to the incipient spread of fire to the space above itself. A5G7 sets out the method of determining the incipient spread of fire. The method is based on the method of determining the FRL of a building element and use of the Standard Fire Test.
A5G4 Evidence of suitability — Volume Three (PCA) [2019: A5.3]

TAS A5G4(1)

(1) Any product that is intended for use in contact with drinking water must comply with the relevant requirements of AS/NZS 4020, verified in the form of either—

(a) a test report provided by a certification body or an Accredited Testing Laboratory, in accordance with AS/NZS 4020; or

(b) a WaterMark licence issued in accordance with (32), if it includes compliance with AS/NZS 4020.

TAS A5G4(2)

(2) Any copper alloy product that is intended for use in contact with drinking water must have a weighted average lead content of no more than 0.25% verified in the form of either—

(a) a test report provided by an Accredited Testing Laboratory, in accordance with NSF/ANSI 372; or

(b) a WaterMark licence issued in accordance with (3), if it includes compliance with NSF/ANSI 372.

TAS A5G4(3)

(3) A product of a type listed on the WaterMark Schedule of Products is deemed to be fit for its intended purpose if it has a WaterMark Licence issued in accordance with the WaterMark Scheme Rules.

TAS A5G4(4)

(4) A product of a type listed on the Watermark Schedule of Excluded Products requires evidence of suitability in the form of—

(a) a current certificate issued by a certification body stating that the properties and performance of a product can meet the requirements of the PCA; or

(b) a report issued by an Accredited Testing Laboratory that—

(i) demonstrates that the product complies with the relevant requirements of the PCA; and

(ii) sets out the tests the product has been submitted to and the results of those tests and any other relevant information that has been relied upon to demonstrate suitability for use in a plumbing or drainage installation.

TAS A5G4(5)

(5) Any product that is not covered by (2) or (4) must be subjected to a risk assessment in accordance with the WaterMark Scheme Rules.

TAS A5G4(6)

(6) Evidence to support that a design or system meets the relevant PCA Performance Requirements must be in the form of any one or any combination of the following:

(a) The design or system complies with a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision.

(b) The design or system is a Performance Solution from a professional engineer or a recognised expert that—

(i) certifies that the design or system complies with the relevant requirements of the PCA; and

(ii) sets out the basis on which it is given and the extent to which relevant standards, specifications, rules, codes of practice or other publications have been relied upon.

(c) Any other form of documentary evidence that—

(i) demonstrates that a design or system complies with the relevant requirements of the PCA; and

(ii) sets out the basis on which it is given and the extent to which relevant standards, specifications, rules, codes of practice or other publications have been relied upon.

TAS A5G4(10)

Applications:

A5G4 is only applicable to NCC Volume Three (PCA).
Explanatory Information:

A5G4(1) requires any product intended for use in contact with drinking water to comply with AS/NZS 4020. Compliance is achieved by passing the relevant tests set out in the Standard.

Evidence of compliance must then be provided in accordance with A5G4(1), under which there are two options. The first, at A5G4(1)(a), recognises test reports and certificates that cover compliance with AS/NZS 4020 only. The second, at A5G4(1)(b), recognises WaterMark Licences where compliance with AS/NZS 4020 is a requirement of the relevant product Standard or WaterMark Technical Specification.

For products that are of a type listed on the WaterMark Schedule of Products, A5G4(2) requires that these products have a WaterMark Licence. A WaterMark Licence reflects that the product has been certified and authorised in accordance with the WaterMark Scheme Rules.

For products that are not subject to WaterMark certification (i.e. excluded products), evidence that can be used to support that the product is fit for its intended purpose is provided in A5G4(3). This may include demonstrating compliance with a product specification referenced in the WaterMark Schedule of Excluded Products, where one is available.

A5G4(4) provides that any product that is not listed on the WaterMark Schedule of Products or the WaterMark Schedule of Excluded Products must be subjected to a risk assessment in accordance with the WaterMark Scheme Rules. The risk assessment will determine whether the product in question requires certification and authorisation, or if it should be listed as an “excluded product”. This in turn will determine the form of evidence of suitability applicable to the product.

Applications:

Products captured by A5G4(2) include:

(a) Copper alloy fittings.
(b) Stainless-steel braided hoses.
(c) Valves (such as valves for isolation, backflow prevention, alteration of pressure and temperature).
(d) Taps and mixers.
(e) Water meters.
(f) Pumps (for use with cold and heated water services).
(g) Water heaters.
(h) Residential water filtration equipment.
(i) Water dispensers (such as boiling and cooling units, drinking fountains and bottle fillers).

Exemptions:

(1) Products that are used exclusively for non-drinking uses such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation or any other uses where water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption are excluded from the requirements of A5G4(2).

(2) Products excluded by A5G4(2) include:

(i) Shower heads for bathing and emergency showers, eye wash and/or face wash equipment.
(ii) Pumps used for irrigation, fire-fighting or other non-drinking water purposes.
(iii) Fire-fighting water services and equipment including residential fire sprinklers.
(iv) Appliances, including washing machines and dishwashers.
(v) Commercial boilers associated with heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems.
(vi) Sanitary fixtures (such as toilets, cistern inlet valves, bidets, urinals.
(vii) Non-drinking water systems (such as recycled water systems).

Explanatory Information: What is WaterMark?

The WaterMark Certification Scheme is a mandatory certification scheme for plumbing and drainage products to ensure that these products are fit for purpose and appropriately authorised for use in a plumbing or drainage system.

The PCA, through Part A5, requires certain plumbing and drainage products to be certified and authorised for use in a plumbing or drainage system. These products are certified through the WaterMark Certification Scheme and listed on
The WaterMark Certification Scheme is governed by the WaterMark Scheme Rules, which are available for download from the ABCB website at: www.abcb.gov.au. These rules set out the requirements for risk assessments, evaluation, certification, and the drafting of WaterMark Technical Specifications.

When a product is listed on the WaterMark Schedule of Products then, for it to be certified and authorised, the product must—

- be tested by an Accredited Testing Laboratory; and
- comply with an approved product specification (either a relevant existing product Standard or a WaterMark Technical Specification); and
- be manufactured in accordance with an approved Quality Assurance Program; and
- carry a scope of use.

Products that comply fully with the applicable requirements of the WaterMark Certification Scheme are then eligible to be certified by a WaterMark Conformity Assessment Body and listed on the WaterMark Product Database. Certified products are identifiable by the WaterMark certification trade mark, shown in Figure A5G4 below, that must be displayed on the product upon granting of a WaterMark Licence.

Figure A5G4 (explanatory): WaterMark Certification Scheme Trademarks

A5G5 Fire-resistance of building elements

[2019: A5.4]

Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision requires a building element to have an FRL, it must be determined in accordance with Specifications 1 and 2.

A5G6 Fire hazard properties

[2019: A5.5]

Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision requires a building component or assembly to have a fire hazard property it must be determined as follows:

(a) For average specific extinction area, critical radiant flux and Flammability Index, as defined in Specifications 1 and 2.

(b) For Smoke-Developed Index and Spread-of-Flame Index, in accordance with Specification 3.

(c) For a material's group number or smoke growth rate index (SMOGRA$_{RC}$), in accordance with S7C4(2).

A5G7 Resistance to the incipient spread of fire

[2019: A5.6]

A ceiling is deemed to have a resistance to the incipient spread of fire to the space above itself if—

(a) it is identical with a prototype that has been submitted to the Standard Fire Test and the resistance to the incipient spread of fire achieved by the prototype is confirmed in a report from an Accredited Testing Laboratory that—

(i) describes the method and conditions of the test and form of construction of the tested prototype in full; and
(ii) certifies that the application of restraint to the prototype complies with the *Standard Fire Test*; or
(b) it differs in only a minor degree from a prototype tested under (a) and the *resistance to the incipient spread of fire* attributed to the ceiling is confirmed in a report from an *Accredited Testing Laboratory* that—
(i) certifies that the ceiling is capable of achieving the *resistance to the incipient spread of fire* despite the minor departures from the tested prototype; and
(ii) describes the materials, construction and conditions of restraint that are necessary to achieve the *resistance to the incipient spread of fire*.

### A5G8 Labelling of Aluminium Composite Panels

[2019: A5.7]

An *Aluminium Composite Panel* must be labelled in accordance with SA TS 5344.
Introduction to this Part

The NCC groups buildings and structures by the purpose for which they are designed, constructed or adapted to be used, rather than by the function or use they are put to, assigning each type of building or structure with a classification. This Part explains how each building classification is defined and used in the NCC.

The building classifications are labelled “Class 1” through to “Class 10”. Some classifications also have sub-classifications, referred to by a letter after the number (e.g. Class 1a).

The technical building requirements for Class 2 to 9 buildings are mostly covered by Volume One of the NCC and those for Class 1 and 10 are mostly covered by Volume Two of the NCC. Volume Three of the NCC covers plumbing and drainage requirements for all building classifications.

A building may have parts that have been designed, constructed or adapted for different purposes. In most cases, each of these parts is a separate classification. A building (or part of a building) may also have more than one such purpose and may be assigned more than one classification.

Governing Requirements

A6G1 Determining a building classification

[2019: A6.0]

(1) The classification of a building or part of a building is determined by the purpose for which it is designed, constructed or adapted to be used.

(2) Each part of a building must be classified according to its purpose and comply with all the appropriate requirements for its classification.

(3) A room that contains a mechanical, thermal or electrical facility or the like that serves the building must have the same classification as the major part or principal use of the building or fire compartment in which it is situated.

(4) Unless another classification is more suitable an occupiable outdoor area must have the same classification as the part of the building to which it is associated.

Exemptions:

(1) For A6G1(1) where a part of a building has been designed, constructed or adapted for a different purpose and is less than 10% of the floor area of the storey it is situated on, the classification of the other part of the storey may apply to the whole storey.

(2) A6G1(3) does not apply to an electricity network substation.

Limitations:

Exemption (1) does not apply where the minor use of a building is a laboratory or a Class 2, 3, 4 or 9b early childhood centre part of a building.

Explanatory Information:

Classification is a process for understanding risks in a building or part, according to its use. It must be correctly undertaken to achieve NCC aims as appropriate to each building in each circumstance.

It is possible for a single building to have parts with different classifications. Part of a building can also have more than one classification. Where there is any conflict between what requirements the part should comply with, the more stringent requirement applies.

Where it is unclear which classification should apply, appropriate authorities have the discretion to decide. They base their decision on an assessment of the building proposal.
They will look at what classification the building most closely resembles. They will also take into account the likely fire load, plus, the likely consequences of any risks to the safety, health and amenity of people using the building. 

Appropriate authorities will also look at any relevant court decisions or determinations of the State or Territory body responsible for considering appeals on building classification matters.

It should be noted that appeals body determinations and, in some States and Territories, certain court decisions are usually not precedent creating. Such decisions are determined on a case-by-case basis.

It should also be noted that State and Territory authorities responsible for building regulatory matters may have issued advice, interpretations or guidelines to assist practitioners in applying the correct classification to a building or part. Advice on such matters should be sought from the relevant authority.

Under Exemption (1) to A6G1, if 10% or less of the floor area of a storey is used for a purpose which could be classified differently to the remainder of that storey, that part may be classified as being the same as the remainder. Laboratories and sole-occupancy units in Class 2, 3 or 4 parts are excluded from this concession (see Limitation to A6G1). The reason is that laboratories are considered to have a high fire hazard potential and classifying them with the remainder of the building could, in a majority of cases, endanger occupants of the other parts of the building which have a lower fire hazard potential. Also, the intent is not to allow sole-occupancy units in Class 2, 3 or 4 parts to be regarded as another Class such as Class 6 and then not have any fire or sound insulation between the units and any other classification which may have a high fire load and could endanger the occupants of the Class 2, 3 or 4 part.

If Exemption (1) to A6G1 is used, it should be remembered that it will still be necessary to use the occupant numbers in Volume One Table D2D18 for the particular use of the area. Likewise, the lighting and equipment levels, people occupancy and load profiles for the area of minor use for the purposes of Volume One Section J must be in accordance with the use of the area.

If the storey has a very large floor area, the 10% or less concession area may also be large, even though the rest of the building is classifiable as a building which ordinarily has a lower risk potential. An example of the application of this area concession could be as follows:

- If a single storey factory has an office that takes up 8% of the whole storey’s floor area, the entire building (including the office) can be classified as being Class 8.
- However, if that office area takes up 12% of the storey’s floor area, that area must be classified as Class 5, and the remainder of the building as Class 8.

Under A6G1(3) a plant room, machinery room, lift motor room or boiler room, have the same classification as the part of the building they are in. These kinds of rooms do not need to be ancillary or subordinate to the part of the building they are in, that is, the 10% criterion is not applicable.

There are specific provisions for these kinds of rooms. For example, Volume One Section C requires some of them to be fire separated from the remainder of the building (e.g. see C3D14 with regard to elements of the electricity supply system).

### A6G2 Class 1 buildings

[2019: A6.1]

1. A Class 1 building is a dwelling.

2. Class 1 includes the following sub-classifications:
   
   a. Class 1a is one or more buildings, which together form a single dwelling including the following:
      
      i. A detached house.
      
      ii. One of a group of two or more attached dwellings, each being a building, separated by a fire-resisting wall, including a row house, terrace house, town house or villa unit.
   
   b. Class 1b is one or more buildings which together constitute—
      
      i. a boarding house, guest house, hostel or the like that—
         
         A. would ordinarily accommodate not more than 12 people; and
         
         B. have a total area of all floors not more than 300 m² (measured over the enclosing walls of the building or buildings); or
      
      ii. four or more single dwellings located on one allotment and used for short-term holiday accommodation.

Figure A6G2a: Identification of Class 1 buildings

Figure A6G2b: Typical Class 1 building configurations
Figure A6G2c: Domestic allotment — classification of buildings and structures

Limitations:
For A6G2, a Class 1 building cannot be located above or below another dwelling or another Class of building, other than a private garage.

Explanatory Information:
Class 1 buildings are covered in Volumes Two and Three of the NCC. Class 1 buildings are not located above or below another dwelling, or another class of building other than a private garage.

A sole-occupancy unit used for residential purposes located over another sole-occupancy unit used for residential purposes will always be a Class 2 or Class 3 building (depending on the circumstances). It cannot be a Class 1 building.

A single Class 1 dwelling can be made up of more than one building. For example, it may include what is ordinarily called a house, plus one or more habitable ‘outbuildings’ such as sleepouts. Note that a habitable building such as a sleepout cannot be classified as a Class 10 building.

The height or number of storeys of a Class 1 building makes no difference to its classification.

Class 1b buildings used for short-term holiday accommodation include cabins in caravan parks, tourist parks, farm stay, holiday resorts and similar tourist accommodation. This accommodation itself is typically rented out on a commercial basis for short periods and generally does not require the signing of a lease agreement. Short-term accommodation can also be provided in a boarding house, guest house, hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation or the like.

Unlike a Class 1b building described in A6G2(2)(a), a Class 1b building described in A6G2(2)(b) does not have any floor area limitation. Therefore, if 4 or more single dwellings are located on the one allotment and used for short-term holiday accommodation, each single dwelling would be classified as a Class 1b building regardless of the floor area of each dwelling or the combined floor area of all of the dwellings.

See also Volume One D4D2(3) which contains an explanation of what is considered be “one allotment”.

The Class 1b classification can attract concessions applicable to Class 3 buildings. These concessions allow people to rent out rooms in a house, or run a bed and breakfast, without having to comply with the more stringent Class 3 requirements. The reasoning is that the smaller size of the building and its lower number of occupants represents reduced fire risks.

Apart from their use, the primary difference between Class 1a and Class 1b buildings is that the latter is required to have a greater number of smoke alarms and in some circumstances, access and features for people with a disability.
A6G3 Class 2 buildings

(1) A Class 2 building is a building containing two or more sole-occupancy units.

(2) Each sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 building must be a separate dwelling.

Explanatory Information:

A Class 2 building is one that includes more than one dwelling, each of which is generally solely occupied by one or more people to the exclusion of others.

Such buildings must not be otherwise classified as a Class 1 or Class 3 building or Class 4 part. See explanatory Figure A6G3a for a typical configuration of Class 1 and Class 2 buildings.

Where a sole-occupancy residential unit is located above another sole-occupancy residential unit, the building containing the units can be either a Class 2 or a Class 3 building, depending on the other circumstances of the building proposal.

Class 2 buildings can be single storey attached dwellings. Where there is any common space below such dwellings, they are Class 2 (and cannot be Class 1) irrespective of whether the space below is a storey or not (see explanatory Figure A6G3b).

Class 2 buildings can be attached to buildings of another Class. The attached Class 2 buildings need not be attached to one another, and need not be more than a single storey.

When two or more dwellings are attached to another Class, they cannot be Class 4 parts, as any building can only contain one Class 4 dwelling.

Figure A6G3a (explanatory): Section showing a typical configuration of Class 1 and Class 2 buildings (with non-combustible roof coverings)
A6G4  Class 3 buildings

[2019: A6.3]

(1) A Class 3 building is a residential building providing long-term or transient accommodation for a number of unrelated persons.

(2) Class 3 buildings include the following:
   (a) A boarding house, guest house, hostel, lodging house or backpacker accommodation.
   (b) A residential part of a hotel or motel.
   (c) A residential part of a school.
   (d) Accommodation for the aged, children, or people with disability.
   (e) A residential part of a health-care building which accommodates members of staff.
   (f) A residential part of a detention centre.
   (g) A residential care building.

Limitations:
For A6G4, a Class 3 building is not a Class 1 or 2 building but may be a mixture of Class 3 and another Class.

Explanatory Information:
Class 3 buildings provide accommodation for unrelated people. The length of stay is unimportant.
Some exceptions to this classification include: certain bed and breakfast accommodation, boarding houses, guest houses, hostels, or lodging houses and the like which fall within the concession provided for Class 1b buildings.
Also, any sized building can be classified as Class 1 or Class 2 if it is used to house any number of unrelated people who jointly own or rent it, or share it on a non-rental basis with an owner or tenant.
It is not unusual for a manager’s, owner’s or caretaker’s dwelling attached to a Class 3 building to be thought of as a Class 4 part of the Class 3 building. However, a Class 4 part of a building can only be part of a Class 5-9 building.
Accordingly, such dwellings are either classified as Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3, depending on the circumstances of the building proposal. However, a building could be a mixture of Class 3 and another Class.
Class 3 buildings include—
- the residential parts of hotels and motels; and
• hotel or motel caretakers’, managers’ or owners’ flats, noting that under certain circumstances such dwellings could be Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 buildings; and
• dormitory accommodation, in schools or elsewhere, noting that a dormitory is generally (but not always) considered to be a sole-occupancy unit; and
• bed and breakfast accommodation, a boarding house, guest house, hostel, or lodging house; and
• backpackers’ accommodation; and
• a building which houses elderly people or other people who require special care. (In some States or Territories it is not acceptable for a Class 1b building to be used to house elderly people or other people who require special care - it is recommended the local building regulatory body be consulted.); and
• workers’ quarters, including shearers’ or fruit pickers’ accommodation, or hotel workers’ accommodation.

A6G5 Class 4 buildings

Class 4 is a dwelling in a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 building if it is the only dwelling in the building.

Explanatory Information:
Class 4 classification applies to some types of accommodation located within a Class 5-9 building. The most common include a caretaker’s flat within a building; and accommodation over or otherwise connected to a shop.

A Class 4 part cannot be located within a Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 building. There can only be one Class 4 dwelling in a building. If there are two or more dwellings, they are Class 1, Class 2, or possibly Class 3. These Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 parts need not be attached to one another, nor be more than a single storey.

Where a Class 4 part of a building is rented out for accommodation purposes, it retains its Class 4 classification. However, if any other part of the principal building is used for accommodation, for example, the attached shop is converted into an additional flat, both flats become classifiable as Class 2 or, depending on their use, possibly Class 3.

A6G6 Class 5 buildings

A Class 5 building is an office building used for professional or commercial purposes.

Explanatory Information:
Class 5 buildings include professional chambers or suites, lawyers’ offices, government offices, advertising agencies and accountants’ offices.
Explanatory Information:
A Class 6 building is a building where goods or services are directly sold or supplied to the public. Examples of a Class 6 building may include—
- a place where food or drink may be purchased such as a café or restaurant; or
- a dining room, bar area that is not an assembly building, shop or kiosk part of a hotel or motel; or
- a hairdresser’s or barber's shop, public laundry, veterinarian; or
- supermarket or sale room, florist, showroom, or service station.

Service stations are Class 6 buildings. These are outlets used for the servicing of cars and the selling of fuel or other goods. The expression ‘service station’ is not intended to cover buildings where panel beating, auto electrical, muffler replacement, tyre replacement and the like are solely carried out. Such buildings should be classified as Class 6, Class 7 or Class 8 buildings as the appropriate authority sees fit.

A6G7

Class 7 buildings

[2019: A6.7]

(1) A Class 7 building is a storage-type building.

(2) Class 7 includes the following sub-classifications:
   (a) Class 7a — a carpark.
   (b) Class 7b — a building that is used for storage, or display of goods or produce for sale by wholesale.

Explanatory Information:
There are three basic types of Class 7 building. The first is a carpark as defined in the NCC. The second is a building used for storage, often referred to as a ‘warehouse’. The third is a building used for the display of goods or produce for sale by wholesale. ‘Wholesale’ means sale to people in the trades or in the business of ‘on-selling’ goods and services to another party (including the public).

A6G8

Class 8 buildings

[2019: A6.8]

(1) A Class 8 building is a process-type building.

(2) Class 8 buildings include the following:
   (a) A laboratory.
   (b) A building in which the production, assembling, altering, repairing, packing, finishing, or cleaning of goods or produce for sale takes place.

Explanatory Information:
The most common way to describe a Class 8 building is as a ‘factory’. However, this can give a simplistic impression of the types of building which can fall within this classification.

For example—
- some laboratories, despite their often small size, have been included as Class 8 buildings principally because of their high fire hazard; and
- buildings used for altering or repairing (except service stations, which are specifically included in A6G7 as Class 6 buildings); and
- potteries; and
- food manufacturers (but not restaurants, which are specifically included in A6G7 as Class 6 buildings); and
- buildings used for the packing or processing of produce, such as a farm or horticultural building.
A6G10 Class 9 buildings

(1) A Class 9 building is a building of a public nature.

(2) Class 9 includes the following sub-classifications:

(a) Class 9a — a health-care building including any parts of the building set aside as laboratories, and includes a health-care building used as a residential care building.

(b) Class 9b — an assembly building including a trade workshop or laboratory in a primary or secondary school.

(c) Class 9c — a residential care building.

Exemptions:
A6G10(2)(b) excludes any parts of the building that are of another Class.

Explanatory Information:

Class 9a buildings are health-care buildings, including day-care surgeries or procedure units and the like. See definition of health-care building. Laboratories that are part of a Class 9a building are Class 9a, despite the general classification of laboratories as Class 8 buildings.

These buildings can include—

- Class 9b buildings are assembly buildings.
- theatres, cinemas and halls, churches, schools, early childhood centres, kindergartens, preschools and child-minding centres; and
- indoor cricket, tennis, basketball centres and sport stadiums; and
- nightclubs, discotheques, bar areas providing live entertainment and/or containing a dance floor, public halls, dance halls and other places of entertainment; and
- snooker halls; and
- bus and railway stations.

Regarding the Exemption to A6G10(2)(b), a building could be a mixture of Class 9b and another Class, or a Class 9b building could contain parts that are of another Class, but be taken as a Class 9b building because of A6G1 Exemption (1).

Class 9c buildings are residential care buildings that may contain residents who have various care level needs.

The Class 9c classification recognises that many residents progress through a continuum of care needs from low to high. Many older people enter residential care with low care needs (typically Class 3 facilities) but, as they age, require higher levels of care. In the past, such progression often necessitated the transfer of a hostel resident (Class 3) to a nursing home (Class 9a). This frequently had negative consequences for the health and well-being of the resident, for whom the hostel accommodation was home. It also led, at times, to the separation of couples with differing care needs.

Building designers should note that Class 3 buildings include hostels for the accommodation of the aged, and Class 9a buildings include nursing homes. It is important to be aware, however, that construction of Class 3 or 9a buildings may restrict the options available to the operators of a facility in relation to the profile of the residents they wish to accommodate. Where the potential exists for residents of varying care needs to be accommodated, consideration of the Class 9c provisions may be appropriate. The Class 9c classification allows for any mix of low and high care residents and is intended to allow the mix to change as the residents’ care needs change over time, without the need to obtain any further consent or approval from the appropriate authority.

Multi-care level facilities are for residents who may require the full range of care services outlined by the Aged Care Act. Hence, it is not intended to restrict the resident type and provides maximum flexibility for service providers, residents and the community.

The NCC provisions for Class 9c buildings are based on minimal on duty on-site staff being available at any time. However, it is recognised that the staff numbers vary throughout the course of any one day, due to the care needs of the residents and the functioning of the facility. It is also recognised that the specific care needs of the residents may result in a greater minimum number of staff.
(1) A Class 10 building is a non-habitable building or structure.

(2) Class 10 includes the following sub-classifications:
   
   (a) Class 10a is a non-habitable building including a *private garage*, carport, shed or the like.
   
   (b) Class 10b is a structure that is a fence, mast, antenna, retaining wall or free-standing wall or *swimming pool* or the like.
   
   (c) Class 10c is a *private bushfire shelter*.

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**Explanatory Information:**

Class 10a buildings are non-habitable buildings. See Figure A6G11 for an indication of some Class 10 building configurations.

Class 10b structures are non-habitable structures. There is no requirement for Class 10 buildings to be appurtenant to a building of any other Class, for example, a small shed standing on its own on an allotment and a toilet block in a park.

A habitable ‘outbuilding’ which is appurtenant to another building is generally part of that building. Again, habitable ‘outbuildings’ cannot be classified as Class 10 buildings.

Typical outbuilding classifications include the following:

- A sleepout on the same allotment as a Class 1 building is part of the Class 1 building.
- A detached entertainment room on the same allotment as a Class 1 building, perhaps associated with a *swimming pool*, is part of the Class 1 building.
- A small toolshed, used for trade-related hobbies for non-commercial purposes or home repairs, on the same allotment as a Class 1 building, would be classified as a Class 10 building.

Provisions relating to Class 10c structures are only intended to address *private bushfire shelter* associated with a single Class 1a dwelling. These provisions are contained in Volume Two of the NCC.

Some States or Territories may exempt some Class 10 buildings or structures (often on the basis of height or size) from the need to have a building permit. Queries on this matter should be referred to the State or Territory body responsible for regulatory matters.

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**Figure A6G11 (explanatory): Examples of Class 10 buildings and structures**

- **Class 10b swimming pool**
- **Class 10b allotment fence**
- **Class 10a shed**
- **Class 10a carport**
- **Class 2**
- **Plan view**
A building (or part of a building) may be designed, constructed or adapted for multiple purposes and have more than one classification.

Applications:
For A6G12, a building (or part of a building) must comply with all the relevant requirements that apply to each of the classifications for that building (or part of a building).

Explanatory Information: Difficult classifications — Class 2 or Class 3?
There is a fine line between a Class 2 building containing apartments or flats and a Class 3 motel building with units containing bathroom, laundry and cooking facilities, which may both be made available for short term holiday rental. When does a Class 3 motel unit become a Class 2 holiday flat and vice versa?
In general, an assessment will be based on the most likely use of the building by appropriate authorities.
Class 3 buildings, where the occupants are generally unfamiliar with the building and have minimum control over the safety of the building, represent a higher risk level and therefore require higher safety levels. In a case where the classification is unclear, a decision should be made according to the perceived risks inherent in the use of the building.

Explanatory Information: Difficult classifications — Class 6 or Class 7?
Class 7 buildings include those used to sell goods on the wholesale market, whereas Class 6 buildings are used to sell goods to the public.
Some establishments claim to sell goods to both the wholesale and retail markets. As a rule, however, if the general public has access to the building, it is considered a ‘shop’, and therefore a Class 6 building.

Explanatory Information: Difficult classifications — Hotel bars: Class 6 or 9b?
As can be seen from the definition of a Class 6 building, it includes a hotel bar which is not an assembly building. The bar includes the bar area and associated standing and seating areas. This clarifies that the bar extends beyond the serving area to include standing and sitting areas where patrons may drink alcohol or other beverages and consume food. The exclusion of an assembly building means that a bar providing live entertainment or containing a dance floor is not considered to be Class 6, it must be considered as Class 9b. However, when that use is minor compared with the remainder of the bar, such as a piano bar or the like where patrons only listen to music and there is no dance floor, the appropriate authority should exercise judgement on the predominant use and therefore the appropriate classification of the bar.
A Class 9b building is an assembly building which is defined to include a building where people may assemble for entertainment, recreational or sporting purposes.
A building may have more than one classification (see A6G12).

Explanatory Information: Buildings used for farming purposes
Buildings used for farming-type purposes are often very diverse in nature, occupancy, use and size. In some States or Territories, appropriate authorities may classify farm buildings as Class 10a, which covers non-habitable buildings. They would only make this decision if a classification of Class 7 or Class 8 would not be more appropriate.

When making their decision they consider the building’s size, purpose, operations and the extent to which people are employed in the building. For example, it may be appropriate to classify a shed which is used to store a tractor as a Class 10a building.
The NCC has definitions of farm building and farm shed which are certain Class 7 and 8 buildings used for farming
purposes. Concessions to specific Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions apply to farm buildings and farm sheds in recognition of their often low risk features, and it is recommended that reference is made to the definitions of farm building and farm shed for further guidance which may assist determination of an appropriate NCC classification.

For example, if people are likely to be employed to stack materials/produce in a storage building or remove materials/produce from a storage building then a classification of Class 7b may be appropriate. Depending upon whether the criteria in the definition of farm shed or farm building have been met, the associated Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions in NCC Volume One Part I3 may apply.

Similarly if people are likely to be employed to pack or process materials/produce within a building, or employed to feed, clean or collect produce from animals or plants within a building then a classification of Class 8 may be appropriate. Depending upon whether the criteria in the definition of farm shed or farm building have been met, the associated Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions in NCC Volume One Part I3 may apply.

However identification of low fire load, low occupant risk and low risk of fire spread should not be used as justification for choosing a less stringent building classification for a building under the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions. For example, if the intended use of a building is to grow or store a large amount of tomatoes, such as a large greenhouse, and there is likely to be only one to two persons in the building at any time, it is considered inappropriate to classify the building as a Class 10a under the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions and a classification of Class 7 or Class 8 would be more appropriate.

The Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions for a Class 7 or Class 8 farm building or farm shed do not prevent the ability to consider or develop a Performance Solution for a particular building where the requirements may not be considered appropriate or are viewed as too stringent. Similarly if a Class 7 or 8 building used for farming purposes does not meet all the criteria to be considered a farm building or farm shed under the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions, this would not limit the ability to develop a Performance Solution which could contain features similar to those allowed under the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions for farm buildings or farm sheds.

For example, if a Class 8 commercial poultry building meets all the criteria to be considered a farm building under the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions other than the maximum floor area criteria, a Performance Solution could be developed to demonstrate that the concessions for a farm building under the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions are appropriate.

In regards to a farm building or farm shed where the purpose of the building is to park farm vehicles when not in use, as well as perhaps clean or polish the vehicle(s), it may be appropriate that this type of building is classified as a Class 7a.

However, a number of farm buildings and farm sheds are often not only used for the storage of farm vehicles, but to store supplies such as fuel, grain or hay. A Class 7a classification may still be appropriate where the majority of the shed’s space is intended to be designated for the parking of vehicles. However, it may be more appropriate to classify some types of buildings as Class 7b, rather than Class 7a where a mixed use shed is intended.

Under A6G12 each part of a building (including the entire building) may have more than one classification. This means, for example, that it is permissible to classify part of a building as a Class 6/7 building, or a Class 5/6 building, or whatever is appropriate.

It is expected that this approach may be taken by a builder who is uncertain of what the precise use of a building will be after its sale, or to maximise the flexibility of the building’s use.

Under the Application to A6G12, where a building has more than one classification the more stringent Class requirements will apply.
Introduction to this Part

This Part explains how multiple buildings can be considered as a united building. Where adjacent buildings are joined through openings in walls, they need not meet additional requirements if they jointly comply with the NCC as a single building.

Governing Requirements

A7G1 United buildings

[2019: A7.0]

Buildings are deemed united when two or more buildings adjoining each other are connected and used as one building.

Applications:

(1) For A7G1, two or more buildings are a united building if they are connected through openings in the walls dividing them and together comply with all the requirements of the NCC as though they are a single building.

(2) A7G1 only applies to Class 2 to 9 buildings.

A7G2 Alterations in a united building

[2019: A7.1]

If, after alterations or any other building work, two or more of the buildings in A7G1 cease to be connected through openings in the dividing walls, each of those buildings not now connected must comply with all the requirements for a single building.

Explanatory Information:

It is not unusual for authorities to receive plans proposing the connecting of two or more buildings. Connecting buildings could be achieved by breaking openings through walls, or by joining the buildings by a tunnel, bridge or covered walkway. When connected, if the buildings jointly comply with all the requirements of the NCC applying as if they were a single building, they become a united building.

United buildings are not required to comply with additional NCC provisions. For example, any new openings do not require any form of fire protection not required of a single building.

Note, however, an external wall, which as a result of an interconnection becomes an internal wall, must comply with the requirements for an internal wall.

Interconnected buildings that do not jointly comply with all the requirements applicable to a single building, remain as separate buildings.

This raises the possible need for fire doors, or other forms of protection to be fitted to connecting openings.

Explanatory Information: Multiple allotments or ownership

The NCC does not concern itself with actually prohibiting or permitting the uniting of buildings in separate ownership or on separate allotments. Such matters are dealt with by the relevant local bodies.

Explanatory Information: Example of connection by bridge

In this example, Building A is connected to Building B by bridge C. There are four different options for designing such a proposal.
The first is a united building:
A, B and C are considered as a single structure and comply with the NCC.

The second is three separate buildings:
A, B and C are a fire-source feature to each of the others, and are separated by fire walls with the openings protected at the points of connection. In this case, C may require independent support and separate egress to a road or open space, that is not through Buildings A or B. In this case, attention should also be paid to the length of the bridge, as regards distance of travel to an exit.

The third option is the bridge as a portion of Building A:
In this option, A and C are one building, meeting all requirements of the NCC as a single or united building. B is a separate building, with suitable fire separation, including fire-doors at the point of interconnection. Bridge C could be supported off Building A, but not off Building B.

The fourth option is having the bridge as a portion of Building B
In this option, B and C are one building, meeting all requirements of the NCC as a single or united building. A is a separate building, with suitable fire separation, including fire doors at the point of interconnection. Bridge C could be supported off Building B, but not off Building A.

In some cases, C will link A and B across a public road, including laneways and the like. Special approvals may be required from various appropriate authorities. However, in such cases—

- if C is supported by means other than off A and B, such support will generally only be permitted if there is no obstruction of the public road; and
- care will need to be taken in calculating the distance of travel to an exit if travel is required to be over C and the road is wide; and
- fire-separation may be necessary at each end of the bridge.
- If the last stipulation is the case, the following matters need consideration:
  - The bridge would probably need to be of fire-rated construction because combustible construction could provide a ready path for the transfer of fire, and non-combustible construction could, in a major fire, distort and collapse onto the road.
  - The designer needs to take care that the bridge does not negate the fire separation between the storeys of the building.
Introduction to this Part

This Part includes the quantified metrics that must be used to interpret the fire safety Performance Requirements listed in A8G1 that are not quantified or say to the degree necessary. The degree necessary is the degree that achieves the requirements of this part.

Governing Requirements

A8G1 Application of Part

(1) A8G2 of this Part applies to the interpretation of Performance Requirements C1P1, C1P2, C1P3, C1P4, C1P5, C1P6, C1P7, C1P8, C1P9, D1P4, D1P5, D1P6, D1P7, E1P1, E1P2, E1P3, E1P4, E1P6, E2P1, E2P2, E3P2, E4P1, E4P2, E4P3, G4P1, G4P2, G4P3, and G4P4.

(2) A8G3 of this Part applies to the interpretation of Performance Requirements C1P1, C1P2, C1P3, C1P8, C1P9, and E1P4.

(3) This Part does not apply where—

   (a) a Performance Solution is achieved by a demonstrating that the solution is at least equivalent to the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions in accordance with A2G2(1)(b); or
   (b) the Assessment Method used to assess a Performance Solution is shown to comply with the relevant Performance Requirements in accordance with A2G2(2)(d).

A8G2 Fire safety

As a result of a fire occurring within a building, the risk of exposure of occupants to untenable conditions must not exceed the values provided in Table A8G2a and Table A8G2b, with consideration of—

   (a) hazards, building characteristics and occupant characteristics including—
      (i) function or use of the building; and
      (ii) fire load; and
      (iii) potential fire intensity; and
      (iv) height of the building; and
      (v) number of storeys; and
      (vi) location in alpine areas; and
      (vii) proximity to other property; and
      (viii) size of any fire compartment/floor area; and
      (ix) other elements providing structural support; and
      (x) number, mobility and other occupant characteristics; and
      (xi) travel distance; and
      (xii) exit above and below ground; and
   (b) prevention/intervention measures against hazards as applicable including—
      (i) control of linings, materials and assemblies to maintain tenable conditions for evacuation; and
      (ii) occupant intervention using firefighting equipment (fire hose reels and fire extinguishers); and
(iii) automatic fire suppression; and
(iv) fire brigade intervention, including—
   (A) fire brigade access; and
   (B) fire hydrants; and
   (C) fire control centres; and
   (D) automatic notification of fire brigade; and
   (E) emergency lifts; and
(c) means of managing the consequences, including—
   (i) maintaining building structural stability; and
   (ii) avoiding spread of fire to exits; and
   (iii) protection from spread of fire and smoke to allow for orderly evacuation as appropriate or as part of defend in place strategies or provisions of temporary refuges for occupants requiring assistance to evacuate; and
   (iv) behaviour of concrete external walls in fire; and
   (v) barrier protection from high hazard service equipment; and
   (vi) protection of emergency equipment; and
   (vii) fire protection of openings and penetrations; and
   (viii) provision of exits; and
   (ix) construction of exits; and
   (x) provision of fire isolated exits; and
   (xi) provisions for paths of travel to, through and from exits; and
   (xii) evacuation lifts; and
   (xiii) automatic warning for sleeping occupants; and
   (xiv) safe evacuation routes; options for consideration include one or more of the following if necessary:
      (A) smoke detection; and
      (B) smoke management systems; and
      (C) automatic suppression; and
      (xv) visibility in an emergency including emergency lighting; and
      (xvi) identification of exits including exit signage; and
      (xvii) emergency warning and intercom systems.

Table A8G2a: Allowable individual risk of exposure to untenable conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Class Group</th>
<th>Individual risk per annum (lower tolerable limit)</th>
<th>Individual risk per annum (upper tolerable limit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential/care (building classification 2, 3, 4, 9a or 9c)</td>
<td>5.0 x 10^{-6}</td>
<td>5.0 x 10^{-4}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other classes (building classification 5, 6, 7a, 7b, or 9b)</td>
<td>1.0 x 10^{-5}</td>
<td>1.0 x 10^{-4}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A8G2b: Allowable societal risk of exposure to untenable conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of people exposed to untenable conditions</th>
<th>Societal risk per annum (lower tolerable limit)</th>
<th>Societal risk per annum (upper tolerable limit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥5</td>
<td>8.9x10^{-7}</td>
<td>8.9x10^{-5}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥10</td>
<td>3.2x10^{-7}</td>
<td>3.2x10^{-5}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥20</td>
<td>1.1x10^{-7}</td>
<td>1.1x10^{-5}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Explanatory Information:

If the lower tolerable limits (individual and societal) are not exceeded by the proposed Performance Solution the individual and societal risk criteria can be considered to be satisfied.

If the upper tolerable limits (individual or societal) are exceeded by the proposed Performance Solution the individual or societal risk criteria have not been satisfied and modifications to the proposed solution will be required.

If the individual and/or societal risks presented by the proposed Performance Solution lie between the lower and upper allowable risks the proposed Performance Solution can be considered to be satisfactory if it can be demonstrated that the individual and / or societal risk presented by the Performance Solution is less than or equal to that presented by a similar Deemed-to-Satisfy compliant reference building that is considered to represent a tolerable risk.

### A8G3 Spread of fire

**[New for 2022]**

1. A building must avoid the spread of fire between buildings such that:
   
   a. the probability of a reportable fire in a building causing heat fluxes greater than the values listed Table A8G3a must not exceed 0.001 at the stated distance from the boundary on an adjacent allotment or at the distances between buildings on the same allotment, and
   
   b. the probability of a building not being able to withstand the heat flux in Table A8G3a for a period of 30 minutes must not exceed 0.01; and
   
   c. the probability that the external facade of a building cannot withstand the following exposures from reportable fires must not exceed 0.001:
      
      i. Flames venting through an opening from an enclosure fire within the building,
      
      ii. Burning items adjacent to the structure such as a vehicle, waste bin, or collection of combustible rubbish depending on the use and access to adjacent areas.
      
      iii. A fire occurring on a balcony.

2. A building must avoid the spread of fire within the building such that when a reportable fire occurs, the probability of fire spread does not exceed—
   
   a. 0.01 to spread outside of a sole-occupancy unit for Class 2, 3 and 4 buildings; and
   
   b. 0.01 to spread between storeys; and
   
   c. the values in Table A8G3b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of people exposed to untenable conditions</th>
<th>Societal risk per annum (lower tolerable limit)</th>
<th>Societal risk per annum (upper tolerable limit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>2.8 x 10^{-8}</td>
<td>2.8 x 10^{-6}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥100</td>
<td>1.0 x 10^{-8}</td>
<td>1.0 x 10^{-6}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥200</td>
<td>3.5 x 10^{-9}</td>
<td>3.5 x 10^{-7}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥500</td>
<td>8.9 x 10^{-10}</td>
<td>8.9 x 10^{-8}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1000</td>
<td>3.2 x 10^{-10}</td>
<td>3.2 x 10^{-8}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table A8G3a: Maximum heat flux**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum heat flux (kW/m^2)</th>
<th>Distance from Boundary (m)</th>
<th>Distance between buildings on the same allotment (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table A8G3b: Fire spread limits to manage fire spread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Classification</th>
<th>Floor area</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Maximum probability of spread beyond specified floor area and volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5, 9b</td>
<td>3000m²</td>
<td>18000m³</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7, 8, 9a, 9c</td>
<td>2000m²</td>
<td>12000m³</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>18000m²</td>
<td>21000m³</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9a patient care areas and 9c</td>
<td>1000m²</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S1C1 Scope

This Specification sets out the procedures for determining the FRL of building elements.

S1C2 Rating

A building element meets the requirements of this Specification if—

(a) it is listed in, and complies with Tables S1C2a to S1C2n of this Specification; or

(b) it is identical with a prototype that has been submitted to the Standard Fire Test, or an equivalent or more severe test, and the FRL achieved by the prototype without the assistance of an active fire suppression system is confirmed in a report from an Accredited Testing Laboratory which—
  (i) describes the method and conditions of the test and the form of construction of the tested prototype in full; and
  (ii) certifies that the application of restraint to the prototype complied with the Standard Fire Test; or

(c) it differs in only a minor degree from a prototype tested under (b) and the FRL attributed to the building element is confirmed in a report from an Accredited Testing Laboratory which—
  (i) certifies that the building element is capable of achieving the FRL despite the minor departures from the tested prototype; and
  (ii) describes the materials, construction and conditions of restraint which are necessary to achieve the FRL; or

(d) it is designed to achieve the FRL in accordance with—
  (i) AS/NZS 2327, AS 4100 and AS/NZS 4600 if it is a steel or composite structure; or
  (ii) AS 3600 if it is a concrete structure; or
  (iii) AS 1720.4 if it is a timber element other than fire-protected timber; or
  (iv) AS 3700 if it is a masonry structure; or

(e) the FRL is determined by calculation based on the performance of a prototype in the Standard Fire Test and confirmed in a report in accordance with S1C3; or

(f) for fire-protected timber, it complies with Specification 10 where applicable.

Table S1C2a: FRLs Deemed to be achieved by walls — masonry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masonry type</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashlar</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium silicate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fired Clay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Notes:
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of Specification 2.
### Table S1C2b: FRLs Deemed to be achieved by walls — concrete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete type</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No fines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prestressed</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Notes:**
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of Specification 2.

### Table S1C2c: FRLs Deemed to be achieved by walls — gypsum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gypsum type</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid gypsum blocks</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum — perlite or Gypsum vermiculite-plaster on metal lath and channel (non-loadbearing walls only)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Notes:**
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of Specification 2.

### Table S1C2d: FRLs Deemed to be achieved by concrete columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column type</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prestressed</td>
<td>See clause S1C2(d)(ii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Notes:**
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of Specification 2.

### Table S1C2e: FRLs Deemed to be achieved by hot-rolled steel columns (including a fabricated column) exposed on no more than 3 sides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire protection</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Cast in-situ — loadbearing</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Cast in-situ — non-loadbearing unplastered</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Cast in-situ — non-loadbearing plastered 13 mm</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Cast in-situ</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum — perlite or Gypsum-vermiculite plaster— sprayed to</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire protection</td>
<td>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum — perlite or Gypsum-vermiculite plaster— sprayed on metal lath</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Notes:**
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of Specification 2.

#### Table S1C2f:
FRLs Deemed to be achieved by hot-rolled steel columns (including a fabricated column) exposed on no more than 3 sides and with column spaces filled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire protection</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid calcium-silicate masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid clay masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid concrete masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid gypsum blocks</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow terracotta blocks — plastered 13 mm</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Notes:**
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of Specification 2.

#### Table S1C2g:
FRLs Deemed to be achieved by hot-rolled steel columns (including a fabricated column) exposed on no more than 3 sides and with column spaces unfilled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire protection</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid calcium-silicate masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid clay masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid concrete masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid gypsum blocks</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow terracotta blocks — plastered 13 mm</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Notes:**
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of Specification 2.

#### Table S1C2h:
FRLs Deemed to be achieved by hot-rolled steel columns (including a fabricated column) exposed on no more than 4 sides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire protection</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/–/–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Cast in-situ — loadbearing</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Cast in-situ — non-loadbearing unplastered</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Cast in-situ — non-loadbearing plastered 13 mm</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Cast in-situ</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum — perlite or Gypsum-vermiculite plaster —</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Governing requirements

#### Table Notes:
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of *Specification 2*.

#### Table S1C2i: FRLs Deemed to be achieved by hot-rolled steel columns (including a fabricated column) exposed on no more than 4 sides and with column spaces filled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire protection</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/–/–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum — perlite or Gypsum-vermiculite plaster — sprayed on metal lath</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table S1C2j:
FRLs Deemed to be achieved by hot-rolled steel columns (including a fabricated column) exposed on no more than 4 sides and with column spaces unfilled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire protection</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/–/–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid calcium-silicate masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid clay masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid concrete masonry</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid gypsum blocks</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow terracotta blocks — plastered 13 mm</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table Notes:
For the purposes of this table, each element must meet the requirements of *Specification 2*.

#### Table S1C2k:
FRLs Deemed to be achieved by concrete beams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete type</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prestressed</td>
<td>60/–/–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced</td>
<td>See clause S1C2(d)(ii)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table S1C2l:
FRLs Deemed to be achieved by hot-rolled steel beams (including an open-web joist, girder, truss, etc.) exposed on no more than 3 sides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire protection</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/–/–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete — cast in-situ</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum — perlite or Gypsum-vermiculite plaster —</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Governing requirements

Table S1C2m: FRLs Deemed to be achieved by hot-rolled steel beams (including an open-web joist, girder, truss, etc.) exposed on 4 sides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire protection</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/--/-- 90/--/-- 120/--/-- 180/--/-- 240/--/--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum — perlite or Gypsum-vermiculite plaster — sprayed on metal lath</td>
<td>20 20 25 35 45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table S1C2n: FRLs Deemed to be achieved by floor, roof or ceiling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor, roof or ceiling type</th>
<th>Minimum thickness (mm) of principal material for FRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60/60/60 90/90/90 120/120/120 180/180/180 240/240/240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prestressed</td>
<td>See Clause S1C2(d)(ii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S1C3 FRLs determined by calculation

[2019: Sch. 5: 3]

If the FRL of a building element is determined by calculation based on a tested prototype—

(a) the building element may vary from the prototype in relation to—

   (i) length and height if it is a wall; and
   (ii) height if it is a column; and
   (iii) span if it is a floor, roof or beam; and
   (iv) conditions of support; and
   (v) to a minor degree, cross-section and components; and

(b) the report must demonstrate by calculation that the building element would achieve the FRL if it is subjected to the regime of the Standard Fire Test in relation to—

   (i) structural adequacy (including deflection); and
   (ii) integrity; and
   (iii) insulation; and

(c) the calculations must take into account—

   (i) the temperature reached by the components of the prototype and their effects on strength and modulus of elasticity; and
   (ii) appropriate features of the building element such as support, restraint, cross-sectional shape, length, height, span, slenderness ratio, reinforcement, ratio of surface area to mass per unit length, and fire protection; and
   (iii) features of the prototype that influenced its performance in the Standard Fire Test although these features may not have been taken into account in the design for dead and live load; and
   (iv) features of the conditions of test, the manner of support and the position of the prototype during the test, that might not be reproduced in the building element if it is exposed to fire; and
(v) the design load of the building element in comparison with the tested prototype.

**S1C4 Interchangeable materials**

[2019: Sch. 5: 4]

1. Concrete and plaster — An FRL achieved with any material of Group A, B, C, D or E as an ingredient in concrete or plaster, applies equally when any other material of the same group is used in the same proportions:
   
   (a) Group A: any portland cement.
   
   (b) Group B: any lime.
   
   (c) Group C: any dense sand.
   
   (d) Group D: any dense calcareous aggregate, including any limestone or any calcareous gravel.
   
   (e) Group E: any dense siliceous aggregate, including any basalt, diorite, dolerite, granite, granodiorite or trachyte.

2. Perlite and vermiculite — An FRL achieved with either gypsum-perlite plaster or gypsum-vermiculite plaster applies equally for each plaster.

**S1C5 Columns covered with lightweight construction**

[2019: Sch. 5: 5]

If the fire-resisting covering of a steel column is lightweight construction, the construction must comply with Volume One C2D9 and C4D17.

**S1C6 Non-loadbearing elements**

[2019: Sch. 5: 6]

If a non-loadbearing element is able to be used for a purpose where the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions prescribe an FRL for structural adequacy, integrity and insulation, that non-loadbearing element need not comply with the structural adequacy criteria.
**S2C1 Scope**

This Specification sets out the descriptions of elements referred to in Tables S1C2a to S1C2n of Specification 1.

**S2C2 Mortar for masonry**

Masonry units of ashlar, calcium silicate, concrete or fired clay (including terracotta blocks) must be laid in cement mortar or composition mortar complying with the relevant provisions of AS 3700.

**S2C3 Gypsum blocks**

Gypsum blocks must be laid in gypsum-sand mortar or lime mortar.

**S2C4 Gypsum-sand mortar and plaster**

Gypsum-sand mortar and gypsum-sand plaster must consist of either—

(a) not more than 3 parts by volume of sand to 1 part by volume of gypsum; or

(b) if lime putty is added, not more than 2.5 parts by volume of sand to 1 part by volume of gypsum and not more than 5% of lime putty by volume of the mixed ingredients.

**S2C5 Gypsum-perlite and gypsum-vermiculite plaster**

Gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster must be applied—

(a) in either one or 2 coats each in the proportions of 1 m$^3$ of perlite or vermiculite to 640 kg of gypsum if the required thickness of the plaster is not more than 25 mm; and

(b) in 2 coats if the required thickness is more than 25 mm, the first in the proportions of 1 m$^3$ of perlite or vermiculite to 800 kg of gypsum and the second in the proportions of 1 m$^3$ of perlite or vermiculite to 530 kg of gypsum.

**S2C6 Plaster of cement and sand or cement, lime and sand**

Plaster prescribed in Tables S1C2a to S1C2n—

(a) must consist of cement and sand or cement, lime and sand; and

(b) may be finished with gypsum, gypsum-sand, gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster or with lime putty.
S2C7  Plaster reinforcement

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 1.6]

If plaster used as fire protection on walls is more than 19 mm thick—

(a) it must be reinforced with expanded metal lath that—
   (i) has a mass per unit area of not less than 1.84 kg/m²; and
   (ii) has not fewer than 98 meshes per metre; and
   (iii) is protected against corrosion by galvanising or other suitable method; or

(b) it must be reinforced with 13 mm x 13 mm x 0.7 mm galvanised steel wire mesh securely fixed at a distance from the face of the wall of not less than ⅓ of the total thickness of the plaster.

S2C8  Ashlar stone masonry

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 2]

Ashlar masonry must not be used in a part of the building containing more than 2 storeys, and must not be of—

(a) aplitic, granite, granodiorite, quartz dacite, quartz diorite, quartz porphyrite or quartz porphyry; or

(b) conglomerate, quartzite or sandstone; or

(c) chert or flint; or

(d) limestone or marble.

S2C9  Dimensions of masonry

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 3]

The thicknesses of masonry of calcium-silicate, concrete and fired clay are calculated as set out in S2C10 to S2C12.

S2C10  Solid units

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 3.1]

For masonry in which the amount of perforation or coring of the units does not exceed 25% by volume (based on the overall rectangular shape of the unit) the thickness of the wall must be calculated from the manufacturing dimensions of the units and the specified thickness of the joints between them as appropriate.

S2C11  Hollow units

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 3.2]

For masonry in which the amount of perforation or coring of the units exceeds 25% by volume (based on the overall rectangular shape of the unit) the thickness of the wall must be calculated from the equivalent thicknesses of the units and the specified thickness of the joints between them as appropriate.

S2C12  Equivalent thickness

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 3.3]

The equivalent thickness of a masonry unit is calculated by dividing the net volume by the area of one vertical face.
S2C13 Height-to-thickness ratio of certain walls

The ratio of height between lateral supports to overall thickness of a wall of ashlar, no-fines concrete, unreinforced concrete, solid gypsum blocks, gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster on metal lath and channel, must not exceed—

(a) 20 for a loadbearing wall; or
(b) 27 for a non-loadbearing wall.

S2C14 Walls

If a wall of ashlar, solid gypsum blocks or concrete is plastered on both sides to an equal thickness, the thickness of the wall for the purposes of Tables S1C2a to S1C2n (but not for the purposes of S2C5) may be increased by the thickness of the plaster on one side.

S2C15 Columns

(1) Where Tables S1C2a to S1C2n indicate that column-protection is to be plastered, the tabulated thicknesses are those of the principal material.

(2) The thicknesses referred to in (1) do not include the thickness of plaster, which must be additional to the listed thickness of the material to which it is applied.

S2C16 Walls

In walls fabricated of gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster on metal lath and channel—

(a) the lath must be securely wired to each side of 19 mm x 0.44 kg/m steel channels (used as studs) spaced at not more than 400 mm centres; and

(b) the gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster must be applied symmetrically to each exposed side of the lath.

S2C17 Columns

(1) For the fire protection of steel columns with gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite on metal lath—

(a) the lath must be fixed at not more than 600 mm centres vertically to steel furring channels, and—

(i) if the plaster is to be 35 mm thick or more — at least 12 mm clear of the column; or

(ii) if the plaster is to be less than 35 mm thick — at least 6 mm clear of the column; or

(b) the plaster may be applied to self-furring lath with furring dimples to hold it not less than 10 mm clear of the column.

(2) For the purposes of (1), the thickness of the plaster must be measured from the back of the lath.

S2C18 Beams

For the fire protection of steel beams with gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite on metal lath—
(a) the lath must be fixed at not more than 600 mm centres to steel furring channels and at least 20 mm clear of the steel; and
(b) the thickness of the plaster must be measured from the back of the lath.

S2C19 Columns

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 8.1]

A column incorporated in or in contact on one or more sides with a wall of solid masonry or concrete at least 100 mm thick may be considered to be exposed to fire on no more than 3 sides.

S2C20 Beams

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 8.2]

A beam, open-web joist, girder or truss in direct and continuous contact with a concrete slab or a hollow block floor or roof may be considered to be exposed to fire on no more than 3 sides.

S2C21 Filling of column spaces

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 9]

(1) The spaces between the fire-protective material and the steel (and any re-entrant parts of the column itself) must be filled solid with a fire-protective material like concrete, gypsum or grout.
(2) The insides of hollow sections, including pipes, need not be filled.

S2C22 Hollow terracotta blocks

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 10]

The proportion of cored holes or perforations in a hollow terracotta block (based on the overall rectangular volume of the unit) must not exceed the following:
(a) For blocks up to 75 mm thick — 35%.
(b) For blocks more than 75 mm but not more than 100 mm thick — 40%.
(c) For blocks more than 100 mm — 50%.

S2C23 Masonry

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 11.1]

Masonry of calcium-silicate, fired clay and concrete for the protection of steel columns must have steel-wire or mesh reinforcement in every second course and lapped at the corners.

S2C24 Gypsum blocks and hollow terracotta blocks

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 11.2]

Gypsum blocks and hollow terracotta blocks for the protection of steel columns must have steel-wire or mesh reinforcement in every course and lapped at corners.

S2C25 Structural concrete and poured gypsum

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 11.3]

If a steel column or a steel beam is to be protected with structural concrete or poured gypsum, the concrete or gypsum must be reinforced with steel-wire mesh or steel-wire binding placed about 20 mm from its outer surface, and—
(a) for concrete or gypsum less than 50 mm thick, the steel wire must be—
   (i) at least 3.15 mm in diameter; and
   (ii) spaced at not more than 100 mm vertically; or
(b) for concrete or gypsum not less than 50 mm thick, the steel wire must be either—
   (i) of a diameter and spacing in accordance with (a); or
   (ii) at least 5 mm in diameter and spaced at not more than 150 mm vertically.

**S2C26 Gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster sprayed to contour**


(1) If a steel column or steel beam is protected with either gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster sprayed to contour and the construction falls within the limits of Table S2C26a and S2C26b, the plaster must be reinforced with—
   (a) expanded metal lath complying with S2C7; or
   (b) galvanised steel wire mesh complying with S2C7.

(2) The reinforcement must be placed at a distance from the face of the plaster of at least 1/3 of the thickness of the plaster and must be securely fixed to the column or beam at intervals of not more than the relevant listing in Tables S2C26a and S2C26b.

(3) For the purposes of Tables S2C26a and S2C26b—
   (a) “vertical” includes a surface at not more than 10° to the vertical; and
   (b) “horizontal” includes a surface at not more than 10° to the horizontal; and
   (c) “underside” means the underside of any horizontal or non-vertical surface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface to be protected</th>
<th>Reinforcement required if smaller dimension of surface exceeds (mm)</th>
<th>Max spacing of fixings of the mesh to surface (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-vertical</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underside</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper side of a horizontal surface</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface to be protected</th>
<th>Reinforcement required if smaller dimensions of surface exceeds (mm)</th>
<th>Max spacing of fixings of the mesh to surface (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>Any size</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-vertical</td>
<td>Any size</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underside</td>
<td>Any size</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper side of a horizontal surface</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**S2C27 Measurement of thickness of column and beam protection**

[2019: Sch. 5 (Annex): 12.1]

The thickness of the fire protection to steel columns and steel beams (other than fire protection of gypsum-perlite or gypsum-vermiculite plaster sprayed on metal lath or sprayed to contour) is to be measured from the face or edge of the...
steel, from the face of a splice plate or from the outer part of a rivet or bolt, whichever is the closest to the outside of the fire-protective construction, except that—

(a) if the thickness of the fire protection is 40 mm or more, rivet heads may be disregarded; and

(b) if the thickness of the fire protection is 50 mm or more—
   (i) any part of a bolt (other than a high-tensile bolt) may be disregarded; and
   (ii) a column splice plate within 900 mm of the floor may encroach upon the fire protection by up to a $\frac{1}{4}$ of the thickness of the fire protection; and

(c) the flange of a column or beam may encroach by up to 12 mm upon the thickness of the fire protection at right angles to the web if—
   (i) the column or beam is intended to have an FRL of 240/240/240 or 240/−/−; and
   (ii) the flange projects 65 mm or more from the web; and
   (iii) the thickness of the edge of the flange (inclusive of any splice plate) is not more than 40 mm.
Specification 3  Fire hazard properties

S3C1  Scope

This Specification sets out the procedures for determining the fire hazard properties of assemblies tested to AS/NZS 1530.3.

S3C2  General requirement

The fire hazard properties of assemblies and their ability to screen their core materials as required under Specification 7 must be determined by testing in accordance with S3C3 to S3C6.

S3C3  Form of test

Tests must be carried out in accordance with—
(a) for the determination of the Spread-of-Flame Index and Smoke-Developed Index — AS/NZS 1530.3; and
(b) for the determination of the ability to prevent ignition and to screen its core material from free air — AS 1530.4.

S3C4  Test specimens

Test specimens must incorporate—
(a) all types of joints; and
(b) all types of perforations, recesses or the like for pipes, light switches or other fittings, which are proposed to be used for the member or assembly of members in the building.

S3C5  Concession

S3C4 does not apply to joints, perforations, recesses or the like that are larger than those in the proposed application and have already been tested in the particular form of construction concerned and found to comply with the conditions of the test.

S3C6  Smaller specimen permitted

A testing laboratory may carry out the test specified in S3C3(b) at pilot scale if a specimen (which must be not less than 900 mm x 900 mm) will adequately represent the proposed construction in the building, but the results of that test do not apply to construction larger than limits defined by the laboratory conducting the pilot examination.
Part B1  Cold water services

Objectives
B1O1  Objective

Functional Statements
B1F1  Cold water supply
B1F2  Cold water service
B1F3  Fire sprinkler systems

Performance Requirements
B1P1  Cold water supply
B1P2  Design, construction and installation
B1P3  Access and isolation
B1P4  Water efficiency
B1P5  Pressure
B1P6  Uncontrolled discharge

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B1D2  Water efficiency
B1D3  Design, construction and installation
B1D4  Bushfire prone areas
B1D5  Cold water fire sprinkler systems
B1D6  Top-up lines

Part B2  Heated water services

Objectives
B2O1  Objective

Functional Statements
B2F1  Heated water supply
B2F2  Heated water installations
B2F3  Greenhouse gas emissions

Performance Requirements
B2P1  Heated water supply
B2P2  Scald Prevention
B2P3  Velocity
B2P4  Access and isolation
B2P5  Pressure relief and temperature limitation
B2P6  Legionella control
B2P7  Energy use and source
B2P8  Temperature
Water services

Verification Methods
B2V1 Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater
B2V2 Heated water storage temperature

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B2D1 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B2D2 Water heater in a heated water supply system
B2D3 Layout of taps
B2D4 Maximum flow rates for heated water outlets
B2D5 Maximum delivery temperature
B2D6 Temperature control devices
B2D7 Heated water storage
B2D8 Legionella control
B2D9 Design, construction and installation
B2D10 Bushfire prone areas
B2D11 Solar heated water

Part B3
Non-drinking water services

Objectives
B3O1 Objective

Functional Statements
B3F1 Non-drinking water supply
B3F2 Non-drinking water installations

Performance Requirements
B3P1 Non-drinking water supply
B3P2 Identification
B3P3 Velocity
B3P4 Access and isolation
B3P5 Pressure
B3P6 Uncontrolled discharge

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B3D1 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B3D2 Distribution of non-drinking water
B3D3 Design, construction and installation
B3D4 Bushfire prone areas

Part B4
Fire-fighting water services

Objectives
B4O1 Objective
Functional Statements
B4F1 Fire-fighting water supply

Performance Requirements
B4P1 Flow rate and pressure
B4P2 Access and isolation
B4P3 Fire-fighting water storage
B4P4 Uncontrolled discharge

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B4D1 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B4D2 General requirements
B4D3 Fire sprinkler systems
B4D4 Fire hydrants
B4D5 Fire hose reels
B4D6 Bushfire prone areas

Part B5
Cross-connection control
Objectives
B5O1 Objective

Functional Statements
B5F1 Design and installation

Performance Requirements
B5P1 Contamination control

Verification Methods
B5V1 Determination of individual and zone hazard ratings

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B5D1 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
B5D2 Drinking water service
B5D3 Non-drinking water service
B5D4 Fire-fighting water service
B5D5 Unprotected water service

Part B6
Rainwater services harvesting and use
Objectives
B6O1 Objective

Functional Statements
B6F1 Rainwater service harvesting system

Performance Requirements
B6P1 Pressure stored rainwater
B6P2 Velocity rainwater harvesting system installation
B6P3 Water efficiency rainwater service
B6P4 Access and isolation identification
Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

- **B6D1**: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
- **B6D2**: Design, construction and installation
- **B6D3**: Identification
- **B6D4**: Water efficiency
- **B6D5**: Access and isolation
- **B6D6**: Rainwater pipework and outlets

**Part B7  Rainwater Storage**

**Objectives**

- **B7O1**: Objective

**Functional Statements**

- **B7F1**: Rainwater storage

**Performance Requirements**

- **B7P1**: Contamination control
- **B7P2**: Uncontrolled discharge
- **B7P3**: Access and isolation
- **B7P4**: Identification

**Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions**

- **B7D1**: Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
- **B7D2**: Design, construction and installation
- **B7D3**: Collection of rainwater
- **B7D4**: Access and isolation
- **B7D5**: Identification
- **B7D6**: Top-up lines

**Specification 41  Cross-connection hazards**

- **S41C1**: Scope
- **S41C2**: Application
- **S41C3**: Protection types and hazard ratings
- **S41C4**: Individual protection
- **S41C5**: Zone protection
- **S41C6**: Containment protection
- **S41C7**: Fire-fighting water services
Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out the requirements for any part of the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of any part of a cold water service of a property that is connected to a drinking water supply. It covers from the point of connection to the points of discharge.

This part also applies to:

- a cold water service connected to a rainwater harvesting system;
- a cold water service connected to an alternative water source;

Objectives

B1O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of a cold water installation; and
(b) ensure that a cold water installation is suitable; and
(c) conserve water and energy; and
(d) safeguard the environment; and
(e) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and
(f) ensure that a cold water installation is designed and is capable of being maintained so that throughout its serviceable life it will continue to satisfy Objectives (a) to (e).

Functional Statements

B1F1 Cold water supply

Sanitary fixtures, sanitary appliances and supply outlets provided with drinking water must have a safe and adequate piped cold water supply.

B1F2 Cold water service

The cold water service must be conveyed through plumbing installations in a way that minimises any adverse impact on building occupants, the Network Utility Operator’s infrastructure, property and the environment.

B1F3 Fire sprinkler systems

Residential fire sprinkler equipment must be provided with adequate water for its intended purpose.

[New for 2022]
Performance Requirements

B1P1  Cold Water Supply

A cold water service must be connected to a drinking water supply.

Applications:
(1) B1P1 only applies to cold water supplied for human consumption, food preparation, food utensil washing or personal hygiene.
(2) B1P1 applies to automatic fire sprinkler systems when installed in accordance with FPAA101D Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Design and Installation - Drinking Water Supply.

Explanatory Information: Unintentional heating of cold water services
1. Where installed in a location subjected to extreme summer temperatures (such as the roof space of a building), cold water services have the potential to become unintentionally heated. This can pose a hazard as the cold water supply may reach temperatures in excess of 45° Celsius, increasing the potential for scalding.
2. To reduce the likelihood of unintentional heating of cold water services, consideration should be given to—
   a. avoiding long runs of pipework in location exposed to solar heat gain; or
   b. applying insulation, either directly to the pipework, or by using additional ceiling insulation material between the pipework and the solar heat source.
3. Avoidance of unintentional heating of cold water services in known areas of extreme summer temperatures may also assist in reducing water usage through drawing off of water which has become excessively heated.

B1P2  Design, construction and installation Velocity

A cold water service must ensure that the pipework water velocity does not exceed 3m/s for more than 1% of the time that water is required during the annual peak hour. The following:
   (a) Water is provided at required flow rates and pressures for the correct functioning of fixtures and appliances.
   (b) Access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls.
   (c) The system, appliances and devices can be isolated for testing and maintenance.
   (d) The efficient use of drinking water.

Explanatory Information:
During the hour of heaviest usage in reticulated cold water services, a velocity of 3 m/s must not be exceeded for 99% of the time that any downstream fixtures are in use.
assist in reducing water usage through drawing off of water which has become excessively heated.

B1P3 Access and isolation

(1) A cold water service must ensure access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls.
(2) A cold water service must ensure the system, appliances and devices can be isolated for testing and maintenance.

B1P4 Water efficiency

A cold water service must ensure the efficient use of drinking water by—

(a) limiting water usage from—
   (i) a shower, basin, kitchen sink or laundry trough to a flow rate of not more than 9 l/m; and
   (ii) a cistern or flushing valve to a flush volume of no more than 2.5 litres for each—
      (A) single urinal stall; or
      (B) 600mm length of a continuous urinal wall; and
   (iii) a dual flush cistern or flushing valve that is connected to a water closet with a flush volume of—
      (A) 6 and 3 litres; or
      (B) 4.5 and 3 litres; or
   (b) water saving measures equivalent to or greater than those described in (a).

Exemptions:
The requirements of B1P4 do not apply to a vacuum water closet pan.

Applications:
The flush volumes of B1P4 may be within a tolerance of—
(1) ±0.5 litres for the full flush of a 6/3 litre cistern; or
(2) +0.5 litres for the reduced flush of a 6/3 litre cistern; or
(3) ±0.2 litres for a 4.5/3 litre cistern.

B1P5 Pressure

A cold water service must ensure working pressures at outlets are—

(a) not less than 50kPa and not more than 500kPa; or
(b) where working pressures outside the range specified in (a) are required, working pressures suitable for the correct functioning of the fixture or appliance.

B1P6 Uncontrolled discharge

A cold water service must avoid failure or uncontrolled discharge.
Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

B1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

[2019: B1.1]

1. **Performance Requirement** B1P1 is satisfied if the cold water service is connected to—
   
   (a) the Network Utility Operator’s drinking water supply; or
   
   (b) an alternative drinking water supply.

2. Where a **Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution** is proposed, **Performance Requirement** B1P2 to B1P6 is satisfied by complying with BD2 to B1D6.

3. Where a **Performance Solution** is proposed, the relevant **Performance Requirements** must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

B1D2  Water efficiency Sanitary flushing

[2019: B1.2]

**QLD B1D2(1)**

1. **Tapware used for a shower, basin, kitchen sink or laundry trough must be a minimum of 3 Star WELS rated and discharge no more than 9 litres per minute.** A cistern or flushing valve used for the purpose of flushing a water closet pan must have a dual flushing mechanism that, when operated, discharges—
   
   (a) for a 6/3 litre cistern—
       
       (i) not less than 5.5 litres and not more than 6.5 litres for a full flush; and
       
       (ii) not less than 3.0 litres and not more than 3.5 litres for a reduced flush; and
   
   (a) for a 4.5/3 litre cistern—
       
       (i) not less than 4.3 litres and not more than 4.7 litres for a full flush; and
       
       (ii) not less than 2.8 litres and not more than 3.2 litres for a reduced flush.

2. **Cisterns or flushing devices for water closets must**—The volume of water discharged to a flush urinal must not exceed 2.5 litres for each—
   
   (a) **have a dual flushing mechanism; and**
   
   (b) be a minimum 3 Star WELS rating discharging no more than 6 litres or 4.5 litres for a full flush.

   (a) **single urinal stall; or**
   
   (b) 600 mm length of a continuous urinal wall, or part thereof.

3. **Cisterns or flushing devices for urinals must**—Automatic or set-cycle cisterns must not be installed.
   
   (a) be a minimum 2 Star WELS rating discharging a volume of no more than 2.5 litres to a single urinal stall or no more than 600mm length of continuous urinal wall; and
   
   (b) not be set-cycled or engaged by any method other than manual or use activation.

**Applications:**

1. **B1D2(1) applies to outlets that provide cold water only. The Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions for outlets that deliver a combination of cold water and heated water is B2D4.**

2. **The flush volumes of B1D2(2) and B1D2(3) for a—**
   
   (a) 6/3 litre cistern may be within the tolerance of—
       
       (i) ±0.5 litres for the full flush; or
       
       (ii) ±0.5 litres for the reduced flush.
   
   (b) 4.5/3 litre cistern may be within the tolerance of ±0.2 litres.
Exemptions:
(1) The requirements of B1D2(1) do not apply to a shower intended to provide rapid drenching of a person for emergency purposes, such as chemical removal.
(2) The requirements of B1D2(2) and B1D2(3) do not apply to vacuum drainage systems.
(3) The requirements of B1D2(3)(b) do not apply to a programmed solenoid operated flushing system if programmed to shut down during extended periods of non-occupancy of a building.

The requirements of B1D2(1) do not apply to a vacuum water closet pan.

Explanatory Information:
1. Prior to installing a programmed solenoid operated flushing system, further advice should be sought from the Authority having jurisdiction.
2. Where sensor control is used for urinal flushing, sensors should be located to avoid unnecessary ‘nuisance’ flushing triggered by pedestrian traffic. A programmed solenoid operated flushing system may be used if programmed to shut down during extended periods of non-occupancy of a building. Prior to installing this type of system further advice should be sought from the authority having jurisdiction. Where sensor control is used for urinal flushing, sensors should be located to avoid unnecessary ‘nuisance’ flushing triggered by pedestrian traffic.
3. AS 6400 Water Efficient Products - Rating and labelling, provides the basis for the rating and labelling of a range of products under the mandatory Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) Scheme. A programmed solenoid operated flushing system may be used if programmed to shut down during extended periods of non-occupancy of a building. Prior to installing this type of system further advice should be sought from the authority having jurisdiction. Where sensor control is used for urinal flushing, sensors should be located to avoid unnecessary ‘nuisance’ flushing triggered by pedestrian traffic.
4. B1D2 Water efficiency outlines the minimum level of water efficiency for certain plumbing products and fixtures, however the adoption of products and technologies of greater efficiency should be considered. A programmed solenoid operated flushing system may be used if programmed to shut down during extended periods of non-occupancy of a building. Prior to installing this type of system further advice should be sought from the authority having jurisdiction. Where sensor control is used for urinal flushing, sensors should be located to avoid unnecessary ‘nuisance’ flushing triggered by pedestrian traffic.

NSW B1D4
SA B1D4
TAS B1D4
VIC B1D4


The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of cold water services must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.

B1D4  Bushfire prone areas  [New for 2022]

A cold water service in designated bushfire prone areas must be in accordance with AS 3959.

B1D5  Cold water fire sprinkler systems  [2019:B4.2]

A fire-fighting water service in Class 2 and 3 buildings must be in accordance with FPAA101D, where applicable.
Explanatory Information:
For all other fire-fighting water services, see Part B4.

B1D6 Top-up lines

A top-up line from a Network Utility Operator's drinking water supply must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.

Explanatory Information: Cross-volume considerations
NCC Volumes One and Two deal with a number of areas of on-site construction which are relevant to cold water services. These include, but may not be limited to, those listed in Table B1.

Table B1: Cross-volume considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>NCC Volume One Class 2 to 9 buildings</th>
<th>NCC Volume Two Class 1 and 10 buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excavations for pipework adjacent to a building and footings</td>
<td>B1 Structural provisions</td>
<td>H1 Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termite management for attachments to buildings and penetrations through a slab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penetrations for pipework through a vapour barrier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipework in timber bearers and joists of solid timber or engineered wood products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fittings, fixtures and pipework installations in steel framed construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penetrations through a fire-resisting wall or floor</td>
<td>C1 Fire resistance Performance Requirements and C4 Protection of openings</td>
<td>H3 Fire safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixtures and fittings in a wet area</td>
<td>F1 Damp and weatherproofing</td>
<td>H4 Health and amenity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service pipework external to the building and penetrations through roof cladding in a bushfire prone area</td>
<td>G5 Construction in bushfire prone areas</td>
<td>H7 Ancillary provisions and additional construction requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipework sound insulation</td>
<td>F5 Sound transmission and insulation</td>
<td>H4 Health and amenity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flues, chimneys, pipes, gas storage, domestic fuel tanks, cooling or heating appliances or other services</td>
<td>C4 Protection of openings</td>
<td>H3 Fire safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply to boiling and/or chilled water storage units</td>
<td>J6 Artificial lighting and power</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out the requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of any part of a heated water service of a property that is connected to the drinking water supply. It covers from the point of connection to the points of discharge.

Objectives

B2O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of a heated water installation; and

(b) ensure that a heated water installation is suitable; and

(c) conserve water; and

(d) safeguard the environment; and

(e) reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and

(f) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and

(g) ensure that a heated water installation is designed and is capable of being maintained so that throughout its serviceable life it will continue to satisfy Objectives (a) to (f).

Functional Statements

B2F1 Heated water supply

Sanitary fixtures, sanitary appliances and supply outlets provided with heated water must have a safe and adequate piped heated water supply.

B2F2 Heated water installations

The heated water supply must be conveyed through plumbing installations in a way that—

(a) minimises any adverse impact on building occupants, the Network Utility Operator’s infrastructure, property and the environment; and

(b) facilitates the conservation of water.

B2F3 Greenhouse gas emissions

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to the degree necessary, a heated water service is to—

(a) be capable of efficiently using energy; and
(b) obtain its heating energy from—
   (i) a low greenhouse gas intensity energy source; or
   (ii) an on-site renewable energy source; or
   (iii) another process as reclaimed energy.

Explanatory Information:
1. The greenhouse gas intensity of energy sources vary. For example, natural gas has a low greenhouse gas intensity compared with electricity generated from coal.
2. For the purposes of B2F3(b), the renewable energy source must be on-site (not GreenPower) and includes, but is not limited to solar, wind, hydroelectric, wave action and geothermal.

Performance Requirements

B2P1 Heated water supply

A heated water service must be connected to a drinking water supply.

Applications:
B2P1 only applies to a heated water service for human consumption, food preparation, food utensil washing or personal hygiene.

B2P2 Scald Prevention Temperature

Heated water supplied by a new heated water service must be delivered from the point of discharge of fixtures and appliances at a temperature which is unlikely to scald.

Applications:
B2P2 only applies to fixtures and appliances used primarily for personal hygiene.

B2P3 Velocity Design, construction and installation

(1) A heated water service must ensure that the pipework water velocity is as follows:
   (a) in reticulated heated water systems up to 65°C, does not exceed 3 m/s for more than 1% of the time that water is required during the peak hour; and
   (b) in other heated water systems, is appropriate to the pipework material and water temperature.
   (a) Heated water is provided at appropriate flow rates and temperatures for fixtures and appliances to function.
   (b) Access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls.
   (c) The system, appliances and devices can be isolated for testing and maintenance.

(2) A heated water service must be designed, constructed and installed to avoid failure or uncontrolled discharge.

Explanatory Information:
During the hour of heaviest usage in reticulated heated water systems up to 65°C, a water velocity of 3 m/s must not be exceeded for 99% of the time that any downstream fixtures are in use.
B2P4  Access and isolation

(1) A heated water service must ensure access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls.

(2) A heated water service must ensure the system, appliances and devices can be isolated for testing and maintenance.

B2P5  Pressure relief and temperature limitation

Containers used for producing and/or storing heated water are to relieve excessive pressure and avoid flash steam production by—

(a) relieving excessive pressures; and that exceed the maximum working pressure of the container or 1400 kPa, whichever is the lesser; and

(b) limiting water temperatures to a maximum of 99 °C; or avoid flash steam production in the event of rupture.

(c) other suitable means equivalent to or greater than (a) and (b).

Applications:
B2P5(a) has a tolerance of +5% or 14 kPa whichever is the greater.

B2P6  Legionella control

Heated water must be stored and delivered under conditions which avoid the likelihood of the growth of a Legionella bacteria count greater than or equal to 10 Legionella colony forming units (cfu) per millilitre.

Explanatory Information:
A risk assessment should be undertaken for the control and management of Legionella in heated water systems in aged care, health care and other similar facilities with high risk occupants.

QLD B2P7

B2P7  Energy use and source

VIC B2P7(1)

(1) A heated water service, including any associated distribution system and components, must ensure the efficient use of energy and water.

VIC B2P7(2)

(2) Features in B2P7(1) must be appropriate to the following:

(a) The heated water service and its usage.

(b) The geographic location of the building.

(c) The location of the heated water service.

(d) The energy or water source.

NSW B2P7(3)

NT B2P7(3)
A heated water service, including any associated distribution system and components, must obtain heating energy from one, or a combination, of the following: The heated water service and its usage.

Features in B2P7(1) must be appropriate to the following: The heated water service and its usage.

(a) A source that has greenhouse gas intensity up to and including 100 g CO₂-e/MJ of thermal energy load. The geographic location of the building.

(b) An on-site renewable energy source. The location of the heated water service.

(c) Another process as reclaimed energy. The energy or water source.

Applications:

B2P7(3) only applies to heated water services in the following:

(a) New Class 1 buildings.

(b) New Class 10 buildings.

Explanatory Information:

1. Excessive ‘dead water’ draw-off, i.e. where cooled water from the supply pipe is drained off prior to delivery of heated water, can result in water and energy wastage.

2. To improve the efficiency of heated water systems, the design should consider factors such as the number of outlets, their purpose and expected typical usage, and the distance between the water heater and each of the outlets. The water heater should be positioned nearest to the most used outlets, or installed to provide consistent coverage of the building. Where this is not viable, the use of multiple water heaters or flow and return pipe loop may need to be considered.

3. B2P7(2) permits the energy source of the heated water service to be considered. This means that the net energy obtained from renewable energy sources such as solar, geothermal, wind, and biofuels may be considered as ‘free’ energy in calculating the energy consumption. Similarly, heat reclaimed from another ‘free’ source such as a by-product from co-generation type processes as well as other industrial processes, which could otherwise be rejected from the building, could be considered as ‘free’ energy in calculating the energy consumption.

4. The intent of B2P7(3) is to constrain the use of a high greenhouse gas intensity source of energy. It does not prevent the use of electricity because the greenhouse gas intensity is related to the thermal load rather than the energy consumption which is covered by B2P7(2).

5. For the purposes of B2P7(3), the renewable energy must be on-site (not GreenPower) and includes, but is not limited to, solar, wind, hydroelectric, wave action, and geothermal.

B2P8 Temperature

A heated water service must ensure that heated water is provided at appropriate temperatures for the correct functioning of the fixture or appliance.

B2P9 Pressure

A heated water service must ensure that working pressures at outlets are—

(a) not less than 50 kPa and not more than 500 kPa; and

(b) where working pressures outside the range specified in (a) are required, working pressures must be suitable for the correct functioning of the fixture or appliance.
B2P10  
**Uncontrolled discharge**

*Uncontrolled discharge* must avoid failure or uncontrolled discharge.

B2P11  
**Water efficiency**

A heated water service must ensure the efficient use of drinking water by limiting water use from a shower, basin, kitchen sink or laundry trough to a flow rate of not more than 9 l/m.

### Verification Methods

**NSW B2V1**
**NT B2V1**
**QLD B2V1**
**VIC B2V1**

#### B2V1  Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater

(1) Compliance with B2P7(3) for a water heater in a heated water supply system is verified when the annual greenhouse gas intensity of the water heater does not exceed 100 g CO₂-e/MJ of thermal energy load determined in accordance with AS/NZS 4234.

(2) The annual greenhouse gas intensity of the water heater in B2V1(1) is the sum of the annual greenhouse gas emissions from each energy source in g CO₂-e divided by the annual thermal energy load of the water heater.

(3) The annual greenhouse gas emissions from each energy source in B2V1(2) is the product of the—

   (a) annual amount of energy consumed from that energy source; and
   (b) emission factor of—

   (i) if the energy source is electricity, 253 g CO₂-e/MJ; or
   (ii) if the energy source is liquefied petroleum gas, 65 g CO₂-e/MJ; or
   (iii) if the energy source is natural gas, 61 g CO₂-e/MJ; or
   (iv) if the energy source is wood or biomass, 4 g CO₂-e/MJ.

**Explanatory Information:**

In B2V1, the symbol “g CO₂-e/MJ” means “grams of Carbon Dioxide equivalent per megajoule/s”.

B2V2  **Heated water storage temperature**

Compliance with B2P6 is verified for each heated water storage system when the water heater is designed such that all water is subjected to a temperature-dependent minimum exposure period as specified in Table B2V2 within 7 days before passing through the water-heating appliance's heated water outlet.
### Table B2V2: Heated water storage minimum exposure period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Minimum exposure period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70°C or greater</td>
<td>1 second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66°C</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60°C</td>
<td>32 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

**B2D1** Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

[2019: B2.1]

(1) *Performance Requirement* B2P1 is satisfied if *heated water* is supplied by—

(a) the Network Utility Operator’s drinking water supply; or

(b) an alternative drinking water supply.


(3) Where a *Performance Solution* is proposed, the relevant *Performance Requirements* must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

(4) Where it is proposed to use a warm water system, *Performance Requirement* B2P6 must be complied with.

**Notes:**

There are no *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions* for warm water systems.

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**NSW B2D2**

**NT B2D2**

**QLD B2D2**

**SA B2D2**

**TAS B2D2**

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**B2D2** Water heater in a heated water supply system

[2019: B2.2]

(1) In a new Class 1 or Class 10 building—

(a) a water heater in a *heated water* supply system must be—

(i) a solar water heater complying with (2b); or

(ii) a heat pump water heater complying with (2b); or

(iii) a gas water heater complying with (3c); or

(iv) an electric resistance water heater only in the circumstances described in (4d); or

(v) a wood fired thermosiphon water heater or direct fired water heater each complying with AS/NZS 3500.4; and

(2) In a new Class 1 or Class 10 building a solar water heater and a heat pump water heater must comply with either—

(a) Table B2D2a, for the minimum Small-Scale Technology Certificates for the installation zone; or

(b) Table B2D2b, for the minimum energy savings calculated in accordance with AS/NZS 4234.

(3) In a new Class 1 or Class 10 building a gas water heater must be rated not less than 5 Stars in accordance with AS...
In a new Class 1 or Class 10 building an electric resistance water heater with no storage or a heated water delivery of not more than 50 litres in accordance with AS 1056.1 may be installed when—

(a) the building has—
   (i) not more than 1 bedroom; and
   (ii) not more than 1 electric resistance water heater installed; or

(b) the building has—
   (i) a water heater that complies with (2) or (3); and
   (ii) not more than 1 electric resistance water heater installed; or

(c) the greenhouse emission intensity of the public electricity supply is low.

### Table B2D2a: Minimum Small Scale Technology Certificates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of bedrooms in the building</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or more</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table B2D2b: Minimum energy savings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of bedrooms</th>
<th>Minimum energy saving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td>40% for a ‘small load’ system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>60% for a ‘medium load’ system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or more</td>
<td>60% for a ‘large load’ system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B2D3 Layout of taps

Where both a heated water tap and a cold water tap are installed, the heated water tap must be installed to the left of, or above, the cold water tap if—

(a) each tap controls a separate outlet; or

(b) both taps control a combined flow of water delivered through a single outlet.

**Explanatory Information:**

To reduce the likelihood of scalding in the bath, consideration should be given to installing tapware out of reach of the bath. This would reduce the likelihood of children accidentally turning the heated water on or adjusting the temperature.

To reduce the likelihood of scalding in the shower, consideration should be given to the following when installing heated water tapware in a shower:

- **Heated water** taps such as quarter turn tapware should be located in a manner that to be turned on requires the tap lever to be turned upwards, reducing the likelihood of accidentally turning the heated water on in the event of a slip or fall. Likewise, cold water taps should be located in a manner so that the lever operator is turned down to turn on the cold water.

- **Mixer tapware, where the lever is lifted to start the flow of water, should be considered because if a slip or fall occurred, there is greater likelihood that the temperature would either be reduced or the tap turned off.**

- **The location of shower taps should be positioned at a height so that they cannot be operated by young children.**
Positioning the taps in a specific recess may reduce the likelihood of accidentally altering the water temperature in the event of a slip or fall and is considered a suitable recommendation for bathrooms provided specifically for the elderly or infirm.

**B2D4 Maximum flow rates for heated water outlets**

[2019: B2.4]

Tapware used for the outlet of a shower, basin, kitchen sink, or laundry trough must be a minimum of 3 Star WELS rated and discharge have a maximum flow rate of not more than 9 litres per minute.

**Exemptions:**
The requirements of B2D4 do not apply to a shower intended to provide rapid drenching of a person for emergency purposes, such as chemical removal.

**Applications:**
A heated water outlet includes an outlet which delivers any combination of heated water and cold water.

**Explanatory Information:**

1. **AS 6400 Water Efficient Products - Rating and labelling**, provides the basis for the rating and labelling of a range of products under the mandatory Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) Scheme.

2. **B2D4 Water efficiency** outlines the minimum level of water efficiency for certain plumbing products and fixtures, however the adoption of products and technologies of greater efficiency should be considered.

**NSW B2D5**

**QLD B2D5**

**TAS B2D5**

**B2D5 Maximum delivery temperature**

[2019: B2.5]

The delivery temperature of heated water at the outlet of each sanitary fixture must be—

(a) not more than 45°C in any—

(i) residential part of an aged care building; or

(ii) patient care area in a health-care building; or

(iii) part of an early childhood centre, or primary or secondary school, that is used by children; or

(iv) designated accessible facility in a common area of a Class 2 building, or in any part of a Class 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9a, 9b, 9c or 10 building; or

(b) not more than 50° C in all other cases.

**Applications:**

B2D5 only applies to new heated water installations for personal hygiene purposes.

**Explanatory Information:**

Consideration should be given to the intended occupants of a building when commissioning the heated water delivery temperature.

For example, if the occupants of a Class 1 building are older adults or young children, a lower temperature than specified in B2D5(b) should be considered.
**B2D6 Temperature control devices**

(1) A temperature control device used to deliver *heated water* in accordance with B2D5(a) must be a—
   (a) thermostatic mixing valve; or
   (b) thermostatically controlled tap.

(2) A temperature control device used to deliver *heated water* in accordance with B2D5(b) must be a—
   (a) thermostatic mixing valve; or
   (b) thermostatically controlled tap; or
   (c) tempering valve; or
   (d) temperature limited water heater.

(3) The *required* maximum delivery temperature must be achieved in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4.

**Applications:**
B2D6 only applies to new *heated water* installations.

**B2D7 Heated water storage**

Containers used for producing and/or storing *heated water* must be provided with temperature and pressure relief devices in accordance with Section 5 of AS/NZS 3500.4.

**B2D8 Legionella control**

Legionella control for water heaters must be carried out in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4.

**B2D9 Design, construction and installation**

(1) The design, construction and installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a *heated water* service must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4.

(2) A solar heated water supply system for food preparation and sanitary purposes, where installed in a new building in climate zones 1, 2 or 3, is not required to comply with Section 8 of AS/NZS 3500.4.

**B2D10 Bushfire prone areas**

*A heated water service* in designated bushfire prone areas must be in accordance with AS 3959.
A solar heated water supply system for food preparation and sanitary purposes, where installed in a new building in climate zones 1, 2 or 3, is not required to comply with Section 8 of AS/NZS 3500.4.

Table B2: Cross-volume considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>NCC Volume One Class 2 to 9 buildings</th>
<th>NCC Volume Two Class 1 and 10 buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fittings, fixtures and pipework installations in steel framed construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>C1 Fire resistance Performance Requirements and C4 Protection of openings</td>
<td>H3 Fire safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixtures and fittings in a wet area</td>
<td>F1 Damp and weatherproofing</td>
<td>H4 Health and amenity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service pipework external to the building and penetrations through roof cladding in a bushfire prone area</td>
<td>G5 Construction in bushfire prone areas</td>
<td>H7 Ancillary provisions and additional construction requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipework sound insulation</td>
<td>F5 Sound transmission and insulation</td>
<td>H4 Health and amenity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flues, chimneys, pipes, gas storage, domestic fuel tanks, cooling or heating appliances or other services</strong></td>
<td>C4 Protection of openings</td>
<td>H3 Fire safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central heating pipework</td>
<td>J5 Air-conditioning and ventilation systems</td>
<td>H6 Energy efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pool and spa heating and pumping - energy efficiency</td>
<td>J7 Heated water supply swimming pool and spa pool plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption monitoring for water heaters</td>
<td>J8 Facilities for energy monitoring</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part B3  Non-drinking water services

Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out the requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of any part of a non-drinking water service of a property. It covers from the point of connection to the points of discharge.

Objectives

B3O1  Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of a non-drinking water installation; and
(b) ensure that a non-drinking water installation is suitable; and
(c) conserve water and energy; and
(d) safeguard the environment; and
(e) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and
(f) ensure that a non-drinking water installation throughout its serviceable life will continue to satisfy the requirements of Objectives (a) to (e).

Functional Statements

B3F1  Non-drinking water supply

Sanitary fixtures, sanitary appliances and supply outlets provided with non-drinking water must be adequate.

B3F2  Non-drinking water installations

Non-drinking water must be supplied through plumbing installations in a way that avoids the likelihood of inadvertent contamination of any drinking water service, minimise any adverse impact on building occupants, the Network Utility Operator’s infrastructure, property and the environment.

Performance Requirements

B3P1  Non-drinking water supply

(1) A non-drinking water service must only be connected to outlets clearly identified for non-drinking use.
(2) A non-drinking water service must not have a cross-connection with a drinking water service.
B3P2 Identification

Pipes, pipe outlets, fittings, storage and holding tanks that are part of a *non-drinking water* service must be clearly identified.

B3P3 Velocity

Design, construction and installation

[2019: BP3.3]

1. A *non-drinking water* service must ensure that pipework water velocity does not exceed 3 m/s for more than 1% of the time that the water is required during the annual peak hour. The following:
   
   a. *Non-drinking water* is provided at required flow rates and pressures for the correct functioning of fixtures and appliances.
   
   b. Access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls.
   
   c. The system, appliances and devices can be isolated for testing and maintenance.

2. A *non-drinking water* service must ensure that pipework water velocity does not exceed 3 m/s for more than 1% of the time that the water is required during the annual peak hour.

Explanatory Information:
During the hour of heaviest usage in reticulated non-drinking services, a water velocity of 3 m/s must not be exceeded for 99% of the time that any downstream fixtures are in use.

B3P4 Access and isolation

[2019: BP3.3]

1. A *non-drinking water* service must ensure access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls.

2. A *non-drinking water* service must ensure the system, appliances and devices can be isolated for testing and maintenance.

B3P5 Pressure

[2019: BP3.3]

A *non-drinking water* service must ensure that working pressures at outlets are—

a. not less than 50 kPa or more than 500 kPa; or

b. where working pressures outside the range specified in (a) are required, working pressures must be suitable for the correct functioning of the fixture or appliance.

B3P6 Uncontrolled discharge

[2019: BP3.3]

A *non-drinking water* service must avoid uncontrolled discharge or failure.
B3D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

(1) Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirements B3P1 to B3P6 are satisfied by complying with B3D2 and B3D4.

(2) Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

B3D2  Distribution of non-drinking water

A non-drinking water service must not be connected to any outlet that supplies water for—

- human consumption; or
- food preparation; or
- food utensil washing; or
- personal hygiene.

NSW B3D3
VIC B3D3

B3D3  Design, construction and installation General requirements

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a non-drinking water service must be in accordance with Section 9 of AS/NZS 3500.1.

Explanatory Information:
The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of Requirements for a non-drinking water service used for fire-fighting purposes are contained in Part B4 must be in accordance with Part B4.

B3D4  Bushfire prone areas

A non-drinking water service in designated bushfire prone areas must be in accordance with AS 3959.

Explanatory Information: Cross-volume considerations
NCC Volumes One and Two deal with a number of areas of on-site construction which are relevant to non-drinking water services. These include, but may not be limited to, those listed in Table B3.

Table B3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>NCC Volume One Class 2 to 9 buildings</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</table>
Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of any part of a fire-fighting water service from the point of connection or other acceptable source(s) of supply to the fire-fighting equipment, including hydrant, hose reel, sprinkler services and wall drencher systems.

Objectives

B4O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of a fire-fighting water installation; and
(b) ensure that a fire-fighting water installation is suitable; and
(c) conserve water and energy; and
(d) safeguard the environment; and
(e) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and
(f) ensure that a fire-fighting water installation is designed and is capable of being maintained so that throughout its serviceable life it will continue to satisfy Objectives (a) to (e).

Functional Statements

B4F1 Fire-fighting water supply

Fire-fighting equipment must be provided with adequate water for its intended purpose.

Performance Requirements

B4P1 Flow rate and pressure

A fire-fighting water service must ensure that the water supply flow and pressures to be based on a minimum 95th percentile system performance for the correct functioning of the fire-fighting equipment, and

(a) Access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls.
(b) The system can be isolated for testing and maintenance.
A fire-fighting water service must avoid uncontrolled discharge or failure.

**B4P2 Access and isolation**

1. A fire-fighting water service must ensure access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls.
2. A fire-fighting water service must ensure the system can be isolated for testing and maintenance.

**B4P3 Fire-fighting water storage**

Water storage supplying fire-fighting systems must be sized suitably for the level of risk and supply arrangements.

**B4P4 Uncontrolled discharge**

A fire-fighting water service must avoid uncontrolled discharge or failure.

**Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions**

**B4D1 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions**

1. Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirement B4P1 to B4P4 is satisfied by complying with B4D2 to B4D6.
2. Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

**B4D2 General requirements**

1. Fire-fighting water services for Class 2 to Class 9 buildings and structures must comply with the requirements of Part E1 of Volume One of the NCC.

**VIC B4D2(2)**

The installation of a fire-fighting water service must be in accordance with—

(a) AS/NZS 3500.1; and
(b) where applicable—
   (i) FPAA101H; or
   (ii) FPAA101D.

**Explanatory Information:**

NCC Volume One requires the installation of fire-fighting equipment including fire hose reels, fire hydrants and automatic fire suppression systems in certain types of buildings.

The installation of fire-fighting water services in Class 1 buildings is not required by NCC Volume Two, however where these services are installed voluntarily, they must be in accordance with this part.
B4D3        Fire sprinkler systems          [New for 2022]

(1) Automatic fire sprinkler systems must be in accordance with—
   (a) AS 2118.1 for general systems; or
   (b) AS 2118.4 for accommodation buildings not exceeding four stories; or
   (c) AS 2118.5 for home fire sprinkler systems.

(2) Automatic fire sprinkler systems for combined sprinkler and hydrant systems in multi-story buildings must be in
    accordance with—
   (a) AS 2118.1 for general systems; or
   (b) AS 2118.6 for multi-story buildings; or
   (c) FPAA101H for buildings which are less than 25m in effective height and contain Class 2 and 3 parts.

Explanatory Information:
For residential fire sprinklers to FPAA101D Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Design - Drinking water supply, see Part
B1 Cold water services.

B4D4        Fire hydrants          [New for 2022]

Fire hydrants must be in accordance with AS 2419.1.

B4D5        Fire hose reels          [New for 2022]

Fire hose reels must be in accordance with AS 2441.

B4D6        Bushfire prone areas          [New for 2022]

Fire-fighting water services in designated bushfire prone areas must be in accordance with AS 3959.

Explanatory Information: Cross-volume considerations
NCC Volumes One and Two deal with a number of areas of on-site construction which are relevant to fire-fighting water
services. These include, but may not be limited to, those listed in Table B4.

Table B4: Cross-volume considerations

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<td>F5 Sound transmission and insulation</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part B5 Cross-connection control

Introduction to this Part
This Part sets out *cross-connection* hazards and corresponding *Hazard Ratings*.

Objectives

B5O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or *loss* (including *loss of amenity*) due to contamination of a *drinking water* supply; and

(b) ensure that a water service installation is suitable; and

(c) conserve water and energy; and

(d) safeguard the environment; and

(e) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and

(f) ensure that a water service installation throughout its serviceable life will continue to satisfy the requirements of Objectives (a) to (e).

Functional Statements

B5F1 Design and installation

Water services must be designed and installed so as to operate in a way that avoids the likelihood of contamination of any part of the *drinking water* supply, and minimises any adverse impact on building occupants, the *Network Utility Operator’s* infrastructure, property and the environment.

Performance Requirements

B5P1 Contamination control

Water services must be designed, constructed and installed to avoid contamination.

Applications:
B5P1 applies to cold water, *heated water*, *non-drinking water*, *rainwater* and fire-fighting water services.

Verification Methods
Determination of individual and zone hazard ratings

(1) Compliance with Performance Requirement B5P1 for individual and zone protection is verified by compliance with B5V1.

(2) A hazard exists wherever it is possible for water or contaminants to enter a non-drinking water service or supply via any potential cross-connection between itself and another separate non-drinking water service on the same site.

(3) Each hazard must be—
   - assigned a Hazard Rating in accordance with B5V1(4); and
   - isolated from the drinking water service by an appropriate backflow prevention device which is selected and installed for the appropriate Hazard Rating in accordance with Section 4 of AS/NZS 3500.1.

(4) To determine the Hazard Rating—
   - an assessment of the property or proposed installation must be undertaken using Tables B5V1a to B5V1e; and
   - the scores allocated from each table are calculated; and
   - the Hazard Rating is determined by the sum of the scores in accordance with B5V1(5).

(5) A total score of—
   - 0 to 3 presents No Hazard; and
   - 4 to 7 presents a Low Hazard; and
   - 8 to 10 presents a Medium Hazard; and
   - 11 or greater presents a High Hazard.

Exemptions:

Where site access is restricted in a way that could limit or prevent future testing or maintenance of a backflow prevention device, the site must be protected with a device suitable for a High Hazard.

Explanatory Information:

The intent of this Verification Method is to provide a consistent means of determining Hazard Ratings for situations not listed in Specification 41. This Verification Method is not intended to enable the lowering of any Hazard Ratings already prescribed in Specification 41.

Table B5V1a:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building class</th>
<th>Site condition</th>
<th>Common examples</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The property to which the water service is installed contains a Class 1, 2, 7a, or 10 building where not more than 12 people reside.</td>
<td>Domestic residences and carparks with no associated activities.</td>
<td>Building may use small amounts of cleaning products etc.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The property to which the water service is installed contains a Class 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7b building where chemical products are not stored.</td>
<td>Hostel, hotel and multi-level office.</td>
<td>Building is likely to have greater than 12 residents and / or occupants, and may contain moderate amounts of cleaning or commercial chemicals.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The property to which the water service is installed contains a Class 7b, 8 or 9 building where chemical products are stored.</td>
<td>Mechanical workshop, metal finisher, cleaning product wholesaler.</td>
<td>May contain large amounts of hazardous or toxic commercial chemicals.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D R A F T
### Table B5V1b: On-site water services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site condition</th>
<th>Common examples</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is only a drinking water supply and no other water sources to the property.</td>
<td>Drinking water source may be a rainwater tank to a detached dwelling.</td>
<td>Residential rainwater tanks are considered drinking water.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is one drinking water supply and potentially other non-drinking water supply or separate fire water service available to the property. (not applicable if the non-drinking water supply is Network Utility Operator provided recycled water with a sewerage source).</td>
<td>Water utility drinking water supply and a separate fire water service.</td>
<td>Network Utility Operator supplied recycled water with a sewerage source is assessed separately due to greater health risks.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial agriculture, farming, turf irrigation, industrial, processing, or chemical industries. The property is supplied with drinking water and non-drinking water from multiple sources with potential for health related contamination.</td>
<td>Property has a Network Utility Operator drinking water source and a waste water effluent irrigation system, process water or bore water source.</td>
<td>Increased potential for cross-connection between drinking and non-drinking water with high consequences such as chemicals, recycled sewerage, medical or biological contaminants.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table B5V1c: Drinking water use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site condition</th>
<th>Common examples</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water use will not involve commercial use of hazardous or toxic substances and the site is unsuitable for their use and unlikely to change.</td>
<td>Domestic residences, offices and restaurants.</td>
<td>Minor use of cleaning and other chemicals is permitted. Professional or commercial hazardous chemical use is not permitted.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water will be used with commercial use hazardous substances, but not Schedule 1 to 4 or Schedule 6 to 8 poisons. Drinking water may be used with commercial use hazardous substances without major modification.</td>
<td>Butchers, hairdressers</td>
<td>Hazardous substances and scheduled poisons have applicable warning labels. Cleaning of floors and benches with chlorine solution puts butchers into this category.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water use may involve large scale food or beverage processing, human or animal biological or faecal matter, Schedule 1 to 4 and Schedule 6 to 8 poisons and have potential for health related contamination where the installation is suitable for these uses without major modification. Also included are areas likely to undergo frequent changes of use or where the future use in unknown.</td>
<td>Chemical packaging facilities, hospital facilities, pan washing apparatus, fertiliser injection systems, chemical dispensers (high toxicity), food preparation fixtures with clean in place systems, industrial shed complexes and light commercial properties.</td>
<td>Wash down of spills puts chemicals packaging / storage into this category even if liquid batching and storage is not practised. Also applies where there is no certainty about the type of activities to be practiced and the materials used.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table B5V1d: Cross-connection type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site condition</th>
<th>Common examples</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents no possibility of cross-connection to food, drink or water or other liquid vessels other than those used for domestic purposes.</td>
<td>Residential units and offices.</td>
<td>There are no water storage tanks, pools, spas or commercial kitchens on site or able to be installed.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents a potential for a cross-connection between a drinking water service and a commercial food, drink or water or other liquid vessel, or any vessel intended for low hazard chemicals.</td>
<td>Small scale food processing facilities.</td>
<td>Potential backflow from low volume of non-hazardous substances. Non-hazardous chemicals are any substances not required to display a hazardous substance label.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents a potential for a cross-connection between a drinking water service and a non-drinking water service.</td>
<td>Drinking water outlets within close proximity to a Network Utility Operator drinking water supply, bore or irrigation system or a rainwater tank.</td>
<td>Potential connection of a drinking water system and a system with low hazard water.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents a potential for cross-connection between the drinking water service and a bulk water service vessel containing a hazardous substance or Schedule 5 poison.</td>
<td>Building header tanks, commercial swimming pool make up water connections, soft drink manufacturers.</td>
<td>Potential connection of a drinking water system and a system containing an hazardous substance or low toxicity poison or large quantities of food or drink product. Hazardous chemicals are any substances required to display a hazardous substance label.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents the potential for cross-connection between the drinking water service and a bulk water service vessel containing a hazardous substance or Schedule 5 poison.</td>
<td>Chemical make-up water connected to a chemical batching process.</td>
<td>Any potential connection to a system containing large volumes of hazardous material or moderately poisonous material.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation has potential for a cross-connection to a sewerage source, a trade waste source, a vessel with human or animal biological or faecal matter, a vessel pipe or body of liquid containing any quantity of a Schedule 1 to 4 or Schedule 6 to 8 poison.</td>
<td>Recycled water irrigation system with drinking water back up supply.</td>
<td>Applies to potential connections with a high health risk.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirement B5P1 is satisfied by complying with B5D2 to B5D5.

Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site condition</th>
<th>Common examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents a cross-connection that will only affect 1 small property (fewer than 10 people).</td>
<td>Domestic residences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents a cross-connection that will affect a moderate size property or multiple small sites within the same property.</td>
<td>Cafes or small restaurants on a single title property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents a cross-connection that will affect a large property or could allow contaminant to enter other properties.</td>
<td>Tenancies within a shopping complex, connected via water meters without containment protection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B5V1e: Extent of contamination

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>The product or installation presents a cross-connection that will affect a large property or could allow contaminant to enter other properties.</td>
<td>Tenancies within a shopping complex, connected via water meters without containment protection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Explanatory Information:
Performance Requirement B3P1(2) covers cross-connection of a non-drinking water service with a drinking water service.

B5D3 Non-drinking water service

[2019: B5.3]

(1) A hazard exists wherever it is possible for water or contaminants to enter a non-drinking water service or supply via any potential cross-connection between itself and another separate non-drinking water service on the same site.

(2) Each hazard must—
   (a) be assigned a containment Hazard Rating in accordance with S41C6Cla of Specification 41; and
   (b) be isolated from the non-drinking water service by appropriate containment protection which is selected and
Part B6  Rainwater services harvesting and use

Introduction to this Part
This Part sets out the requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of any part of a rainwater harvesting system, any part of a rainwater service from the point of connection to the rainwater storage, to the rainwater points of discharge.

This Part applies to a rainwater service used for non-drinking purposes, where a cold water service is provided for drinking and personal hygiene from a Network Utility Operator supply.

This Part does not apply to rainwater used only for irrigation purposes.

Where water provided by a Network Utility Operator is not available or not utilised as the primary water source for drinking and personal hygiene, rainwater is considered to be drinking water supplied by an alternative water source. Where this occurs, this service is considered to be a cold water service and must comply with Part B1 of NCC Volume Three.

Objectives

B6O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of a rainwater service or harvesting system; and

(b) conserve water; and

(c) safeguard the environment; and

(d) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and

(e) ensure that a rainwater service or harvesting system installation throughout its serviceable life will continue to satisfy the requirements of Objectives (a) to (d).

Functional Statements

B6F1 Rainwater service harvesting system

A rainwater service harvesting system must be designed and installed so as to operate in a way that avoids the likelihood of inadvertent contamination of any drinking water service, and minimises any adverse impact on building occupants, the Network Utility Operator’s infrastructure, property and the environment.

Performance Requirements

B6P1 Pressure Stored rainwater

A rainwater service must ensure that static working pressures at outlets are —harvesting system must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to reduce the likelihood of stored rainwater becoming contaminated or otherwise posing a hazard to public health.

(a) not less than 50 kPa and not more than 500 kPa; or
suitable for the correct functioning of the fixture or appliance where pressures outside of (a) are required.

Applications:
B6P1 only applies to a rainwater harvesting system that serves a—
(a) cold water service; or
(b) heated water service; or
(c) non-drinking water service.

Limitations:
B6P1 does not apply to a rainwater harvesting system that—
(a) only supplies water for fire-fighting or irrigation; or
(b) collects rainwater from any area other than a roof catchment area; or
(c) only supplies a non-drinking water service.

B6P2

Velocity Rainwater harvesting system installation

[2019: BP6.2]

A rainwater service must ensure pipework water velocity does not exceed 3 m/s for more than 1% of the time that the water is required during the normal peak flow. Rainwater harvesting system must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) avoid the likelihood of contamination of water within the rainwater harvesting system, the water service, or the Network Utility Operator’s drinking water supply (if connected); and
(b) provide water to fixtures and appliances at flow rates and pressures which are required for the correct functioning of those fixtures and appliances under normal conditions; and
(c) avoid the likelihood of failure and uncontrolled discharge; and
(d) facilitate the efficient use of drinking water; and
(e) allow access, as required, for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls; and
(f) allow the system, appliances and backflow prevention devices to be isolated for testing and maintenance, where required.

Explanatory Information:
During the hour of heaviest usage in reticulated rainwater services, a velocity of 3m/s must not be exceeded for 99% of the time that any downstream fixture is in use.

Applications:
B6P2 only applies to a rainwater harvesting system that serves a—
(a) cold water service; or
(b) heated water service; or
(c) non-drinking water service.

Limitations:
B6P2 does not apply to a rainwater harvesting system that—
(a) only supplies water for fire-fighting or irrigation; or
(b) collects rainwater from any area other than a roof catchment area; or
(c) only supplies a non-drinking water service.
B6P3  Water efficiency

Rainwater service

A rainwater service must ensure the efficient use of water by—must not have an unprotected cross-connection with any Network Utility Operator's drinking water service or with any non-drinking water service.

(a) Limiting water usage to—
   (i) a cistern or flushing valve and must not discharge more than 2.5 litres to a single urinal stall or 600mm length of a continuous urinal wall; and
   (ii) a dual flush cistern or flushing valve that is connected to a water closet pan and discharge a flush volume of—
      (A) 6 and 3 litres; or
      (B) 4.5 and 3 litres; and
   (iii) an efficient level of other rainwater using fixtures and appliances.

(b) Other water saving measures which achieve equivalent or greater efficiency than (a).

Exemptions:
The requirements of B6P3(a)(ii) do not apply to a vacuum water closet pan.

Applications:
The flush volumes of B6P3 may be within a tolerance of—
(1) ±0.5 litres for the full flush of a 6/3 litre cistern; or
(2) ±0.5 litres for the reduced flush of a 6/3 litre cistern; or
(3) ±0.2 litres for a 4.5/3 litre cistern.

Applications:
B6P3 only applies to a rainwater harvesting system that serves a—
(a) cold water service; or
(b) heated water service; or
(c) non-drinking water service.

Limitations:
B6P3 does not apply to a rainwater harvesting system that—
(a) only supplies water for fire-fighting or irrigation; or
(b) collects rainwater from any area other than a roof catchment area; or
(c) only supplies a non-drinking water service.

B6P4  Access and isolation

Identification

(a) A rainwater service must allow for cleaning and maintenance. Pipes, pipe outlets, storage and holding tanks that form part of a rainwater harvesting system must be clearly identified.

(b) A rainwater service must allow for the system to be isolated. Pipes, pipe outlets, storage and holding tanks that form part of a rainwater harvesting system must be clearly identified.
Applications:
B6P4 only applies to a rainwater harvesting system that serves a—
(a) cold water service; or
(b) heated water service; or
(c) non-drinking water service.

Limitations:
(1) B6P4 does not apply to a rainwater harvesting system that—
   (a) only supplies water for fire-fighting or irrigation; or
   (b) collects rainwater from any area other than a roof catchment area; or
   (c) only supplies a non-drinking water service.
(2) B6P4 does not apply if the rainwater harvesting system is the only water supply connected to the site.

B6P5 Identification
Pipes and pipe outlets that form part of a rainwater service must be clearly identified.

B6P6 Uncontrolled discharge
A rainwater service must avoid the likelihood of failure and uncontrolled discharge.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

B6D1 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
(1) Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirements B6P1 to B6P6 are satisfied by complying with B6D2 to B6D6.
(2) Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

B6D2 Design, construction and installation
(4) A rainwater service must comply with AS/NZS 3500.1. The Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of this Part only apply to a rainwater harvesting system that serves a—
   (a) cold water service; or
   (b) heated water service; or
   (c) non-drinking water service.
(2) The Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of this Part do not apply to a rainwater harvesting system that—
   (a) only supplies water for fire-fighting or irrigation; or
   (b) collects rainwater from any area other than a roof catchment area; or
   (c) only supplies a non-drinking water service.
(3) The Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of this Part do not apply to a rainwater harvesting system that is the only water supply connected to the site.

TAS B6D2(3)

B6D3 Identification Collection of rainwater

[2019: B6.5]

Identification of rainwater pipework and outlets must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1. A rainwater harvesting system must only collect roof water.

B6D4 Water efficiency Top-up lines

[New for 2022]

(1) Cisterns or flushing devices for water closet pans must—Any top-up line from a Network Utility Operator’s drinking water supply to a rainwater tank must comply with Part B1. (a) be a minimum of 3 Star WELS rating, discharging no more than 6 litres or 4.5 litres for a full flush; and (b) have a dual flushing mechanism.

(2) Cisterns or flushing devices for urinals must— (a) be a minimum of 2 Stars WELS rating, discharging no more than 2.5 litres; and (b) serve a single stall or 600mm length of continuous urinal wall; and (c) not be automatic or set-cycle.

Applications:
The flush volumes of B6D4 for a— (a) 6.3 litre cistern may be within a tolerance of— (i) ±0.5 litres for the full flush; or (ii) +0.5 litres for the reduced flush. (b) 4.5 litre cistern may be within a tolerance of ±0.2 litres.

Exemptions:
(1) The requirements of B6D4 do not apply to vacuum drainage systems.

(2) The requirements of B6D4(2)(c) do not apply to a programmed solenoid operated flushing system if programmed to shut down during extended periods of non-occupancy of a building.

Explanatory Information:
1. Prior to installing a programmed solenoid operated flushing system, further advice should be sought from the authority having jurisdiction.

2. Where sensor control is used for urinal flushing, sensors should be located to avoid unnecessary ‘nuisance’ flushing triggered by pedestrian traffic.

3. AS 6400 Water Efficient Products - Rating and Labelling, provides the basis for the rating and labelling of a range of products under the mandatory Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) scheme.

4. B6D4 Water efficiency outlines the minimum level of water efficiency for certain plumbing products and fixtures, however the adoption of greater efficiency products and technologies should be considered.
Access and isolation

Buried and partially-buried tanks

[New for 2022]

(1) Access for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls must be provided in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1. For the purposes of Section 16 of AS/NZS 3500.1, the following applies:
   (a) A rainwater tank that is set into and completely covered by earth is a ‘buried tank’.
   (b) A rainwater tank that is not in any way set into the ground is an ‘above-ground tank’.
   (c) A rainwater tank not matching the description at (a) or (b) is a ‘partially-buried tank’.
   (d) In determining the appropriate description applicable under this clause, access openings, inlets and outlets to a tank may be ignored.

(2) Isolation of appliances and backflow prevention devices for testing and maintenance must be provided in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.

NSW B6D5(2)

Rainwater pipework and outlets

[2019: B6.5]

(1) Rainwater pipework and outlets must comply with Section 16 of AS/NZS 3500.1.

(2) Identification of rainwater pipework and outlets in accordance with clause 16.3.2 of AS/NZS 3500.1 is not required if the rainwater harvesting system is the only water supply available on the site.
Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out the requirements for rainwater storage and applies from the point of rainwater entry to the rainwater storage to the point of connection to the cold or rainwater service (as applicable).

This Part applies to both the storage of water intended for drinking and personal hygiene use as an alternative water source supplying drinking water to a cold water service; and rainwater provided for non-drinking purposes where water for drinking and personal hygiene is provided by the Network Utility Operator.

This Part applies from the point of rainwater entry to the rainwater storage to the point of connection to the cold or rainwater service (as applicable).

This Part does not apply to rainwater stored for the purposes of fire-fighting water services or irrigation systems.

State, Territory or Local Governments may in some areas require the mandatory installation of rainwater tanks. Consultation with the relevant Authority having jurisdiction is recommended.

Objectives

B7O1 Objective

The objective of this part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of a rainwater storage; and

(b) conserve water; and

(c) safeguard the environment; and

(d) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and

(e) ensure that the rainwater storage throughout its serviceable life will continue to satisfy the requirements of Objectives (a) to (d).

Functional Statements

B7F1 Rainwater storage

Rainwater storage systems must be designed and installed so as to operate in a way that avoids the likelihood of inadvertent contamination of any drinking water service, and minimises any adverse impact on building occupants, the Network Utility Operator’s infrastructure, property and the environment.

Performance Requirements

B7P1 Contamination control

Rainwater storage must reduce the likelihood of stored rainwater becoming contaminated or otherwise posing a hazard to public health.
B7P2  **Uncontrolled discharge**

Rainwater storage must avoid the likelihood of failure and uncontrolled discharge.

B7P3  **Access and isolation**

1. Rainwater storage must allow access for cleaning and maintenance.
2. Rainwater storage must allow for the system to be isolated.

B7P4  **Identification**

Rainwater storage and holding tanks used only for non-drinking purposes must be clearly identified.

Exemptions:
Where rainwater storage is intended to supply water for drinking and personal hygiene, identification of the storage and holding tanks is not required.

**Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions**

B7D1  **Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions**

1. Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirements B7P1 to B7P4 are satisfied by complying with B7D2 to B7D6.
2. Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

B7D2  **Design, construction and installation**

Rainwater storage must comply with AS/NZS 3500.1.

B7D3  **Collection of rainwater**

Rainwater storage must only collect roof water.

B7D4  **Access and isolation**

Access and isolation must be provided in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.
B7D5  Identification

Rainwater storage must identify the contents in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.

B7D6  Top-up lines

Any cold water service from a Network Utility Operator's drinking watersupply to a rainwater storage system top-up or switching device must comply with Part B1.
Specification 41  Cross-connection hazards

S41C1  Scope

This Specification sets out cross-connection hazards and corresponding Hazard Ratings.

Explanatory Information:
This Specification only prescribes Hazard Ratings for a limited list of known hazards. It does not cover every potential cross-connection that may arise from time to time.

Where a situation arises which is not listed in this Specification, the appropriate Hazard Rating may be determined as a Performance Solution or by using Verification Method B5V1.

S41C2  Application

(1) The Hazard Ratings prescribed in this Specification must be used for selecting the required backflow prevention device, for the purposes of compliance with the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions.

(2) A reference in this Specification to a Type A, B, C or D irrigation system is a reference to such a system as described in Section 7 of AS/NZS 3500.1.

(3) Fire-fighting water services must be rated in accordance with S41C7.

Explanatory Information:
The Deemed to Satisfy Provisions referred to in this clause include any relevant Deemed to Satisfy Provisions set out in Parts B1, B2, B3, B4 and B6.

S41C3  Protection types and Hazard Ratings

(1) Cross-connection hazards within the site must be rated in accordance with either—
   (a) S41C4 for individual protection at the point of each individual hazard; or
   (b) S41C5 for zone protection at the point where a group of hazards can be isolated, or S41C6, for zone protection at the point where a group of hazards can be isolated.

(2) The hazard posed by the site to the Network Utility Operator’s drinking water supply must be rated for containment protection at the point of connection in accordance with S41C6.

(3) Pipework and outlets supplied by a drinking water source downstream of a backflow prevention device are considered to convey unprotected drinking water.

Explanatory Information:
In some jurisdictions, regulations issued under water supply legislation and/or rules set by a Network Utility Operator may prescribe containment protection which differs from this Specification.

If this occurs then those regulations and/or rules should be followed in place of this Specification. This Specification only applies for the purposes of compliance with NCC Volume Three. It is not intended to limit or extend the application of other regulations.
**Individual protection**

(1) The following are *Low Hazard* for the purpose of *individual protection*:

(a) Carbonated drink dispensing machines.

(b) Drinking fountains and bottle fillers.

(c) Coils and jackets in heat exchangers, in sealed and non-toxic environments only.

(d) Dental consoles.

(e) Drink dispensing equipment including vending machines and coffee machines.

(f) Drinking water in reclaimed water plants.

(g) External hose taps, with no hazards within 18m.

(h) Fixtures used for ablutions including baths, bidettes, basins, and showers, and bidettes with a minimum 25mm air gap.

(i) Fixtures used for food preparation, including sinks.

(j) Flexible connections over domestic fixtures.

(k) Haemodialysis machines in Class 1, 2 and 10 buildings, food preparation or food storage tanks, vats or vessels (without clean-in-place systems).

(l) Haemodialysis machines, hair salon basins or troughs.

(m) Hose taps located within—

   (i) 18m of a Type C irrigation system; or

   (ii) an area provided with zone protection.

(n) In-line water softeners and filters.

(o) Photographic processing machines without developer mixing, laundry troughs.

(p) Photographic developers, water supplying rinse tanks.

(q) Emergency eye wash and shower stations for use with drinking water, steam boilers.

(r) Buried rainwater tank, partially buried rainwater tank or above ground rainwater tanks in Class 1, 2, 7b or 10 buildings, steam boilers.

(s) Food preparation or food storage tanks, vats or vessels (without clean-in-place systems).

(2) The following are *Medium Hazard* for the purpose of *individual protection*:

(a) Chemical dispensers (low toxicity).

(b) Dental consoles, chlorinators, coils and jackets in heat exchangers, in unsealed and toxic environments, steam calorifiers.

(3) The following are *High Hazard* for the purpose of *individual protection*:

(a) Chlorinators, antibiotic injectors (agricultural).

(b) Coils and jackets in heat exchangers, in unsealed and toxic environments.

(c) Steam calorifiers.

(d) Steam boilers, antibiotic injectors (agricultural).

(e) Antibiotic injectors (agricultural).

(f) Bidets and douche seats without the 25mm air gap hoses.

(g) Handheld bidet hoses and trigger sprays.

(h) Chemical dispensers (high toxicity).

(i) Cooling towers.

(j) Demineralising equipment using ion-exchange resins with acid and alkali regeneration.

(k) Equipment used for handling, mixing, measuring and processing chemical and microbiological substances.
(l) Fogging and cleaning sprays with chemical injection or additives.
(m) Food preparation or food storage tanks, vats or vessels (with clean-in-place systems). Mixing of chemicals.
(n) Pan washing apparatus.
(o) Photographic developers with drinking water supply rinse tanks or mixing facilities.
(p) Plants with auxiliary non-drinking water supplies.
(q) Portable and mobile tankers. Type D irrigation system injected with fertilisers, herbicides, nematicides, insecticides or weedicides.
(r) Weed and pest spraying and water cartage tanks.
(s) Portable and mobile tankers.
(t) Placenta / surgical waste disposal units.
(u) Buried rainwater tanks, partially buried rainwater tanks or above ground rainwater tanks in Class 3, 4, 5, 6, 7b or 9 buildings.

Explanatory Information:
Dual check valves with atmospheric ports are the recommended backflow prevention device for individual protection of rainwater tanks outlined in S41C4(1)(n) as they provide a visual indication of failure.

Explanatory Information: Clean-in-place systems
For the purposes of (1)(o) in individual protection, a clean-in-place is a method of cleaning the internal surfaces of pipes, vessels, process equipment, filters and associated fittings, without disassembly. This system allows for internal chemical cleaning to occur without the need to disassemble.

S41C5 Zone protection

(1) The following are Low Hazard for the purpose of zone protection:
(a) Dental and medical surgeries. Fire-fighting water storage tanks without chemical additives.
(b) Food storage tanks, vats or vessels.
(c) Hair salon basins or troughs. Photographic laboratories.
(d) Type B irrigation systems.
(e) Water filtration equipment.

(2) The following are Medium Hazard for the purpose of zone protection: Aircraft facilities. Secondary school laboratories, including fume cupboards.
(a) Type C irrigation systems.
(b) Beauty spas and foot salons.

(3) The following are High Hazard for the purpose of zone protection:
(a) Photographic laboratories.
(b) Aircraft facilities.
(c) Secondary school laboratories, including fume cupboards.
(d) Dental and medical procedure rooms and equipment using drinking water.
(e) Clean-in-place systems.
(f) Commercial laundries.
(g) Cooling or heating systems with recirculating water.
(h) Dockside facilities.
(i) Drinking nipples and troughs (agricultural).
(j) Food preparation or food storage tanks, vats or vessels.
(k) Vats and vessels (clean-in-place systems).
(l) In a Class 9c building—
   (i) dissecting rooms; and
   (ii) utility rooms which contain fixtures other than hand basins; and
   (iii) operating theatres.
(m) Industrial and teaching laboratories (except as referred to in (2)(b)).
(n) Industrial process water that has been recirculated.
(o) Mortuary equipment used in funeral parlours, mortuaries and autopsy areas.
(p) Sanitary dump points.
(q) Tanks, vats or vessels associated with electroplating, degreasing, descaling, stripping, pickling, dipping or the like.
(r) Type D irrigation systems injected with fertilisers, herbicides, nematicides, insecticides or weedicides.

S41C6 Containment protection

[2019: BS5.1.6]

(1) The following are Low Hazard for the purpose of containment protection:
   (a) A water service provided to a Class 1, 2, 7a or 10a building where—
       (i) not more than 12 persons reside; and
       (ii) the building may only use small amounts of cleaning products.
   (b) A water service where there are no non-drinking water services within the property.
   (c) Premises served by a rainwater harvesting system, not including any rainwater storage tanks that are buried tanks.
   (d) Premises served by a Network Utility Operator’s recycled water supply.

(2) The following are Medium Hazard for the purpose of containment protection:
   (a) A water service provided to a Class 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7b building where chemicals are not stored.
   (b) A water service provided to a property that has—Caravan parks.
       (i) other non-drinking water services; or
       (ii) a separate fire water service.
   (c) Food and beverage processing plants.
   (d) Marinas.
   (e) Premises that are also connected to a—
       (i) grey-water re-use system; or
       (ii) reticulated and disinfected reclaimed water system.
   (f) Public swimming pool.

(3) The following are High Hazard for the purpose of containment protection:
   (a) A water service provided to a Class 7b, 8 or 9 building.
   (b) A water service provided to a property used for commercial agriculture, farming, turf irrigation, industrial, processing or chemical industries.
   (c) A water service provided to a property that has non-drinking water services from multiple sources with potential for health related contamination.
   (d) Car and plant washing facilities.
   (e) Chemical laboratories.
   (f) Chemical plants.
Factories using, processing or manufacturing toxic chemicals.

Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics and the like.

Metal finishing plants.

Pathology laboratories.

Petroleum processing plants or storage plants.

Piers, docks, and other waterfront facilities.

Premises where access to conduct inspections is restricted.

Premises with an alternative water supply, except as referred to in (1)(b) or (2)(d) or (3)(f).

Sanitary depots.

Sewage treatment plants and sewage lift stations.

Universities.

Applications:

(a) **Medium Hazard** properties for the purpose of containment protection include the following—

(i) Caravan parks.

(ii) Food and beverage processing plants.

(iii) Marinas.

(iv) Premises that are connected to a grey water re-use system or a reticulated and disinfected reclaimed water system.

(v) Public swimming pools.

(b) **High Hazard** properties for the purpose of containment protection include the following—

(i) Abattoirs.

(ii) Car and plant washing facilities.

(iii) Chemical laboratories.

(iv) Chemical plants.

(v) Factories using, processing or manufacturing toxic chemicals.

(vi) Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics and the like.

(vii) Metal finishing plants.

(viii) Pathology laboratories.

(ix) Petroleum processing and storage plants and facilities.

(x) Piers, docks and other waterfront facilities.

(xi) Premises where access to conduct inspections is restricted.

(xii) Sanitary depots.

(xiii) Sewage treatment plants and sewage lift stations.

(xiv) Universities.

Exemptions:

1. **Clause (1)(b).** Non-drinking water service provided to the property by a Network Utility Operator as part of a dual water supply.

2. **Clause (2)(b)(i).** A non-drinking water supply is provided to the property by a Network Utility Operator.

Explanatory Information:

1. **Clause (2)(a).** Building classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7b are likely to have greater than 12 occupants (residents and/or workers) and may contain moderate amounts of cleaning or commercial chemicals, or a separate fire-fighting service.
2. Clause (3)(b) and (3)(c), a property presents a risk from wastewater effluent irrigation system, process water and/or bore water. The property has an increased potential for cross-connection between drinking water and non-drinking water with high consequences such as chemicals, recycled sewerage, medical, biological, toxic or hazardous substances.

S41C7 Fire-fighting water services

(1) The following fire-fighting water services are Low Hazard—Fire-fighting water services with—
   (a) a fire-fighting water service which has—direct connection to a Network Utility Operator’s water supply; and
      (i) a direct connection to a Network Utility Operator’s water supply; and
      (ii) no tank, reservoir, connection to another water supply, antifreeze or other additives, or auxiliary water supply within 180 m of a fire brigade booster connection.
   (b) domestic fire sprinkler systems installed in Class 1 buildings no tank, reservoir, connection to another water supply, antifreeze or other additives, or auxiliary water supply within 180 m of a fire brigade booster connection.
   (c) FPAA101D fire sprinkler systems; and
   (d) fire-fighting water storage tanks no tank, reservoir, connection to another water supply, antifreeze or other additives, or auxiliary water supply within 180 m of a fire brigade booster connection are Low Hazard.

(2) Any fire-fighting water services not referred to in (1) are Medium Hazard.

(3) Any fire-fighting water services not referred to in (1) are Medium Hazard.

Notes:
Fire hose reels located within an area where a cross-connection hazard exists have a Hazard Rating the same as the areas within reach of the hose.

Exemptions:
The following are deemed Low Hazard:
   (a) Domestic (Class 1) fire sprinkler systems.
   (b) FPAA101D fire sprinkler systems.
   (c) Fire-fighting water storage tanks.
Section C  Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems

Part C1  Sanitary plumbing systems

Objectives
C1O1  Objective

Functional Statements
C1F1  Disposal system

Performance Requirements
C1P1  Disposal design, construction and installation
C1P2  Access
C1P3  Water efficiency
C1P4  Uncontrolled discharge
C1P5  Ventilation
C1P6  Contamination
C1P7  Damage

Verification Methods
C1V1  Determination of sanitary plumbing wastewater flowrates
C1V2  System 1 - Common discharge design
C1V3  System 2 - Common discharge design
C1V4  System 3 - Branch design
C1V5  Stack design

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
C1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
C1D2  Invert levels
C1D3  Design, construction and installation
C1D4  General requirements
C1D5  Bushfire prone areas
C1D6  Water efficiency

Part C2  Sanitary drainage systems

Objectives
C2O1  Objective

Functional Statements
C2F1  Disposal system
C2F2  Swimming pool waste water disposal

Performance Requirements
C2P1  Disposal design, construction and installation
C2P2  Swimming pool drainage
C2P4  Access
C2P5  Ventilation
C2P6  Contamination
Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems

Verification Methods
C2V1 Velocity and liquid-to-air ratio
C2V2 Pressure testing
C2V3 Determination of sanitary drainage wastewater flowrates

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
C2D1 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
C2D2 Invert levels
C2D3 Swimming pool drainage
C2D4 Design, construction and installation General requirements
C2D5 Bushfire prone areas

Part C3
On-site wastewater management

Objectives
C3O1 Objective

Functional Statements
C3F1 On-site wastewater management

Performance Requirements
C3P1 Health impacts
C3P2 Environmental impacts
C3P3 Community systems
C3P4 Discharge to a Network Utility Operator sewer
C3P5 Design and construction
C3P6 Land application systems
C3P7 Access for maintenance
C3P8 Uncontrolled discharge
C3P9 Identification

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
C3D1 Application
C3D2 Septic tanks
C3D3 Composting toilets
C3D4 Treatment units
C3D5 Domestic grey water treatment systems
C3D6 Land application systems
C3D7 Common effluent drainage systems
Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out the requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of any part of a sanitary plumbing system of a property including from sanitary fixtures and appliances to the point of connection to a sanitary drainage system.

Objectives

C1O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of a sanitary plumbing installation; and
(b) ensure that a sanitary installation is suitable; and
(c) conserve water and energy; and
(d) safeguard the environment; and
(e) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and
(f) ensure that a sanitary installation is designed and is capable of being maintained so that throughout its serviceable life it will continue to satisfy Objectives (a) to (e).

Functional Statements

C1F1 Disposal system

Sanitary fixtures and sanitary appliances must be provided with an adequate disposal system that does not impact adversely on the occupants of the premises, property, the environment or the Network Utility Operator’s infrastructure.

Performance Requirements

C1P1 Disposal Design, construction and installation

(1) A sanitary plumbing system must ensure

(a) Sewage or sullage is transferred to a sanitary drainage system or an approved disposal system;
(b) Access for maintenance of mechanical components;
(c) Operational controls for clearing blockages;
(d) Ventilation, to avoid hydraulic load imbalance is provided;
(e) Effective and efficient water use.

(2) A sanitary plumbing system must avoid the following:

(a) Blockage or uncontrolled discharge.
Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems

(b) Entry of water, sewage, sullage, foul air and gases from the system into buildings.

(c) Damage from superimposed loads, ground movement or root penetration.

(d) Entry of surface water, subsurface water and stormwater into the system.

Explanatory Information: Non-flushing (waterless) urinals

Where a non-flushing (waterless) urinal is to be installed to a sanitary plumbing system comprising copper, copper alloy or other metallic piping, undiluted discharge transported through such pipework may increase the likelihood of corrosion. Practitioners should also be aware that undiluted discharge, transported through pipework of any material, can cause a build-up of struvite (ammonium magnesium phosphate) inside the pipework, potentially causing blockage within the sanitary plumbing system.

C1P2 Access

A sanitary plumbing system must ensure access for maintenance of mechanical components, operational controls and for clearing blockages.

C1P3 Water efficiency

A sanitary plumbing system must ensure efficient use of drinking water by—

(a) limiting water usage from—
   (i) a shower, basin, kitchen sink or laundry trough to a flow rate of not more than 9 litres per minute; and
   (ii) a cistern or flushing valve to a flush volume of no more than 2.5 litres for each—
       (A) single urinal stall; or
       (B) 600mm length of a continuous urinal wall; and
   (iii) a dual flush cistern or flushing valve that is connected to a water closet with a flush volume of—
       (A) 6 and 3 litres; or
       (B) 4.5 and 3 litres; or
       (b) water saving measures equivalent to or greater than those described in (a).

Applications:
The flush volume of C1P3 may be within a tolerance of:

(a) ±0.5 litres for the full flush of a 6/3 litre cistern.
(b) ±0.5 litres for the reduced flush of a 6/3 litre cistern.
(c) ±0.2 litres for a 4.5/3 litre cistern.

Explanatory Information:
The requirements of C1P3 do not apply to a vacuum water closet pan.

C1P4 Uncontrolled discharge

A sanitary plumbing system must avoid uncontrolled discharge.
C1P5  Ventilation

A sanitary plumbing system must ensure that ventilation is provided to avoid hydraulic load imbalance such that—

(a) there is less than a 1% likelihood during the annual peak hour that when any fixture discharges, air pressure at any trap seal exceeds ±375 Pa difference from atmospheric pressure; or

(b) an equivalent level of safety to human health is achieved as a system complying to (a).

C1P6  Contamination

A sanitary plumbing system must avoid the following—

(a) entry of water, sewerage and sullage from the system into buildings.

(b) entry of foul gases from the system into buildings, such that—

(i) at pressures of up to ±375 Pa, water trap seals will not be reduced to depths less than 70mm for trap seals in pressurised rooms and 25mm for all other applications; or

(ii) an equivalent level of safety to human health is achieved as a system complying to (i); and

(c) entry of surface water, subsurface water and stormwater into the system.

C1P7  Damage

A sanitary plumbing system must avoid damage from superimposed loads, ground movement or root penetration.

Verification Methods

C1V1  Determination of sanitary plumbing wastewater flowrates

(1) Compliance with C1P3 for pipe sizing is verified for each sanitary plumbing pipework section when the discharge flowrate is not less than—

(a) the probable simultaneous wastewater flowrate calculated in accordance with (2); or

(b) the Discharge Unit (DU) value of the highest fixture connected upstream of the pipework section as given in Table C1V1b, in litres per second, whichever is greater.

(2) For the purposes of (1)(a), for each pipework section, the design probable simultaneous wastewater flowrate must be calculated in accordance with the following:

$$ Q_{Total} = K \sqrt{\sum D U + Q_{Other}} $$

(3) In the equation shown at (2)—

(a) $ Q_{Total} $ = the probable simultaneous wastewater flowrate for that pipework section (l/s); and

(b) $ Q_{Other} $ = the sum of any other wastewater flowrates such as pumped discharges (l/s); and

(c) $ K $ = the frequency factor given in Table C1V1a (dimensionless); and

(d) $ \sum D U $ = the sum of the discharge units as given in Table C1V1b, connected upstream of that pipework section (dimensionless).
Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems

Table C1V1a: Frequency factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixture usage</th>
<th>NCC building classes</th>
<th>Frequency factor (K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermittent use e.g., dwelling, guesthouse or office</td>
<td>1, 2, 3 or 4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent use e.g., hospital, school, restaurant or hotel</td>
<td>5, 6, 7, 8, 9a or 9c</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congested use e.g., open to general public</td>
<td>9b</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special use e.g., laboratory</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table C1V1b: Discharge units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixture</th>
<th>System 1</th>
<th>System 2</th>
<th>System 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinal</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sink</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water closet</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine - up to 6 kg</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic dishwater</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanatory Information:

System types referred to in Table C1V1b are as follows:

- **System 1** - A sanitary plumbing system where branch discharge pipes are designed with a filling degree of 50%.
- **System 2** - A sanitary plumbing system where branch discharge pipes are designed with a filling degree of 70%.
- **System 3** - A sanitary plumbing system where branch discharge pipes are designed with a filing degree of 100%.
- **Systems 1 and 2** are similar to the fully vented modified system and **System 3** is similar to the single stack system detailed in AS/NZS 3500.2.
- Filling degree is defined as the ratio between the height of fluid in a pipe (h) and the diameter of the pipe (D), or \( h/D \).

C1V2 System 1 - Common discharge design

(1) Compliance with C1P5 for pipe sizing is verified for each common discharge branch when—

   (a) pipework is in accordance with (2); and
   (b) ventilation is in accordance with (3).

(2) Each unvented common discharge pipe within the system must have—

   (a) a pipe length from trap weir to stack less than 4.0 m; and
   (b) no more than three 90° bends, excluding the first bend after the trap outlet; and
   (c) no vertical drops of greater than 45° inclination between the trap weir and the stack greater than 1.0 meter; and
   (d) a gradient greater than 1.00%; and
   (e) a pipe size in accordance with Table C1V2.
Each vented common discharge pipe within the system must have—

(a) a pipe length from trap weir to stack of less than 10.0 metres; and
(b) no vertical drops of greater than 45° inclination, between the trap weir and the stack greater than 3.0 meters; and
(c) a gradient greater than 0.50%; and
(d) a pipe size in accordance with Table C1V2; and
(e) a group vent sized in accordance with Table C1V2.
(f) each group vent either—
(i) terminates to atmosphere or interconnects with another vent in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2; or
(ii) terminates at an air admittance valve with a minimum airflow rate equal to the wastewater design flowrate.

Table C1V2: Common discharge pipe capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common discharge pipe size - Nominal diameter (DN)</th>
<th>Unvented capacity $Q_{Total}$ - Litres per second (l/s)</th>
<th>Vented capacity $Q_{Total}$ - Litres per second (l/s)</th>
<th>Group vent - Nominal diameter (DN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limitations:
Water closets must only be connected to a DN 80 or DN 100 discharge pipe.

**C1V3**

System 2 - Common discharge design

(1) Compliance with C1P5 relating to pipe sizing is verified for each common discharge branch when—

(a) pipework is in accordance with (2); and
(b) ventilation is provided in accordance with (3).

(2) Each unvented common discharge pipe within the system must have—

(a) a pipe length from trap weir to stack less than 10.0 metres; and
(b) no more than one 90° bend, excluding the first bend after the trap outlet; and
(c) no vertical drops of greater than 45° inclination between the trap weir and the stack, greater than—
   (i) 1.0 metre, where a water closet is connected to the branch; or
   (ii) 3.0 metres, where no water closets are connected to the branch; and
(d) a gradient greater than 1.50%; and
(e) a pipe size in accordance with Table C1V3.

(3) Each vented common discharge pipe within the system has—

(a) no vertical drops of greater than 45° inclination between the trap weir and the stack greater than 3.0 metres; and
(b) a gradient greater than 1.50%; and
(c) a pipe size in accordance with Table C1V3; and
(d) a group vent sized in accordance with Table C1V3; and
(e) Each group vent either terminates to—
   (i) atmosphere or interconnects with another vent in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2; or
   (ii) an air admittance valve with a minimum airflow rate equal to 2 times the wastewater design flowrate.

**Table C1V3:** System 2 - Common discharge pipe capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common discharge pipe - Nominal diameter (DN)</th>
<th>Unvented capacity $Q_{\text{Total}}$ - Litre per second (l/S)</th>
<th>Vented capacity $Q_{\text{Total}}$ - Litres per second (l/s)</th>
<th>Group vent - Nominal diameter (DN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Limitations:**
(1) Water closets must only be connected to a DN 80 or DN 100 discharge pipe.
(2) No more than one water closet can be connected to a DN 80 discharge pipe.

**C1V4** System 3 - Branch design

(1) **Compliance with C1P5 relating to pipe sizing is verified for each discharge branch when**—
   (a) each unvented fixture, or combination of fixtures, connects independently to the stack in accordance with Table C1V4a; and
   (b) each vented fixture, or combination of fixtures, connects to the stack in accordance with Table C1V4b.

(2) **Ventilation requirements must be in accordance with the following**—
   (a) each trap vent must be—
      (i) not less than DN 50, where the connection of the vent to the branch is liable to blockage due to splashing or submergence; or
      (ii) DN 32, where the connection of the vent to the branch is not liable to blockage due to splashing or submergence.
   (a) each trap vent connects within 750 mm of the fixture it serves; and
   (b) each trap vent must—
      (i) terminate at atmosphere or interconnects with another vent in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2; or
      (ii) connects to a common trap vent at least 40 mm in diameter; or
      (iii) connects to the stack above the flood level of the highest fixture; or
      (iv) terminates to an air admittance valve with a minimum airflow rate equal to 2 times the wastewater design flowrate.

(3) Each branch connection to the stack over 80mm, connecting to a stack of equal diameter uses a sweep or 45° junction.
## Table C1V4a: System 3 - Unvented fixture connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixture</th>
<th>Waste Nominal Diameter (DN)</th>
<th>Maximum length, in metres (m)</th>
<th>Minimum gradient (%)</th>
<th>Maximum gradient (%)</th>
<th>Maximum number of bends</th>
<th>Maximum vertical drop, in metres (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin group ≤4 basins</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidet</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidet</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidet</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single urinal</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slab urinal</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink - kitchen</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trough - laundry</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic dishwasher</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic clothes washing machine - up to 6 kg</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water closet</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water closet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water closet group ≤8 water closets</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food waste disposal unit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary napkin disposal unit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor waste gully</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor waste gully</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor waste gully</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table C1V4b: System 3 - Vented fixture connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixture</th>
<th>Waste Nominal Diameter (DN)</th>
<th>Maximum length, in metres (m)</th>
<th>Minimum gradient (%)</th>
<th>Maximum gradient (%)</th>
<th>Maximum number of bends</th>
<th>Maximum vertical drop, in metres (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin group ≤5 basins</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin group ≤10 basins</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidet</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidet</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single urinal</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;1 Single urinal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trough urinal</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slab urinal</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink - Kitchen</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trough - Laundry</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic dishwasher</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic clothes washing machine (up to 6 kg)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water closet</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water closet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water closet group ≤6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food waste disposal unit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary napkin disposal unit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor waste gully</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor waste gully</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor waste gully</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small potato peeler</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limitations:

(1) The maximum number of bends permitted is measured from the fixture trap weir to the connection to the stack.
excluding the first bend after the trap weir.

(2) The maximum pipe length is measured from the fixture trap weir to the connection to the stack.

(3) A slab urinal must not cater for more than 7 people. Additional waste outlets may be required for longer urinals.

(4) Where a water closet is connected, sweep or 45° junctions must be used to connect to the stack.

(5) Bottle and resealing traps are not permitted for food waste disposal units or sanitary napkin disposal units.

## C1V5 Stack design

[New for 2022]

(1) Compliance with C1P5 relating to pipe sizing is verified for the stack system when—

(a) each stack has a pipe size in accordance with (2); and

(b) ventilation is provided in accordance with (3).

(2) Each stack must have a pipe size in accordance with—

(a) Table C1V5a, where a separate relief vent is not provided; or

(b) Table C1V5b, where a separate relief vent is provided.

(3) Ventilation must comply with the following—

(a) each stack vent must terminate either to—

(i) the atmosphere or interconnects with another vent in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2; or

(ii) an air admittance valve with a minimum airflow rate equal to 8 times the wastewater design flowrate; and

(b) each stack vent must be sized in accordance with—

(i) Clause 8.5.4 of AS/NZS 3500.2 for stack vents; or

(ii) Clause 8.5.3 of AS/NZS 3500.2 for relief vents; and

(c) each relief vent must interconnect with the stack vent at each floor.

### Table C1V5a: Stack capacity without a relief vent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stack Nominal Diameter (DN)</th>
<th>Capacity with square or 88° junction, in litres per second (l/s)</th>
<th>Capacity with sweep or 45° junction, in litres per second (l/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table C1V5b: Stack capacity with a relief vent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stack Nominal Diameter (DN)</th>
<th>Capacity with square or 88° junction, in litres per second (l/s)</th>
<th>Capacity with sweep or 45° junction, in litres per second (l/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Applications:

(1) Water closets must be connected to a DN 80 or DN100 discharge pipe.

(2) Water closets must not be connected to DN 80 where System 1 or System 3 is used.
Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

C1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

[2019: C1.1]

(1) Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirement C1P1 to C1P7 is satisfied by complying with C1D2 and C1D5.

(2) Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

C1D2  Invert levels

[2019: C1.2]

The invert level of a trap or gully weir must be a minimum of 10 mm higher than the soffit of the pipe to which it connects.

SA C1D3

VIC C1D3

C1D3  Design, construction and installation

General requirements

[2019: C1.3]

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a sanitary plumbing system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2.

C1D4  Bushfire prone areas

[New for 2020]

A sanitary plumbing system in a designated bushfire prone area must be in accordance with AS 3959.

C1D5  Water efficiency

[New for 2022]

A sanitary plumbing system must ensure the efficient use of drinking water by—

(a) limiting water usage from—

(i) a shower, basin, kitchen sink or laundry trough to a flow rate of not more than 9 l/m; and

(ii) a cistern or flushing valve to a flush volume of no more than 2.5 litres for each—

(A) single urinal stall; or

(B) 600mm length of a continuous urinal wall; and

(i) a dual flush cistern or flushing valve that is connected to a water closet with a flush volume of—

(A) 6 and 3 litres; or

(B) 4.5 and 3 litres; or

(b) water saving measures equivalent to or greater than those described in (a).

Exemptions:
The requirements of C1D5 do not apply to a vacuum water closet pan.
Applications:
The flush volumes of C1D5 may be within a tolerance of—
(1) ±0.5 litres for the full flush of a 6/3 litre cistern.
(2) +0.5 litres for the reduced flush of a 6/3 litre cistern.
(3) ±0.2 litres for a 4.5/3 litre cistern.

Explanatory Information: Cross-volume considerations
NCC Volumes One and Two deal with a number of areas of on-site construction which are relevant to sanitary plumbing services. These include, but are not limited to, those listed in Table C1.

Table C1: Cross-volume considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>NCC Volume One Class 2 to 9 buildings</th>
<th>NCC Volume Two Class 1 and 10 buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Termite management for attachments to buildings and penetrations through a slab</td>
<td>B1 Structural provisions</td>
<td>H1 Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penetrations for pipework through a vapour barrier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipework in timber bearers and joists of solid timber or engineered wood products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fittings, fixtures and pipework installations in steel framed construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penetrations through a fire-resisting wall or floor</td>
<td>C1 Fire resistance Performance Requirements and C4 Protection of openings</td>
<td>H3 Fire safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixtures and fittings in a wet area</td>
<td>F1 Damp and weatherproofing</td>
<td>H4 Health and amenity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service pipework external to the building and penetrations through roof cladding in a bushfire prone area</td>
<td>G5 Construction in bushfire prone areas</td>
<td>H7 Ancillary provisions and additional construction requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flues, chimneys, pipes, gas storage, domestic fuel tanks, cooling or heating appliances or other services</td>
<td>C4 Protection of openings</td>
<td>H3 Fire safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipework sound insulation</td>
<td>F5 Sound transmission and insulation</td>
<td>H4 Health and amenity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out the requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of any part of a sanitary drainage system of a property including from sanitary fixtures, and appliances and sanitary plumbing systems to the point of connection to an approved disposal system.

Objectives

C2O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—
(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of a sanitary drainage installation; and
(b) ensure that a sanitary drainage installation is suitable; and
(c) conserve water and energy; and
(d) safeguard the environment; and
(e) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and
(f) safeguard people from illness caused by the discharge of swimming pool waste water; and
(g) protect other property from damage caused by the discharge of swimming pool waste water; and
(h) ensure that a sanitary drainage installation is designed and is capable of being maintained so that throughout its serviceable life it will continue to satisfy Objectives (a) to (g).

Functional Statements

C2F1 Disposal system

Sanitary fixtures and sanitary appliances must be provided with an adequate disposal system that does not impact adversely on occupants of the premises, property, the environment or the Network Utility Operator’s infrastructure.

NT C2F2

C2F2 Swimming pool waste water disposal

Adequate means for the disposal of swimming pool waste water and drainage is to be provided to each swimming pool.

Performance Requirements

C2P1 Disposal design, construction and installation

A sanitary drainage system must ensure the following:

(4) Sewage is transferred from a sanitary plumbing system to an approved disposal system.
approved disposal system.

(a) Access for maintenance and clearing blockages.
(b) Ventilation to avoid foul air and gases accumulating in the sanitary drainage and sewerage system.
(c) Protection against internal contamination.

(2) A sanitary drainage system must avoid the following:

(a) Blockage and uncontrolled discharge.
(b) Damage from root penetration, superimposed loads or ground movement.
(c) Entry of water, foul air and gases from the system into buildings.
(d) Entry of surface water, sub-surface water and stormwater into the system.
(e) Damage to existing buildings or site works.
(f) Damage to the Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system or other approved disposal system.

NT C2P2

C2P2 Swimming pool drainage

[2019: CP2.2]

A swimming pool must have adequate means of draining the pool in a manner that will not—

(a) cause illness to people; or
(b) affect other property.

TAS C2P3
VIC C2P3
TAS C2P3

C2P4 Access

[2019: CP2.1]

A sanitary drainage system must ensure there is access for maintenance and clearing a blockage.

C2P5 Ventilation

[2019: CP2.1]

(1) A sanitary drainage system must ensure there is adequate ventilation to avoid foul air and gases accumulating in the sanitary drainage and sewerage system.
(2) A sanitary drainage system must ensure that ventilation is provided to avoid hydraulic load imbalance such that—

(a) there is less than a 1% likelihood during the annual peak hour that when any fixture discharges, air pressure at any trap seal exceeds ±375 Pa difference from atmospheric pressure; or
(b) an equivalent level of safety to human health is achieved as a system complying to (a).

C2P6 Contamination

[2019:CP2.1]

(1) A sanitary drainage system must ensure protection against internal contamination.
(2) A sanitary drainage system must avoid the entry of water, foul air and gases from the system into buildings.
(3) A sanitary drainage system must avoid the entry of surface water, sub-surface water and stormwater into the system.
C2P7 Uncontrolled discharge

A sanitary drainage system must avoid blockage and uncontrolled discharge.

C2P8 Damage

(1) A sanitary drainage system must avoid damage from root penetration, superimposed loads or ground movement.

(2) A sanitary drainage system must avoid damage to existing buildings or site works.

(3) A sanitary drainage system must avoid damage to the Network Utility Operator's sewerage system or other approved disposal system.

Verification Methods

VIC C2V1

C2V1 Velocity and liquid-to-air ratio

Compliance with C2P1 is achieved if the sanitary drainage system is designed to operate with—

(a) a liquid-to-air ratio of between 1:1 and 0.65:0.35; and

(b) a minimum velocity of 0.8 m/s; and

(c) a maximum velocity of—

(i) 2 m/s under normal operating conditions; and

(ii) 3.5 m/s under surge conditions.

Explanatory Information:

1. The symbol ‘m/s’, used in C2V1, means ‘metres per second’.

2. The purpose of the minimum velocity is to minimise the likelihood of blockage in the sanitary drainage system.

3. The maximum velocity is intended to minimise the likelihood of damage to the system.

VIC C2V2

C2V2 Pressure testing

Compliance with C2P1 is achieved if the sanitary drainage system passes one or more of the pressure tests set out in Section 15 of AS/NZS 3500.2.

C2V3 Determination of sanitary drainage wastewater flowrates

(1) Compliance with C2P1 for pipe sizing is verified for each sanitary drainage pipework section when the design flow rate is not less than—

(a) the probable simultaneous wastewater flow rate calculated in accordance with (2); or
(b) **the Discharge Unit (DU) value of the highest fixture connected upstream of the pipework section as given by Table C2V3b, in litres per second, whichever is greater.**

(2) **For the purposes of (1)(a), for each pipework section, the design probable simultaneous wastewater flow rate must be calculated in accordance with the following:**

\[ Q_{Total} = K \sqrt{\sum DU + Q_{Other}} \]

(3) **In the equation shown at (2):**

(a) \( Q_{Total} \) = the probable simultaneous wastewater flowrate for that pipework section (l/s).

(b) \( Q_{Other} \) = the sum of any other wastewater flowrates such as pumped discharges (l/s).

(c) \( K \) = the frequency factor given in Table C2V3a (dimensionless).

(d) \( \sum DU \) = the sum of the discharge units as given in Table C2V3b connected upstream of that pipework section (dimensionless).

### Table C2V3a: Frequency factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixture usage</th>
<th>NCC Building Class</th>
<th>Frequency factor (K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermittent use e.g. dwelling, guesthouse or office</td>
<td>1, 2, 3 or 4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent use e.g. hospital, school, restaurant or hotel</td>
<td>5, 6, 7, 8, 9a or 9c</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congested use e.g. open to the general public</td>
<td>9b</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special use e.g. laboratory</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table C2V3b: Discharge units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixture</th>
<th>System 1 - Discharge Units (DU)</th>
<th>System 2 - Discharge Units (DU)</th>
<th>System 3 - Discharge Units (DU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinal</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sink</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water closet</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine - Up to 6 kg</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic dishwasher</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Explanatory Information:

System types referred to in Table C2V3b are as follows:

- **System 1 -** A sanitary plumbing system where branch discharge pipes are designed with a filling degree of 50%.
- **System 2 -** A sanitary plumbing system where branch discharge pipes are designed with a filling degree of 70%.
- **System 3 -** A sanitary plumbing system where branch discharge pipes are designed with a filling degree of 100%.

- Systems 1 and 2 are similar to the fully vented modified system and System 3 is similar to the single stack system, as detailed in AS/NZS 3500.2.
- **Filling degree** is defined as the ratio between the height of fluid in a pipe \( h \) and the diameter of the pipe \( D \), or \( h/D \).
Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

C2D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

[2019: C2.1]

(1) Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirements C2P1 to C2P8 are satisfied by complying with C2D2 to C2D5.

(2) Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

C2D2  Invert levels

[2019: C2.2]

The invert level of a trap or gully weir must be a minimum of 10 mm higher than the soffit of the pipe to which it connects.

NT C2D3

C2D3  Swimming pool drainage

[2019: C2.3]

Where pumped discharge from a swimming pool connects to a gully riser it must be installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2.

NSW C2D4
NT C2D4
TAS C2D4
VIC C2D4

C2D4  Design, construction and installation

General requirements

[2019: C2.4]

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a sanitary drainage system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2.

C2D5  Bushfire prone areas

[New for 2022]

A sanitary drainage system in a designated bushfire prone area must be in accordance with AS 3959.

Explanatory Information: Cross-volume considerations

NCC Volumes One and Two deal with a number of areas of on-site construction which are relevant to a sanitary drainage system. These include, but are not limited to, those listed in Table C2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>NCC Volume One Class 2 to 9 buildings</th>
<th>NCC Volume Two Class 1 and 10 buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excavations for pipework adjacent to a building and footings</td>
<td>B1 Structural provisions</td>
<td>H1 Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termite management for attachments to buildings and penetrations through a slab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penetrations for pipework through a vapour barrier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipework in timber bearers and joists of solid timber or engineered wood products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fittings, fixtures and pipework installations in steel framed construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penetrations through a fire-resisting wall or floor</td>
<td>C1 Fire resistance Performance Requirements and C4 Protection of openings</td>
<td>H3 Fire safety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out the requirements for any part of an on-site wastewater management system from the point of discharge of a sanitary drainage system up to and including the appropriate means of waste disposal.

Objectives

C3O1 Objective

The objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to the failure of an on-site wastewater management system installation; and

(b) ensure that an on-site wastewater management system installation (including an installation provided for use by people with a disability) is suitable; and

(c) conserve water and energy; and

(d) safeguard the environment; and

(e) safeguard public and private infrastructure; and

(f) ensure that an on-site wastewater management system installation is designed and is capable of being maintained so that throughout its serviceable life it will continue to satisfy Objectives (a) to (e).

Functional Statements

C3F1 On-site wastewater management

On-site wastewater management systems must collect, contain, treat, assimilate and process domestic wastewater, human excreta, or both so that public health and environmental standards required by the authority having jurisdiction are achieved.

Performance Requirements

C3P1 Health impacts

On-site wastewater management systems must protect public health by ensuring that—

(a) risks associated with the discharge of treated wastewater and/or the end product from a composting toilet to the environment are minimised; and

(b) foul air and gasses are prevented from accumulating within or entering into buildings; and

(c) the likelihood of contamination of the drinking water supply is avoided.
Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems

C3P2 Environmental impacts

On-site wastewater management systems must protect the environment by ensuring that—

(a) surface and ground water are not polluted; and
(b) soil productivity is maintained or enhanced; and
(c) the likelihood of contamination of soils, ground water and waterways is avoided.

C3P3 Community systems

On-site wastewater management systems must minimise the impacts on and maintain and enhance community amenity. They must ensure that the on-site wastewater management system design and its implementation contribute to improving and sustaining aesthetic values within individual properties and groups of properties.

C3P4 Discharge to a Network Utility Operator sewer

Where on-site wastewater management system discharges to the point of connection of a Network Utility Operator’s sewer system, the connection must comply with the local Network Utility Operator requirements.

C3P5 Design and construction

On-site wastewater management systems that facilitate on-site storage, treatment, disposal or re-use of wastewater must be designed and constructed—

(a) with required treatment and storage capacity for the volume of waste and frequency of disposal; and
(b) with required size, strength and rigidity for the nature, flow rates, volume of wastes and/or waste products which must be processed; and
(c) using materials which are impervious both to the waste for which disposal is required and to water; and
(d) to avoid the likelihood of surface water and stormwater entering the system.

C3P6 Land application systems

On-site wastewater management systems and associated land application systems must—

(a) complete the treatment, uptake and absorption of the final effluent within the boundaries of the approved area; and
(b) avoid the likelihood of the creation of unpleasant odours or the accumulation of offensive matter; and
(c) avoid the likelihood of stormwater run-off entering the system; and
(d) avoid the likelihood of root penetration or ingress of ground water entering the system; and
(e) protect against internal contamination; and
(f) avoid the likelihood of unintended or uncontrolled discharge; and
(g) avoid the likelihood of blockage and leakage; and
(h) avoid the likelihood of damage from superimposed loads or ground movement; and
(i) provide ventilation to avoid the likelihood of foul air and gases from accumulating in the system.
C3P7 Access for maintenance

(1) On-site wastewater management systems that facilitate on-site storage, treatment, disposal or re-use of wastewater must—
   (a) provide vehicle access for collection, if necessary; and
   (b) avoid the likelihood of unauthorised access by people; and
   (c) permit cleaning, maintenance, measurement and performance sampling.

(2) Land application systems must—
   (a) provide access, as required, for maintenance; and
   (b) incorporate provisions, as required, for effective cleaning.

C3P8 Uncontrolled discharge

On-site wastewater management systems that facilitate on-site storage, treatment, disposal or re-use of wastewater must avoid the likelihood of uncontrolled discharge.

C3P9 Identification

On-site wastewater management systems that facilitate on-site storage, treatment, disposal or re-use of wastewater must permit the manufacturer model, serial number and designed capacity to be easily accessed and identifiable after installation.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

C3D1 Application

Performance Requirements C3P1 to C3P9 are satisfied by complying with C3D2 to C3D7.

C3D2 Septic tanks

A septic tank must be in accordance with AS/NZS 1546.1.

C3D3 Composting toilets

A waterless composting toilet must be in accordance with AS/NZS 1546.2.

C3D4 Treatment units

An on-site domestic wastewater treatment unit and secondary treatment system must be in accordance with AS 1546.3.
C3D5  Domestic grey water treatment systems

A domestic grey water treatment system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 1546.4.

C3D6  Land application systems

A domestic land application system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 1547.

C3D7  Common effluent drainage systems

A common effluent drainage system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2.
Section D  Excessive noise

Part D1  Excessive noise

Objectives
D1O1  Objective

Functional Statements
D1F1  Excessive noise

Performance Requirements
D1P1  Undue noise
D1P2  Excessive noise

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
D1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
D1D2  Undue noise
D1D3  Sound insulation
Introduction to this Part
This Part sets out the requirements to prevent excessive noise being generated from a plumbing and drainage system that could cause illness or loss of amenity to occupants in a building.

Objectives

D1O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) safeguard people from illness, injury or loss (including loss of amenity) due to excessive noise of a plumbing and drainage system; and

(b) ensure that a plumbing and drainage system installation throughout its serviceable life will continue to satisfy the requirements of Objective (a).

Functional Statements

D1F1 Excessive noise

A plumbing and drainage systems must be designed and installed so as to operate in a way that avoids the likelihood of excessive noise of any part of the plumbing and drainage system, and minimises any adverse impact on building occupants.

Performance Requirements

VIC D1P1

D1P1 Undue noise

A plumbing and drainage systems must not create undue noise.

VIC D1P2

D1P2 Excessive noise

(1) A plumbing and drainage systems must be designed to reduce the transmission of airborne and/or impact generated sound which may cause illness or loss of amenity to occupants.

(2) The required sound insulation of a floor or wall must not be compromised by the incorporation or penetration of a plumbing or drainage system.
Applications:
D1P2 only applies to a plumbing or drainage system that is located in—
(a) a separating wall of a Class 1 building; or
(b) a Class 2, 3 or 9c building that is required to be sound rated.

Notes:
(1) Part F7 in Volume One of the NCC contains Performance Requirement F7P1 through to F7P4 which cover sound transmission and insulation in walls and floors of Class 2, 3 and 9c buildings.
(2) Part H4 in Volume Two of the NCC contains Performance Requirement H4P6 which covers sound insulation of walls in Class 1 buildings.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

D1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions  [2019: D1.1]

NT D1D1(1)
VIC D1D1(1)
(1) Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirement—
   (a) D1P1 is satisfied by complying with D1D2; and
   (b) D1P2 is satisfied by complying with D1D3.
(2) Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.

D1D2  Undue noise  [2019: D1.2]

To prevent undue noise plumbing and drainage systems must comply with—
(a) B1D4 for cold water services; or
(b) B2D9 for heated water services; or
(c) B3D3 for non-drinking water services; or
(d) B4D2 for fire-fighting water services; or
(e) B6D2 for rainwater services; or
(f) B7D2 for rainwater storage; or
(g) C1D3 for sanitary plumbing systems; or
(h) C2D4 for sanitary drainage systems; or
(i) C3D2, C3D3, C3D4, C3D5 and C3D6 for on-site wastewater management systems.

NT D1D3

D1D3  Sound insulation  [2019: D1.3]

(1) If a plumbing or drainage system serves or passes through more than one sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2, 3 or 9c building, it must be separated from the rooms of any other sole-occupancy unit by construction with an $R_w + C_{tr}$ (airborne) not less than—
(a) 40 if the adjacent room is a *habitable room* (other than a kitchen); or
(b) 25 if the adjacent room is a kitchen or a non-*habitable room*.

(2) In Class 2, 3 or 9c buildings, a flexible coupling must be used to connect a pump to a *plumbing or drainage* system.

(3) If a *plumbing or drainage* system is located in (or passes through) a *separating wall* in a Class 1 building, it must—
   (a) only be installed in *discontinuous construction*; and
   (b) not be fixed to the wall of a dwelling that it does not serve; and
   (c) have a gap not less than 10 mm between the pipe and a wall of a dwelling that it does not serve; and
   (d) not be chased in if the *separating wall* is made of concrete or masonry.

**Explanatory Information:**

Specification 28 lists sound ratings for some common forms of construction. If any of these common forms of construction are used, the *plumbing or drainage* system must be installed in accordance with the requirements of that Specification.
### Part E1 - Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Functional Statements</th>
<th>Performance Requirements</th>
<th>Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1O1</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>E1F1</td>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>E1P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1D1</td>
<td>Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions</td>
<td>E1D2</td>
<td>General requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to this Part

This Part sets out the requirements to allow people with disability to use the facilities provided by a plumbing and drainage system.

Objectives

E1O1 Objective

The Objective of this Part is to—

(a) ensure that the facility of a plumbing and drainage system (including an installation provided for use by people with disability) is suitable; and

(b) ensure that the facility of a plumbing and drainage system installation throughout its serviceable life will continue to satisfy the requirements of Objective (a).

Functional Statements

E1F1 Facilities

The facility of a plumbing and drainage system must be designed and installed so as to be operable by people with disability.

Performance Requirements

E1P1 Facilities for people with disability

Where a plumbing and drainage system is provided, supply taps or other operational controls must be accessible and suitable for use.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

E1D1 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

1. Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirement E1P1 is satisfied by complying with E1D2.

2. Where a Performance Solution is proposed, the relevant Performance Requirements must be determined in accordance with A2G2(3) and A2G4(3) as applicable.
General requirements

Where supply taps or other operational controls are provided in sanitary facilities for people with disability they must be in accordance with—

(a) AS 1428.1 (2001) and AS 1428.2 for passenger use areas of Class 9b and Class 10 public transport buildings; and

(b) AS 1428.1 (2009) for all other buildings.

Explanatory Information: Cross-volume considerations

Part F2 of NCC Volume One sets out the requirements for the design and construction of accessible sanitary facilities in Class 1b, 2 to 9 and 10a buildings.
| Abbreviations | Symbols | Glossary |
## Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABCB</td>
<td>Australian Building Codes Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Alternating Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>Aluminium Composite Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Australian Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASET</td>
<td>Available Safe Egress Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTM</td>
<td>American Society for Testing and Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCA</td>
<td>Building Code of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Fire blocks evacuation route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCT</td>
<td>Correlated Colour Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Challenging fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>Critical Heat Flux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRF</td>
<td>Critical Radiant Flux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Fire starts in a concealed space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSHGC</td>
<td>Constant for solar heat gain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIRO</td>
<td>Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU</td>
<td>Constant for conductance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Direct Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FED</td>
<td>Fractional Effective Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FI</td>
<td>Fire brigade intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRL</td>
<td>Fire Resistance Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP</td>
<td>Glass fibre reinforced polyester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRR</td>
<td>Heat Release Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS</td>
<td>Horizontal fire spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>Rapid fire spread involving internal surface linings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organisation for Standardisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED</td>
<td>Light-Emitting Diode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEPS</td>
<td>Minimum Energy Performance Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABERS</td>
<td>National Australian Built Environment Rating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATA</td>
<td>National Association of Testing Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NatHERS</td>
<td>Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCC</td>
<td>National Construction Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBDB</td>
<td>Performance-based design brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCA</td>
<td>Plumbing Code of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMV</td>
<td>Predicted Mean Vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>parts per million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Polyvinyl chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Robustness check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSET</td>
<td>Required Safe Egress Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RW</td>
<td>Weighted sound reduction index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>Smouldering fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHGC</td>
<td>Solar Heat Gain Coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Structural stability and other property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC</td>
<td>Sound Transmission Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UF</td>
<td>Unexpected catastrophic failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPVC</td>
<td>Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT</td>
<td>Fire in normally unoccupied room threatening occupants of other rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-Value</td>
<td>Thermal transmittance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Vertical fire spread involving external cladding or external openings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbols</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>°</td>
<td>degree(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°C</td>
<td>degree(s) Celsius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°CDB</td>
<td>degree(s) Celsius Dry Bulb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°CWB</td>
<td>degree(s) Celsius Wet Bulb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-e/MJ</td>
<td>equivalent per Megajoule(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μm</td>
<td>micrometre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dB(A)</td>
<td>decibels &quot;A&quot; scale weighting network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f'c</td>
<td>Characteristic compressive strength of concrete at 28 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f'y</td>
<td>Yield stress used in design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Dead load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Joule(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J/kg.K</td>
<td>Joules per kilogram degree Kelvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J/s.m2</td>
<td>Joules per second square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Kelvin(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>kilogram(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg/m</td>
<td>kilogram(s) per metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg/m2</td>
<td>kilogram(s) per square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg/m3</td>
<td>kilogram(s) per cubic metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJ/m2.hour</td>
<td>kilojoules per square metre hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>kilometre(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kPa</td>
<td>kilopascal(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kW/m2</td>
<td>kilowatt(s) per square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kWHeating</td>
<td>kilowatt(s) of heating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kWr</td>
<td>kilowatt(s) of refrigeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>litre(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>L/min</td>
<td>litre(s) per minute</td>
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<tr>
<td>L/s</td>
<td>litre(s) per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/s.m2</td>
<td>litre(s) per second square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumens/W</td>
<td>Lumens per Watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lx</td>
<td>lux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>metre(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m/s</td>
<td>metre(s) per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m2</td>
<td>square metre(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m2.K/W</td>
<td>square metre Kelvin(s) per Watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m3</td>
<td>cubic metre(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m3/hour</td>
<td>cubic metre(s) per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m3/s</td>
<td>cubic metre(s) per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcd/m2</td>
<td>millicandelas per square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ/hour</td>
<td>Megajoules per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbols</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ/m2.annum</td>
<td>Megajoules per square metre annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>millimetre(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm²</td>
<td>square millimetre(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW</td>
<td>megawatt(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>newton(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/m</td>
<td>Newton(s) per metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>pascal(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa/m</td>
<td>pascal(s) per metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Live load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>second(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULS</td>
<td>Ultimate limit state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Volt(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Watt(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wininput power</td>
<td>Watts of input power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wr /Winput power</td>
<td>Watts of thermal refrigeration per watt of input power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W/kWrej</td>
<td>Watts per kilowatt of heat rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W/m.K</td>
<td>Watts per metre degree Kelvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W/m²</td>
<td>Watts per square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°s</td>
<td>degree south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>greater than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤</td>
<td>less than or equal to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥</td>
<td>equal to or more than</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Above ground rainwater tank: A rainwater tank that is not in any way set into the ground.

Accessible: Having features to enable use by people with a disability.

Accessway: A continuous accessible path of travel (as defined in AS 1428.1) to, into or within a building.

Accredited Testing Laboratory: One of the following:

(a) An organisation accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) to undertake the relevant tests.

(b) An organisation outside Australia accredited to undertake the relevant tests by an authority recognised by NATA through a mutual recognition agreement.

(c) An organisation recognised as being an Accredited Testing Laboratory under legislation at the time the test was undertaken.

Activity support level: The degree to which occupants can undertake activities with respect to the likely activity traits and occupant traits.

Explanatory Information:
This term is used to articulate whether the height of a room or space is sufficient and by what degree. This is achieved by having regard to the room or space’s intended use by occupants, through consideration of the defined terms ‘activity traits’ and ‘occupant traits’.

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, the features of the activities that will be undertaken in a habitable room or space.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, the features of the activities that will be undertaken in a room or space.

Explanatory Information:
This term is used to describe the characteristics of the activities that will be undertaken in a room or space.

For example, the activities likely to be undertaken in a bedroom, and the associated features are—

- sleeping — a person laying horizontally; and
- resting — a person laying horizontally or sitting upright on the bed; and
- leisure activities, such as reading a book — a person sitting upright on the bed, with enough space to stretch their arms vertically; and
- dressing/changing clothes — a person standing with enough space to stretch their arms vertically.

Administering body: The body responsible for administering the WaterMark Certification Scheme.

Aged care building: A Class 9c building for residential accommodation of aged persons who, due to varying degrees of incapacity associated with the ageing process, are provided with personal care services and 24 hour staff assistance to evacuate the building during an emergency.

NSW

Air-conditioning: For the purposes of Section J of Volume One, a service that actively cools or heats the air within a space, but does not include a service that directly—

(a) cools or heats cold or hot rooms; or

(b) maintains specialised conditions for equipment or processes, where this is the main purpose of the service.

Alarm zone: For the purposes of Specification 23, an area of a building protected by one or more smoke alarms connected to one alarm circuit.

Alteration: In relation to a building, includes an addition or extension to a building.

Aluminium Composite Panel (ACP): Flat or profiled aluminium sheet material in composite with any type of materials.

Amenity: An attribute which contributes to the health, physical independence, comfort and well-being of people.
Ancillary element: An element that is secondary to and not an integral part of another element to which it is attached.

**Annual exceedance probability:** The probability that a given rainfall total accumulated over a given duration will be exceeded in any one year.

Annual greenhouse gas emissions: The theoretical amount of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the energy used annually by a building’s services, excluding kitchen exhaust and the like.

Appropriate authority: For the purposes of the Fire Safety Verification Method, means the relevant authority with the statutory responsibility to determine the particular matter satisfies the relevant Performance Requirement.

**Explanatory Information:**
The Appropriate Authority is typically the building surveyor or building certifier charged with the statutory responsibility to determine building compliance and issue the building permit / approval and occupancy certificate / approval.

NSW Appropriate authority

Appropriate authority: The relevant authority with the statutory responsibility to determine the particular matter.

Appropriately qualified person: A person recognised by the appropriate authority as having qualifications and/or experience in the relevant discipline in question.

Approved disposal system: A system for the disposal of sewage, sullage or stormwater approved by an authority having jurisdiction.

Articulated masonry: Masonry construction in which special provisions have been made for movement by articulation.

NSW Assembly building

Assembly building: A building where people may assemble for—

(a) civic, theatrical, social, political or religious purposes including a library, theatre, public hall or place of worship; or

(b) educational purposes in a school, early childhood centre, preschool, or the like; or

(c) entertainment, recreational or sporting purposes including—

(i) a discotheque, nightclub or a bar area of a hotel or motel providing live entertainment or containing a dance floor; or

(ii) a cinema; or

(iii) a sports stadium, sporting or other club; or

(d) transit purposes including a bus station, railway station, airport or ferry terminal.

**Assessment Method:** A method that can be used for determining that a Performance Solution or Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution complies with the Performance Requirements.

Atrium: A space within a building that connects 2 or more storeys and—

(a) is enclosed at the top by a floor or roof (including a glazed roof structure); and

(b) includes any adjacent part of the building not separated by an appropriate barrier to fire; but

(c) does not include a stairwell, rampwell or the space within a shaft; and

(d) for the purposes of (a) a space is considered enclosed if the area of the enclosing floor or roof is greater than 50% of the area of the space, measured in plan, of any of the storeys connected by the space.

Atrium well: A space in an atrium bounded by the perimeter of the openings in the floors or by the perimeter of the floors and the external walls.

Automatic: Designed to operate when activated by a heat, smoke or fire sensing device.

(a) The time between ignition of a fire and the onset of untenable conditions in a specific part of a building.

(b) The time referred to in (1) is the calculated interval between the time of ignition of a fire and the time at which conditions become such that the occupant is unable to take effective action to escape to a place of safety.

Average daylight factor: The ratio of the illumination level within a room provided by daylight to the level of daylight outside the building during overcast conditions.
Definitions

Average recurrence interval: Applied to rainfall, means the expected or average interval between exceedances for a 5 minute duration rainfall intensity.

Average specific extinction area: The average specific extinction area for smoke as determined by AS 5637.1.

Backflow prevention device: An air gap, break tank or mechanical device that is designed to prevent the unplanned reversal of flow of water or contaminants into the water service or a Network Utility Operator’s water supply.

Backpressure: A reversal of water flow caused by the downstream pressure becoming greater than the supply pressure.

Backsiphonage: A reversal of flow of water caused by negative pressure in the distributing pipes of a water service or supply.

Backstage: A space associated with, and adjacent to, a stage in a Class 9b building for scenery, props, equipment, dressing rooms, or the like.

Battery system: One or more chemical cells connected in series, parallel or a combination of the two for the purpose of electrical energy storage.

Blockage: An obstruction within a water service or sanitary plumbing or drainage system.

Boiler: A vessel or an arrangement of vessels and interconnecting parts, wherein steam or other vapour is generated, or water or other liquid is heated at a pressure above that of the atmosphere, by the application of fire, the products of combustion, electrical power, or similar high temperature means, and—

- includes superheaters, reheaters, economisers, boiler piping, supports, mountings, valves, gauges, fittings, controls, the boiler settings and directly associated equipment; but
- excludes a fully flooded or pressurised system where water or other liquid is heated to a temperature lower than the normal atmospheric boiling temperature of the liquid.

Bond breaker: A material used as part of a waterproofing system that prevents the membrane bonding to the substrate, bedding or lining.

Breaking surf: Any area of salt water in which waves break on an average of at least 4 days per week but does not include white caps or choppy water.

Explanatory Information:

Breaking surf normally occurs in areas exposed to the open sea. Breaking surf does not normally occur in sheltered areas, such as that which occurs around Port Phillip Bay, Sydney Harbour, Swan River, Derwent River and similar locations.

Brittle failure: Loss of strength to resist design actions without first undergoing significant deformation which, for the purposes of the Performance Requirements, may be taken to include (but is not limited to) buckling, fatigue failure and soil bearing failure.

Building complexity criteria: Are used to determine whether all or part of a building is low, medium, high or very high building complexity — the building complexity criteria are:

- Attributes — the building is designed or constructed with any of the following sub-criteria:
  - An effective height of more than 25 m.
  - One or more Performance Solutions used to demonstrate compliance with Performance Requirements relating to material and systems for structural safety.
  - One or more Performance Solutions used to demonstrate compliance with Performance Requirements relating to material and systems for fire safety.
  - In an area prone to natural disaster or adverse environmental conditions.
- Class 2 — all or part of the building is Class 2 of three or more storeys.
- Occupant numbers — the building is occupied by more than 100 people determined in accordance with D2D18.
- Occupant characteristics — the building is to be occupied by more than 10 people who will require assistance to evacuate the building in an emergency.
- Building Importance Level 4 — the building is determined to be Importance Level 4 in accordance with Table B1D3a.

Building complexity: high: Where a building meets three of building complexity criteria (a) (Attributes), (b) (Class 2), (c) (Occupant numbers), or (d) (Occupant characteristics).
Building complexity: low: Where a building meets one only of building complexity criteria (a) (Attributes), (b) (Class 2), (c) (Occupant numbers), or (d) (Occupant characteristics).

Building complexity: medium: Where a building meets two of building complexity criteria (a) (Attributes), (b) (Class 2), (c) (Occupant numbers), or (d) (Occupant characteristics).

Building complexity: very high: Where a building meets—all building complexity criteria (a) (Attributes), (b) (Class 2), (c) (Occupant numbers), and (d) (Occupant characteristics); or—building complexity criterion (e) (Building Importance Level 4).

Notes:
The NCC currently does not include corresponding technical requirements relating to the defined term ‘building complexity criteria’ and the various building complexity levels. It is intended that these terms will be integrated into future editions of the NCC.

Buried rainwater tank: A rainwater tank that is set into and completely covered by earth.

Burnout: Exposure to fire for a time that includes fire growth, full development, and decay in the absence of intervention or automatic suppression, beyond which the fire is no longer a threat to building elements intended to perform loadbearing or fire separation functions, or both.

Carpark: A building that is used for the parking of motor vehicles but is neither a private garage nor used for the servicing of vehicles, other than washing, cleaning or polishing.

Cavity: A void between 2 leaves of masonry, or in masonry veneer construction, a void between a leaf of masonry and the supporting frame.

Cavity wall: For the purposes of F1V1 and H2V1, a wall that incorporates a drained cavity.

Certificate of Accreditation: A certificate issued by a State or Territory accreditation authority stating that the properties and performance of a building material or method of construction or design fulfil specific requirements of the NCC.

Certificate of Conformity: A certificate issued under the ABCB scheme for products and systems certification stating that the properties and performance of a building material or method of construction or design fulfil specific requirements of the NCC.

Certification body: A person or organisation operating in the field of material, product, form of construction or design certification that has been accredited by the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ), and is accredited for a purpose other than as part of the CodeMark Australia Certification Scheme or WaterMark Certification Scheme.

Characteristic: The occupant data to be used in the modelling of access solutions which define how an occupant interacts with a building, i.e. occupant movement speeds, turning ability, reach capability, perception of luminance contrast and hearing threshold.

Clad frame: Timber or metal frame construction with exterior timber or sheet wall cladding that is not sensitive to minor movement and includes substructure masonry walls up to 1.5 m high.

Climate zone: Climate zone means an area defined in Figure 2 and in Tables 2a to 2h for specific locations, having energy efficiency provisions based on a range of similar climatic characteristics.

Table 2a: Climate zones for thermal design — Australian Capital Territory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Climate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2b: Climate zones for thermal design — New South Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Climate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albury</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armidale</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batemans Bay</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2c: Climate zones for thermal design — Northern Territory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Climate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bega</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellingen Shire - Dorrigo Plateau</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellingen Shire - Valley &amp; seaboard</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourke</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Hill</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byron Bay</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobar</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffs Harbour</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubbo</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goulburn</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grafton</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivanhoe</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lismore</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Howe Island</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moree</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowra</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perisher - Smiggins</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Macquarie</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney East</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney West</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamworth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thredbo</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wagga Wagga</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williamtown</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wollongong</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yass</td>
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</table>

### Table 2d: Climate zones for thermal design — Queensland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birdsville</td>
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### Table 2e: Climate zones for thermal design — South Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brisbane</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundaberg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooktown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunnamulla</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hervey Bay</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughenden</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longreach</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackay</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normanton</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockhampton</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roma</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southport</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toowoomba</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsville</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwick</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weipa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Climate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordertown</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceduna</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliston</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingscote</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh Creek</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobethal</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loxton</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naracoorte</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marree</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Gambier</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray Bridge</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oodnadatta</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Augusta</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Lincoln</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renmark</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarcoola</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor Harbour</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whyalla</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2f: Climate zones for thermal design — Tasmania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Climate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnie</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicheno</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deloraine</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flinders Island</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huonville</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Island</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launceston</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Norfolk</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oatlands</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orford</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossarden</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithton</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Marys</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeehan</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2g: Climate zones for thermal design — Victoria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Climate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglesea</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ararat</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bairnsdale</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballarat</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benalla</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bendigo</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colac</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandenong</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echuca</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geelong</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildura</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepparton</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan Hill</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traralgon</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangaratta</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrnambool</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Table 2h: Climate zones for thermal design — Western Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Climate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wodonga</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balladonia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broome</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunbury</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnarvon</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Island</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocos Island</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exmouth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geraldton</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halls Creek</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalgoorlie-Boulder</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karratha</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meekatharra</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northam</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemberton</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Hedland</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wagin</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyndham</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions

NCC 2022 Volume Three - Plumbing Code of Australia
Page 156

Figure 2: Climate zones for thermal design

Figure Notes:
(a) This map can be viewed in enlargeable form on the ABCB website at abcb.gov.au.
(b) A Zone 4 area in South Australia, other than a council area, at an altitude greater than 300 m above the Australian Height Datum is to be considered as Zone 5.
(c) The areas referred to in (2) have been defined in an enlarged format on the following maps produced by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (these maps can be viewed on the Government of South Australia website at www.sa.gov.au):
(i) Adelaide Hills Climate Zone Map.
(ii) Barossa Council Climate Zone Map.
(iii) Regional Council of Goyder Climate Zone Map.
(d) Locations in climate zone 8 are in alpine areas.

Combustible: Applied to—
(a) a material — means combustible as determined by AS 1530.1; and
(b) construction or part of a building — means constructed wholly or in part of combustible materials.
(a) For the purposes of Volume One, a wall that is common to adjoining buildings.
(b) For the purposes of Volume Two and the ABCB Housing Provisions, a wall that is common to adjoining buildings other than Class 1 buildings.

Condensation: The formation of moisture on the surface of a building element or material as a result of moist air coming into contact with a surface which is at a lower temperature.
(a) For the purposes of Volume One, a space within a building, including a ceiling or under-floor supply air plenum or return air plenum, where the environment is likely, by the intended use of the space, to have its temperature controlled by air-conditioning.
(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, a space within a building that is heated or cooled by the building’s domestic services, excluding a non-habitable room in which a heater with a capacity of not more than 1.2 kW or 4.3 MJ/hour is installed.

Connections: The parts that fix the members into the structure, through which the loads pass.
Construction activity actions: Actions due to stacking of building materials or the use of equipment, including cranes and trucks, during construction or actions which may be induced by floor to floor propping.

Containment protection: The installation of a backflow prevention device at the point of connection of a Network Utility Operator’s water supply to a site.

Contaminant: Any substance (including gases, liquids, solids or micro-organisms), energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar or other substances, energy or heat, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of water.

Controlled fill: Material that has been placed and compacted in layers with compaction equipment (such as a vibrating plate) within a defined moisture range to a defined density requirement.

Cooling load: The calculated amount of energy removed from the cooled spaces of the building annually by artificial means to maintain the desired temperatures in those spaces.

Critical radiant flux (CRF): The critical heat flux at extinguishment (CHF in kW/m²) as determined by AS ISO 9239.1.

Cross-connection: Any actual or potential connection between a water supply and any contaminant.

Curtain wall: A non-loadbearing external wall that is not a panel wall.

Damp-proof course (DPC): A continuous layer of impervious material placed in a masonry wall or pier, or between a wall or pier and a floor, to prevent the upward or downward migration of water.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions: Provisions which are deemed to satisfy the Performance Requirements.


Defined flood event (DFE): The flood event selected for the management of flood hazard for the location of specific development as determined by the appropriate authority.

Defined flood level (DFL): The flood level associated with a defined flood event relative to a specified datum (see Figure 3).
**NSW Designated bushfire prone area**

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

**Design bushfire:** The characteristics of a bushfire, its initiation, spread and development, which arises from weather conditions, topography and fuel (vegetation) in a given setting, used to determine fire actions.

**Design fire:** The quantitative description of a representation of a fire within the design scenario.

**Design scenario:** The specific scenario of which the sequence of events is quantified and a fire safety engineering analysis is conducted against.

**Design wind speed:** The design gust wind speed for the area where the building is located, calculated in accordance with AS/NZS 1170.2 or AS 4055 (see Table 4.3 for wind classes).

### Wind classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-cyclonic Region A and B</th>
<th>Cyclonic Region C and D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N1, N2, N3</td>
<td>C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N4, N5, N6 (these wind classes are covered in the Housing Provisions Part 2.2, Structural provisions).</td>
<td>C2, C3, C4 (these wind classes are covered in the Housing Provisions Part 2.2, Structural provisions).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Notes:**

(a) Wind classification map identifying wind regions is contained in Housing Provisions Part 2.2 (see Figure 2.2.3).

(b) Information on wind classes for particular areas may be available from the appropriate authority.
“N” = non-cyclonic winds and “C” = cyclonic winds.

Detention centre: A building in which persons are securely detained by means of the built structure including a prison, remand centre, juvenile detention centre, holding cells or psychiatric detention centre.

Direct fix cladding wall: For the purposes of F1V1 and H2V1, means a wall with cladding attached directly to the wall framing without the use of a drained cavity.

(a) A wall having a minimum 20 mm cavity between 2 separate leaves, and—
   (i) for masonry, where wall ties are used to connect leaves, the ties are of the resilient type; and
   (ii) for other than masonry, there is no mechanical linkage between the leaves, except at the periphery.

(b) A staggered stud wall is not deemed to be discontinuous construction.

Display glazing: Glazing used to display retail goods in a shop or showroom directly adjacent to a walkway or footpath, but not including that used in a café or restaurant.

Domestic services: The basic engineering systems that use energy or control the use of energy; and—

(a) includes—
   (i) heating, air-conditioning, mechanical ventilation and artificial lighting; and
   (ii) pumps and heaters for swimming pools and spa pools; and
   (iii) heated water systems; but

(b) excludes cooking facilities and portable appliances.

Drainage: Any part of sanitary drainage, liquid trade waste drainage or stormwater drainage system.

(a) a sanitary drainage system, including any liquid trade waste drainage; or

(b) a stormwater drainage system.

Drainage flange: A flange connected to a waste pipe, at the point at which it passes through the floor substrate, to prevent leakage and which enables tile bed drainage into the waste pipe.

Drainage riser: A waste pipe between the floor waste and the drainage system.

Drinking water: Water intended primarily for human consumption but which has other domestic uses.

Explanatory Information:
See also the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines produced by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Ductile failure: Significant deformation of a member without loss of strength to resist design actions which, for the purposes of the Performance Requirements, may be taken to include (but not limited to) soil settlement and creep failure.

TAS Early childhood centre

VIC Early childhood centre

Early childhood centre: Any premises or part thereof providing or intending to provide a centre-based education and care service within the meaning of the Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010 (Vic), the Education and Care Services National Regulations and centre-based services that are licensed or approved under State and Territory children’s services law, but excludes education and care primarily provided to school aged children in outside school hours settings.

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

Efficacy: The degree to which a system achieves a design objective given that it performs to a level consistent with the system specification during the relevant fire scenario.

Electricity network substation: A building in which high voltage supply is converted or transformed and which is controlled by a licensed network service provider designated under a power of legislation.

Electric passenger lift: A power-operated lift for raising or lowering people in a car in which the motion of the car is obtained from an electric motor mechanically coupled to the hoisting mechanism.

Electrohydraulic passenger lift: A power-operated lift for raising or lowering people in a car in which the motion of the
car is obtained from the action of liquid under pressure acting on a piston or ram, the pressure being generated by a pump driven by an individual electric motor.

**Engaged pier:** A pier bonded to a masonry wall by course bonding of masonry units or by masonry ties.

(a) For the purposes of Section J in Volume One, the parts of a building’s fabric that separate a conditioned space or habitable room from—
   (i) the exterior of the building; or
   (ii) a non-conditioned space including—
       (A) the floor of a rooftop plant room, lift-machine room or the like; and
       (B) the floor above a carpark or warehouse; and
   (C) the common wall with a carpark, warehouse or the like.

(b) For the purposes of Part H6 in Volume Two and Section 13 of the Housing Provisions, the parts of a building’s fabric that separate artificially heated or cooled spaces from—
   (i) the exterior of the building; or
   (ii) other spaces that are not artificially heated or cooled.

**Equivalent:** Equivalent to the level of health, safety and amenity provided by the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions.

**Evacuation route:** The continuous path of travel (including exits, public corridors and the like) from any part of a building, including within a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part, to a safe place.

**Evacuation time:** The time calculated from when the emergency starts for the occupants of the building to evacuate to a safe place.

(a) Any, or any combination of the following if they provide egress to a road or open space:
   (i) An internal or external stairway.
   (ii) A ramp.
   (iii) A fire-isolated passageway.
   (iv) A doorway opening to a road or open space.

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

**TAS Expert Judgement**

**Expert Judgement:** The judgement of an expert who has the qualifications and experience to determine whether a Performance Solution or Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution complies with the Performance Requirements.

**Explanatory Information:**

Contemporary and relevant qualifications and/or experience are necessary to determine whether a Performance Solution complies with the Performance Requirements. The level of qualification and/or experience may differ depending on the complexity of the proposal and the requirements of the regulatory authority. Practitioners should seek advice from the authority having jurisdiction or appropriate authority for clarification as to what will be accepted.

**Exposed joint:** A construction joint, control joint, expansion joint, contraction joint or movement joint that is exposed to rainwater.

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, an outer wall of a building which is not a common wall.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, an outer wall of a building which is not a separating wall.

**Extra-low voltage:** A voltage not exceeding 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC.

**Fabric:** The basic building structural elements and components of a building including the roof, ceilings, walls, glazing and floors.

**SA Farm building**

**Farm building:** A Class 7 or 8 building located on land primarily used for farming—

(a) that is—
   (i) used in connection with farming; or
   (ii) used primarily to store one or more farm vehicles; or
(iii) a combination of (i) and (ii); and

(b) in which the total number of persons accommodated at any time does not exceed one person per 200 m² of floor area or part thereof, up to a maximum of 8 persons; and

(c) with a total floor area of not more than 3500 m².

Farming: Includes—

(a) cultivating, propagating and harvesting plants or fungi or their products or parts, including seeds, spores, bulbs or the like, but does not include forestry; or

(b) maintaining animals in any physical environment for the purposes of—

(i) breeding them; or

(ii) selling them; or

(iii) acquiring and selling their bodily produce such as milk, wool, eggs or the like; or

(c) a combination of (a) and (b),

but does not include forestry or maintaining animals for sport or recreational purposes.

Farm shed: A single storey Class 7 or 8 building located on land primarily used for farming—

(a) that is—

(i) used in connection with farming; or

(ii) used primarily to store one or more farm vehicles; or

(iii) a combination of (i) and (ii); and

(b) occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods by people; and

(c) in which the total number of persons accommodated at any time does not exceed 2; and

(d) with a total floor area of more than 500 m² but not more than 2000 m².

Farm vehicle: A vehicle used in connection with farming.

Fatigue failure: Fracture of a material through progressive brittle cracking under repeated alternating or cyclic stresses of an intensity considerably less than strength under static load.

Finished ground level: For the purposes of H1D4 and H2D3 in Volume Two and Section 4 of the Housing Provisions, means the ground level adjacent to footing systems at the completion of construction and landscaping.

Fire actions: Each of the following—

(a) airborne embers; and

(b) burning debris and/or accumulated embers adjacent to building elements; and

(c) heat transfer from combustible materials within the site; and

(d) radiant heat from a bushfire front; and

(e) flame contact from a bushfire front.

Fire brigade: A statutory authority constituted under an Act of Parliament having as one of its functions, the protection of life and property from fire and other emergencies.

Fire brigade station: For the purposes of E1D2(1)(b) and I3D9, means a state or territory government operated premises which is a station for a fire brigade.

Fire compartment: Either—

(a) the total space of a building; or

(b) when referred to in—

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

(ii) the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions — any part of a building separated from the remainder by walls and/or floors each having an FRL not less than that required for a fire wall for that type of construction and where all openings in the separating construction are protected in accordance with the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of the relevant Part.
Fire growth: The stage of fire development during which the heat release rate and the temperature of the fire are generally increasing.

Fire hazard: The danger in terms of potential harm and degree of exposure arising from the start and spread of fire and the smoke and gases that are thereby generated.

Fire hazard properties: The following properties of a material or assembly that indicate how they behave under specific fire test conditions:
   (a) Average specific extinction area, critical radiant flux and Flammability Index, determined as defined in Schedule 2.
   (b) Smoke-Developed Index, smoke development rate and Spread-of-Flame Index, determined in accordance with Specification 3.
   (c) Group number and smoke growth rate index (SMOGRA_{RC}), determined in accordance with Specification 7.

Fire intensity: The rate of release of calorific energy in watts, determined either theoretically or empirically, as applicable.

Fire-isolated passageway: A corridor, hallway or the like, of fire-resisting construction, which provides egress to or from a fire-isolated stairway or fire-isolated ramp or to a road or open space.

Fire-isolated ramp: A ramp within a fire-resisting enclosure which provides egress from a storey.

Fire-isolated stairway: A stairway within a fire-resisting shaft and includes the floor and roof or top enclosing structure.
   (a) The sum of the net calorific values of the combustible contents which can reasonably be expected to burn within a fire compartment, including furnishings, built-in and removable materials, and building elements.
   (b) For the purposes of (1), the calorific values must be determined at the ambient moisture content or humidity (the unit of measurement is MJ).


Fire-protective covering: Any one or more of the following:
   (a) 13 mm fire-protective grade plasterboard.
   (b) 12 mm cellulose cement flat sheeting complying with AS/NZS 2908.2 or ISO 8336.
   (c) 12 mm fibrous plaster reinforced with 13 mm x 13 mm x 0.7 mm galvanised steel wire mesh located not more than 6 mm from the exposed face.
   (d) Other material not less fire-protective than 13 mm fire-protective grade plasterboard, fixed in accordance with the normal trade practice for a fire-protective covering.

Fire-resistance level (FRL): The grading periods in minutes determined in accordance with Specifications 1 and 2, for the following criteria—
   (a) structural adequacy; and
   (b) integrity; and
   (c) insulation,
   and expressed in that order.

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

Fire-resisting construction: For the purposes of Volume One, means one of the Types of construction referred to in Part C2 of Volume One.
   (a) For the purposes of Volume One, applied to a building element, having an FRL appropriate for that element.
   (b) For the purposes of Volume Two, applied to a structural member or other part of a building, having the FRL required for that structural member or other part.

Fire safety engineering: Application of engineering principles, rules and expert judgement based on a scientific appreciation of the fire phenomenon, often using specific design scenario, of the effects of fire and of the reaction and behaviour of people in order to—
   (a) save life, protect property and preserve the environment and heritage from destructive fire; and
   (b) quantify the hazards and risk of fire and its effects; and
(c) mitigate fire damage by proper design, construction, arrangement and use of buildings, materials, structures, industrial processes and transportation systems; and

(d) evaluate analytically the optimum protective and preventive measures, including design, installation and maintenance of active and passive fire and life safety systems, necessary to limit, within prescribed levels, the consequences of fire.

**Fire safety system:** One or any combination of the methods used in a building to—

(a) warn people of an emergency; or

(b) provide for safe evacuation; or

(c) restrict the spread of fire; or

(d) extinguish a fire,

and includes both active and passive systems.

**Fire-source feature:** Any one or more of the following:

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

(b) A side or rear boundary of the allotment.

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

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

**Fixed wired:** For the purposes of Specification 23, a system of electrical wiring (either AC or DC), in which cables are fixed or supported in position.

**Flammability Index:** The index number as determined by AS 1530.2.

**Flashing:** A strip or sleeve of impervious material dressed, fitted or built-in to provide a barrier to moisture movement, or to divert the travel of moisture, or to cover a joint where water would otherwise penetrate to the interior of a building.

(a) *Perimeter flashing:* A *flashing* used at the floor-wall junction.

(b) *Vertical flashing:* A *flashing* used at wall junctions within *shower areas*.

**Flasher:** In relation to *fire hazard properties*, means a *heat release rate* of 1 MW.

**Flight:** That part of a stair that has a continuous series of *risers*, including *risers of winders*, not interrupted by a *landing* or floor.

**Explanatory Information:**

A flight is the part of a stair that has a continuous slope created by the nosing line of treads. The length of a flight is limited to restrict the distance a person could fall down a stair.

Quarter *landings*, as shown in *Explanatory Figure 1*, are considered sufficient to halt a person’s fall and therefore are considered for the purposes of Volume Two and the ABCB Housing Provisions not to be part of the flight.
### Definitions

**VIC Flood hazard area**

**Flood hazard area:** The site (whether or not mapped) encompassing land lower than the flood hazard level which has been determined by the appropriate authority.

**Flood hazard level (FHL):** The flood level used to determine the height of floors in a building and represents the defined flood level plus the freeboard (see Figure 3).

(a) For the purposes of Volume One—

(i) in relation to a building — the total area of all storeys; and

(ii) in relation to a storey — the area of all floors of that storey measured over the enclosing walls, and includes—

(A) the area of a mezzanine within the storey, measured within the finished surfaces of any external walls; and

(B) the area occupied by any internal wall or partitions, any cupboard, or other built-in furniture, fixture or fitting; and

(C) if there is no enclosing wall, an area which has a use that contributes to the fire load or impacts on the safety, health or amenity of the occupants in relation to the provisions of the BCA; and

(iii) in relation to a room — the area of the room measured within the internal finished surfaces of the walls, and includes the area occupied by any cupboard or other built-in furniture, fixture or fitting; and

(iv) in relation to a fire compartment — the total area of all floors within the fire compartment measured within the finished internal surfaces of the bounding construction, and if there is no bounding construction, includes an area which has a use which contributes to the fire load; and

(v) in relation to an atrium — the total area of all floors within the atrium measured within the finished surfaces of the bounding construction and if no bounding construction, within the external walls.

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#### Figure 1 (explanatory): Identification of stair flights — Plan view

- **(a) Quarter landing stairway – 2 flights**
  - Flight number 1
  - Flight number 2
  - Max. 3 winders

- **(b) Continuous stairway – 1 flight (90º change in direction)**
  - Max. 6 winders

- **(c) Half landing stairway – 2 flights**
  - Flight number 1
  - Flight number 2

- **(d) Continuous stairway – 1 flight (180º change in direction)**
  - Max. 6 winders
Definitions

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two and the ABCB Housing Provisions, in relation to a room, the area of the room measured within the finished surfaces of the walls, and includes the area occupied by any cupboard or other built-in furniture, fixture or fitting (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Identification of floor area of a room

Floor waste: A grated inlet within a graded floor intended to drain the floor surface.

Foundation: The ground which supports the building (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Identification of foundation

Fractional effective dose (FED): The fraction of the dose (of thermal effects) that would render a person of average susceptibility incapable of escape.

Explanatory Information:
The definition for FED has been modified from the ISO definition to be made specific for the Fire Safety Verification Method. The use of CO or CO\textsubscript{2} as part of FED is not part of that Verification Method. This is because the ability to measure CO in a repeatable test varies by two orders of magnitude for common cellulose fuel.

VIC Freeboard

Freeboard: The height above the defined flood level as determined by the appropriate authority, used to compensate for effects such as wave action and localised hydraulic behaviour.

Fully developed fire: The state of total involvement of the majority of available combustible materials in a fire.

(a) For the purposes of Section J, a transparent or translucent element and its supporting frame located in the envelope, and includes a window other than a roof light.

(b) For the purposes of Part H6 and Section 13 of the Housing Provisions—

(i) a transparent or translucent element and its supporting frame located in the external fabric of the building; and

(ii) includes a window other than a roof light.

Going: The horizontal dimension from the front to the back of a tread less any overhang from the next tread or landing above (see Figure 11.2.2f in the Housing Provisions).
**Gradual failure**: Relatively slow collapse of a structure that occurs through significant plastic deformation and/or moment redistribution.

**Green Star**: The building sustainability rating scheme managed by the Green Building Council of Australia.

**Group number**: The number of one of 4 groups of materials used in the regulation of fire hazard properties and applied to materials used as a finish, surface, lining, or attachment to a wall or ceiling.

**Habitable room**: A room used for normal domestic activities, and—
(a) includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family room, home theatre and sunroom; but
(b) excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

**Hazard Rating**: A level of potential toxicity that may cause contamination in a drinking water system, having a Thee of either Low Hazard, Medium Hazard or High Hazard, is determined in accordance with NCC Volume Three, Specification 41, for any Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution.

**Health-care building**: A building whose occupants or patients undergoing medical treatment generally need physical assistance to evacuate the building during an emergency and includes—
(a) a public or private hospital; or
(b) a nursing home or similar facility for sick or disabled persons needing full-time care; or
(c) a clinic, day surgery or procedure unit where the effects of the predominant treatment administered involve patients becoming non-ambulatory and requiring supervised medical care on the premises for some time after the treatment.

**Heated water**: Water that has been intentionally heated; normally referred to as hot water or warm water.

**Heating load**: The calculated amount of energy delivered to the heated spaces of the building annually by artificial means to maintain the desired temperatures in those spaces.

**Heat release**: The thermal energy produced by combustion (measured in kJ).

**Heat release rate (HRR)**: The rate of thermal energy production generated by combustion, measured in kW (preferred) or MW.

**High Hazard**: Any condition, device or practice which, in connection with a water supply, has the potential to cause death.

**High wind area**: A region that is subject to design wind speed more than N3 or C1 (see Table 3).

**Hob**: The upstand at the perimeter to a shower area.

**Horizontal exit**: A required doorway between 2 parts of a building separated from each other by a fire wall.

**Hours of operation**: The number of hours when the occupancy of the building is greater than 20% of the peak occupancy.
(a) For the purposes of Volume One, means software accredited under the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme.
(b) For the purposes of Volume Two—
(i) applied to H6V2—software accredited or previously accredited under the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme and the additional functionality provided in non-regulatory mode; and
(ii) applied to H6D3—software accredited under the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme.

**Explanatory Information**:
The Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS) refers to the Australian Governments’ scheme that facilitates consistent energy ratings from software tools which are used to assess the potential thermal efficiency of dwelling envelopes.

**Housing Provisions**: The requirements for Class 1 and 10 buildings referenced in Volume Two of the National Construction Code, as published by the Australian Building Codes Board.

**Illuminance**: The luminous flux falling onto a unit area of surface.

**Illumination power density**: The total of the power that will be consumed by the lights in a space, including any lamps, ballasts, current regulators and control devices other than those that are plugged into socket outlets for intermittent use such as floor standing lamps, desk lamps or work station lamps, divided by the area of the space, and expressed.
Definitions

Explanatory Information:
Illumination power density relates to the power consumed by the lighting system and includes the light source or luminaire and any control device. The power for the lighting system is the illumination power load. This approach is more complicated than the lamp power density approach but provides more flexibility for a dwelling with sophisticated control systems.

The area of the space refers to the area the lights serve. This could be considered a single room, open plan space, verandah, balcony or the like, or the total area of all these spaces.

Importance Level: A number which ranks the relative importance of structures and buildings (shown in Table 3) based on the potential risk to life resulting from their scale and/or use.

Table 3: Importance Levels for building types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Structures presenting a low degree of hazard to life and other property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Normal structures and structures not in other Importance Levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Structures that as a whole may contain people in crowds or contents of high value to the community or pose risks to people in crowds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Structures with special post-disaster functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Special structures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanatory Information:
Examples of Importance Levels of certain buildings, structures and facilities

(a) Importance Level 1, include but not limited to:
   (i) Structures with a total floor area < 30 m².
   (ii) Farm buildings, isolated structures, towers in rural situations.

(b) Importance Level 2, include but not limited to:
   (i) Buildings not included in Importance Level 1, 3 or 4.
   (ii) Single family dwellings.

(c) Importance Level 3, include but not limited to:
   (i) Where more than 300 people can congregate in one area.
   (ii) Day care facilities with a capacity greater than 150.
   (iii) Primary school or secondary school facilities with a capacity greater than 250.
   (iv) Colleges or adult education facilities with a capacity greater than 500.
   (v) Health care facilities with a capacity of 50 or more residents.
   (vi) Airport terminals, principal railway stations with a capacity greater than 250.
   (vii) Correctional institutions.
   (viii) Multi-occupancy residential, commercial (including shops), industrial, office and retailing buildings designed to accommodate more than 5000 people and with a gross area greater than 10,000 m².
   (ix) Public assembly buildings, theatres and cinemas of greater than 1,000 m².
   (x) Emergency medical and other emergency facilities not designated as post-disaster.
   (xi) Power-generating facilities, water treatment and waste-water treatment facilities and other public utilities not designated as post-disaster.
   (xii) Buildings and facilities not designated as post-disaster containing hazardous materials capable of causing hazardous conditions that do not extend beyond the property boundaries.

(d) Importance Level 4, include but not limited to:
(i) Buildings and facilities designated as essential facilities buildings and facilities with special post-disaster functions medical emergency or surgical facilities.

(ii) Emergency service facilities such as fire, police stations and emergency vehicle garages.

(iii) Utilities or emergency supplies or installations required as backup for buildings and facilities of Importance Level 4.

(iv) Designated emergency shelters, designated emergency centres and ancillary facilities.

(v) Buildings and facilities containing hazardous materials capable of causing hazardous conditions that extend beyond the property boundaries.

(e) Importance Level 5, include but not limited to:

(i) Structures that have special functions or whose failure poses catastrophic risk to a large area (e.g., 100 km²) or a large number of people (e.g., 100,000).

(ii) Major dams, extreme hazard facilities.

Inclined lift: A power-operated device for raising or lowering people within a carriage that has one or more rigid guides on an inclined plane.

Individual protection: The installation of a backflow prevention device at the point where a water service connects to a single fixture or appliance.

Individual risk: The frequency at which an individual may be expected to sustain a given level of harm from the realisation of a specified hazard.

Insulation: In relation to an FRL, the ability to maintain a temperature on the surface not exposed to the furnace below the limits specified in AS 1530.4.

Integrity: In relation to an FRL, the ability to resist the passage of flames and hot gases specified in AS 1530.4.

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, excludes a common wall or a party wall.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, excludes a separating wall, common wall or party wall.

Interstitial condensation: The condensation of moisture on surfaces between material layers inside the building component.

Irrigation system: An irrigation system of the following types:

(a) Type A— all permanently open outlets and piping more than 150mm above finished ground level, not subject to ponding or back-pressure and not involving injection systems.

(b) Type B— irrigation systems in domestic or residential buildings with piping or outlets installed less than 150mm above finished surface level and not involving injection systems.

(c) Type C— irrigation systems in other than domestic or residential buildings with piping outlets less than 150mm above finished surface level and not involving injection systems.

(d) Type D— irrigation systems where fertilizers, herbicides, nemacides or the like are injected or siphoned into the system.

JAS-ANZ: The Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand.

Lamp power density: The total of the maximum power rating of the lamps in a space, other than those that are plugged into socket outlets for intermittent use such as floor standing lamps, desk lamps or work station lamps, divided by the area of the space, and expressed in W/m².

Explanatory Information:

Lamp power density is a simple means of setting energy consumption at an efficient level for Class 1 and associated Class 10a buildings.

Lamp refers to the globe or globes that are to be installed in a permanently wired light fitting. The maximum power of a lamp is usually marked on the fitting as the maximum allowable wattage.

The area of the space refers to the area the lights serve. This could be considered a single room, open plan space, verandah, balcony or the like, or the total area of all these spaces.

Landing: An area at the top or bottom of a flight or between two flights.

Latent heat gain: The heat gained by the vapourising of liquid without change of temperature.
**Lateral support**: A support (including footing, buttress, cross wall, beam, floor or braced roof structure) that effectively restrains the wall or pier at right angles to the face of the wall or pier.

**Lightweight construction**: Construction which incorporates or comprises—

(a) sheet or board material, plaster, render, sprayed application, or other material similarly susceptible to damage by impact, pressure or abrasion; or

(b) concrete and concrete products containing pumice, perlite, vermiculite, or other soft material similarly susceptible to damage by impact, pressure or abrasion; or

(c) masonry having a width of less than 70 mm.

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

**Loadbearing wall**: For the purposes of H1D4, H2D3 and Section 4 of the Housing Provisions, means any wall imposing on the footing a load greater than 10 kN/m.

**Loss**: Physical damage, financial loss or loss of amenity.

**Low Hazard**: Any condition, device or practice which, in connection with a water supply, would constitute a nuisance by colour, odour or taste but does not have the potential to injure or endanger health.

**Low lead**: Where a plumbing product or material in contact with drinking water is calculated using a weighted average lead content of no more than 0.25%.

**Low rainfall intensity area**: An area with a 5 minute rainfall intensity for an annual exceedance probability of 5% average recurrence interval of 20 years of not more than 125 mm/hour.

**Explanatory Information**:
Rainfall intensity figures can be obtained from Tables 7.4.3d to 7.4.3k in the Housing Provisions.

**Low-rise, low-speed constant pressure lift**: A power-operated low-rise, low-speed device for raising or lowering people with limited mobility on a carriage that is controlled by the application of constant pressure to a control.

**Low-rise platform lift**: A power-operated device for raising or lowering people with limited mobility on a platform, that is controlled automatically or by the application of constant pressure to a control.

**Low voltage**: A voltage exceeding extra-low voltage, but not exceeding 1000 V AC or 1500 V DC.

**Luminance contrast**: The light reflected from one surface or component, compared to the light reflected from another surface or component.

**Massive timber**: An element not less than 75 mm thick as measured in each direction formed from solid and laminated timber.

**Maximum acceptable annual probability of structural failure of structures, buildings, members and connections**: The probability that, in any year, there could be a structural failure leading to collapse of either the whole of the structure or building, or significant members and/or their connections, expressed as 1 in … (e.g. 1 in 1,000 meaning a probability of 1 in 1,000 that the failure could occur).

**Maximum retained water level**: The point where surface water will start to overflow out of the shower area.

**Medium Hazard**: Any condition, device or practice which, in connection with a water supply, has the potential to injure or endanger health.

**Members**: The parts of a structure or component that provide resistance to structural actions.

**Members and connections that do not provide primary building support**: Those components of a building or other structure that are not necessary to resist collapse of other members, parts of the building or the whole building, including but are not limited to—

(a) non-loadbearing walls including framing, wall cladding, roof cladding, roof purlins and battens, mezzanine floors; and

(b) connections and fixings that fix in position only those members that do not provide primary building support.

**Members and connections that provide primary building support**: Those components of a building or other structure that provide the structural system resisting collapse of other members, parts of the building or the whole building under the design actions, including but are not limited to—

(a) beams, columns, trusses, portal frames, posts, loadbearing walls, floor systems, footings, foundations and earth retaining structures; and
Definitions

connections and fixings that transfer loads between members that provide primary building support.

Membrane: A barrier impervious to moisture.

Explanatory Information:

A barrier may be a single or multi-part system.

Mezzanine: An intermediate floor within a room.

Minimum Acceptable Annual Structural Reliability Index of Structures, Buildings, Members and Connections: The Structural Reliability Index (β), determined in accordance with the ABCB Structural Reliability Handbook (Version 2022.1) that corresponds to the maximum acceptable annual probability of structural failure tabulated in Table B1P1.


Mixed construction: A building consisting of more than one form of construction, particularly in double-storey buildings.

Mould: A fungal growth that can be produced from conditions such as dampness, darkness, or poor ventilation.

Multiple resistance paths: Situations where the failure of a part of a building or structure is resisted collectively by more than one member or connection, such that the failure of any member or connection will result in the transfer of loads to the other members and connections with sufficient combined capacity to resist the total applied loads.

NABERS Energy for Apartment Buildings: The National Australian Built Environment Rating System for apartment building energy efficiency, which is managed by the New South Wales Government.

NABERS Energy for Hotels: The National Australian Built Environment Rating System for hotel building energy efficiency, which is managed by the New South Wales Government.

NABERS Energy for Offices: The National Australian Built Environment Rating Systems for office energy efficiency, which is managed by the New South Wales Government.

NABERS Energy for Shopping Centres: The National Australian Built Environment Rating System for shopping centre energy efficiency, which is managed by the New South Wales Government.

TAS Network Utility Operator

Network Utility Operator: A person who—

(a) undertakes the piped distribution of drinking water or non-drinking water for supply; or

(b) is the operator of a sewerage system or a stormwater drainage system.

Explanatory Information:

A Network Utility Operator in most States and Territories is the water and sewerage authority licensed to supply water and receive sewage and/or stormwater. The authority operates or proposes to operate a network that undertakes the distribution of water for supply and undertakes to receive sewage and/or stormwater drainage. This authority may be a licensed utility, local government body or council.

(a) Applied to a material — means not deemed combustible as determined by AS 1530.1 — Combustibility Tests for Materials.

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

Non-drinking water: Water which is not intended primarily for human consumption, but which may have other uses, drinking water.

Non-transient actions: The combination of structural actions in which the combined magnitude of the permanent gravity action and imposed gravity action is equal to or greater than 50% of the magnitude of the total combined actions.

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, the features, needs and profile of the occupants in a habitable room or space.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, the features, needs and profile of the occupants in a room or space.

Explanatory Information:

For the purpose of Volume Two, this term is used to describe the characteristics of the occupants and their associated requirements in relation to a room or space.
For example, in relation to a bedroom, the following occupant characteristics and associated requirements should be considered:

- Characteristics: height, mobility and how often the space will be used.
- Requirements: a sleeping space and a space to undertake leisure activities.

**Occupiable outdoor area:** 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.

**TAS On-site wastewater management system**

**On-site wastewater management system:** A system installed on premises that receives and/or treats wastewater generated and discharges on the premises and applies the resulting effluent to an approved disposal system or reuse system.

**Open-deck carpark:** A carpark in which all parts of the parking storeys are cross-ventilated by permanent unobstructed openings in not fewer than 2 opposite or approximately opposite sides, and—

(a) each side that provides ventilation is not less than $\frac{1}{6}$ of the area of any other side; and
(b) the openings are not less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wall area of the side concerned.

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

**Open spectator stand:** A tiered stand substantially open at the front.

**Other property:** All or any of the following—

(a) any building on the same or an adjoining allotment; and
(b) any adjoining allotment; and
(c) a road.

**Outdoor air:** Air outside the building.

**Outdoor air economy cycle:** A mode of operation of an air-conditioning system that, when the outdoor air thermodynamic properties are favourable, increases the quantity of outdoor air used to condition the space.

**Outfall:** That part of the disposal system receiving surface water from the drainage system and may include a natural water course, kerb and channel, or soakage system.

**Overflow devices:** A device that provides relief to a water service, sanitary plumbing and drainage system, rainwater service harvesting system or stormwater system to avoid the likelihood of uncontrolled discharge.

**Panel wall:** A non-loadbearing external wall, in frame or similar construction, that is wholly supported at each storey.

**Partially buried rainwater tank:** A rainwater tank that is not completely covered by earth but is partially set into the ground.

**Patient care area:** A part of a health-care building normally used for the treatment, care, accommodation, recreation, dining and holding of patients including a ward area and treatment area.

**Performance-based design brief (PBDB):** The process and the associated report that defines the scope of work for the performance-based analysis, the technical basis for analysis, and the criteria for acceptance of any relevant Performance Solution as agreed by stakeholders.

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

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

**Perimeter of building:** For the purposes of Section 8 of the Housing Provisions, means the external envelope of a building.

**Personal care services:** Any of the following:

(a) The provision of nursing care.
(b) Assistance or supervision in—
   (i) bathing, showering or personal hygiene; or
Definitions

(ii) toileting or continence management; or
(iii) dressing or undressing; or
(iv) consuming food.

(c) The provision of direct physical assistance to a person with mobility problems.

(d) The management of medication.

(e) The provision of substantial rehabilitative or development assistance.

Piping: For the purposes of Section J in Volume One or Part H6 in Volume Two, and Section 13 of the Housing Provisions, means an assembly of pipes, with or without valves or other fittings, connected together for the conveyance of liquids and gases.

Pliable building membrane: A water barrier as classified by AS/NZS 4200.1.

Plumbing: Any water service plumbing or roof plumbing, sanitary plumbing system or heating, ventilation and air-conditioning plumbing.

Plumbing or Drainage Solution: A solution which complies with the Performance Requirement and is a—

(a) Performance Solution; or
(b) Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution; or
(c) combination of (a) and (b).

Point of connection: Any of the following:

(a) For a heated water service means the point where the water heater connects to the cold water service downstream of the isolation valve.

(b) For sanitary plumbing means the point where the sanitary plumbing system connects to the sanitary drainage system.

(c) For sanitary drainage sewage disposal means the point where the on-site sanitary drainage system connects to the Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system or to an on-site wastewater management system.
   (i) the Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system; or
   (ii) an on-site wastewater management system.

(d) For stormwater disposal means the point where the on-site stormwater drainage system connects to—
   (i) the Network Utility Operator’s stormwater system; or
   (ii) an approved on-site disposal system.

(e) For a fire-fighting water service means the point where the service connects to—
   (i) a cold water service, downstream of a backflow prevention device; or
   (ii) the Network Utility Operator’s water supply system; or
   (iii) the point of isolation to an alternative water source.

(f) For a cold water service means the point where the cold water service connects to—
   (i) the Network Utility Operator’s water supply system; or
   (ii) the point of isolation to an alternative water source where there is no Network Utility Operator’s water supply available or is not utilised.

(g) For a rainwater service means the point where the rainwater service connects to the point of isolation to the rainwater storage.

Notes:

A domestic fire sprinkler service conforming to FPAA101D is considered part of the cold water service.

Explanatory Information:

The point of connection is usually determined by the Network Utility Operator according to the water and sewerage.
Acts, Regulations and codes that apply within the Network Utility Operator’s licensed area and/or jurisdiction.

**Point of discharge:** The outlet of a—

(a) tap or outlet that discharges water over plumbing fixtures; or
(b) cistern inlet valve or flushing device of a sanitary fixture; or
(c) water service used for the connection of an appliance which is readily accessible and easily connected or disconnected; or
(d) tap, outlet or end of line valve where water is discharged to the atmosphere under normal operating conditions; or
(e) isolating valve or the outlet provided for the connection of industrial or specialist equipment to the water service; or
(f) backflow prevention device connected to a fire service or irrigation system; or
(g) relief drain line or vent pipe from a water heater, temperature and pressure relief valve or expansion control valve.

**Explanatory Information:**

The point of discharge of a tap or fixture commonly includes the outlets of a basin or bath taps, shower heads, drinking fountains, flush valves or cistern inlet valves.

The point of discharge of a water service used for the connection of an appliance commonly includes outlets of an isolation valve provided for the connection of dishwashers, clothes washers, coffee machines and fridges with beverage dispensing and ice making capabilities.

The point of discharge for a tap discharging to atmosphere may include hose cocks. It does not include any subsequent connections to this outlet such as garden hoses.

Contamination control may be required to avoid contamination of the water service where a hazard exists beyond the point of discharge.

Water services downstream of the backflow prevention device are considered an unprotected water service.

**Predicted Mean Vote (PMV):** The Predicted Mean Vote of the thermal perception of building occupants determined in accordance with ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55.

**Preformed shower base:** A preformed, prefinished vessel installed as the finished floor of a shower compartment, and which is provided with a connection point to a sanitary drainage system.

**Explanatory Information:**

Shower bases are commonly made of plastics, composite materials, vitreous enamelled pressed steel, or stainless steel.

**Pressure vessel:** A vessel subject to internal or external pressure, including interconnected parts and components, valves, gauges and other fittings up to the first point of connection to connecting piping, and—

(a) includes fire heaters and gas cylinders; but
(b) excludes—
   (i) any vessel that falls within the definition of a boiler; and
   (ii) storage tanks and equipment tanks intended for storing liquids where the pressure at the top of the tank is not exceeding 1.4 kPa above or 0.06 kPa below atmospheric pressure; and
   (iii) domestic-type hot water supply heaters and tanks; and
   (iv) pressure vessels installed for the purposes of fire suppression or which serve a fire suppression system.

**QLD Primary building element**

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, a member of a building designed specifically to take part of the loads specified in B1D3 and includes roof, ceiling, floor, stairway or ramp and wall framing members including bracing members designed for the specific purpose of acting as a brace to those members.

(b) For the purposes of Part 3.4 of the Housing Provisions, means a member of a building designed specifically to
take part of the building loads and includes roof, ceiling, floor, stairway or ramp and wall framing members including bracing members designed for the specific purpose of acting as a brace to those members.

Explanatory Information:
The loads to which a building may be subjected are dead, live, wind, snow and earthquake loads. Further information on building loads can be found in the AS 1170 series of Standards.

Private bushfire shelter: A structure associated with, but not attached to, or part of a Class 1a dwelling that may, as a last resort, provide shelter for occupants from immediate life threatening effects of a bushfire.

(a) For the purposes of Volume One—
   (i) any garage associated with a Class 1 building; or
   (ii) any single storey of a building of another Class containing not more than 3 vehicle spaces, if there is only one such storey in the building; or
   (iii) any separate single storey garage associated with another building where such garage contains not more than 3 vehicle spaces.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two—
   (i) any garage associated with a Class 1 building; or
   (ii) any separate single storey garage associated with another building where such garage contains not more than 3 vehicle spaces.

Product: Plumbing and drainage items within the scope of Volume Three including but not limited to—

(a) materials, fixtures and components used in a plumbing or drainage installation; and
(b) appliances and equipment connected to a plumbing or drainage system.

Product Technical Statement: A form of documentary evidence stating that the properties and performance of a building material, product or form of construction fulfil specific requirements of the NCC, and describes—

(a) the application and intended use of the building material, product or form of construction: and
(b) how the use of the building material, product or form of construction complies with the requirements of the NCC Volume One and Volume Two; and
(c) any limitations and conditions of the use of the building material, product or form of construction relevant to (b).

**TAS Professional engineer**

Professional engineer: A person who is—

(a) if legislation is applicable — a registered professional engineer in the relevant discipline who has appropriate experience and competence in the relevant field; or
(b) if legislation is not applicable—
   (i) registered in the relevant discipline on the National Engineering Register (NER) of the Institution of Engineers Australia (which trades as ‘Engineers Australia’); or
   (ii) eligible to become registered on the Institution of Engineers Australia’s NER and has appropriate experience and competence in the relevant field.

Public corridor: An enclosed corridor, hallway or the like which—

(a) serves as a means of egress from 2 or more sole-occupancy units to a required exit from the storey concerned; or
(b) is required to be provided as a means of egress from any part of a storey to a required exit.

Rainwater service harvesting system: A water service which distributes water from the isolation valve of the rainwater storage to the rainwater points of discharge for purposes such as for clothes washing, urinal and water closet flushing and external hose cocks. A plumbing installation that comprises—

A plumbing installation that comprises—

(a) any plumbing that connects a rainwater tank to any drinking water or non-drinking water outlets; and any top-up line that conveys drinking water from a Network Utility Operator’s water supply to a rainwater tank.

Rainwater storage: Any storage of rainwater collected from a roof catchment area which is used to supply water for the
Definitions

Primary purposes of drinking, personal hygiene or other uses.

Notes:
Generally this applies to water which is not supplied by a Network Utility Operator. This does not include rainwater storage for non-drinking purposes.

Rapid roller door: A door that opens and closes at a speed of not less than 0.5 m/s.

TAS Recognised expert

Recognised expert: A person with qualifications and experience in the area of plumbing or drainage in question recognised by the authority having jurisdiction.

Explanatory Information:

A recognised expert is a person recognised by the authority having jurisdiction as qualified to provide evidence under A5G4(5). Generally, this means a hydraulic consultant or engineer, however the specific requirements are determined by the authority having jurisdiction.

Under A5G4(5), a report from a recognised expert may be used as evidence of suitability that a product listed on the WaterMark Schedule of Excluded Products, or a plumbing or drainage system, complies with a Performance Requirement or Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions.

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, a hypothetical building that is used to calculate the maximum allowable annual greenhouse gas emissions and determine the thermal comfort level for the proposed building.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, means a hypothetical building that is used to determine the maximum allowable heating load and cooling load for the proposed building.

Reflective insulation: A building membrane with a reflective surface such as a reflective foil laminate, reflective barrier, foil batt or the like capable of reducing radiant heat flow.

Explanatory Information:

For Volume Two:

(a) Typical R-Value achieved by adding reflective insulation are given in the explanatory information accompanying Section 13 of the Housing Provisions. Information on specific products may be obtained from reflective insulation manufacturers.

(b) The surface of reflective insulation may be described in terms of its emittance (or infra-red emittance) or in terms of its reflectance (or solar reflectance). Generally, for the surface of a particular reflective insulation –

(c) emittance + reflectance = 1.

(d) Some types of reflective insulation may also serve the purposes of waterproofing or vapour proofing.

Regulated energy: The energy consumed by a building’s services minus the amount of renewable energy generated and used on site.

Reinforced masonry: Masonry reinforced with steel reinforcement that is placed in a bed joint or grouted into a core to strengthen the masonry.

Reliability: The probability that a system performs to a level consistent with the system specification.

Renewable energy: Energy that is derived from sources that are regenerated, replenished, or for all practical purposes cannot be depleted and the energy sources include, but are not limited to, solar, wind, hydroelectric, wave action and geothermal.

Reportable fire: A fire that would be reported to the fire brigade.

Required: Required to satisfy a Performance Requirement or a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision of the NCC as appropriate.

Required safe egress time (RSET): The time required for safe evacuation of occupants to a place of safety prior to the onset of untenable conditions.

Residential aged care building: A Class 3 or 9a building whose residents, due to their incapacity associated with the ageing process, are provided with physical assistance in conducting their daily activities and to evacuate the building during an emergency.
Residential care building: A Class 3, 9a or 9c building which is a place of residence where 10% or more of persons who reside there need physical assistance in conducting their daily activities and to evacuate the building during an emergency (including any aged care building or residential aged care building) but does not include a hospital.

Resident use area: Part of a Class 9c building normally used by residents, and—

(a) includes sole-occupancy units, lounges, dining areas, activity rooms and the like; but
(b) excludes offices, storage areas, commercial kitchens, commercial laundries and other spaces not for the use of residents.

Resistance to the incipient spread of fire: In relation to a ceiling membrane, means the ability of the membrane to insulate the space between the ceiling and roof, or ceiling and floor above, so as to limit the temperature rise of materials in this space to a level which will not permit the rapid and general spread of fire throughout the space.

Explanatory Information:
Resistance to the incipient spread of fire refers to the ability of a ceiling to prevent the spread of fire and thermally insulate the space between the ceiling and the roof or floor above. “Resistance to the incipient spread of fire” is superior to “fire-resistance” because it requires a higher standard of heat insulation.

The definition is used in Volume Two for separating floors/ceilings for a Class 1a dwelling located above a non-appurtenant private garage.

Rise in storeys: The greatest number of storeys calculated in accordance with C2D3 of Volume One.

Riser: The height between consecutive treads and between each landing and continuous tread.

Rolled fill: Material placed in layers and compacted by repeated rolling by an excavator.

Roof light: For the purposes of Section J and Part F4 in Volume One, Part H6 in Volume Two, and Part 10.5 and Section 13 of the Housing Provisions, a skylight, window or the like installed in a roof—

(a) to permit natural light to enter the room below; and
(b) at an angle between 0 and 70 degrees measured from the horizontal plane.

R-Value: The thermal resistance of a component calculated by dividing its thickness by its thermal conductivity, expressed in m².K/W.

Safe place: Either—

(a) a place of safety within a building—

(i) which is not under threat from a fire; and
(ii) from which people must be able to safely disperse after escaping the effects of an emergency to a road or open space; or

(b) a road or open space.

Sanitary compartment: A room or space containing a closet pan or urinal (see Figures 6a and 6b).
Figure 6a: Identification of a sanitary compartment (diagram a)
**Definitions**

**Figure 6b:** Identification of a sanitary compartment (diagram b)

**Sarking-type material:** A material such as a *reflective insulation* or other flexible membrane of a type normally used for a purpose such as waterproofing, vapour management or thermal reflectance.

**School:** Includes a primary or secondary school, college, university or similar educational establishment.

**Screed:** A layer of material (usually cement based) of defined minimum thickness which sets in situ between a structural base and the finished floor material.

**Self-closing:** Is defined—

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, applied to a door, means equipped with a device which returns the door to the fully closed position immediately after each opening.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, applied to a door or *window*, means equipped with a device which returns the door or *window* to the fully closed and latched position immediately after each manual opening.

**Self draining:** Materials, systems or ballast that—

(a) are above the structural substrate; and

(b) have sufficient gaps or openings to permit drainage of rainwater to a membrane on the structural substrate below.

**Sensible heat gain:** The heat gained which causes a change in temperature.

**Separating element:** A barrier that exhibits fire *integrity, structural adequacy, insulation*, or a combination of these for a period of time under specified conditions (often in accordance with AS 1530.4).

**Separating wall:** A wall that is common to adjoining Class 1 buildings (see Figure 7).
Definitions

Figure 7: Separating wall

Separating walls

Class 1 building

Class 1 building

Class 1 building

Elevation

Figure Notes:
In Volume Two a separating wall may also be known as a party wall and typically is required to be fire-resisting construction (see Housing Provisions Parts and ).

Service: For the purposes of Section J in Volume One, means a mechanical or electrical system that uses energy to provide air-conditioning, mechanical ventilation, heated water supply, artificial lighting, vertical transport and the like within a building, but which does not include—

(a) systems used solely for emergency purposes; and
(b) cooking facilities; and
(c) portable appliances.

Service station: A garage which is not a private garage and is for the servicing of vehicles, other than only washing, cleaning or polishing.

Shaft: The walls and other parts of a building bounding—

(a) a well, other than an atrium well; or
(b) a vertical chute, duct or similar passage, but not a chimney or flue.

Shower area: The area affected by water from a shower, including a shower over a bath.

(a) Enclosed — The area enclosed by walls or screens including hinged or sliding doors that control the spread of water to within the enclosure but excludes—
   (i) a shower fitted with a frameless or semi frameless shower screen, shower curtain or the like; and
   (ii) a shower fitted over a bath with a screen less than 1500 mm long.

(b) Unenclosed — The area where, under normal use, water out of the shower rose is not contained within 1500 mm of the shower rose.

Shower screen: The panels, doors or windows enclosing or partially enclosing a shower area.

Single leaf masonry: Outer walls constructed with a single thickness of masonry unit.

Single resistance paths: Situations where the failure of a part of a building or structure is resisted by only one member or connection, such that the failure of that member or connection will result in the collapse of a significant part of the building or structure.

Site: The part of the allotment of land on which a building stands or is to be erected.

Sitework: Work on or around a site, including earthworks, preparatory to or associated with the construction, alteration, demolition or removal of a building.


Small-sized, low-speed automatic lift: A restricted use power-operated device for the infrequent raising or lowering of people with limited mobility on a platform that is controlled automatically but has the capability of being electrically isolated by a key-lockable control.
Smoke-and-heat vent: A vent, located in or near the roof for smoke and hot gases to escape if there is a fire in the building.

Smoke-Developed Index: The index number for smoke as determined by AS/NZS 1530.3.

Smoke development rate: The development rate for smoke as determined by testing flooring materials in accordance with AS ISO 9239.1.

Smoke growth rate index (SMOGRURC): The index number for smoke used in the regulation of fire hazard properties and applied to materials used as a finish, surface, lining or attachment to a wall or ceiling.

Societal risk: Frequency and the number of people suffering from a specified level of harm in a given population from the realisation of specified hazards.

Solar admittance: The fraction of incident irradiance on a wall-glazing construction that adds heat to a building’s space.

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

(a) a dwelling; or
(b) a room or suite of rooms in a Class 3 building which includes sleeping facilities; or
(c) a room or suite of associated rooms in a Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 building; or
(d) a room or suite of associated rooms in a Class 9c building, which includes sleeping facilities and any area for the exclusive use of a resident.

Spandrel panel: For the purposes of Section J, means the opaque part of a façade in curtain wall construction which is commonly adjacent to, and integrated with, glazing.

Specialist equipment: Equipment used within hospitality or health care industries which is installed by specialist technicians.

Notes: Examples may include medical equipment, commercial chemical or beverage dispensers, dental chairs or similar specialist equipment.

Spiral stairway: A stairway with a circular plan, winding around a central post with steps that radiate from a common centre or several radii (see Figures 11.2.2d and 11.2.2e in the Housing Provisions).

Spread-of-Flame Index: The index number for spread of flame as determined by AS/NZS 1530.3.

Sprinkler alarm switch: For the purposes of Specification 23, a device capable of sending an electrical signal to activate an alarm when a residential sprinkler head is activated (e.g. a flow switch).

Stage: A floor or platform in a Class 9b building on which performances are presented before an audience.

Stairway platform lift: A power-operated device for raising or lowering people with limited mobility on a platform (with or without a chair) in the direction of a stairway.


Storey: A space within a building which is situated between one 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 closet, 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.

Structural adequacy: In relation to an FRL, means the ability to maintain stability and adequate loadbearing capacity as determined by AS 1530.4.

Structural member: A component or part of an assembly which provides vertical or lateral support to a building or structure.

Substantive parts of a building or structure: Those parts of a building or other structure that serve the purpose for which the building or structure has been constructed, including but are not limited to—
Public Comment Draft
Definitions

(a) the whole of a building or structure; and
(b) any significant portion of a building or structure (such as habitable or non-habitable storey, a roof system, a floor system, a system of loadbearing walls and the like) which could result in loss of life or injury should it fail.

Sudden failure: Relatively rapid collapse of a structure that occurs with little warning with little plastic deformation and/or moment redistribution.

Surface water: All naturally occurring water, other than sub-surface water, which results from rainfall on or around the site or water flowing onto the site.

Swimming pool: Any excavation or structure containing water and principally used, or that is designed, manufactured or adapted to be principally used for swimming, wading, paddling, or the like, including a bathing or wading pool, or spa.

Tapered tread: A stair tread with a walking area that grows smaller towards one end.

Thermal comfort level: The level of thermal comfort in a building expressed as a PMV sensation scale.

Total R-Value: The sum of the R-Values of the individual component layers in a composite element including any building material, insulating material, airspace, thermal bridging and associated surface resistances, expressed in m².K/W.

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, the fraction of incident irradiance on a wall-glazing construction or a roof light that adds heat to a building’s space.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, the fraction of incident irradiance on glazing or a roof light that adds heat to a building’s space.

(a) For the purposes of Volume One, the thermal transmittance of the composite element allowing for the effect of any airspaces, thermal bridging and associated surface resistances, expressed in W/m².K.

(b) For the purposes of Volume Two, means the thermal transmittance of the composite element allowing for the effect of any airspaces and associated surface resistances, expressed in W/m².K.

Transient actions: The combination of structural actions in which the combined magnitude of the permanent gravity action and imposed gravity action is less than 50% of the magnitude of the total combined actions.

Treatment area: An area within a patient care area such as an operating theatre and rooms used for recovery, minor procedures, resuscitation, intensive care and coronary care from which a patient may not be readily moved.

Uncontrolled discharge: Any unintentional release of fluid from a plumbing and drainage system and includes leakage and seepage.

Unique wall: For the purposes of F1V1 in Volume One and H2V1 in Volume Two, a wall which is neither a cavity wall nor a direct fix cladding wall.

Unobstructed opening: For the purposes of Section 8 of the Housing Provisions, a glazed area that a person could mistake for an open doorway or clearway and walk into the glazed panel.

Unreinforced masonry: Masonry that is not reinforced.

Vapour pressure: The pressure at which water vapour is in thermodynamic equilibrium with its condensed state.

Ventilation opening: An opening in the external wall, floor or roof of a building designed to allow air movement into or out of the building by natural means including a permanent opening, an openable part of a window, a door or other device which can be held open.

Verification Method: A test, inspection, calculation or other method that determines whether a Performance Solution complies with the relevant Performance Requirements.

Vessel: For the purposes of Volume One and Part 10.2 of the Housing Provisions, an open, pre-formed, pre-finished concave receptacle capable of holding water, usually for the purpose of washing, including a basin, sink, bath, laundry tub and the like.

Visibility: The maximum distance at which an object of defined size, brightness and contrast can be seen and recognised.

Voltage: A difference of potential, measured in Volts (V) and includes extra-low voltage and low voltage.

(a) In relation to a building — the volume of the total space of the building measured above the lowest floor (including, for a suspended floor, any subfloor space), over the enclosing walls, and to the underside of the roof covering.

(b) In relation to a fire compartment — the volume of the total space of the fire compartment measured within the inner finished surfaces of the enclosing fire-resisting walls and/or floors, and—

(i) if there is no fire-resisting floor at the base of the fire compartment, measured above the finished surface of the lowest floor in the fire compartment; and

(ii) if there is no fire-resisting floor at the top of the fire compartment, measured to the underside of the roof.
covering of the fire compartment; and

(iii) if there is no fire-resisting wall, measured over the enclosing wall and if there is no enclosing wall, includes any space within the fire compartment that has a use which contributes to the fire load.

(c) In relation to an atrium — the volume of the total space of the atrium measured within the finished surfaces of the bounding construction and if no bounding construction, within the external walls.

Waffle raft: A stiffened raft with closely spaced ribs constructed on the ground and with slab panels supported between ribs.

Wall-glazing construction: For the purposes of Section J in Volume One, the combination of wall and glazing components comprising the envelope of a building, excluding—

(a) display glazing; and

(b) opaque non-glazed openings such as doors, vents, penetrations and shutters.

Ward area: That part of a patient care area for resident patients and may contain areas for accommodation, sleeping, associated living and nursing facilities.

Water control layer: A pliable building membrane or the exterior cladding when no pliable building membrane is present.

WaterMark Certification Scheme: The ABCB scheme for certifying and authorising plumbing and drainage products.

WaterMark Conformity Assessment Body (WMCAB): A conformity assessment body registered with and accredited by the JAS-ANZ to conduct evaluations leading to product certification and contracted with the administering body to issue the WaterMark Licence.

WaterMark Licence: A licence issued by a WaterMark Conformity Assessment Body.

WaterMark Schedule of Excluded Products: The list maintained by the administering body of products excluded from the WaterMark Certification Scheme.

WaterMark Schedule of Products: The list maintained by the administering body of products included in the WaterMark Certification Scheme, and the specifications to which the products can be certified.

Explanatory Information:

The WaterMark Schedule of Products and the WaterMark Schedule of Excluded Products can be viewed on the ABCB website at www.abcb.gov.au.

Waterproof: The property of a material that does not allow moisture to penetrate through it.

Waterproofing system: A combination of elements that are required to achieve a waterproof barrier as required by H4D2 and H4D3 including substrate, membrane, bond breakers, sealants, finishes and the like.

Water resistant: The property of a system or material that restricts moisture movement and will not degrade under conditions of moisture.

Water sensitive materials: Materials that have an inherent capacity to absorb water vapour and include timber, plasterboard, plywood, oriented strand board and the like.

Waterstop: A vertical extension of the waterproofing system forming a barrier to prevent the passage of moisture in the floor.

Watertight: Will not allow water to pass from the inside to the outside of the component or joint and vice versa.

Weighted average: Is calculated across the wetted surface area of a pipe, pipe fitting or plumbing fixture.

Wet area: An area within a building supplied with water from a water supply system, which includes bathrooms, showers, laundries and sanitary compartments and excludes kitchens, bar areas, kitchenettes or domestic food and beverage preparation areas.

Wetted surface area: Is calculated by the total sum of diameter (D) in contact with drinking water.

Winders: Treads within a straight flight that are used to change direction of the stair (see Figure 4).

Window: includes a roof light, glass panel, glass block or brick, glass louvre, glazed sash, glazed door, or other device which transmits natural light directly from outside a building to the room concerned when in the closed position.

Withstand: For the purposes of A8G3(1) means that in response to an imposed fire action the following conditions must not occur:

(a) Fire spread more than 5m above an opening in the façade through which flames are venting.
(b) Fire spread more than 2m beyond the extent of flames from a burning item adjacent to the structure such as a vehicle, waste bin, collection of combustible rubbish depending on the use and access to adjacent areas.

(c) Ignition and propagation as the result of the imposed heat flux from a fire in an adjacent building or potential building on an adjoining allotment (embers are likely to be present and therefore piloted ignition should be considered if combustible materials are present).

(d) Ignition and fire propagation within cladding materials and building cavities.

(e) Release of flaming droplets.

(f) Release of significant quantities of debris (criteria should be developed during the PBDB process having regard for the proximity of other property and the requirements of the emergency services).

(g) Structural failure.

Explanatory Information:
For item (f), the risk to life of occupants evacuating the building from falling debris should be evaluated under A8G2.

Yield: The mass of a combustion product generated during combustion divided by the mass loss of the test specimen as specified in the design fire.

Zone protection: The installation of a backflow prevention device at the point where a water service is connected to multiple fixtures or appliances, with no backflow prevention device installed as individual protection downstream of this point.
The Standards and other documents listed in this Schedule are referenced in the NCC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Volume One</th>
<th>Volume Two</th>
<th>Housing Provisions</th>
<th>Volume Three</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZ ISO 717 Part 1</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Airborne sound insulation (See Note 1)</td>
<td>F₅₇V₁, F₅₇V₂, F₅₇V₃, F₅₇V₄, F₅₇D₃</td>
<td>H₄V₄</td>
<td>10.7.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZ ISO 717 Part 2</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Impact sound insulation</td>
<td>F₅₇V₁, F₅₇V₃, F₅₇D₄</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1056 Part 1</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Storage water heaters — General requirements (incorporating amendments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>B2D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1170 Part 0</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Structural design actions — General principles (incorporating amendments 1, 3 and 4)</td>
<td>B₁V₁, B₁D₂, Spec 4</td>
<td>H₁V₁, H₂D₆</td>
<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1170 Part 1</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Structural design actions — Permanent, imposed and other actions (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>B₁D₃</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.2.3, 2.2.4, 8.3.1, 11.2.2, 11.2.3, 11.3, 11.3.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1170 Part 2</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Structural design actions — Wind actions (incorporating amendments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)</td>
<td>B₁D₃, B₁D₄, Spec 4, F₄₃V₁, Schedule 2</td>
<td>H₄V₄, H₂D₆</td>
<td>2.2.3, Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1170 Part 3</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Structural design actions — Snow and ice actions (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>B₁D₃, Schedule 2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.2.3, Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1170 Part 4</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Structural design actions — Earthquake actions in Australia (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>B₁D₃</td>
<td>H₁D₄, H₁D₅, H₁D₆, H₁D₉</td>
<td>2.2.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1191</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Acoustics — Method for laboratory measurement of airborne sound transmission insulation of building elements</td>
<td>Spec 29</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1273</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Unplasticized PVC (UPVC) downpipe and fittings for rainwater</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.4.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1288</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Glass in buildings — Selection and installation (incorporating amendments 1, 2 and 3)</td>
<td>B₁D₄, Spec 11, Spec 12</td>
<td>H₁D₈, H₂D₇</td>
<td>8.2.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1289.6.3.3</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes — Method 6.3.3: Soil strength and consolidation tests — Determination of the penetration resistance of a soil — Perth</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.2.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Volume One</td>
<td>Volume Two</td>
<td>Housing Provisions</td>
<td>Volume Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1397</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Continuous hot-dip metallic coated steel sheet and strip — Coatings of zinc and zinc alloyed with aluminium and magnesium (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.2.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1428 Part 1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Design for access and mobility — General requirements for access — New building work (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>D3D11, D3D16, D3D22, D4D2, D4D3, D4D4, D4D7, D4D10, D4D11, D4D13, Spec 16, E3D10, F 24 D5, G4D5, Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2, E1D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1428 Part 1</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Design for access and mobility — General requirements for access — New building work</td>
<td>I2D6, I2D8, I2D10, I2D15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>E1D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1428 Part 1 (Supplement 1)</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Design for access and mobility — General requirements for access — Buildings — Commentary</td>
<td>I2D2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1428 Part 2</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Design for access and mobility — Enhanced and additional requirements — Buildings and facilities</td>
<td>I2D2, I2D3, I2D4, I2D5, I2D7, I2D10, I2D11, I2D12, I2D13, I2D14</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>E1D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1428 Part 4</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Design for access and mobility — Tactile ground surface indicators for the orientation of people with vision impairment</td>
<td>I2D11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1428 Part 4.1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Design for access and mobility — Means to assist the orientation of people with vision impairment — Tactile ground surface indicators (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>D4D9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1530 Part 1</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures — Combustibility test for materials (See Note 2)</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1530 Part 2</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures — Test for flammability of materials (incorporating amendment 1) (See Note 2)</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1530 Part</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures</td>
<td>Schedule 2, Spec</td>
<td>Schedule 2, Spec</td>
<td>Schedule 2, Spec 3</td>
<td>Schedule 2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Volume One</td>
<td>Volume Two</td>
<td>Housing Provisions</td>
<td>Volume Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1530 Part 4</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures — Fire resistance tests for elements of construction (See Note 2)</td>
<td>A5G7, C4D15, C4D16, Spec 9, Spec 10, Spec 13, Spec 14, Schedule 2, Spec 3</td>
<td>A5G7, Schedule 2, Spec 3</td>
<td>A5G7, Schedule 2, Spec 3</td>
<td>A5G7, Schedule 2, Spec 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1562 Part 1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Design and installation of sheet roof and wall cladding — Metal (See Note 3)</td>
<td>B1D4, F43D24</td>
<td>H2D6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1562 Part 2</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Design and installation of sheet roof and wall cladding — Corrugated fibre-reinforced cement</td>
<td>F43D24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1562 Part 3</td>
<td>19962006</td>
<td>Design and installation of sheet roof and wall cladding — Plastic</td>
<td>B1D4, F43D24</td>
<td>H2D6H1D7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1657</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Fixed platforms, walkways, stairways and ladders — Design, construction and installation</td>
<td>D2D21, D2D22, D3D23, I1D6, I3D5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1664 Part 1</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Aluminium structures — Limit state design (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.2.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1664 Part 2</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Aluminium structures — Allowable stress design (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.2.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1668 Part 1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings — Fire and smoke control in buildings (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>C3D13, C4D15, Spec 11, D2D12, Spec 19, E2D3, E2D4, F46D12, Spec 21, Spec 31</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1668 Part 2</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings — Mechanical ventilation in buildings (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>E2D4, F46V1, F46D6, F46D11, F46D12, J5D4</td>
<td>H4V3</td>
<td>9.5.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1668 Part 4</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings — Natural ventilation of buildings</td>
<td>F46D11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1670 Part 1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Fire detection, warning, control and intercom</td>
<td>C4D6, C4D7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9.5.1, 9.5.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Volume One</td>
<td>Volume Two</td>
<td>Housing Provisions</td>
<td>Volume Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1670 Part 3</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Fire detection, warning, control and intercom systems — System design, installation and commissioning — Fire alarm monitoring (See Note 4)</td>
<td>Spec 20, Spec 23</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1670 Part 4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Fire detection, warning, control and intercom systems — System design, installation and commissioning — Emergency warning and intercom systems (See Note 4)</td>
<td>E3V2, E4D9, Spec 31</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1680 Part 0</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Interior lighting — Safe movement</td>
<td>F46D4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10.5.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1684 Part 2</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Residential timber framed construction — Non-cyclonic areas (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>B1D4, B1D5, F1D10</td>
<td>H1D6,</td>
<td>2.2.5, 4.2.13, 4.5.7, 6.2.1, 6.3.6, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1684 Part 3</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Residential timber framed construction — Cyclonic areas (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4, B1D5, F1D10</td>
<td>H1D6</td>
<td>2.2.5, 4.2.13, 4.5.7, 6.2.1, 6.3.6, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1684 Part 4</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Residential timber framed construction — Simplified — Noncyclonic areas (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4, B1D5, F1D10</td>
<td>H1D6</td>
<td>2.2.5, 4.2.13, 4.5.7, 6.2.1, 6.3.6, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1720 Part 1</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Timber structures — Design methods (incorporating amendments 1, 2 and 3)</td>
<td>B1V1, B1D4</td>
<td>H2V2, H1D6</td>
<td>5.3.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1720 Part 4</td>
<td>2006 <strong>2019</strong></td>
<td>Timber structures — Fire resistance for structural adequacy of timber members</td>
<td>Spec 1, Spec 21, Spec 2</td>
<td>Spec 21</td>
<td>Spec 21</td>
<td>Spec 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1720 Part 5</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Timber structures — Nailplated timber roof trusses (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
<td>H1D6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1735 Part 11</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Lifts, escalators and moving walks — Fire rated landing doors</td>
<td>C4D11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1735 Part 12</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Lifts, escalators and moving walks — Facilities for persons with disabilities (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>E3D7, I2D6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS/NZS 1859 Part 4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Reconstituted wood based panels — Specifications — Wet process fibreboard See Note 5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.5.3, 7.5.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1860 Part 2</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Particleboard flooring — Installation (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
<td>H1D6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1905 Part 1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Components for the protection of openings in fire-resistant walls — Fire-resistant</td>
<td>C4D7, Spec 12</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Volume One</td>
<td>Volume Two</td>
<td>Housing Provisions</td>
<td>Volume Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1905 Part 2</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Components for the protection of openings in fire-resistant walls — Fire-resistant roller shutters</td>
<td>Spec 12</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1926 Part 1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Swimming pool safety — Safety barriers for swimming pools</td>
<td>G1D2, G1D4</td>
<td>H7D2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1926 Part 2</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Swimming pool safety — Location of safety barriers for swimming pools (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>G1D2</td>
<td>H7D2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 1926 Part 3</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Swimming pool safety — Water recirculation systems (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>G1D2</td>
<td>H7D2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 2047</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Windows and external glazed doors in buildings (incorporating amendments 1 and 2) See Note 6</td>
<td>B1D4, F13V1, F13D4, J4D5</td>
<td>H2V2, H1D8, H2D7</td>
<td>8.2.1, 13.4.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 2049</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Roof tiles (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>F13D24</td>
<td>H1D7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 2050</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Installation of roof tiles</td>
<td>B1D4, F13D24,</td>
<td>H2D6</td>
<td>7.3.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 2118 Part 1</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Automatic fire sprinkler systems — General systems (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
<td>C1V3, E1D2, Spec 17, Spec 18</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 2118 Part 4</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Automatic fire sprinkler systems — Sprinkler protection for accommodation buildings not exceeding four storeys in height</td>
<td>E1D2, Spec 17, Spec 18</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 2118 Part 6</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Automatic fire sprinkler systems — Combined sprinkler and hydrant systems in multi-storey buildings</td>
<td>E1D2, Spec 17</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 2159</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Piling — Design and installation (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
<td>H1D4, H2D3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 2179 Part 1</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Specifications for rainwater goods, accessories and fasteners — Metal shape or sheet rainwater goods, and metal accessories and fasteners</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>7.4.2</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 2269 Part 0</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Plywood — Structural — Specifications (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>7.5.4</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 2293 Part 1</td>
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<td>Emergency lighting and exit signs for buildings — System design, installation and operation</td>
<td>E4D4, E4D8, Spec 25, I3D15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 2327</td>
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<td>Composite structures — Composite steel-concrete construction in buildings</td>
<td>B1D4, Spec 1</td>
<td>Spec 21</td>
<td>2.2.4, Spec 21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Volume One</td>
<td>Volume Two</td>
<td>Housing Provisions</td>
<td>Volume Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>AS 2419 Part 1</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Fire hydrant installations — System design, installation and commissioning (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>C3D13, E1D2, Spec 18, I3D9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS 2441</td>
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<td>Installation of fire hose reels (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
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<td>AS 2444</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Portable fire extinguishers and fire blankets — Selection and location</td>
<td>E1D14, I3D11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS 2665</td>
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<td>Smoke/heat venting systems — Design, installation and commissioning</td>
<td>Spec 22, Spec 31</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS-2699 Part 1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Built-in components for masonry construction — Wall ties. See Note (I)(ii)</td>
<td>C2D10</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS-2699 Part 3</td>
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<td>Built-in components for masonry construction — Lintels and shelf angles (durability requirements). See Note (I)(iii)</td>
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<td>5.2.12, 5.6.7</td>
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<td>Parking facilities — Offstreet parking for people with disabilities</td>
<td>D4D6</td>
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<td>Damp-proof courses and flashings (incorporating amendments 1 and 2)</td>
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<td>5.2.7, 5.7.3, 7.5.6, 12.3.3</td>
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<td>Cellulose-cement products — Corrugated sheets</td>
<td>B1D4, F43D24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 2908 Part 2</td>
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<td>Cellulose-cement products — Flat sheets</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
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<td>7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.5.5, 10.2.10, 10.2.11, Schedule 2</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 2918</td>
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<td>Domestic solid fuel burning appliances — Installation See Note 11</td>
<td>G2D2</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 3013</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Electrical installations — Classification of the fire and mechanical performance of wiring system elements</td>
<td>C3D14</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 3500 Part 0</td>
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<td>Plumbing and drainage — Glossary of terms</td>
<td>A1G1</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Volume One</td>
<td>Volume Two</td>
<td>Housing Provisions</td>
<td>Volume Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<td>Plumbing and drainage — Stormwater drainage</td>
<td>F1D2</td>
<td>H1D3, H1D7</td>
<td>3.3.4, 7.4.3</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 3500 Part 4</td>
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<td>Plumbing and drainage — Heated water services (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
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<td>Concrete structures (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1V1, B1D4, Spec 2</td>
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<td>2.2.4, 3.4.3, 4.2.6, 4.2.10, 4.2.13, 4.3.2, 4.5.7, 5.3.3, 10.2.10, Spec 2</td>
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<td>AS 3660 Part 1</td>
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<td>Termite management — New building work (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4, F1D87</td>
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<td>AS 3660 Part 3</td>
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<td>Termite management — Assessment criteria for termite management systems</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 3666 Part 1</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Air-handling and water systems of buildings — Microbial control — Design, installation and commissioning</td>
<td>F2D10, F46D6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Masonry structures</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Waterproofing of domestic wet areas (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>F1D26</td>
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<td>AS 3786</td>
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<td>Smoke alarms using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization (incorporating amendment 1 and 2) See Note 7</td>
<td>Spec 20</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9.5.1, 9.5.5</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 3823 Part 1.2</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Performance of electrical appliances — Airconditioners and heat pumps — Ducted airconditioners and air-to-air heat pumps — Testing and rating for performance</td>
<td>Spec 33, J5D12</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS 3959</td>
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<td>Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas</td>
<td>G5D2, G5D3, Spec 44</td>
<td>H7D4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 4020</td>
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<td>Testing of products for use in contact with drinking water See Note 8</td>
<td>A5G4</td>
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<td>Wind loads for housing (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
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<td>H1D8, Schedule 2</td>
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<td>Components for the protection of openings</td>
<td>C4D15, C4D16</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Volume One</td>
<td>Volume Two</td>
<td>Housing Provisions</td>
<td>Volume Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Steel structures (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4, Spec 21</td>
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<td>4.2.13, 4.5.7, 5.2.12, 5.6.7, 12.3.2, Spec 2</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 4200 Part 1</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Pliable building membranes and underlays — Materials</td>
<td>F1D5, Spec 2</td>
<td>Spec 2</td>
<td>7.3.4, 7.5.2, 7.5.8, 10.8.1, Spec 2</td>
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<td>Pliable building membranes and underlays — Installation requirements (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>F1D5, F68D3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 4234</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Heated water systems — Calculation of energy consumption (incorporating amendments 1, 2 and 3)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>B2V1, B2D2</td>
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<td>AS 4254 Part 1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ductwork for airhandling systems in buildings — Flexible duct</td>
<td>Spec 7, J5D7</td>
<td>H3D2</td>
<td>13.6.4</td>
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<td>Ductwork for airhandling systems in buildings — Rigid duct</td>
<td>Spec 7, J5D5, J5D7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 4256 Part 4</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Plastic roof and wall cladding materials — General requirements</td>
<td>F1D4</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 4256 Part 2</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Plastic roof and wall cladding materials — Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (upPVC) — building sheets</td>
<td>F1D4</td>
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<td>Plastic roof and wall cladding materials — Glass fibre reinforced polyester (CRP)</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 4256 Part 5</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Plastic roof and wall cladding materials — Polycarbonate</td>
<td>F1D4</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 4284</td>
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<td>Testing of building facades</td>
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<td>AS/NZS 4505</td>
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<td>Garage doors and other large access doors (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
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<td>AS 4552</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Gas fired water heaters for hot water supply and/or central heating</td>
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<td>AS 4586</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials (incorporating amendment 1) See Note 10</td>
<td>D3D11, D3D14, D3D15. Spec 27</td>
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<td>AS 4597</td>
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<td>Installation of roof slates and shingles (Noninterlocking type)</td>
<td>B1D4, F34D24</td>
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<td>Cold-formed steel structures</td>
<td>B1D4, Spec 2</td>
<td>H1D6, Spec 2</td>
<td>5.3.3, 6.3.6, Spec 2</td>
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<td>AS 4654 Part 1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Waterproofing membranes for external above-ground use — Materials</td>
<td>F1D8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Volume One</td>
<td>Volume Two</td>
<td>Housing Provisions</td>
<td>Volume Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>E4D3</td>
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<td>Earth-retaining structures</td>
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<td>Masonry in small buildings — Design (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>H1D5, H2D4</td>
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<td>Masonry in small buildings — Construction</td>
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<td>Thermal insulation materials for buildings — General criteria and technical provisions</td>
<td>J3D3, J5D6, J5D9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13.2.2, 13.2.6, 13.6.2, 13.6.3, 13.6.4</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>Thermal insulation materials for buildings — Design</td>
<td>J3D3, Spec 37</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>Classification of external walls of buildings based on reaction-to-fire performance (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>C1V3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Reinforced autoclaved aerated concrete — Structures (incorporating amendment 1)</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
<td>H2D6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AS 5216</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Design of post-installed and cast-in fastenings in concrete</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
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<td>AS 5637 Part 1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Determination of fire hazard properties — Wall and ceiling linings</td>
<td>Spec 7, Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
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<td>Schedule 2</td>
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<td>AS ISO 9239 Part 1</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Reaction to fire tests for floorings — Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Thermal performance of buildings — Determination of air permeability of buildings — Fan pressurization method</td>
<td>J1V4</td>
<td>H6V3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>Air conditioning load estimation</td>
<td>Spec 35</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Spec 34</td>
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<td>Thermal environmental conditions for human occupancy</td>
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<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
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<td>Standard method of test for the evaluation of building energy analysis computer programs</td>
<td>J1V1, J1V2, J1V3</td>
<td>H6V2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASTM E2073-10</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Standard Test Method for Photopic Luminance of Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Markings</td>
<td>Spec 25</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ASTM E72-15</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Standard Test Methods of Conducting Strength Tests of Panels for Building</td>
<td>Spec 6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Volume Three</td>
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<td>ASTM E695-03</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Standard Test Method of Measuring Relative Resistance of Wall, Floor and Roof Construction to Impact Loading</td>
<td>Spec 6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ASTM E903</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Standard Test Method for Solar Absorptance, Reflectance, and Transmittance of Materials Using Integrating Spheres</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13.2.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHRI 460</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Performance rating of remote mechanical-draft air-cooled refrigerant condensers</td>
<td>J5D13</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>AHRI 551/591</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Performance rating of water-chilling and heat pump water-heating packages using the vapor compression cycle.</td>
<td>Spec 33, J5D11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABCB</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Protocol for Structural Software, Version 2011.2</td>
<td>B1D5</td>
<td>H1D6</td>
<td>2.2.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ABCB</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Standard for Construction of Buildings in Flood Hazard Areas, Version 2012.3</td>
<td>B1D6</td>
<td>H1D10</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ABCB</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Fire Safety Verification Method</td>
<td>C1V4, D1V4, E1V1, E2V1, E3V1, E4V2</td>
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<td>ABCB</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Standard for NatHERS Heating and Cooling Load Limits, Version 2019.1</td>
<td>J2D3</td>
<td>H6D3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>CIBSE Guide A</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Environmental design</td>
<td>Spec 34, Spec 35, J3D3, J3D7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<td>F2D12, I2D1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Education and Care Services National Law Act (Vic)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
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<td>European Union Commission Regulation 547/2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ecodesign requirements for water pumps</td>
<td>J5D8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>European Union Commission Regulation 622/Annex II, point</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Eco-design requirements for glandless standalone circulators and glandless circulators integrated in products</td>
<td>J5D8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>FPAA101D</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Design and Installation — Drinking Water Supply</td>
<td>C1V3, C2D6, C3D14, C3D2, C3D7, C4D6, C4D7, C4D8, C4D9, C4D12, Spec 5, Spec 7, D2D4, D2D17, D3D26, D3D30, E1D2, Spec 17, Spec 18, E2D3, Spec 20, G3D1, G3D6, Spec 31, I1D2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>B4D2</td>
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<td>FPAA101H</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Design and Installation — Hydrant Water Supply</td>
<td>C1V3, C2D6, C3D14, C3D2, C3D7, C4D6, C4D7, C4D8, C4D9, C4D12, Spec 5, Spec 7, E1D2, Spec 17, Spec 18, E2D3, Spec 20, G3D1, G3D6, Spec 31, I1D2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>B4D2</td>
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<td>ISO 140 Part 6</td>
<td>1998E</td>
<td>Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Laboratory measurements of impact sound insulation of floors</td>
<td>Spec 29</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ISO 540</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hard coal and coke — Determination of ash fusibility</td>
<td>Spec 13</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ISO 8336</td>
<td>1993E</td>
<td>Fibre-cement flat sheets</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.5.5, Schedule 2</td>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
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<td>ISO 25745 Part 2</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Energy performance of lifts, escalators and moving walks: Energy calculation and classification for lifts (elevators)</td>
<td>J6D8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>NASH Standard</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas (incorporating amendment A)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>H1D6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>NASH Standard Part 1</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Residential and LowRise Steel Framing — Design Criteria (incorporating amendments A, B and C)</td>
<td>B1D4</td>
<td>H1D6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>NASH Standard</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Residential and LowRise Steel Framing —</td>
<td>B1D4, B1D5,</td>
<td>H1D6</td>
<td>2.2.5, 6.2.1, 6.3.6,</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Northern Territory Deemed to Comply Standards Manual</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.2.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>SA TS 5344</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Permanent labelling for Aluminium Composite Panel (ACP) products</td>
<td>A5G8</td>
<td>A5G8</td>
<td>A5G8</td>
<td>A5G8</td>
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<td>TN 61</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia — Technical note — Articulated walling</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>H1D4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</table>

**Table Notes:**

1. For AS/NZS ISO 717.1:
   (i) Test reports based on AS 1276—1979 and issued prior to AS/NZS 1276.1—1999 being referenced in the NCC remain valid.
   (ii) The STC values in reports based on AS 1276—1979 shall be considered to be equivalent to $R_W$ values.
   (iii) Test reports based on AS/NZS 1276.1 prepared after the NCC reference date for AS/NZS 1276.1—1999 must be based on that version.
   (iv) Test reports based on ISO 717-1—1996 and issued prior to AS/NZS ISO 717.1—2004 being referenced in the NCC remain valid.
   (v) Reports based on AS/NZS ISO 717.1 relating to tests carried out after the NCC reference date for AS/NZS ISO 717.1—2004 must relate to the amended Standard.

2. For AS 1530 Parts 1 to 4:
   (i) Until 1 May 2022, subject to the note to AS 4072.1, reports relating to tests carried out under earlier editions of AS 1530 Parts 1 to 4 remain valid.
   (ii) Reports relating to tests carried out after the date of an amendment to a Standard must relate to the amended Standard.

3. For AS 1562.1, tests carried out based on AS 1562.1—1992 and issued prior to AS 1562.1—2018 being referenced in the NCC remain valid. Reports relating to tests carried out after the NCC reference date for AS 1562.1 must relate to the revised Standard.

4. For AS 1670.1, AS 1670.3 and AS1670.4:
   (i) Notwithstanding A4G1(5), until 1 May 2022 either the current edition or the previous editions of the documents listed in Table 1.8 of AS 1670.1, AS 1670.3 and AS 1670.4 may be used to meet the requirements of AS 1670.1, AS 1670.3 and AS 1670.4 as applicable.
   (ii) From 1 May 2022 A4G1(5) applies and only the edition of the documents listed in Table 1.8 of AS 1670.1, AS 1670.3 and AS 1670.4 that existed at the time of publication of the primary document may be used.
   (iii) For AS/NZS 1859.4, the 2004 edition has been retained for a transitional period ending on 30 April 2020.

5. For AS 2047:
   (i) Tests carried out under earlier editions of AS 2047 remain valid.
   (ii) Reports based on AS 2047 relating to tests carried out after the NCC reference date for AS 2047—2014 Amendment 2 must relate to the amended Standard.

6. For AS 3786:
   (i) Tests carried out under AS 3786—2014 Amendment 1 remain valid.
   (ii) Reports based on AS 3786 relating to tests carried out after the NCC reference date for AS 3786—2014 Amendment 2 must relate to the amended Standard.

7. Test reports based on the 2005 edition of AS/NZS 4020 will continue to be accepted until 1 May 2024. Test reports prepared after the NCC reference date for the...
8. For AS 4072.1, until 1 May 2022, systems tested to AS 1530.4 prior to 1 January 1995 need not be retested to comply with the provisions in AS 4072.1.

9. For AS 4586:
   (i) Test reports based on the 2004 edition of AS/NZS 4586 and issued prior to the 2013 edition of AS 4586 being referenced in the NCC remain valid.
   (ii) Test reports prepared after the NCC reference date of the 2013 edition of AS 4586 must be based on that version.
   (iii) For the purposes of assessing compliance, the slip-resistance classifications of V, W and X in reports based on the 2004 edition of AS/NZS 4586 may be considered to be equivalent to slip-resistance classifications of P5, P4 and P3 respectively in the 2013 edition of AS4586.
   (iv) Test reports based on Appendix D of AS 4586—2013 and issued prior to the NCC reference date for AS 4586—2013 (incorporating Amendment 1) remain valid.
   (v) Test reports based on Appendix D of AS 4586—2013 and prepared after the NCC reference date for AS 4586—2013 (incorporating Amendment 1) must be based on that version.

10. Tests carried out based on AS/NZS 2918—2001 and issued prior to AS/NZS 2918—2018 being referenced in the BCA remain valid. Reports relating to tests carried out after the NCC reference date for AS/NZS 2918 must relate to the revised Standard.

11. For AS 2699 Parts 1 and 3:
   (i) **For AS 2699.1, the 2000 edition has been retained for a transitional period ending on 30 April 2025.**
   (ii) **For AS 2699.3, the 2002 edition has been retained for a transitional period ending on 30 April 2025.**
Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings
In addition to any applicable provisions of this Code, there are a number of other legislative technical requirements and policies affecting the design, construction and/or performance of buildings that practitioners may need to be aware of, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following list. Additional legislative instruments such as regulations, codes and standards may exist under the legislation listed.

1. Aged Care Buildings

Administering Agency
Department of Health

Relevant Legislation
Aged Care Act 1997

2. Australian Capital Territory

Administering Agency
Department of Finance, section 27 insofar as it relates to the declaration of land in the Australian Capital Territory to be National Land where the land is required for Commonwealth purposes other than for the special purposes of Canberra as the National Capital

Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities, except to the extent administered by the Minister for Finance

Relevant Legislation
National Capital Plan (established under the Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988)

Administering Agency
Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities

Relevant Legislation
Parliament Act 1974
National Land Ordinance 1989

3. Indian Ocean Territories

Administering Agency
Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities

Relevant Legislation
Christmas Island Act 1958
Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955

4. Communications and Information Technology

Administering Agency
Department of Communications and the Arts

Relevant Legislation
Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989
National Transmission Network Sale Act 1998

Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings

In addition to any applicable provisions of this Code, there are a number of other legislative technical requirements and policies affecting the design, construction and/or performance of buildings that practitioners may need to be aware of, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following list. Additional legislative instruments such as regulations, codes and standards may exist under the legislation listed.
Telecommunications Act 1997
Telstra Corporation Act 1991
Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999

**Relevant Policy**
Telecommunications Infrastructure in New Developments (TIND) policy

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## 5. Defence Buildings

**Administering Agency**
Department of Defence

**Relevant Legislation**
Defence Act 1903

**Relevant Regulations**
Defence Regulation 2016, Part 11A

**Relevant Codes, Standards and Publications**
- Manual of Fire Protection Engineering
- Requirements for the Provision of Disabled Access and other Facilities for People with a disability in defence
- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Policy
- Microbial Control in Air Handling and Water Systems of Defence Buildings
- Building Energy Performance Manual
- Manual of Infrastructure Engineering - Electrical
- Manual of Infrastructure Engineering - Bulk Fuel Installation Design
- Defence Communications Cabling Standard
- Defence Training Area Management Manual
- Defence Safety Manual
- Defence Security Manual
- Defence Explosive Ordinance Publications

The defence Estate Quality Management System (http://www.defence.gov.au/im/) contains further requirements including the principles of development, zone planning, site selection, engineering requirements and environmental impact assessment and approval requirements.

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## 6. Disability Discrimination

**Administering Agency**
Attorney-General’s Department

**Relevant Legislation**
- Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010
- Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002

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## 7. Environment

**Administering Agency**
Department of the Environment and Energy
Relevant Legislation
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000

Relevant Policy
Significant impact guidelines – matters of national environmental significance

8. Federal Airports

Administering Agency
Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities

Relevant Legislation
Airports Act 1996
Airports Regulations 1997
Airports (Building Control) Regulations 1996
Airports (Control of On-Airport Activities) Regulations 1997
Airports (Environmental Protection) Regulations 1997
Airports (Protection of Airspace) Regulations 1996

9. Jervis Bay Territory

Administering Agency
Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities

Relevant Legislation
Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act 1915

10. Occupational Health and Safety

Administering Agency
Department of Jobs and Small Business

Relevant Legislation
Work Health and Safety Act 2011
Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

11. Australian Antarctic Territory

Administering Agency
Department of the Environment and Energy (Australian Antarctic Division)

Relevant Legislation
Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980
Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1993
Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) (Waste Management) Regulations 1994
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000
12. Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Administering Agency
Department of the Environment and Energy (Australian Antarctic Division)

Relevant Legislation
Environment Protection and Management Ordinance 1987 (HIMI)
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve management plan in operation under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000

13. National or World Heritage Places

Administering Agency
Department of the Environment and Energy

Relevant Legislation
Environment Protection and Management Ordinance 1987 (HIMI)
Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1993
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve management plan in operation under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000

14. National Parks

Administering Agency
Director of National Parks, Environment and Energy Portfolio

Relevant Legislation
Commonwealth Reserve management plans in operation under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000

15. Commonwealth funding for building work

Administering Agency
Department of Jobs and Small Business

Relevant Legislation
Building and Construction Industry (Improving Productivity) Regulations 2017
Fair Work (Building industry - Accreditation Scheme) Amendment Regulation 2014
Building Code 2013 (issued under Section 27 of the Fair Work (Building Industry) Act 2012)
16. Commonwealth buildings

Administering Agency
Department of Jobs and Small Business

Relevant Legislation
Building and Construction Industry (Improving Productivity) Regulations 2017
Fair Work (Building industry - Accreditation Scheme) Amendment Regulation 2014
Building Code 2013 (issued under Section 27 of the Fair Work (Building Industry) Act 2012)
Introduction

Footnote: Other legislation affecting water and plumbing systems
The Australian Capital Territory Appendix to the Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA) forms part of the ACT Plumbing Code in accordance with the Water and Sewerage Act 2000. The ACT Appendix contains variations and additions to the PCA that apply to plumbing and drainage work undertaken in the ACT and information about the application of the PCA in the ACT. The ACT Appendix is notified on the ACT Legislation Register and can be found at https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2000-68/ under the Regulations and Instruments tab. While some ACT-specific clauses are flagged in the text of the PCA, others may not be. Users of the PCA should confirm they are using the version of the ACT Appendix currently in force and are applying all relevant variations and additions. Historical versions of the ACT Appendix are also available on the register.
In addition to this Code, there are a number of other legislative technical requirements affecting the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of water and plumbing systems that practitioners may need to be aware of including, but not necessarily limited to, the following list.

1. Plumbing and Drainage

Administering Agency
Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Relevant Legislation
Water and Sewerage Act 2000

2. Building

Administering Agency
Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Relevant Legislation
Building Act 2004

3. Health

Administering Agency
Health Directorate

Relevant Legislation
Health Act 1993

4. Environment

Administering Agency
Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate

Relevant Legislation
Environment Protection Act 1997

5. Gas

Administering Agency
Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Relevant Legislation
Gas Safety Act 2000
6. Electrical

Administering Agency
Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Relevant Legislation
Electricity Safety Act 1971

7. Utilities

Administering Agency
Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate
Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Relevant Legislation
Utilities Act 2000
Utilities (Technical Regulation) Act 2014

8. Planning

Administering Agency
Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate
Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Relevant Legislation
Planning and Development Act 2007
Schedule 5  New South Wales

Section A  Governing requirements
Part A6  Building classification
NSW A6G7  Class 6 buildings

Section B  Water services
Part B1  Cold water services
NSW B1D4  General requirements
Part B2  Heated water services
B2P7  Energy use and source
NSW B2V1  Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater
NSW B2D2  Water heater in a heated water supply system
NSW B2D5  Maximum delivery temperature
NSW B2D6  Temperature control devices
Part B3  Non-drinking water services
NSW B3D3  General requirements
NSW Part B4  Fire-fighting water services
Part B5  Cross-connection control
NSW B5D6  Cooling tower water service
Part B6  Rainwater services harvesting and use
B6D5  Access and isolation

Section C  Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems
Part C2  Sanitary drainage systems
NSW C2D4  General requirements

Schedule 1  Definitions
Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings
Part A6 Building classification

Insert clause NSW A6G7 as follows:

NSW A6G7 Class 6 buildings

[2019: NSW A6.6]

A Class 6 building is a shop or other building for sale of goods by retail or the supply of services direct to the public, including—

(a) an eating room, cafe, restaurant, milk or soft drink bar; or
(b) a dining room, bar, shop or kiosk part of a hotel or motel; or
(c) a hairdresser’s or barber’s shop, public laundry, or undertaker’s establishment; or
(d) market or sale room, showroom, or service station.
Part B1       Cold water services

Insert clause NSW B1D4 as follows:

NSW B1D4       General requirements

[2019: NSW B1.4(1)]

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of cold water services must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1, except that after clause 5.3.2(k) add (l) as follows: (l) Where valves are located below ground within the property boundary, they shall be provided with a surface box and riser. The box lid shall be permanently marked with a "W".

Part B2       Heated water services

B2P7       Energy use and source

[2019: BP2.6]

Compliance is not required with the national provisions of BP2.6(3) as the sources of energy for new Class 1 and 10 buildings are regulated under BASIX.

Delete B2V1 and insert NSW B2V1 as follows:

NSW B2V1       Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

B2V1 does not apply in NSW as the sources of energy for new Class 1 and 10 buildings are regulated under BASIX.

Delete B2D2 and insert NSW B2D2 as follows:

NSW B2D2       Water heater in a heated water supply system

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Compliance is not required with the national provisions of B2D2 as the sources of energy for new Class 1 and 10 buildings are regulated under BASIX.

Insert clause NSW B2D5 as follows:

NSW B2D5       Maximum delivery temperature

[2019: NSW B2.5(a)(iv)]

The delivery temperature of heated water at the outlet of each sanitary fixture must be—

(a) not more than 45°C in any—

(i) residential part of an aged care building; or

(ii) patient care area in a health-care building; or

(iii) part of an early childhood centre, or primary or secondary school, that is used by children; or

(iv) any facility designated for use by people with a disability; or

(b) not more than 50°C in all other cases.
Applications:
B2D5 only applies to new heated water installations for personal hygiene purposes.

*Insert clause NSW B2D6 as follows:*

**NSW B2D6 Temperature control devices**

[2019: NSW B2.6(2)(d), Application 1 and Exemption 1]

(1) A temperature control device used to deliver *heated water* in accordance with B2D5(a) must be a—
   (a) thermostatic mixing valve; or
   (b) thermostatically controlled tap.

(2) A temperature control device used to deliver *heated water* in accordance with B2D5(b) must be a—
   (a) thermostatic mixing valve; or
   (b) thermostatically controlled tap; or
   (c) tempering valve; or
   (d) temperature limited water heater with a maximum delivery temperature of 50°C marked in accordance with AS 3498.

(3) The *required* maximum delivery temperature must be achieved in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4.

**Applications:**
B2D6 only applies to—
   (a) all new *heated water* services; or
   (b) replacing a hot water heater, regardless of the type or location of the heater.

**Exemptions:**
A temperature control device need not be installed if one or more, not all, heating units in a manifold water heater are replaced.

**Part B3 Non-drinking water services**

*Insert clause NSW B3D3 as follows:*

**NSW B3D3 General requirements**

[2019: NSW B3.3]

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a *non-drinking water* service must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1 with the following additions to clause 10.3:

(a) 10.3(d): Top up from a drinking water supply shall be by an indirect trickle top up with a visible air gap external to the tank.

(b) 10.3(e): There shall be no connection between treated greywater systems and drinking water, rainwater or other sources of supply.

**Explanatory Information:**
Requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a *non-drinking water* service used for fire-fighting purposes are contained in Part B4.

**NSW Part B4 Fire-fighting water services**

This Part does not apply in New South Wales as fire-fighting water services are regulated under the Environmental Planning
and Assessment Act 1979 and Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000, which references the Building Code of Australia.

**Part B5 Cross-connection control**

*Insert clause NSW B5D6 as follows:*

**NSW B5D6 Cooling tower water service**

Water systems permanently attached to cooling towers backflow prevention shall be positioned so that—

(a) cooling tower air gap must be measured from the rim of the cooling tower basin; and

(b) if a drinking water service to the cooling tower passes through the basin, the service pipe must be provided with a double wall protection; and

(c) if a fast fill connection is required, the fast fill line shall terminate externally to the unit, with an air gap over either the basin or a tundish.

**Notes:**

See NSW Figure B5D6 for typical cooling tower connections.

**Figure B5D6: Typical cooling tower connections**

Where a fast connection is required, the fast fill line shall terminate external to the unit with an air gap either

(a) directly over the basin or

(b) tundish

Air gap minimum 2 times the diameter of drinking water supply unit

Where chemical injection is used a higher degree of protection is required in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1
Insert subclause NSW B6D5(2) in clause B6D5 as follows:

(2) **Isolation of appliances and backflow prevention devices for testing and maintenance, must be provided in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.** Buried and partially buried tanks must comply with section 16 of AS/NZS 3500.1 with the following additions to clause 16.3.3:

(a) Insert clause 16.3.3(d) as follows: Single residential dwellings require the following:

(i) For buried or partly buried rainwater tanks, a non-testable dual check valve with atmospheric port is required for containment protection.

(ii) A non-testable device for zone protection.

(b) Insert clause 16.3.3(e) as follows: Where rainwater tanks are installed for other than a single residential dwelling approval must be obtained from the water supply Network Utility Operator for containment.

(c) Insert clause 16.3.3(f) as follows: The Network Utility Operator reserves the right to require greater backflow for containment.
Part C2 Sanitary drainage systems

Insert clause NSW C2D4 as follows:

NSW C2D4 General requirements

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a sanitary drainage system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 with the following variations:

(a) For clause 4.4.1 insert the following as the second paragraph: Boundary trap or inspection shafts cannot terminate within areas of buildings as defined in the NCC as a habitable room. See NCC “Definitions” and delete ‘excludes’ from (b).

(b) After clause 4.5.2(b) insert (c) as follows: Soil and waste stacks shall not discharge through a reflux valve except where a reflux valve is installed at the connection to the sewer required with surcharging sewers.

(c) Substitute clause 4.5.3 as follows: Where a surcharge is likely to occur and a reflux valve is to be installed, it shall be located in accordance with (i) and (ii) as follows:

(i) Where the drain has an inspection shaft or boundary trap, the reflux valve shall be located immediately downstream from and adjacent to the outlet of the shaft or trap.

(ii) The invert of the outlet of the reflux valve shall be installed a minimum of 80 mm higher than the invert of the Network Utility Operator’s system it is connected to. See NSW Figures C2D4a and C2D4b.

(d) After clause 4.7.1(h) insert (i) as follows: At each branch off a main line internal of the building connecting one or more water closets or slop hoppers. In these cases inspection openings must be raised to finished surface level in an accessible position and sealed with an airtight cover. If access to the under floor area is more than 600 mm above the inspection opening, the riser may be omitted.

(e) After clause 12.7(g) insert (h) as follows: Sewage management facilities shall be accredited by NSW Health and comply with local government requirements. Before a connection is made to pump raw sewage or effluent from a septic tank or holding well to the Network Utility Operator’s sewer, an application must be made to that Network Utility Operator. Applicants must meet the pump to sewer requirements and conditions for all connections to the sewer. A marker tape must be laid along the top of all pump discharge or rising mains pipes at intervals of not more than 3 m.

(f) After clause 4.3.1(h) insert (i) as follows: not have DN 40 or DN 50 traps installed.

Figure C2D4a: Reflux valves - diagram 1

Reflex (Surcharge) Valve

Flow

Inspection Opening

80 mm

Sewer Main

[2019: NSW C.4]
Notes:
Where a reflux valve is installed the valve remains the responsibility of the property owner.
### Aisle
A walkway at the end of *rows* of seating, not being *continental seating*, leading to a cross-over or to an egress doorway.

### Appropriate authority
The relevant authority with the responsibility to determine the particular matter.

### Assembly building
A building where people may assemble for—

- (a) civic, theatrical, social, political or religious purposes including a library, theatre, public hall or place of worship; or
- (b) educational purposes in a *school, early childhood centre*, preschool, or the like; or
- (c) entertainment, recreational or sporting purposes including—
  - (i) a cinema; or
  - (ii) a sports stadium, sporting or other club; or
- (d) transit purposes including a bus station, railway station, airport or ferry terminal.

### Designated bushfire prone area
Land that:

- (a) has been designated under legislation; or
- (b) has been identified under an environmental planning instrument, development control plan or in the course of processing and determining a development application, as land that can support a bushfire or is likely to be subject to bushfire attack.
1. Plumbing and Drainage

Administering Agency
Office of Local Government

Relevant Legislation
Local Government Act 1993
Local Government (General) Regulation 2005

Administering Agency
NSW Fair Trading

Relevant Legislation
Plumbing and Drainage Act 2011
Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2017

Approval to Connect to Network Utility Operator's System
Refer to the Network Utility Operator for the current Act and Regulation
Hunter Water Act 1991
Sydney Water Act 1994
Water Industry Competition Act (WICA) 2006

2. Building

Administering Agency
Department of Planning and Environment

Relevant Legislation
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000

3. Health

Administering Agency
NSW Ministry of Health

Relevant Legislation
Public Health Act 2010
Public Health Regulation 2012

4. Environment

Administering Agency
Office of Environment & Heritage

Relevant Legislation
5. Gas

**Administering Agency**
Department of Planning and Environment, Energy, Water and Portfolio Strategy

**Relevant Legislation**
Gas Supply Act 1996
Gas Supply (Safety and Network Management) Regulation 2013

**Administering Agency**
NSW Fair Trading

**Relevant Legislation**
Gas and Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2017
Gas and Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulation 2018

6. Electrical

**Administering Agency**
NSW Fair Trading

**Relevant Legislation**
Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2017
Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulation 2018

**Administering Agency**
SafeWork NSW

**Relevant Legislation**
Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017
Schedule 6  Northern Territory

Introduction

Section B  Water services

Part B2  Heated water services
B2P7  Energy use and source
NT B2V1  Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater
NT B2D2  Water heater in a heated water supply system
B2D9  Design, construction and installation General requirements
NT Part B4  Fire-fighting water services

Section C  Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems

Part C2  Sanitary drainage systems
NT C2F2  Swimming pool waste water disposal
NT C2P2  Swimming pool drainage
NT C2D3  Swimming pool drainage
NT C2D4  General requirements

Section D  Excessive noise

Part D1  Excessive noise
D1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
NT D1D3  Sound insulation

Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings
This Appendix contains variations and additions to the Building Code of Australia (BCA) provisions which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in the Northern Territory.
Delete B2V1 and insert NT B2V1 as follows:

**NT B2V1**  Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Delete B2D2 and insert NT B2D2 as follows:

**NT B2D2**  Water heater in a heated water supply system

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Delete B2D9(1) and replace with NT B2D9(1) as follows:

(1) The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a heated water service must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4, subject to the concession set out at (3).

Insert subclause NT B2D9(3) in clause B2D9 as follows:

(3) For the purposes of AS/NZS 3500.4, where a replacement solar water heater is being fitted and the cold water isolating valve is already fitted on the roof to service the original water heater, this valve can form part of the new solar water heater installation and remain on the roof without being re-located as per clause 5.9.4(a).

**NT Part B4**  Fire-fighting water services

Part B4 does not apply in the Northern Territory.
Part C2  Sanitary drainage systems

Delete C2F2 and insert NT C2F2 as follows:

NT C2F2  Swimming pool waste water disposal

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Delete C2P2 and insert NT C2P2 as follows:

NT C2P2  Swimming pool drainage

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Delete C2D3 and insert NT C2D3 as follows:

NT C2D3  Swimming pool drainage

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Insert clause NT C2D4 as follows:

NT C2D4  General requirements

[2019: NT C2.4(1)]

(1) The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a sanitary drainage system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 with the following variations:

(a) Substitute clause 4.6.6.6 as follows: A minimum height of 100 mm shall be maintained between the top of the overflow gully riser and the lowest fixture connected to the drain.

(b) Substitute clause 4.6.6.7 as follows: The minimum height between the top of the overflow gully riser and the surrounding natural ground surface level shall be 150 mm, except where the gully riser is located in a path or paved area, where it shall be finished at a level so as to prevent the ponding and ingress of water.

(2) Inspection openings are only required—

(a) at the connections to the Network Utility Operator sewer main; and

(b) where a new section of drain is to be connected to an existing drain; and

(c) as required by the regulator.

(3) A domestic swimming pool must not be connected to sewer main.

(4) A swimming pool other than a domestic swimming pool, must not be connected to a sewer main without the approval of the Network Utility Operator.

(5) A clothes washing machine must not discharge into a floor waste gully.
Delete D1D1(1) and replace with NT D1D1(1) as follows:

(1) Where a Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution is proposed, Performance Requirement—
   (a) D1P1 is satisfied by complying with D1D2; and
   (b) D1P2 is satisfied by complying with—
      (i) NT F5.0 through to NT F5.8 in the NT Appendix to NCC Volume One for Class 2, 3 and 9c buildings; and
      (ii) NT Part 3.8.6 in NCC Volume Two for Class 1 buildings.

Delete D1D3 and insert NT D1D3 as follows:

NT D1D3 Sound insulation

This clause has deliberately been left blank.
1. Plumbing and Drainage

Administering Agency
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Relevant Legislation
Building Act
Building Regulations
Plumbers and Drainers Licencing Act

2. Building

Administering Agency
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics

Relevant Legislation
Building Act
Building Regulations

3. Health

Administering Agency
Department of Health

Relevant Legislation
Public and Environmental Health Act
Public and Environmental Health Regulations

4. Planning

Administering Agency
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics

Relevant Legislation
Planning Act

5. Gas

Administering Agency
Department of Attorney-General and Justice (NT WorkSafe)

Relevant Legislation
Dangerous Goods Act

Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings
6. Electrical
Administering Agency
Department of Attorney-General and Justice (NT WorkSafe)

Relevant Legislation
Electrical Workers and Contractors Act
Electricity Reform Act
Electrical Reform (Safety and Technical) Regulations

7. Water Supply and Sewage Services
Administering Agency
Power and Water Corporation

Relevant Legislation
Water Supply and Sewerage Services Act
Water Supply and Sewerage Services Regulations
# Schedule 7

## Queensland

### Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section B</th>
<th>Water services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part B1</td>
<td>Cold water services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1D2</td>
<td><strong>Water efficiency</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part B2</td>
<td>Heated water services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD B2P7</td>
<td>Energy use and source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD B2V1</td>
<td>Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD B2D2</td>
<td>Water heater in a heated water supply system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD B2D5</td>
<td>Maximum delivery temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD B2D6</td>
<td>Temperature control devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD Part B4</td>
<td>Fire-fighting water services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule 1

## Definitions

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the Building Code of Australia (BCA) provisions which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in Queensland and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.
Part B1  Cold water services

B1D2  Water efficiency
Sanitary-flushing

[2019: B1.2]

Part B2  Heated water services

Delete B2P7 and insert QLD B2P7 as follows:

QLD B2P7  Energy use and source

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Delete B2V1 and insert QLD B2V1 as follows:

QLD B2V1  Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Delete B2D2 and insert QLD B2D2 as follows:

QLD B2D2  Water heater in a heated water supply system

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

Insert clause QLD B2D5 as follows:

QLD B2D5  Maximum delivery temperature

[2019: QLD B2.5 Application 1]

The delivery temperature of *heated water* at the outlet of each sanitary fixture must be—

(a)  not more than 45°C in any—

   (i)  residential part of an *aged care building*; or

   (ii) patient care area in a health-care building; or

   (iii) part of an *early childhood centre*, or primary or secondary school, that is used by children; or

   (iv) designated *accessible* facility in a common area of Class 2 building, or in any part of a Class 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9a, 9b, 9c or 10 building; or

(b)  not more than 50°C in all other cases.
Insert clause QLD B2D6 as follows:

QLD B2D6   Temperature control devices  [2019: QLD B2.6 Application 1]

(1) A temperature control device used to deliver heated water in accordance with B2D5(a) must be a—
   (a) thermostatic mixing valve; or
   (b) thermostatically controlled tap.

(2) A temperature control device used to deliver heated water in accordance with B2D5(b) must be a—
   (a) thermostatic mixing valve; or
   (b) thermostatically controlled tap; or
   (c) tempering valve; or
   (d) temperature limited water heater.

(3) The required maximum delivery temperature must be achieved in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4.

QLD Part B4   Fire-fighting water services

Part B4 does not apply in Queensland. Fire-fighting water services are required under the Queensland Building Act 1975.
Schedule 1  Definitions

(a) A member of a building specifically designed to take part of the building loads and includes roof, ceiling, floor, stairway or ramp and wall framing members including bracing members designed for the specific purpose of acting as a brace to those members.

(b) Door jambs, window frames and reveals, architraves and skirtings.
Introduction

Section A  Governing requirements
Part A6  Building classification
SA A6G7  Class 6 buildings

Section B  Water services
Part B1  Cold water services
SA B1D4  General requirements
Part B2  Heated water services
SA B2D2  Water heater in a heated water supply system
B2D9  Design, construction and installation

Section C  Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems
Part C1  Sanitary plumbing systems
SA C1D3  General requirements

Schedule 1  Definitions

Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings
Introduction

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the BCA provisions which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in South Australia.

These variations and additions are to be treated as amendments to the BCA and apply to the construction or alteration of all buildings requiring approval under the Development Act 1993 and Regulations 2008.
Part A6 Building classification

Insert clause SA A6G7 as follows:

SA A6G7 Class 6 buildings

[2019: SA A6.6]

A Class 6 building is a shop or other building for the sale of goods by retail or the supply of services direct to the public, including—

(a) an eating room, café, restaurant, milk or soft drink bar; or
(b) a dining room, bar, shop or kiosk part of a hotel or motel; or
(c) a hairdresser’s or barber’s shop, public laundry, or undertaker’s establishment; or
(d) market or sale room, showroom, or service station; or
(e) a small arts venue.
Part B1    Cold water services

*Insert clause SA B1D4 as follows:*

**SA B1D4    General requirements**

[2019: SA B1.4(1) and (2)]

1. The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of cold water services must be in accordance with —
   a. AS/NZS 3500.1 with the additions set out at (2) and (3); and
   b. the requirements of (4).

2. After 16.4, insert clause 16.4.1 as follows: 16.4.1 A reduction of the hazard ratings listed in table 16.4 may be permitted following a risk assessment of the design and installation of the rainwater tank and other environmental factors in accordance with clause 16.4.2.

3. After 16.4.1, insert clause 16.4.2 as follows: 16.4.2 For buried and partly buried rainwater tanks without connection to a drinking water supply or with direct or indirect connections to a drinking water supply, a dual-check valve may be used in lieu of a testable device for containment and zone protection where it has been determined by risk assessment that—
   a. the risk to tank rainwater quality from air pollution is low; and
   b. the risk to tank rainwater quality from groundwater and/or surface water contamination is low. In assessing this risk the permeability of the tank and piping materials and joints to groundwater contaminants should be addressed; and
   c. precautions in the design and installation of the rainwater collection system have been taken to reduce impacts to tank rainwater quality from the roof collection and delivery system. Such measures include, but are not restricted to, appropriate materials, gutter guards, filters, first flush devices, dry inlets, guards to exclude vermin and mosquitoes, and the quality of tank maintenance programs; and
   d. precautions in the design and installation of the rainwater tank have been taken to reduce impacts to tank rainwater quality from groundwater and surface water pollution. Such measures include, but are not limited to—
      i. location and topography; and
      ii. structural integrity of the tank including installation factors such as bedding, embedment, compaction and geotechnical specifications; and
      iii. water tightness of tank including all penetrations, connections, access covers and joints; and
      iv. ingress of vermin through the overflow e.g. by provision of a reflux valve, self-sealing valve, trap check valve; and
      v. the risk assessment results must be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.

4. For Class 1 buildings and extensions or additions to Class 1 buildings where the roof area is not less than 50 m², where a water service from a rainwater tank is permitted to interconnect with the water service from a water main supply, the supply to a fixture, appliance or water outlet shall be maintained by a device/mechanism that facilitates a seamless automatic switching from one water service supply to another and vice versa without the need for manual intervention.

Part B2    Heated water services

*Insert clause SA B2D2 as follows:*

**SA B2D2    Water heater in a heated water supply system**

[2019: SA B2.2]

1. In an established Class 1 building connected to a reticulated gas supply or a new Class 1 or Class 10 building, a
water heater must be one of the following types:

(a) A natural gas or LPG water heater, either instantaneous, continuous flow or storage, that has an energy rating of 5 stars or more.

(b) A natural gas or LPG boosted solar water heater, with a total tank volume of not more than 700 litres, that is eligible for any number (one or more) of STCs.

(c) An electric boosted solar water heater or electric heat pump water heater (air source or solar boosted), with a single tank, that—
   (i) for systems with a tank volume of 400 litres or more and not more than 700 litres, is eligible for at least 38 Small-scale Technology Certificates (STCs) in Zone 3 as defined by the Clean Energy Regulator [CER] and / or eligible for at least 36 STCs in CER Zone 4, or
   (ii) for systems with a tank volume of more than 220 litres and less than 400 litres, is eligible for at least 27 STCs in CER Zone 3 and / or eligible for at least 26 STCs in CER Zone 4, or
   (iii) for systems with a tank volume of not more than 220 litres, is eligible for at least 17 STCs in CER Zone 3 and / or eligible for at least 16 STCs in CER Zone 4.

(d) A wood combustion water heater, with no additional heating mechanisms, with a total tank volume of not more than 700 litres.

(e) A wood combustion boosted solar water heater, with no additional heating mechanisms, with a total tank volume of not more than 700 litres.

(2) In an established Class 1 building that is not connected to a reticulated gas supply, a water heater must be one of the following types:

(a) A water heater complying with the requirements set out in (1).

(b) An electric water heater with a rated hot water delivery of no greater than 250 litres.

(c) An electric instantaneous water heater, having a water storage capacity no greater than one litre and total electrical input no greater than 15.0 kW.

(3) The requirements of (1) and (2) do not apply to any of the following:

(a) Water heaters serving buildings other than Class 1.

(b) Repairs to water heaters including:
   (i) Like for like replacements that are the result of manufacturer, supplier or installer warranty arrangements.
   (ii) Replacement of a single major component of a solar or electric heat pump water heater (for example, a heat pump compressor/evaporator unit, a solar collector, or a storage tank).

(c) Secondary electric water heaters of up to 55 litres rated delivery, which do not serve a shower or bath.

(d) Temporary electric water heaters of up to 55 litres rated delivery, for a period not exceeding 60 days, pending installation of a complying water heater.

(e) An electric or gas vented (gravity fed) water heater, located in a roof space of an established Class 1 building, of no greater than 250 litres rated hot water delivery.

(f) A gas water heater installed entirely within a fully enclosed roof space, room or attached garage of an established Class 1 building, providing the water heater has an energy rating of 3 stars or more.

Explanatory Information: Connection to a reticulated gas supply

A property is connected to a reticulated gas supply if it has a piped connection to a gas distribution system and this connection is capable of supplying gas to gas equipment and/or appliances.

A property is not connected to a reticulated gas supply if:

- It does not have a piped connection to a gas distribution system; or
- It has a piped connection to a gas distribution system but this connection is not capable of supplying gas to gas equipment and/or appliances (for example, if the supply has been physically disconnected at the meter by the gas network operator).

Reticulated gas includes:

- Reticulated natural gas; or
- Reticulated compressed gas of some other type (including LPG, SNG or TLP gas).
Explanatory Information: Gas water heaters
The energy ratings for natural gas and LPG water heaters are available at: http://www.aga.asn.au/product_directory

Explanatory Information: Solar water heaters and electric heat pump water heaters
STCs are Small-scale Technology Certificates. References to Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) refer equally to STCs. The number of STCs is provided for each eligible model of solar water heater and electric heat pump water heater at: http://ret.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/Hot-Water-Systems/Eligible-Solar-Water-Heaters/eligible-swhs.
The STC values specified in Section SA B2D2 for either CER Zones 3 or 4 may be used to demonstrate compliance, regardless of the actual zone in which the water heater is to be installed.

B2D9  Design, construction and installation General requirements

Delete B2D9(1) and replace with SA B2D9(1) as follows:

(1) The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a heated water service must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4 with the following variations:

(a) After clause 1.11.2(b), insert (c), (d), (e) and (f) as follows:

   (i) 1.11.2(c): Heated water services in buildings constructed after 19 October 1995 shall have temperature control in accordance with items (a) and (b).

   (ii) 1.11.2(d): All new solar water heater installations (including solar heater replacements) shall be in accordance with items (a) and (b).

   (iii) 1.11.2(e): Where an existing building is altered, or extended in such a way that sanitary fixtures used primarily for personal hygiene purposes are installed in a location where, before the alteration or extension, no such fixture existed, the delivery temperature at the fixture shall be in accordance with items (a) and (b).

   (iv) 1.11.2(f): Where a water heater is replaced, a temperature control device is required where such a device was in place prior to the installation of the replaced water heater, and the device must meet the requirements of items (a) and (b).

(b) After clause 11.2, note 4, insert note 5 as follows: A duty of care should be exercised by installers to explain to clients the merits of temperature control for heated water delivered to existing sanitary fixtures used primarily for personal hygiene purposes.

(c) Substitute clause 5.8(a) as follows: All new or replacement unvented storage water heaters shall be fitted with new temperature/pressure relief and expansion control valves.

(d) Substitute clause 5.11.2.1 as follows: The drain lines from the outlet of the temperature/pressure relief valve and the expansion control valve on an individual water heater shall not be interconnected.

(e) Substitute clause 5.11.3(e) as follows: All drain lines shall discharge separately over a gully, tundish or other visible approved outlet.
Part C1  Sanitary plumbing systems

Insert clause SA C1D3 as follows:

SA C1D3  General requirements

[2019: SA C1.3]

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a sanitary plumbing system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 with the following variations:

(a) After clause 4.7.1(h), insert clause 4.7.1(i) as follows: Inspection openings indicated in 4.7.1(b), (d) (e) and (f) shall be raised to finished surface level. All other inspection openings need not be raised provided they are not below paved, concreted or similar finished surfaces.

(b) Substitute clause 2.4.1(a) as follows: Bends in pipes shall have a throat radius complying with Table 5.6 and Figure B6 of AS/NZS 1260 (2009) and shall be free from wrinkling and flattening.

(c) After clause 12.7(g), insert clause 12.7(h) as follows: Buried pumped discharge pipes and rising mains shall be placed in close-fitting durable sleeving or continually spirally wrapped. The sleeving or spiral wrapping shall be identified for the full length with the following statement: “sewer rising main” or “pumped discharge pipe” in accordance with AS 1345.

(d) After clause 12.7(h), insert clause 12.7(i) as follows: Above ground pumped discharge pipes and rising mains shall be permanently identified with the following statement: “sewer rising main” or “pumped discharge pipe” in accordance with AS 1345. The statement shall be installed in a visible position running longitudinally, at no more than 3 metre intervals.

(e) After clause 13.9(b), delete the following: Where a bath trap is not accessible, the bath shall discharge untrapped to a to a floor waste gully (FWG) in accordance with Table 4.6.7.2 and Appendix B.

(f) After clause 13.27.2, insert clause 13.28 as follows: All trade waste pre-treatment devices shall connect to the sewerage system via a disconnector gully.
Assembly building: A building where people may assemble for—

(a) civic, theatrical, social, political or religious purposes including a library, theatre, public hall or place of worship; or
(b) educational purposes in a school, early childhood centre, preschool, or the like; or
(c) entertainment, recreational or sporting purposes including—
   (i) a discotheque or nightclub; or
   (ii) a cinema; or
   (iii) a sports stadium, sporting or other club; or
(d) transit purposes including a bus station, railway station, airport or ferry terminal.

Farm building: A single storey Class 7 or 8 building that is—

(a) primarily associated with agriculture and located on land used primarily for agriculture; and
(b) the total number of people accommodated in the building does not exceed one person per 200 m² of total floor area, or six people, whichever is greater; and
(c) the floor area of each building does not exceed the maximum floor area and volume specified in Table SA 1 for the type of farm building; and
(d) the building does not contain occupancies of excessive fire hazard as listed in E1D5 to E1D12; and
(e) if the building is used for the storage of hay, an open space complying with C3D5(1) is provided around the perimeter of each building.

Insert SA Table SA 1 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building group</th>
<th>Type of farm building</th>
<th>Maximum floor area</th>
<th>Maximum volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group A</td>
<td>Buildings used for keeping, growing and/or harvesting of animals and/or plants, and includes greenhouses with rigid covering material and large implement/vehicle storage sheds.</td>
<td>5,000 m²</td>
<td>30,000 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>Buildings used for packing, sorting and/or storage of produce and may include workshops.</td>
<td>2,000 m²</td>
<td>12,000 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>Greenhouses with non-rigid, plastic or fabric covering material.</td>
<td>5,000 m²</td>
<td>30,000 m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to this Code, there are a number of other legislative technical requirements affecting the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of plumbing that practitioners may need to be aware of, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following list.

1. **Plumbing and Drainage**

   **Administering Authority**  
   Office of the Technical Regulator, Department for Energy and Mining

   **Relevant Legislation**  
   Water Industry Act 2012  
   Water Industry Regulations 2012

2. **Building**

   **Administering Authority**  
   Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure

   **Relevant Legislation**  
   Development Act 1993  
   Development Regulations 2008

3. **Health**

   **Administering Authority**  
   Health SA

   **Relevant Legislation**  
   South Australian Health Act 2011  
   South Australian Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013  
   Onsite Wastewater Systems Code 2013  
   Guidelines for the Control of Legionella 2013  
   Public and Environmental Health (Legionella) Regulations 2008  
   Safe Water Drinking Act 2011

4. **Environment**

   **Administering Authority**  
   Environmental Protection Authority

   **Relevant Legislation**  
   Environment Protection Act 1993  
   Environmental Protection Regulations 2009
5. Gas

**Administering Authority**
Office of the Technical Regulator, Department for Energy and Mining

**Relevant Legislation**
Gas Act 1997
Gas Regulations 2012
AS/NZS 5601 Gas Installations
AS 3814 Industrial and Commercial Gas Fired Appliances
AS/NZS 1596 The Storage and Handling of LP Gas
Energy Products (Safety and Efficiency) Act 2000
Energy Products (Safety and Efficiency) Regulations 2012

6. Electrical

**Administering Authority**
Office of the Technical Regulator, Department for Energy and Mining

**Relevant Legislation**
Electricity Act 1996
Electricity (General) Regulations 2012
Energy Products (Safety and Efficiency) Act 2000
Energy Products (Safety and Efficiency) Regulations 2012
AS/NZS 3000 Wiring Rules
Schedule 9  
Tasmania

Introduction

Section A  Governing requirements
Part A1  Interpreting the NCC
A1G4  Interpretation
Part A4  Referenced documents
A4G1  Referenced documents
Part A5  Documentation of design and construction
A5G4  Evidence of suitability — Volume Three (PCA)

Section B  Water services
Part B1  Cold water services
TAS B1D4  General requirements
Part B2  Heated water services
TAS B2D2  Water heater in a heated water supply system
TAS B2D5  Maximum delivery temperature
TAS B2D6  Temperature control devices
Part B6  Rainwater services harvesting and use
B6D2  Design, construction and installation Application of Part

Section C  Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems
Part C2  Sanitary drainage systems
TAS C2P3  On-site wastewater management systems
TAS C2D4  General requirements

Schedule 1  Definitions

Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings
This Appendix contains variations and additions to the Building Code of Australia (BCA) provisions which are considered necessary for the effective application of the BCA in Tasmania and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.
## Section A  Governing requirements

### Part A1  Interpreting the NCC

**A1G14** Interpretation

**[2019: A1.0]**

*Insert subclause TAS A1G14(7) in clause A1G14 as follows:*

(7) The Director of Building Control may issue written advice to deal with arising issues such as interpretation of codes, standards and regulations.

### Part A4  Referenced documents

**A4G1** Referenced documents

**[2019: A4.0]**

*Delete A4G1(3) and replace with TAS A4G1(3) as follows:*

(3) The following applies:

(a) Where a new edition, issue or amendment of a primary referenced document is not listed under Schedule 32, for the purposes of the PCA the new addition, issue or amendment shall be referenced upon the publication of that addition, issue or amendment.

(b) All Tasmanian legislative documents referenced within the PCA are taken to be the latest published versions thereof unless noted otherwise.

### Part A5  Documentation of design and construction

**A5G4** Evidence of suitability – Volume Three (PCA)

**[2019: A5.3]**

*Delete A5G4(1) and replace with TAS A5G4(1) as follows:*

(1) The following applies:

(a) Any product that is intended for use in contact with drinking water must comply with the relevant requirements of AS/NZS 4020 in the form of either—

   (i) a test report provided by a certification body or NATA accredited testing laboratory, in accordance with AS/NZS 4020; or

   (ii) a WaterMark Licence issued in accordance with (2) if it includes compliance with AS/NZS 4020.

(b) Product certification and authorisation must comply with the procedures set out in the WaterMark Certification Scheme (see ABCB website for details), Tas Part I101 or Tas Part I102 (as appropriate).

*Delete A5G4(34) and replace with TAS A5G4(34) as follows:*

(34) A product of a type listed on the WaterMark Schedule of Excluded products requires evidence of suitability in the form of—

(a) a current certificate issued by a certification body stating that the properties and performance of a product can meet the requirements of the PCA; or

(b) a report issued by a NATA accredited testing laboratory which—

   (i) demonstrates that the product complies with the relevant requirements of the PCA; and

   (ii) sets out the tests the *product* has been submitted to and the results of those tests and any other relevant information that has been relied upon to demonstrate suitability for the use in a *plumbing or drainage* installation.
Delete A5G4(56) and replace with TAS A5G4(56) as follows:

(56) Evidence to support that a design or system meets the relevant PCA Performance Requirements must be in the form of any one or any combination of the following:

(a) The design or system complies with a Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision.

(b) The design or system is a Performance Solution from a professional engineer or a recognised expert that—

(i) certifies that the design or system complies with the relevant requirements of the PCA; and

(ii) sets out the basis on which it is given and the extent to which relevant standards, specifications, rules, codes of practice or other publications have been relied upon; and

(iii) meets the requirements of TAS Part I101 or TAS Part I102 (as appropriate).

Insert subclause TAS A5G4(67) in clause A5G4 as follows:

(67) Any new or innovative material or product must be assessed, certified and authorised — if required — in accordance with the WaterMark Certification Scheme (see ABCB website for details), Tas Part I101 or Tas Part I102 (as appropriate) prior to their use in a plumbing or drainage installation.

Insert subclause TAS A5G4(78) in clause A5G4 as follows:

(78) A material or product excluded from certification under the Plumbing Code of Australia is authorised for use in a plumbing or drainage installation if—

(a) it is certified as complying with the appropriate Australian Standard(s); or

(b) other evidence of suitability can be provided in accordance with TAS A5G4(5)(b)(iii).

Insert subclause TAS A5G4(89) in clause A5G4 as follows:

(89) A material or product used in a fire-fighting water service is authorised for use if it is certified by a recognised expert as complying with the relevant Australian Standards for the specific application in accordance with TAS A5G4(5)(b)(iii).

Insert subclause TAS A5G4(910) in clause A5G4 as follows:

(910) A material or product used in a stormwater installation is authorised for use if it is certified by a recognised expert as complying with Section 2 of AS/NZS 3500.3 in accordance with TAS A5G4(5)(b)(iii).

Insert subclause TAS A5G4(1011) in clause A5G4 as follows:

(1011) A prefabricated or constructed on-site cold-water storage tank used in a drinking water supply system is authorised for use if evidence of compliance with Tas Part B101 in accordance with TAS A5G4(5)(b)(iii).is given.
**Part B1 Cold water services**

*Insert clause TAS B1D4 as follows:*

**TAS B1D4 General requirements**

[2019: TAS B1.4(1), (2) and (3)]

1. The design, construction, installation, repair, alteration, additions, maintenance and commissioning of cold water services must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.

2. Cold water tanks forming part of a drinking water supply must comply with Tas Part B101.

3. Backflow prevention for boundary containment must comply with the Network Utility Operator Boundary Backflow Containment Selection Requirements.

**Part B2 Heated water services**

*Insert clause TAS B2D2 as follows:*

**TAS B2D2 Water heater in a heated water supply system**

[2019: TAS B2.2(1)(a) and (d)]

In a new Class 1 or Class 10 building—

(a) a water heater in a heated water supply system must be—
   
   (i) a solar water heater complying with (b); or 
   
   (ii) a heat pump water heater complying with (b); or 
   
   (iii) a gas water heater complying with (c); or 
   
   (iv) an electric resistance water heater complying with AS/NZS 3500.4; or 
   
   (v) a wood fired thermosiphon water heater or direct fired water heater each complying with AS/NZS 3500.4; and

(b) a solar water heater and a heat pump water heater must have—
   
   (i) for a building with 1 or 2 bedrooms—
      
      (A) at least 22 Small-scale Technology Certificates for the zone where it is being installed; or 
      
      (B) an energy saving of not less than 60% in accordance with AS/NZS 4234 for a “medium” load system; and
   
   (ii) for a building with more than 4 bedrooms—
      
      (A) at least 28 Small-scale Technology Certificates for the zone where it is being installed; or 
      
      (B) an energy saving of not less than 60% in accordance with AS/NZS 4234 for a “large” load system; and
   
   (iii) for a building with more than 4 bedrooms—
      
      (A) at least 28 Small-scale Technology Certificates for the zone where it is being installed; or 
      
      (B) an energy saving of not less than 60% in accordance with AS/NZS 4234 for a “large” load system; and

(c) a gas water heater must be rated not less than 5 stars in accordance with AS 4552.

*Insert clause TAS B2D5 as follows:*

**TAS B2D5 Maximum delivery temperature**

[2019: TAS B2.5 Application 1 and Exemption 1]

The delivery temperature of heated water at the outlet of each sanitary fixture must be—
TAS B2D5

(a) not more than 45°C in any—
   (i) residential part of an **aged care building**; or
   (ii) **patient care area** in a **health-care building**; or
   (iii) part of an **early childhood centre**, or primary or secondary school, that is used by children; or
   (iv) designated **accessible** facility in a common area of Class 2 building, or in any part of a Class 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9a, 9b, 9c or 10 building; or

(b) not more than 50°C in all other cases.

**Applications:**
B2D5 applies to new and replacement **heated water** installations for personal hygiene purposes.

**Exemptions:**
B2D5 does not apply to the replacement of a single **heated water** storage unit within a range or bank of heaters.

**Insert clause TAS B2D6 as follows:**

**TAS B2D6  Temperature control devices**

[2019: TAS B2.6(d), Application 1 and Exemption 1]

(1) A temperature control device used to deliver **heated water** in accordance with **B2D5(a)** must be a—
   (a) thermostatic mixing valve; or
   (b) thermostatically controlled tap.

(2) A temperature control device used to deliver **heated water** in accordance with **B2D5(b)** must be a—
   (a) thermostatic mixing valve; or
   (b) thermostatically controlled tap; or
   (c) tempering valve; or
   (d) temperature limited water heater limited to 50°C in accordance with AS 3498.

(3) The **required** maximum delivery temperature must be achieved in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4.

**Applications:**
B2D6 only applies to new and replacement **heated water** installations.

**Exemptions:**
B2D6 does not apply to the replacement of a single **heated water** storage unit within a range or bank of heaters.

**Part B6  Rainwater services harvesting and use**

**B6D2  Design, construction and installation**

Application of Part

[2019: B6.5 Intro to Part]

**Insert subclause TAS B6D2(3) in clause B6D2 as follows:**

(3) A rainwater harvesting system for Class 1 and 10 Buildings satisfies B6D2 if it is installed in accordance with the requirements within the Tasmanian Building Act — Directors Guidelines — Charged Downpipes to Rainwater Tanks of Class 1 and 10 Buildings for Drinking Water Purposes document.
Part C2  Sanitary drainage systems

Insert clause TAS C2P3 as follows:

TAS C2P3  On-site wastewater management systems

[2019: TAS CP2.201]

Where an on-site wastewater management system is installed in a premises and a point of connection to a Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system is available, the on-site wastewater management system must be connected to the Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system.

Insert clause TAS C2P3 as follows:

TAS C2P3  On-site wastewater management systems

[2019: TAS CP2.201]

Where an on-site wastewater management system is installed in a premises and a point of connection to a Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system is available, the on-site wastewater management system must be connected to the Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system.

Insert clause TAS C2D4 as follows:

TAS C2D4  General requirements

[2019: TAS C2.4(2) and (3)]

(1)  The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a sanitary drainage system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2.

(2)  A design and installation method for conveying sewage to an approved disposal system and for avoiding the likelihood of foul air entering a building must comply with Tas Part H101, using products authorised under the WaterMark Certification Scheme or Tas Part I101 (as appropriate).

(3)  A design and installation method for disposing of sewage using a non-flushing sanitary fixture, and for avoiding the likelihood of foul air entering a building must comply with Tas Part C101, using products authorised under the WaterMark Certification Scheme or Tas Part I101 (as appropriate).
Early childhood centre: Any premises or part thereof providing or intending to provide a centre-based education and care service within the meaning of the Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010 (Vic), the Education and Care Services National Regulations and centre-based services that are licensed or approved under State and Territory children’s services law, but excludes—

(a) education and care primarily provided to school aged children in outside school hours settings; and
(b) services licensed as centre-based care class 4 under the Child Care Act.

Expert Judgement: For Volume Three, the judgement of a person who has the qualifications and expertise to determine whether a Plumbing or Drainage Solution complies with the Performance Requirements.

Explanatory Information:
The level of qualification and/or experience required to determine whether a Plumbing or Drainage Solution complies with the Performance Requirements may differ depending on the degree of complexity and the requirements of the Tasmanian Building Act. Practitioners should seek advice from the Permit Authority.

Network Utility Operator: A person who—

(a) undertakes the piped distribution of drinking water or non-drinking water for supply; or
(b) is the operator of a sewerage system or a stormwater drainage system.

On-site wastewater management system: An on-site wastewater management system as defined by the Tasmanian Building Act.

Professional engineer: A person who is an engineer accredited under the Tasmanian Building Act in the relevant discipline who has appropriate experience and competence in the relevant field.

Recognised expert: A person with qualifications and experience in the area of plumbing or drainage in question, as determined by the Director of Building Control.
All legislative technical requirements affecting the design, construction or performance of plumbing installations are consolidated into the Tasmanian Building Act and other legislative instruments under that Act by the adoption of all Parts of the National Construction Code.
Schedule 10  Victoria

Introduction

Section B  Water services
Part B1  Cold water services
VIC B1D4  General requirements
Part B2  Heated water services
B2P7  Energy use and source
VIC B2V1  Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater
B2D9  Design, construction and installation General requirements
Part B3  Non-drinking water services
VIC B3D3  General requirements
Part B4  Fire-fighting water services
B4D2  General requirements

Section C  Sanitary plumbing and drainage systems
Part C1  Sanitary plumbing systems
VIC C1D3  General requirements
Part C2  Sanitary drainage systems
VIC C2P3  No point of connection
VIC C2V1  Velocity and liquid-to-air ratio
VIC C2V2  Pressure testing
VIC C2D4  General requirements

Section D  Excessive noise
Part D1  Excessive noise
VIC D1P1  Undue noise
VIC D1P2  Excessive noise
D1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

Schedule 1  Definitions

Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings
This Appendix contains variations and additions to the Building Code of Australia (BCA) provisions which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in Victoria and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.
Part B1  Cold water services

Insert clause VIC B1D4 as follows:

VIC B1D4  General requirements

[2019: VIC B1.4(1), (2) and (3)]

1) The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of cold water services must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.

2) Drinking water that is not intentionally heated must be delivered at a temperature of less than 40°C.

3) A hose tap must be provided in men’s public toilets adjacent to the urinals.

Part B2  Heated water services

B2P7  Energy use and source

[2019: BP2.6]

Delete B2P7(1) and replace with VIC B2P7(1) as follows:

1) A solar water heater system installed in a new Class 1 building must comply with the Plumbing Regulations 2018.

2) 

3) 

Delete B2V1 and insert VIC B2V1 as follows:

VIC B2V1  Greenhouse gas intensity of a water heater

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

B2D9  Design, construction and installation General requirements

[2019: B2.9]

Delete B2D9(1) and replace with VIC B2D9(1) as follows:

1) The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a heated water service must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.4 including the following additions:

   a) Insert the following after clause 1.11.2: This clause does not apply to the replacement of a heated water unit in the same location, where the original installation did not require a temperature control device.

   b) Insert the following after clause 4.2.2.4: The provisions of clause 5.2.8 of AS/NZS 3500.1 apply to heated water reticulation.

Part B3  Non-drinking water services

Insert clause VIC B3D3 as follows:

VIC B3D3  General requirements

[2019: VIC B3.3]

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a non-drinking water service must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1, subject to the following:
(a) Substitute the text of clause 9.7.1(a) as follows: be of a type that has a removable handle.

(b) Substitute the text of clause 9.7.1(c) as follows: have a non-standard inlet connecting thread and a standard hose connection outlet.

Explanatory Information:
Requirements for the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a non-drinking water service used for fire-fighting purposes are contained in Part B4.

Part B4  Fire-fighting water services

B4D2  General requirements

[2019: B4.2]  

Delete B4D2(2) and replace with VIC B4D2(2) as follows:

(2) The installation of a fire-fighting water service must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1.

Insert subclause VIC B4D2(3) in clause B4D2 as follows:

(3) When installed in class 1 or class 10 buildings and structures, an automatic fire sprinkler system must be in accordance with AS 2118.1, AS 2118.4, AS 2118.5, FPAA101D or FPAA101H as appropriate.
Part C1  Sanitary plumbing systems

Insert clause VIC C1D3 as follows:

VIC C1D3  General requirements

The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a sanitary plumbing system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 with the following variations and additions:

(a) After clause 13.9(b), delete the following: Where a bath trap is not accessible, the bath shall discharge untrapped to a floor waste gully (FWG) in accordance with Table 4.6.7.2 and Appendix B.

(b) After clause 15.1, insert clause 15.1A as follows: When tested, the respective sections of any soil pipe, waste pipe, vent pipe or above-ground drain must be free of leaks when subjected to an air test in accordance with clause 15.3.

(c) Substitute clause 15.3.3 as follows: When tested, the respective sections of any soil pipe, waste pipe, vent pipe or above ground drain must be free of leaks when subjected to an air test in accordance with clause 15.3.2 over the minimum test duration specified in Table 15.3.2.

Part C2  Sanitary drainage systems

Insert clause VIC C2P3 as follows:

VIC C2P3  No point of connection

Where a point of connection to a Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system is not available, an on-site wastewater management system must be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements and agreement of the relevant authority having jurisdiction.

Insert clause VIC C2V1 as follows:

VIC C2V1  Velocity and liquid-to-air ratio

Compliance with C2P1(2)(a) is achieved if the sanitary drainage system passes one or more of the pressure tests set out in Section 15 of AS/NZS 3500.2 and is designed to operate with—

(a) a liquid-to-air ratio of between 1:1 and 0.65:0.35; and

(b) a minimum velocity of 0.8 m/s; and

(c) a maximum velocity of—
   (i) 2 m/s under normal operating conditions; and
   (ii) 3.5 m/s under surge conditions.

Delete C2V2 and insert VIC C2V2 as follows:

VIC C2V2  Pressure testing

This clause has deliberately been left blank.
Insert clause VIC C2D4 as follows:

VIC C2D4 General requirements

[2019: VIC C2.4(1) to (5)]

1. The design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a sanitary drainage system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 with the following variations and additions:

   a. Substitute clause 5.3(c) as follows: under all bends greater than DN 65 forming risers from the drain.

   b. After clause 15.1, insert clause 15.1A as follows: Testing of a sanitary drainage installation—

      i. if installed at a property provided with non-drinking water by the Network Utility Operator, may be carried out in accordance with—

         A. a water test using non-drinking water provided by the Network Utility Operator in accordance with clause 15.2; or

         B. an air test in accordance with clause 15.3; or

         C. a vacuum test in accordance with clause 15.4; or

      ii. in cases other than in (a), testing may be carried out by way of—

         A. an air test in accordance with clause 15.3; or

         B. a vacuum test in accordance with clause 15.4.

   c. After clause 5.4.2(d), insert (d) as follows: Free running sand, excavated from the trench, capable of passing through a 2 mm mesh sieve, which does not contain clay, organic or any other deleterious materials, where used in permeable soil conditions where ground water or surface water entering the trench does not disturb the sand.

2. If an inspection shaft or boundary trap riser in a below ground sanitary drainage system is located clear of a building and is not likely to be damaged by vehicular traffic, a light cover must be installed in accordance with clause 4.4.2.1(a) and clause 4.4.2.1(c)(ii) and (iii) of AS/NZS 3500.2.

3. Discharge pipes measuring DN 50 or smaller must not be installed in a below ground sanitary drainage system, except for discharge pipes connected to floor waste gullies.

4. Risers from gullies shall be installed vertically with no offsets.

5. Where there is no point of connection to a Network Utility Operator’s sewerage system, the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a wastewater treatment system must be in accordance with AS/NZS 1546.1, AS/NZS 1546.2, AS/NZS 1546.3 or AS/NZS 1547 as appropriate.
Section D  Excessive noise

Part D1  Excessive noise

Insert clause VIC D1P1 as follows:

**VIC D1P1  Undue noise**

[2019: VIC DP1.1]

1. **Plumbing** and **drainage** systems must be designed, constructed and installed in a manner that does not create undue noise.

2. Sanitary **plumbing** and **drainage** systems must convey sewage or sullage to a sanitary **drainage** system or an **approved disposal system** in a manner that does not create undue noise.

3. The **required** sound insulation of a floor or wall must not be compromised by the incorporation or penetration of a **plumbing** or **drainage** system.

Delete D1P2 and insert VIC D1P2 as follows:

**VIC D1P2  Excessive noise**

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

D1D1  Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

[2019: D1.1]

Delete D1D1(1) and replace with VIC D1D1(1) as follows:

1. Where a **Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution** is proposed, **Performance Requirement D1P1** is satisfied by complying with D1D2 and D1D3.
## Schedule 1 Definitions

**Early childhood centre:** Includes—

(a) any premises, or part thereof, providing or intending to provide a centre-based education and care service within the meaning of the Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010, and the Education and Care Services National Regulations, excluding a service where education and care is primarily provided to school aged children; and

(b) a children’s service.

**Flood hazard area:** The site (whether or not mapped) encompassing land in an area liable to flooding within the meaning of Regulation 153 of the Building Regulations 2018.

**Freeboard:** The minimum height of the lowest floor of the building above the defined flood level, regulated by the relevant planning scheme, or specified or otherwise determined by the relevant council under Regulation 153 of the Building Regulations 2018 (see Figure 3).
In addition to this Code, there are a number of other legislative technical requirements affecting the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of plumbing that practitioners may need to be aware of, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following list. Additional legislative instruments such as regulations, codes, and standards may exist under the legislation listed.

1. Relevant Legislation

Building Act 1993
Plumbing Regulations 2018
Gas Safety Act 1997
Introduction

Footnote: Other legislation affecting buildings
This Appendix contains variations and additions to the Building Code of Australia (BCA) provisions which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in Western Australia.

These additional provisions are a consolidation of existing building related requirements from the Health (Public Building) Regulations 1992 into the Western Australian Appendix of the BCA.
In addition to any applicable provisions of the Plumbers Licensing and Plumbing Standards Regulations 2000, Plumbers Licensing Act 1995, the Building Act 2004 and this code, there are a number of other legislative technical requirements affecting the design, construction, installation, replacement, repair, alteration and maintenance of a plumbing system that practitioners may need to be aware of, including, but not limited to, the following list. Additional legislative instruments such as regulation, codes and standards may exist under the legislation listed.

1. Planning

Administering Agency
Western Australian Planning Commission

Relevant Legislation
Planning and Development Act 2005

2. Building

Administering Agency
Building Commission

Relevant Legislation
Building Act 2010

3. Health

Administering Agency
Department of Health

Relevant Legislation
Health Act 1911

4. Child Care

Administering Agency
Department of Communities

Relevant Legislation
Child Care Services Act 2006

5. Gas Installations

Administering Agency
Energy Safety

Relevant Legislation
Gas Standards Act 1972
6. Environment

Administering Agency
Environment Protection Authority

Relevant Legislation
Environment Protection Act 1986

7. Electrical Installations

Administering Agency
Energy Safety

Relevant Legislation
Electricity Act 1945

8. Water Resource

Administering Agency
Department of Water

Relevant Legislation
Water Services Act 2012