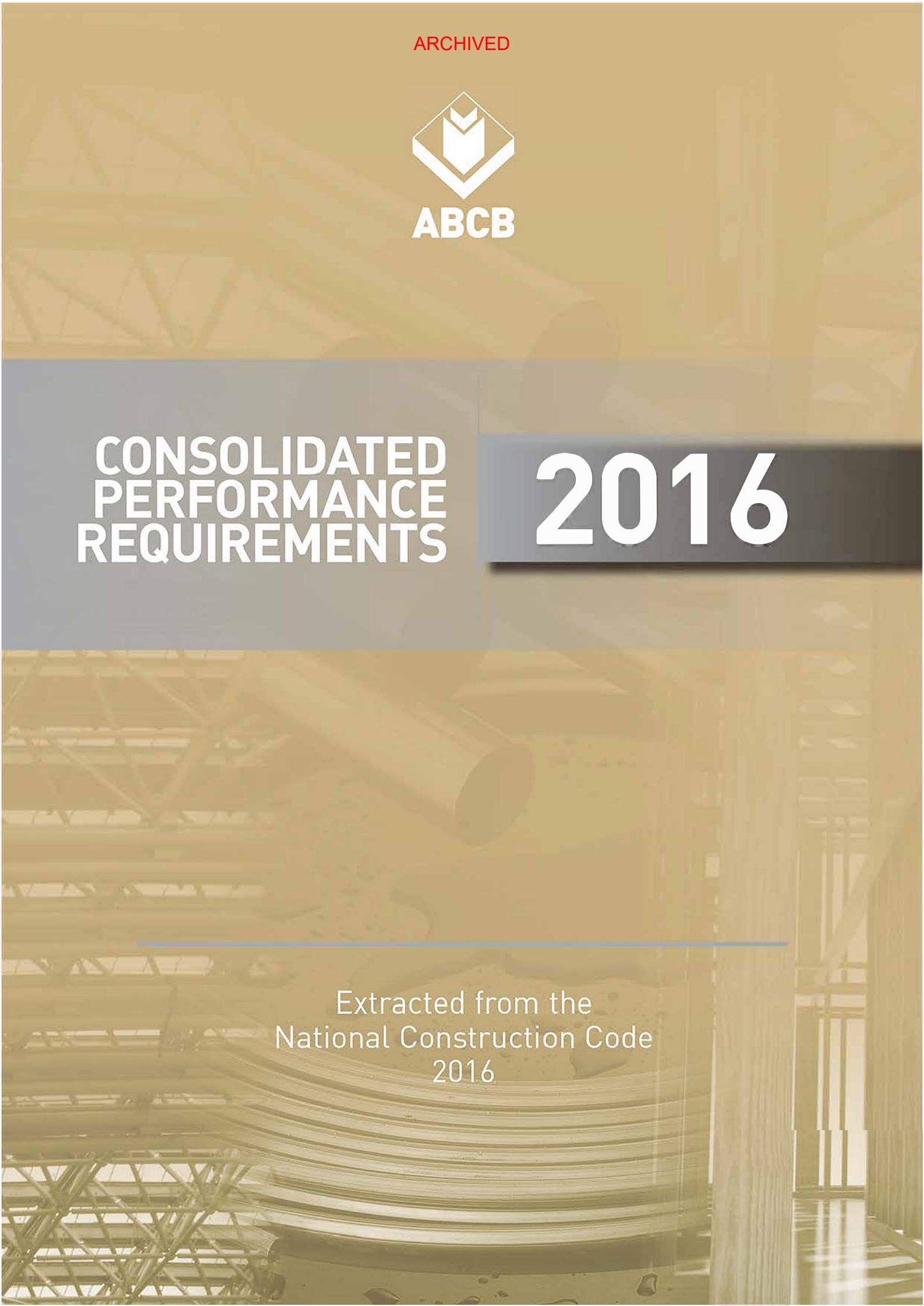
ABCB

CONSOLIDATED PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS 2016

Extracted from the National Construction Code 2016



NCC 2016 CONSOLIDATED PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

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PREFACE

The National Construction Code (NCC) is a performance based code, consisting of Performance Requirements that specify the minimum level of performance for buildings, plumbing and drainage installations. The Performance Requirements and supporting General Requirements are the mandatory requirements of the code.

The National Construction Code 2016 Consolidated Performance Requirements (Consolidated Requirements) has been developed to highlight the mandatory requirements of the NCC, foster a greater understanding of the NCC as a performance based code and facilitate the increased use of performance based solutions. Whilst not forming part of the NCC, it is intended to provide a compilation of all NCC Performance Requirements and the supporting General Requirements in a single document. It is guidance in nature.

The Consolidated Requirements consists of-

- General Requirements consolidated from NCC Volumes One, Two and Three; and
- Performance Requirements extracted from NCC Volumes One, Two and Three; and
- State and Territory Additions and Variations relevant to the General Requirements and the Performance Requirements extracted from NCC Volumes One, Two and Three.

It has been styled based on a combination of all three Volumes of the NCC. Hence, numbering of similar sections in the Consolidated Requirements may be different to that of the NCC. The heading titles may be used to assist in finding the comparable headings in the NCC.

Notes:

1. Explanatory information has been deleted from this document. Refer to the NCC or the Guide to Volume One for further guidance.
2. The use of this document relies on cross references to the NCC to provide the full context and should not be solely relied upon.
3. Where NCC Volume One, Two or Three is used, this refers to the NCC rather than the content within this document.
4. Where Volume One, Two or Three is used, this refers to content within this document.

INTRODUCTION

THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CODE

The National Construction Code (NCC) is an initiative of the Council of Australian Governments developed to incorporate all on-site construction requirements into a single code.

The NCC is produced and maintained by the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) on behalf of the Australian Government and each State and Territory government.

The NCC is a uniform set of technical provisions for the design and construction of buildings and other structures, and *plumbing* and *drainage* systems throughout Australia. It allows for variations in climate and geological or geographic conditions.

THE NCC – FORMAT

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

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 pool*.

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 pool*); and

(c) Class 10c private bushfire shelters.

NCC VOLUME THREE: contains the requirements for *plumbing* and *drainage* associated with all classes of buildings.

The NCC is accompanied by other documents, comprising the NCC Consolidated Performance Requirements (this document) and the Guide to Volume One. These documents, along with the NCC Series, comprise the NCC suite of documents. Additional guidance material is also located on the ABCB website at www.abcb.gov.au.

The NCC is drafted in a performance format allowing a choice of *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* or flexibility to develop *Performance Solution* based on existing or new innovative building, plumbing and drainage products, systems and designs.

When complying with the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions*, or when developing a *Performance Solution* in order to comply with the NCC, consideration may need to be given to whether the solution impacts on compliance with other Parts of the NCC.

THE GOAL

The goal of the NCC is to enable the achievement of nationally consistent, minimum necessary standards of relevant safety (including structural safety and safety from fire), health, amenity and sustainability objectives efficiently.

The goal is applied so that—

(a) there is a rigorously tested rationale for the regulation; and

(b) the regulation is effective and proportional to the issues being addressed such that the regulation will generate benefits to society greater than the costs (that is, net benefits); and

(c) there is no regulatory or non-regulatory alternative (whether under the responsibility of the Board or not) that would generate higher net benefits; and

(d) the competitive effects of the regulation have been considered and the regulation is no more restrictive than is necessary in the public interest.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUILDING CODES BOARD

The ABCB is established by agreement between the Australian Government and each State and Territory government. It is a co-operative arrangement between signatories, local government and the building and construction industry.

The ABCB's mission is to address issues relating to safety, health, amenity and sustainability in the design, construction and performance of buildings. This is achieved through the NCC and the development of effective regulatory systems and appropriate non-regulatory solutions.

The Board comprises—

(a) a Chair; and

(b) the head of each Commonwealth, State and Territory department, statutory body, division or agency that has the relevant administrative responsibility for NCC matters; and

(c) a representative of the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA); and

(d) representatives of the building and construction industry, including one representative with plumbing expertise.

The Building Codes Committee (BCC) is the peak technical advisory body to the ABCB, which provides advice for technical matters associated with the BCA.

The BCC comprises—

(a) a representative of the ABCB; and

(b) one nominee each of the Australian, State, and Territory Government members of the ABCB; and

(c) representatives of the building and construction industry.

The Plumbing Code Committee (PCC) is the peak technical advisory body to the ABCB, which provides advice for technical matters associated with the PCA.

The PCC comprises—

(a) a representative of the ABCB; and

(b) one nominee each of the Australian, State and Territory Government members of the ABCB; and

(c) representatives of the plumbing and drainage industry.

LEGISLATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

GENERAL

The NCC is given legal effect by relevant 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 buildings, structures and *plumbing* and *drainage* installations, and contains the administrative provisions necessary to give effect to the legislation.

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 appropriate State or Territory authority. State and Territory Variations and Additions

Each State's and Territory's legislation adopts the NCC subject to the variation or deletion of some of its provisions, or the addition of extra provisions. These variations, deletions and additions are contained in Appendices to the NCC.

Flags identifying variations are located within relevant provisions and at the beginning of relevant Tables. Additional provisions to a Part of the NCC are identified at the end of that Part.

DOCUMENTATION OF DECISIONS

Decisions made under the NCC should be fully documented and copies of all relevant documentation should be retained.

Examples of the kind of documentation which should be prepared and retained include:

(a) Details of the *Performance Solution* or the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* including all relevant plans and other supporting documentation.

(b) In cases where a *Performance Solution* has been proposed—

  (i) details of the relevant *Performance Requirement*; and

  (ii) the *Assessment Method* or methods used to establish compliance with the relevant *Performance Requirement*; and

  (iii) details of any *Expert Judgement* relied upon including the extent to which the judgement was relied upon and the qualifications and experience of the expert; and

  (iv) details of any tests or calculations used to determine compliance with the relevant *Performance Requirement*; and

  (v) details of any Standards or other information which were relied upon.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

PART A0
APPLICATION

A0.1
COMPLIANCE WITH THE NCC

Compliance with the NCC is achieved by satisfying the *Performance Requirements*.

A0.2
MEETING THE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

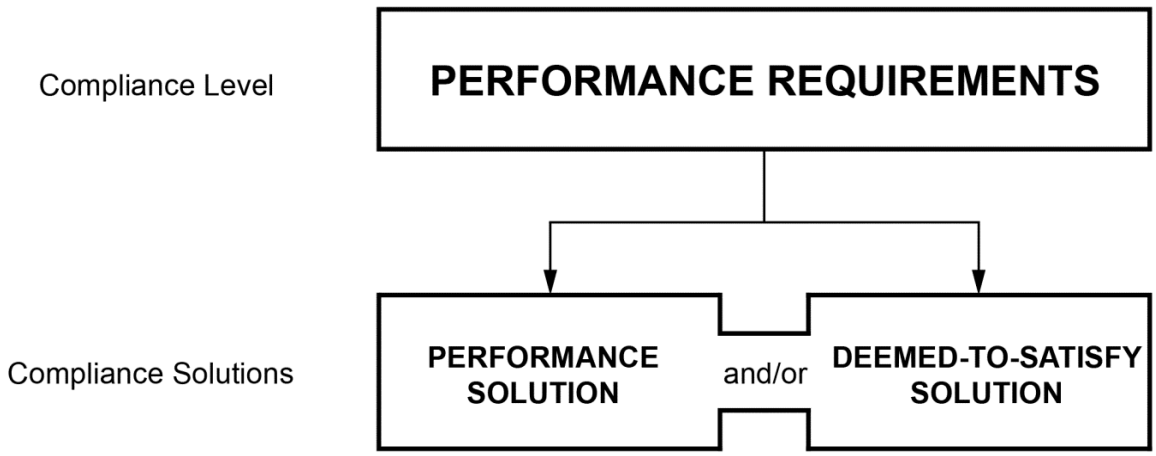
The *Performance Requirements* can only be satisfied by a—

(a) *Performance Solution*;

(b) *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution*, or

(c) combination of **(a)** and **(b)**,

Figure A0.2 — NCC Compliance Structure



Notes:
1. The term *Performance Solution* was formerly known as *Alternative Solution*.
2. The terms *Performance Solution* and *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* were formerly used under the terms *Building Solution* in the BCA, and *Plumbing and Drainage Solution* in the PCA.

A0.3
PERFORMANCE SOLUTIONS

(a) A *Performance Solution* must—

(i) comply with the *Performance Requirements*; or

(ii) be at least *Equivalent* to the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions*,

and be assessed according to one or more of the *Assessment Methods*.

(b) A *Performance Solution* will only comply with the NCC when the *Assessment Methods* used satisfactorily demonstrate compliance with the *Performance Requirements*.

A0.4
DEEMED-TO-SATISFY SOLUTIONS

(a) A *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* which complies with the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions* is deemed to satisfy the *Performance Requirements*.

(b) A *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* may be assessed according to one or more of the *Assessment Methods*, as appropriate.

A0.5
ASSESSMENT METHODS

The following *Assessment Methods*, or any combination of them, can be used to determine that a *Performance Solution* or a *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* complies with the *Performance Requirements*:

(a) Evidence to support that the use of a material or *product*, form of construction or design meets a *Performance Requirement* or a *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision* as described in **A2.2**.

(b) *Verification Method* such as—

  (i) the *Verification Method*s in the NCC; or

  (ii) such other *Verification Methods* as the *appropriate authority* accepts for determining compliance with the *Performance Requirements*.

(c) *Expert Judgement*.

(d) Comparison with the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions*.

A0.6
DEFINED TERMS

Words with special meanings are printed in *italics* and are defined in **A1.1.**

A0.7
RELEVANT PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

In order to comply with the provisions of **A1.5** the following method must be used to determine the *Performance Requirement* or *Performance Requirements* relevant to the *Performance Solution*:

(a) Where a *Performance Requirement* is satisfied entirely by a *Performance Solution*:

  (i) Identify the relevant *Performance Requirement* from the Section or Part to which the *Performance Solution* applies.

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

(b) Where a *Performance Requirement* is satisfied by a *Performance Solution* in combination with a *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution*:

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

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

(iii) 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 *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions*, that are the subject of the *Performance Solution*.

PART A1
INTERPRETATION

A1.1
DEFINITIONS

Notes:

1. States and Territories may vary or add to the definitions contained in **A1.1** at the relevant State or Territory Appendix.

2. The defined terms contained here only relate to those directly referenced in the General Requirements and the *Performance Requirement* in this document. Where a term in **A1.1** appears *italicised* (e.g. "*ward area*"), but is not defined in **A1.1**, refer to the NCC for the full context of its meaning.

In the Consolidated Requirements unless the contrary intention appears—

Accessible means having features to enable use by people with a disability.

Accessway means a continuous *accessible* path of travel (as defined in AS 1428.1) to, into or within a building.

Administering body means the body responsible for administering the *WaterMark Certification Scheme.*

Aged care building means 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.

Air-conditioning, for the purposes of Volume One, means 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*.

Alpine area means land—

(a) likely to be subject to significant snowfalls; and

(b) in New South Wales, A.C.T. or Victoria more than 1200 m above the Australian Height Datum; and

(c) in Tasmania more than 900 m above the Australian Height Datum.

Alternative Solution means a *Performance Solution*.

Amenity means an attribute which contributes to the health, physical independence, comfort and well-being of people.

NSW Appropriate authority

Appropriate authority means the relevant authority with the statutory responsibility to determine the particular matter.

Approved disposal system means a system for the disposal of sewage, sullage or stormwater approved by an authority having jurisdiction.

NSW Assembly building

Assembly building means 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

(a) educational purposes in a *school*, *early childhood centre*, preschool, or the like; or

(b) 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

(c) transit purposes including a bus station, railway station, airport or ferry terminal.

Assessment Method means a method that can be used for determining that a *Performance Solution* or *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* complies with the *Performance Requirements*.

Automatic, for the purposes of Volume One, means designed to operate when activated by a heat, smoke or fire sensing device.

Automatic, for the purposes of Volume Two, as applied to a fire door, smoke door, solid core door, fire shutter, fire *window*, smoke-and-heat vent, sprinkler system, alarm system or the like, means designed to operate when activated by a heat, smoke or fire sensing device.

Average recurrence interval, applied to rainfall, means the expected or average interval between exceedances for a 5 minute duration rainfall intensity.

Blockage means an obstruction within a *drainage* system.

Boiler means 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—

(a) includes superheaters, reheaters, economisers, boiler piping, supports, mountings, valves, gauges, fittings, controls, the *boiler* settings and directly associated equipment; but

(b) 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.

Building Solution means a solution which complies with the *Performance Requirements* and is a—

(a) *Performance Solution*; or

(b) *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* ; or

(c) combination of **(a)** and **(b)**.

Carpark means 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.

Certificate of Accreditation means 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 Volumes One or Two.

Certificate of Conformity means 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 Volumes One or Two.

Combustible, for the purposes of Volume One, means—

(a) applied to a material — *combustible* as determined by AS 1530.1 (2014); and

(b) applied to construction or part of a building — constructed wholly or in part of *combustible* materials.

Combustible, for the purposes of Volume Two, means—

(a) applied to a material — *combustible* as determined by AS 1530.1 (1994); or

(b) applied to construction or part of a building — constructed wholly or in part of *combustible* materials.

Conditioned space means 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*, but does not include—

(a) a non-*habitable room* of a Class 2 building or Class 4 part of a building in which a heater with a capacity of not more than 1.2 kW or 4.3 MJ/hour provides the *air-conditioning*; or

(b) a space in a Class 6, 7, 8 or 9b building where the input energy to an *air- conditioning* system is not more than 15 W/m2 or 15 J/s.m^2 (54 KJ/hour.m^2); or

(c) a lift *shaft*.

Construction activity actions means 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.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions means provisions which are deemed to satisfy the *Performance Requirements*.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution means a method of satisfying the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions*.

Defined flood event (DFE) means the flood event selected for the management of flood hazard for the location of specific development as determined by the *appropriate authority*.

NSW Designated bushfire prone area

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

Detention centre means 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*.

Domestic services means 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 pool* and spa pools; and

(iii) heated water systems; but

(b) excludes cooking facilities and portable appliances.

Drainage means any sanitary *drainage*, liquid trade waste *drainage* or stormwater *drainage* system.

Drinking water means water intended primarily for human consumption but which has other domestic uses.

NSW Early childhood centre
Tas Early childhood centre
Vic Early childhood centre

Early childhood centre means 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 means the vertical distance between the floor of the lowest *storey* included in the calculation of *rise in storey* and the floor of the topmost *storey* (excluding the topmost *storey* if it contains only heating, ventilating, lift or other equipment, water tanks or similar service units).

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

(a) the exterior of the building; or

(b) a non-*conditioned space* including—

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

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

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

Envelope, for the purposes of Volume Two, means the parts of a building's *fabric* that separate artificially heated or cooled spaces from—

(a) the exterior of the building; or

(b) other spaces that are not artificially heated or cooled.

Equivalent means equivalent to the level of health, safety and amenity provided by the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions*.

Evacuation route means the continuous path of travel (including *exit*, *public corridor* 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 means the time calculated from when the emergency starts for the occupants of the building to evacuate to a *safe place*.

Exit means—

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

(i) An internal or external stairway.

(ii) A ramp.

(iii) A *fire-isolated passageway*.

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

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

Tas Volume Three Expert Judgement

Expert Judgement means 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*.

External wall, for the purposes of Volume One, means an outer wall of a building which is not a *common wall*.

External wall, for the purposes of Volume Two, means an outer wall of a building which is not a *separating wall*.

Fire brigade means 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 compartment means—

(a) the total space of a building; or

(b) when referred to in—

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

(ii) the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions* — any part of a building separated from the remainder by walls and/or floors each having an FRL not less than that *required*

for a *fire wall* for that type of construction and where all openings in the separating construction are protected in accordance with the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions* of the relevant Part.

Fire hazard means 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 intensity means the rate release of calorific energy in watts, determined either theoretically or empirically, as applicable.

Fire-isolated ramp means a ramp within a *fire-resisting* enclosure which provides egress from a *storey*.

Fire-isolated stairway means a stairway within a *fire-resisting shaft* and includes the floor and roof or top enclosing structure.

Fire load means 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. The calorific values must be determined at the ambient moisture content or humidity. (The unit of measurement is MJ.)

Fire-resisting, for the purposes of Volume One, applied to a building element, means having an FRL appropriate for that element.

Fire-resisting, for the purposes of Volume Two, applied to a *structural member* or other part of a building, means having an FRL *required* for that *structural member* or other part.

Fire safety system means 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,

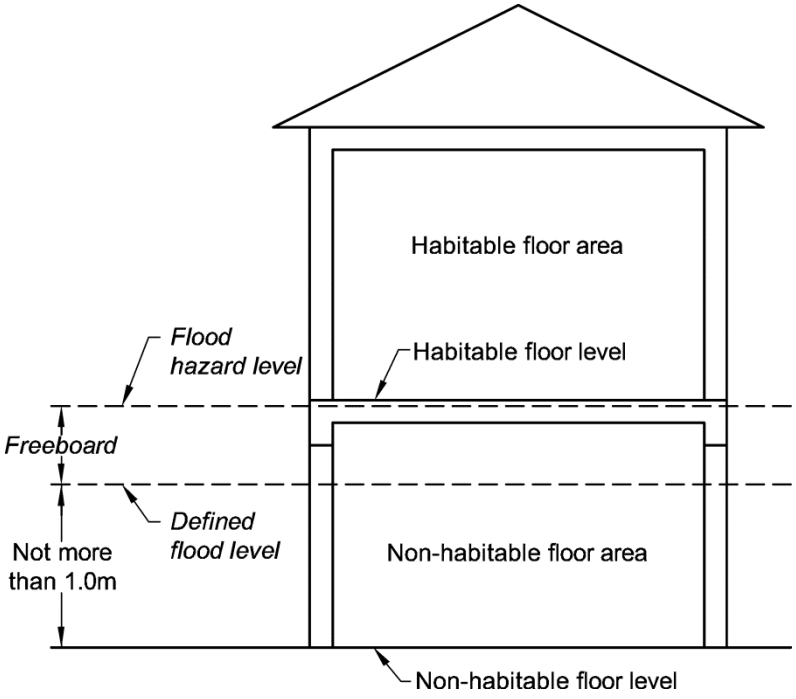
and includes both active and passive systems.

Vic Flood hazard area

Flood hazard area means 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) means the flood level used to determine the height of floors in a building and represents the *defined flood level* plus the *Freeboard*. (See **Figure A1.1.1**)

Figure A1.1.1 Identification of defined floor level, flood hazard level and freeboard



Floor area, for the purposes of Volume One, means—

(a) in relation to a building — the total area of all *storeys*; and

(b) in relation to a *storey* — the area of all floors of that *storey* measured over the enclosing walls, and includes—

(i) the area of a *mezzanine* within the *storey*, measured within the finished surfaces of any *external wall;* and

(ii) the area occupied by any *internal walls* or partitions, any cupboard, or other built-in furniture, fixture or fitting; and

(iii) if there is no enclosing wall, an area which has a use that—

(A) contributes to the *fire load*; or

(B) impacts on the safety, health or amenity of the occupants in relation to the provisions of the BCA; and

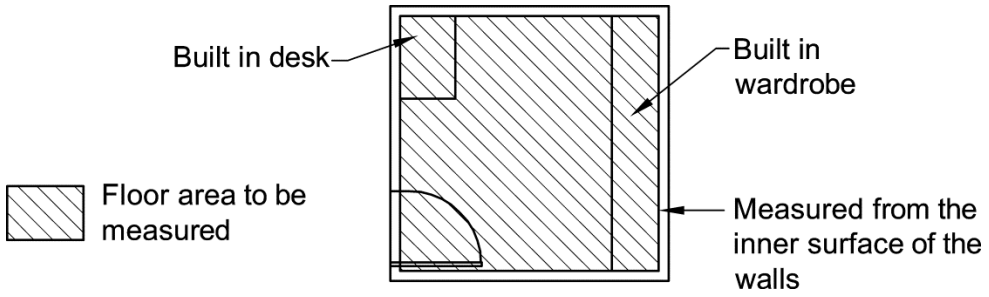
(c) in relation to a room — the area of the room measured within the finished surfaces of the walls, and includes the area occupied by any cupboard or other built-in furniture, fixture or fitting; and

(d) in relation to a *fire compartment* — the total area of all floors within the *fire compartment* measured within the finished 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

(e) 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 wall.*

Floor area, for the purposes of Volume Two, means, in relation to a room, the area of the room measured within the finished surfaces of the walls, and included that area occupied by any cupboard or other built-in furniture, fixture or fitting (see **Figure A1.1.2**).

Figure A1.1.2 Identification of floor area of a room



Vic Freeboard

Freeboard means 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. (See **Figure A1.1.1**)

Habitable room means 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.

Health-care building means 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 means water that has been intentionally heated. It is normally referred to as hot water or warm water.

Illuminance means the luminous flux falling onto a unit area of surface.

Loss means either: physical damage, financial loss or loss of *amenity*.

Tas Volume Three Network Utility Operator

Network Utility Operator means 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.

Non-drinking water means water which is not *drinking water*.

Tas Volume Three On-site wastewater management system

On-site wastewater management system means a system installed on premises that receives and/or treats wastewater generated on the premises and applies the resulting effluent to an *approved disposal system* or re-use system.

Open-deck carpark means a carpark in which all parts of the parking *storey* 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 $^1/_6$ of the area of any other side; and

(b) the openings are not less than ½ of the wall area of the side concerned.

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

Open spectator stand means a tiered stand substantially open at the front.

Other property means 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 means air outside the building.

Outfall means 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 are devices that provide relief to a water service, a sanitary *plumbing* and *drainage* system or a stormwater system to avoid the likelihood of uncontrolled discharges.

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

Performance Solution (Alternative Solution) means a method of complying with the *Performance Requirement* other than by a *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution.*

Plumbing means any water *plumbing*, roof *plumbing*, sanitary *plumbing* system or heating, ventilation and air-conditioning *plumbing*.

Plumbing and Drainage Solution means a solution which complies with the *Performance Requirements* and is a—

(a) *Performance Solution*; or

(b) *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution*; or

(c) combination of **(a)** and **(b)**.

Point of connection—

(a) for a *heated water service* means the point where the *water heater* connects to the cold water service downstream of the isolation valve; and

(b) for sewage disposal means the point where the on-site *drainage* system connects to the *Network Utility Operator* sewerage system or to an *on-site wastewater management system*; and

(c) for stormwater disposal means the point where the on-site *drainage* system connects to the *Network Utility Operator* stormwater system or to an *approved disposal system*; and

(d) for a water service means the point where the service pipe within the premises connects to the *Network Utility Operator* property service or to an alternative water supply system.

Pressure vessel means a vessel subject to internal or external pressure. It includes 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 purpose of fire suppression or which serve a fire suppression systems

Private bushfire shelter means 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.

Private garage means—

(a) any garage associated with a Class 1 building; or

(b) 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

(c) any separate single *storey* garage associated with another building where such garage contains not more than 3 vehicle spaces.

Product means *plumbing* and *drainage* items within the scope of NCC Volume Three including but not limited to

(a) Materials, fixtures and components used in a *plumbing* or *drainage* installation.

(b) Appliances and equipment connected to a *plumbing* or *drainage* system.

Tas Volume Three Professional engineer

Professional engineer means 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) a Corporate Member of the Institution of Engineers, Australia; or

(ii) eligible to become a Corporate Member of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, and has appropriate experience and competence in the relevant field.

Public corridor means an enclosed corridor, hallway or the like which—

(a) serves as a means of egress from 2 or more *sole-occupancy unit* 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.*

Tas Volume Three Recognised expert

Recognised expert means a person with qualifications and experience in the area of plumbing or drainage in question recognised by the authority having jurisdiction.

Registered Testing Authority means—

(a) an organisation registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) to test in the relevant field; or

(b) an organisation outside Australia registered by an authority recognised by NATA through a mutual recognition agreement; or

(c) an organisation recognised as being a *Registered Testing Authority* under legislation at the time the test was undertaken.

Renewable energy means 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.

Required means *required* to satisfy a *Performance Requirement* or a *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provision* of the NCC as appropriate.

Safe place means—

(a) a place of safety within a building—

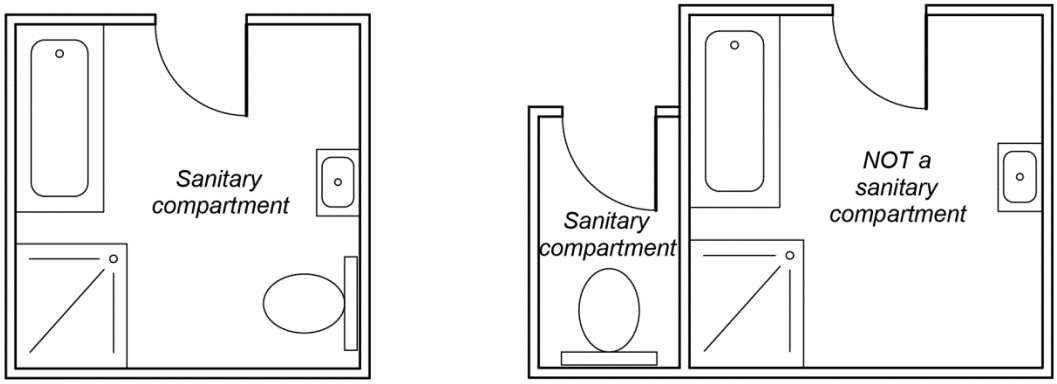
(i) which is not under threat from a fire; and

(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 means a room or space containing a closet pan or urinal (see **Figure A1.1.3**).

Figure A1.1.3 Identification of a *sanitary compartment*



School includes a primary or secondary *school*, college, university or similar educational establishment.

Service, for the purposes of 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 means a garage which is not a *private garage* and is for the servicing of vehicles, other than only washing, cleaning or polishing.

Shaft means 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.

Site means the part of the allotment of land on which a building stands or is to be erected.

Sitework means work on or around a *site*, including earthworks, preparatory to or associated with the construction, *alteration*, demolition or removal of a building.

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

(a) a dwelling; or

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

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

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

Storey means 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*.

Surface water means 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 means 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.

Verification Method means a test, inspection, calculation or other method that determines whether a *Performance Solution* complies with the relevant *Performance Requirements*.

WaterMark Certification Scheme means the ABCB scheme for certifying and authorising *plumbing* and *drainage* materials and *products*.

WaterMark Licence means a licence issued by a *WaterMark Conformity Assessment Body*.

WaterMark Schedule of Excluded Products means the list maintained by the *administering body* of materials and *product* excluded from the *WaterMark Certification Scheme*.

WaterMark Schedule of Products means the list maintained by the *administering body* of materials and *products* included in the *WaterMark Certification Scheme*, and the specifications to which the materials and *products* can be certified.

Watertight means will not allow water to pass from the inside to the outside of the component or joint and vice versa.

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.

A1.2
ADOPTION OF STANDARDS AND OTHER REFERENCES

Where a referenced document, rule, specification or provision is referenced, that adoption does not include—

(a) specifying or defining the respective rights, responsibilities or obligations as between themselves of any manufacturer, supplier or purchaser; or

(b) specifying the responsibilities of any trades person or other building operative, architect, engineer, authority, or other person or body; or

(c) requiring the submission for approval of any material, building component, form or method of construction, to any person, authority or body other than a person or body empowered under State or Territory legislation to give that approval; or

(d) specifying that a material, building component, form or method of construction must be submitted to any person, authority or body for expression of opinion; or

(e) permitting a departure from the code, rule, specification or provision at the sole discretion of the manufacturer or purchaser, or by arrangement or agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser.

A1.3
REFERENCED STANDARDS, ETC

(a) A reference to a document under **A1.2** refers to the edition or issue, together with any amendment, listed in **Table A4** and only so much as is relevant in the context in which the document is quoted.

(b) Any—

(i) reference in a document listed in **Table A4** (primary document) to another document (secondary document); and

(ii) subsequent references to other documents in secondary documents and those other documents,

is a reference to the secondary and other documents as they existed at the time of publication of the primary document listed in **Table A4**.

(c) The provisions of **(b)** do not apply if the secondary referenced document is also a primary referenced document.

(d) Where the Consolidated Requirements references a document under **A1.2** which is subject to publication of a new edition or amendment not listed under **Table A4**, the new edition or amendment need not be complied with in order to comply with the *Performance Requirements*.

A1.4
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REFERENCED DOCUMENTS AND THE NCC

The NCC overrules in any difference arising between it and any Standard, rule, specification or provision in a document listed in Specification A1.3 of NCC Volume One, Part 1.4 of NCC Volume Two and Part A3 in NCC Volume Three.

A1.5
COMPLIANCE WITH ALL PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

(a) Subject to **A1.6(a)**, Class 2-9 buildings must be so designed and constructed that they comply with all relevant provisions of Section A and the *Performance Requirements* of NCC Volume One.

(b) Subject to **A1.6(b)**, Class 1 and 10 buildings must be so designed and constructed that they comply with the relevant provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of NCC Volume Two.

(c) Subject to **A1.6(c),** *plumbing* and *drainage* systems must be so designed, constructed and installed that they comply with the relevant provisions of Section A and the *Performance Requirement* of NCC Volume Three.

A1.6
APPLICATION OF THE NCC TO A PARTICULAR STATE OR TERRITORY

(a) For application within a particular State or Territory, NCC Volume One comprises—

(i) Sections A to J (inclusive); and

(ii) the variations, deletions and additions to Sections A to J applicable to that State or Territory specified in the relevant Appendix.

(b) For application within a particular State or Territory, NCC Volume Two comprise—

(i) Sections 1 to 3 (inclusive); and

(ii) the variations and deletions applicable to that State or Territory specified in Sections 1 to 3 inclusive; and

(iii) the additions to Sections 1 to 3 inclusive applicable to that State or Territory specified in the relevant Appendix.

(c) For, application within a particular State or Territory, NCC Volume Three comprises—

(i) Sections A to G (inclusive); and

(ii) the variations, deletions and additions to Sections A to G applicable to that State or Territory specified in the relevant Appendix.

A1.7
LANGUAGE

(a) A reference to a building in the Consolidated Requirements is a reference to an entire building or part of a building, as the case requires.

(b) A reference to a *plumbing* or *drainage* system, or *product* in the Consolidated Requirements 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 that consideration of all criteria referred to in the *Performance Requirement* will determine the outcome appropriate to the circumstances. These words have been inserted to indicate that in certain situations it may not be necessary to incorporate any specific measures to meet the *Performance Requirement*.

(d) A reference to a Class 1a, 1b, 7a, 7b, 9a, 9c, 10a, 10b and 10c is a reference to the separate classification.

(e) A reference to—

(i) Class 1 – is a reference to Class 1a and 1b; and

(ii) Class 7 – is a reference to Class 7a and 7b; and

(iii) Class 9 - is a reference to Class 9a, 9b and 9c; and

(iv) Class 10 – is a reference to Class 10a, 10b and 10c.

PART A2
ACCEPTANCE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

A2.0
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS (WATERMARK CERTIFICATION SCHEME)

A reference in **A2.1(b)(i)** to the *WaterMark Certification Scheme* is a reference to the *WaterMark Certification Scheme* including the provisions of Part G1 of NCC 2015 Volume Three until such time as the publication by the *administering body* of scheme rules which replace those provisions.

A2.1
SUITABILITY OF MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

(a) Every part of a building and *plumbing* or *drainage* installation must be constructed in an appropriate manner to achieve the requirements of the NCC, using materials, construction and products being fit for the purpose for which they are intended. For NCC Volume One, this includes the provision of access for maintenance.

(b) For the purposes of **(a)**, a *plumbing* or *drainage* material or *product* is fit for purpose if it is—

(i) listed on the *WaterMark Schedule of Products*, certified and authorised in accordance with the *WaterMark Certification Scheme*; or

(ii) listed on the *WaterMark Schedule of Excluded Products*;

and is supported by evidence of suitability provided in accordance with **A2.2**.

Tas Volume Three A2.1 (c)

(c) * * * * *

(d) A material or *product* intended for use in contact with *drinking water* must comply with AS/NZS 4020, and be supported by evidence of suitability in accordance with **A2.2**.

Tas Volume Three A2.1 (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

A2.2
EVIDENCE OF SUITABILITY

For the purposes of the *Performance Requirements* of NCC Volume One and NCC Volume Two:

(a) Evidence to support that the use of a material, form of construction or design meets a *Performance Requirement* may be in the form of one or a combination of the following:

(i) A report issued by a *Registered Testing Authority*, showing that the material or form of construction has been submitted to the tests listed in the report, and setting out the results of those tests and any other relevant information that demonstrates its suitability for use in the building.

(ii) A current *Certificate of Conformity* or a current *Certificate of Accreditation*.

(iii) A certificate from a *professional engineer* or other appropriately qualified person which—

(iv) certifies that a material, design, or form of construction complies with the requirements of the NCC; and

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

(vi) A current certificate issued by a product certification body that has been accredited by the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ).

(vii) * * * * *

(viii) Any other form of documentary evidence that correctly describes the properties and performance of the material or form of construction and adequately demonstrates its suitability for use in the building.

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

(i) A certificate from a *professional engineer* or other appropriately qualified person which—

(A) certifies that the calculation method complies with a relevant ABCB protocol; and

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

(ii) Any other form of documentary evidence that correctly describes how the calculation method complies with a relevant ABCB protocol.

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

ACT Volume One AP2.1 to AP 2.2

For the purposes of the *Performance Requirements* of NCC Volume Three:

(a) Evidence to support that a material or *product* subject to **A2.1(b)(i)** has been certified and authorised must be in the form of a *WaterMark Licence*.

(b) Evidence to support that any other material or *product*, or design, form of construction or installation, meets a *Performance Requirement* may be in the form of one or a combination of the following:

Tas Volume Three A2.2(b)(i)

(i) * * * * *

(ii) A report issued by a *Recognised Expert* or a *Registered Testing Authority* showing that the material, *product*, design, form of construction or installation has been submitted to the tests listed in a report, and setting out the results of those tests and any other relevant information that demonstrates its suitability for use in the *plumbing* or *drainage* installation.

(iii) A certificate from a *professional engineer* or other appropriately qualified person which—

(A) certifies that a material, *product*, design, form of construction or installation complies with the requirements of the NCC; and

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

(iv) Any other form of documentary evidence that correctly describes the properties and performance of the material, form of construction or installation and, as *required*, demonstrates its suitability for use in the *plumbing* or *drainage* installation.

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

PART A3
CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

A3.1
PRINCIPLES OF CLASSIFICATION

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.

A3.2
CLASSIFICATIONS

Buildings are classified as follows:

Class 1: one or more buildings which in association constitute—

(a) **Class 1a** — a single dwelling being—

(i) a detached house; or

(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; or

(b) Class 1b —

(i) a boarding house, guest house, hostel or the like—

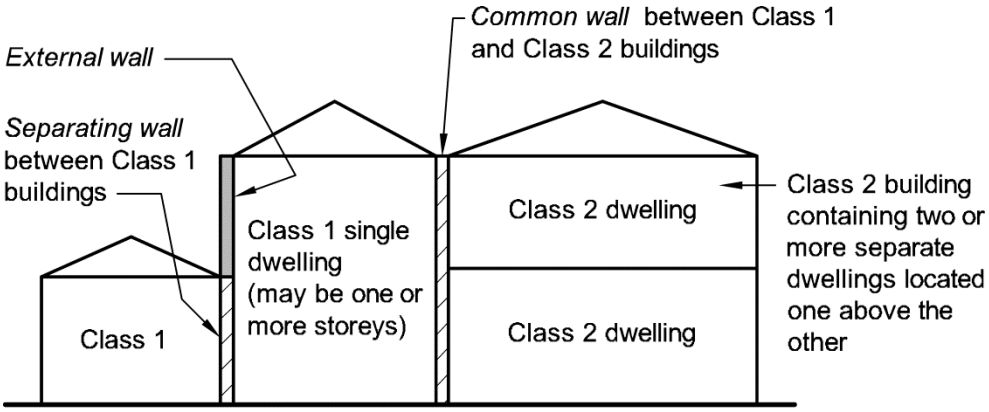
(A) with a total area of all floors not exceeding 300 m^2 measured over the enclosing walls of the Class 1b; and

(B) in which not more than 12 persons would ordinarily be resident; or

(ii) 4 or more single dwellings located on one allotment and used for short-term holiday accommodation,

which are not located above or below another dwelling or another Class of building other than a *private garage* (See **Figures A3.2.1**, **A3.2.2** and **A3.2.3**).

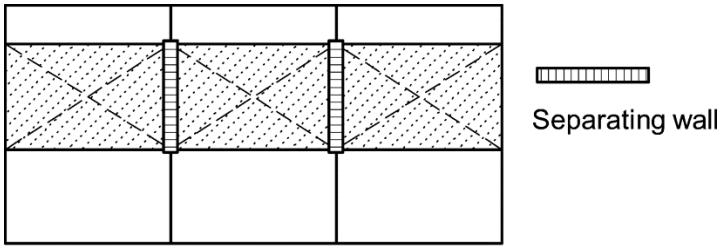
Figure A3.2.1 Identification of Class 1 buildings



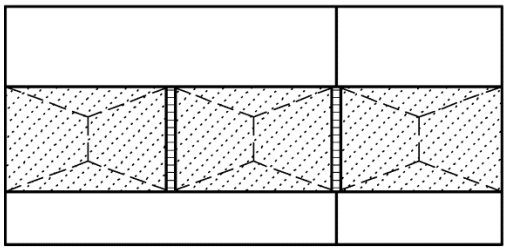
Elevation

Note: For fire-resisting construction between Class 1 buildings see Part 3.7.1 of NCC Volume Two

Figure A3.2.2 Typical Class 1 configurations



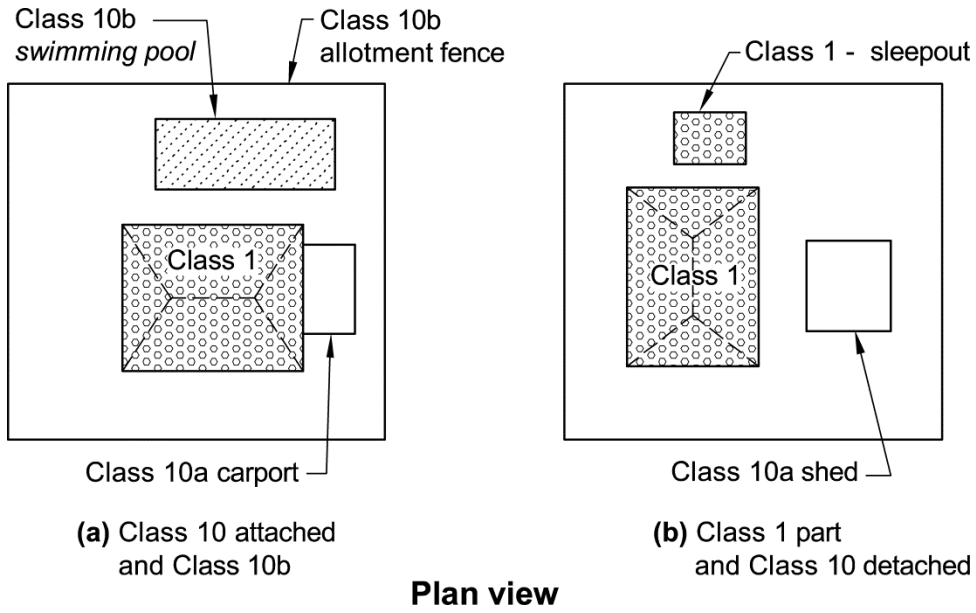
(a) 3 Class 1 buildings on 3 separate allotments



(b) 3 Class 1 buildings on 2 separate allotments

Plan view

Figure A3.2.3 Domestic Allotment - Classification of buildings and structures



Notes:
1. A Class 10 building may be attached to a Class 1 building
2. A Class 1 may consist of one or more buildings (e.g. detached bedrooms)

Class 2: a building containing 2 or more *sole-occupancy units* each being a separate dwelling.

Class 3: a residential building, other than a building of Class 1 or 2, which is a common place of long term or transient living for a number of unrelated persons, including—

(a) a boarding house, guest house, hostel, lodging house or backpackers accommodation; or

(b) a residential part of a hotel or motel; or

(c) a residential part of a *school*; or

(d) accommodation for the aged, children or people with disabilities; or

(e) a residential part of a *health-care building* which accommodates members of staff; or

(f) a residential part of a *detention centre*.

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

Class 5: an office building used for professional or commercial purposes, excluding buildings of Class 6, 7, 8 or 9.

NSW Class 6
SA Class 6

Class 6: 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 area that is not an *assembly building*, 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*.

Class 7: a building which is—

(a) **Class 7a** — a *carpark*; or

(b) **Class 7b** — for storage, or display of goods or produce for sale by wholesale.

Class 8: a laboratory, or a building in which a handicraft or process for the production, assembling, altering, repairing, packing, finishing, or cleaning of goods or produce is carried on for trade, sale, or gain.

Class 9: a building of a public nature—

(a) **Class 9a** — a *health-care building*, including those parts of the building set aside as a laboratory; or

(b) **Class 9b** — an *assembly building*, including a trade workshop, laboratory or the like in a primary or secondary *school*, but excluding any other parts of the building that are of another Class; or

(c) **Class 9c** — an *aged care building*.

Class 10: a non-habitable building or structure—

(a) **Class 10a** — a non-habitable building being a *private garage*, carport, shed, or the like; or

(b) **Class 10b** — a structure being a fence, mast, antenna, retaining or free-standing wall, *swimming pool*, or the like; or

(c) **Class 10c** — a *private bushfire shelter*.

A3.3
MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION

Each part of a building must be classified separately, and—

(a)

(i) where parts have different purposes — if not more than 10% of the *floor area* of a *storey*, being the minor use, is used for a purpose which is a different classification, the classification applying to the major use may apply to the whole *storey*; and

(ii) the provisions of **(i)** do not apply when the minor use is a laboratory or Class 2, 3 or 4 part; and

(b) a plant room, machinery room, lift motor room, boiler room or the like must have the same classification as the part of the building in which it is situated; and

(c) if a building has parts of different classification, each part must comply with all the relevant provisions for its classification; and

(d) Classes 1a, 1b, 10a and 10b are separate classifications; and

(i) A reference to—

(A) Class 1 – is to Class 1a and 1b; and

(B) Class 10 – is to Class 10a, 10b and 10c; and

(ii) Where parts have different purposes – if not more than 10% of the *floor area* of a Class 1 building is used for a purpose which is a different classification, the classification of Class 1 may apply to the whole building.

A3.4
PARTS WITH MORE THAN ONE CLASSIFICATION

(a) Notwithstanding **A3.3**, a building or part of a building may have more than one classification applying to the whole building or to the whole of that part of the building.

(b) If a building or part of a building has more than one classification applying to the whole building or part in accordance with **(a)**, that building or part must comply with all the relevant provisions of the NCC for each classification.

PART A4
REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Table A4 Referenced Documents

No.	Date	Title	Consolidated Requirements reference
AS 1428 Part 1	 2009	Design for access and mobility General requirements for access – New building work Amdt 1	**A1.1**
AS 1530 Part 1 Part 4	 1994 2014	Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures Combustibility test for materials Fire-resistance tests on elements of construction [Note: 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. Reports relating to tests carried out after the date of an amendment to a Standard must relate to the amended Standard]	**A1.1**
NCC Volume One	2016	National Construction Code Volume One: Building Code of Australia for Class 2 – 9 buildings	**A1.1, A1.4, A1.5, A1.6, A2.1, A2.2**
NCC Volume Two	2016	National Construction Code Volume Two: Building Code of Australia for Class 1 and 10a buildings	**A1.4, A1.5, A1.6, A2.2, A3.2**
NCC Volume Three	2016	National Construction Code Volume Three: Plumbing Code of Australia	**A1.4, A1.5, A1.6, A2.2**
NCC Volume Three	2015	National Construction Code Volume Three: Plumbing Code of Australia	**A2.0**

VOLUME ONE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Application:

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 pool*.

VOLUME ONE PART B1
STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS

VOLUME ONE BP1.1

(a) A building or structure, during construction and use, with appropriate degrees of reliability, must—

(i) perform adequately under all reasonably expected design actions; and

(ii) withstand extreme or frequently repeated design actions; and

(iii) be designed to sustain local damage, with the structural system as a whole remaining stable and not being damaged to an extent disproportionate to the original local damage; and

(iv) avoid causing damage to *other properties*,

by resisting the actions to which it may reasonably expect to be subjected.

(b) The actions to be considered to satisfy **(a)** include but are not limited to—

(i) permanent actions (dead loads); and

(ii) imposed actions (live loads arising from occupancy and use); and

(iii) wind action; and

(iv) earthquake action; and

(v) snow action; and

(vi) liquid pressure action; and

(vii) ground water action; and

(viii) rainwater action (including ponding action); and

(ix) earth pressure action; and

(x) differential movement; and

(xi) time dependent effects (including creep and shrinkage); and

(xii) thermal effects; and

(xiii) ground movement caused by—

(A) swelling, shrinkage or freezing of the subsoil; and

(B) landslip or subsidence; and

(C) *sitework* associated with the building or structure; and

(xiv) *construction activity actions*; and

(xv) termite actions.

VOLUME ONE BP1.2

The structural resistance of materials and forms of construction must be determined using five percentile characteristic material properties with appropriate allowance for—

(a) known construction activities; and

(b) type of material; and

(c) characteristics of the site; and

(d) the degree of accuracy inherent in the methods used to assess the structural behaviour; and

(e) action effects arising from the differential settlement of foundations, and from restrained dimensional changes due to temperature, moisture, shrinkage, creep and similar effects.

VOLUME ONE BP1.3

Glass installations that are at risk of being subjected to human impact must have glazing that—

(a) if broken on impact, will break in a way that is not likely to cause injury to people; and

(b) resists a reasonably foreseeable human impact without breaking; and

(c) is protected or marked in a way that will reduce the likelihood of human impact.

VOLUME ONE BP1.4

Qld Volume One BP1.4
SA Volume One BP1.4

(a) A building in a *flood hazard area*, must be designed and constructed, to the degree necessary, to resist flotation, collapse or significant permanent movement resulting from the action of hydrostatic, hydrodynamic, erosion and scour, wind and other actions during the *defined flood event*.

(b) The actions and requirements to be considered to satisfy **(a)** include but are not limited to—

(i) flood actions; and

(ii) elevation requirements; and

(iii) foundation and footing requirements; and

(iv) requirements for enclosures below the *flood hazard level*; and

(v) requirements for structural connections; and

(vi) material requirements; and

(vii) requirements for utilities; and

(viii) requirements for occupant egress.

Application:

Volume One BP1.4 only applies to—

(a) a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building; and

(b) a Class 9a *health-care building*; and

(c) a Class 9c building.

VOLUME ONE SECTION C
FIRE RESISTANCE

VOLUME ONE CP1

A building must have elements which will, to the degree necessary, maintain structural stability during a fire appropriate to—

(a) the function or use of the building; and

(b) the *fire load*; and

(c) the potential *fire intensity*; and

(d) the *fire hazard*; and

(e) the height of the building; and

(f) its proximity to *other property*; and

(g) any active *fire safety systems* installed in the building; and

(h) the size of any *fire compartment*; and

(i) *fire brigade* intervention; and

(j) other elements they support; and

(k) the *evacuation time*.

VOLUME ONE CP2

(a) A building must have elements which will, to the degree necessary, avoid the spread of fire—

(i) to *exits*; and

(ii) to *sole-occupancy units* and *public corridors*; and

Application:

Volume One CP2(a)(ii) only applies to a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building.

(iii) between buildings; and

(iv) in a building.

(b) Avoidance of the spread of fire referred to in **(a)** must be appropriate to—

(i) the function or use of the building; and

(ii) the *fire load*; and

(iii) the potential *fire intensity*; and

(iv) the *fire hazard*; and

(v) the number of *storeys* in the building; and

(vi) its proximity to *other property*; and

(vii) any active *fire safety systems* installed in the building; and

(viii) the size of any *fire compartment*; and

(ix) *fire brigade* intervention; and

(x) other elements they support; and

(xi) the *evacuation time*.

VOLUME ONE CP3

A building must be protected from the spread of fire and smoke to allow sufficient time for the orderly evacuation of the building in an emergency.

Application:

Volume One CP3 only applies to—

(a) a *patient care area* of a Class 9a *health-care building* ; and

(b) a Class 9c building.

VOLUME ONE CP4

To maintain tenable conditions during occupant evacuation, a material and an assembly must, to the degree necessary, resist the spread of fire and limit the generation of smoke and heat, and any toxic gases likely to be produced, appropriate to—

(a) the *evacuation time*; and

(b) the number, mobility and other characteristics of occupants; and

(c) the function or use of the building; and

(d) any active *fire safety systems* installed in the building.

Application:

Volume One CP4 applies to linings, materials and assemblies in a Class 2 to 9 building.

VOLUME ONE CP5

A concrete *external wall* that could collapse as a complete panel (e.g. tilt-up and pre-cast concrete) must be designed so that in the event of fire within the building the likelihood of outward collapse is avoided.

Limitation:

Volume One CP5 does not apply to a building having more than two *storeys* above ground level.

VOLUME ONE CP6

A building must have elements, which will, to the degree necessary, avoid the spread of fire from service equipment having—

(a) a high *fire hazard*; or

(b) a potential for explosion resulting from a high *fire hazard*.

VOLUME ONE CP7

A building must have elements, which will, to the degree necessary, avoid the spread of fire so that emergency equipment provided in a building will continue to operate for a period of time necessary to ensure that the intended function of the equipment is maintained during a fire.

VOLUME ONE CP8

Any building element provided to resist the spread of fire must be protected, to the degree necessary, so that an adequate level of performance is maintained—

(a) where openings, construction joints and the like occur; and

(b) where penetrations occur for building services.

VOLUME ONE CP9

Access must be provided to and around a building, to the degree necessary, for *fire brigade* vehicles and personnel to facilitate *fire brigade* intervention appropriate to—

(a) the function or use of the building; and

(b) the *fire load*; and

(c) the potential *fire intensity*; and

(d) the *fire hazard*; and

(e) any active *fire safety systems* installed in the building; and

(f) the size of any *fire compartment*.

VOLUME ONE SECTION D
ACCESS AND EGRESS

ACT Volume One DP0.1—0.5

VOLUME ONE DP1

Access must be provided, to the degree necessary, to enable—

(a) people to—

(i) approach the building from the road boundary and from any *accessible* carparking spaces associated with the building; and

(ii) approach the building from any *accessible* associated building; and

(iii) access work and public spaces, accommodation and facilities for personal hygiene; and

(b) identification of *accessways* at appropriate locations which are easy to find.

Limitation:

Volume One DP1 does not apply to a Class 4 part of a building.

VOLUME ONE DP2

So that people can move safely to and within a building, it must have—

(a) walking surfaces with safe gradients; and

(b) any doors installed to avoid the risk of occupants—

(i) having their egress impeded; or

(ii) being trapped in the building; and

(c) any stairways and ramps with—

(i) slip-resistant walking surfaces on—

(A) ramps; and

(B) stairway treads or near the edge of the nosing; and

(ii) suitable handrails where necessary to assist and provide stability to people using the stairway or ramp; and

(iii) suitable landings to avoid undue fatigue; and

(iv) landings where a door opens from or onto the stairway or ramp so that the door does not create an obstruction; and

(v) in the case of a stairway, suitable safe passage in relation to the nature, volume and frequency of likely usage.

VOLUME ONE DP3

Where people could fall—

(a) 1 m or more—

(i) from a floor or roof or through an opening (other than through an openable window) in the *external wall* of a building; or

(ii) due to a sudden change of level within or associated with a building; or

(b) 2 m or more from a floor through an openable window—

(i) in a bedroom in a Class 2 or 3 building or a Class 4 part of a building; or

(ii) in a Class 9b *early childhood centre*; or

(c) 4 m or more from a floor through an openable window not covered by **(b)**, a barrier must be provided which must be—

(d) continuous and extend for the full extent of the hazard; and

(e) of a height to protect people from accidentally falling from the floor or roof or through the opening or openable window; and

(f) constructed to prevent people from falling through the barrier; and

(g) capable of restricting the passage of children; and

(h) of strength and rigidity to withstand—

(i) the foreseeable impact of people; and

(ii) where appropriate, the static pressure of people pressing against it.

Limitations:

Volume One DP3 does not apply where such a barrier would be incompatible with the intended use of an area such as a stage, loading dock or the like.

Volume One DP3(g) does not apply to—

(a) *Fire-isolated stairways*, *fire-isolated ramp*, and other areas used primarily for emergency purposes, excluding external stairways and external ramps; and

(b) Class 7 (other than *carparks*) and Class 8 buildings and parts of buildings containing those classes.

VOLUME ONE DP4

Exits must be provided from a building to allow occupants to evacuate safely, with their number, location and dimensions being appropriate to—

(a) the travel distance; and

(b) the number, mobility and other characteristics of occupants; and

(c) the function or use of the building; and

(d) the height of the building; and

(e) whether the *exit* is from above or below ground level.

VOLUME ONE DP5

To protect evacuating occupants from a fire in the building *exit* must be fire-isolated, to the degree necessary, appropriate to—

(a) the number of *storeys* connected by the *exits*; and

(b) the *fire safety system* installed in the building; and

(c) the function or use of the building; and

(d) the number of *storeys* passed through by the *exits*; and

(e) *fire brigade* intervention.

VOLUME ONE DP6

So that occupants can safely evacuate the building, paths of travel to *exits* must have dimensions appropriate to—

(a) the number, mobility and other characteristics of occupants; and

(b) the function or use of the building.

Limitation:

Volume One DP6 does not apply to the internal parts of a *sole-occupancy units* in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building.

VOLUME ONE DP7

Where a lift is intended to be used in addition to the *required exits* to assist occupants to evacuate a building safely, the type, number, location and fire-isolation must be appropriate to—

(a) the travel distance to the lift; and

(b) the number, mobility and other characteristics of occupants; and

(c) the function or use of the building; and

(d) the number of *storeys* connected by the lift; and

(e) the *fire safety system* installed in the building; and

(f) the waiting time, travel time and capacity of the lift; and

(g) the reliability and availability of the lift; and

(h) the emergency procedures for the building.

VOLUME ONE DP8

Carparking spaces for use by people with a disability must be—

(a) provided, to the degree necessary, to give equitable access for carparking; and

(b) designated and easy to find.

Limitation:

Volume One DP8 does not apply to a building where—

(a) a parking service is provided; and

(b) direct access to any carparking spaces by the general public or occupants is not available.

VOLUME ONE DP9

An inbuilt communication system for entry, information, entertainment, or for the provision of a service, must be suitable for occupants who are deaf or hearing impaired.

Limitation:

Volume One DP9 does not apply to—

(a) a Class 4 part of a building; or

(b) an inbuilt communication system used only for emergency warning purposes.

Tas Volume One DP10

VOLUME ONE PART E1
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

VOLUME ONE EP1.1

A fire hose reel system must be installed to the degree necessary to allow occupants to safely undertake initial attack on a fire appropriate to—

(a) the size of the *fire compartment*; and

(b) the function or use of the building; and

(c) any other *fire safety systems* installed in the building; and

(d) the *fire hazard*.

VOLUME ONE EP1.2

Fire extinguishers must be installed to the degree necessary to allow occupants to undertake initial attack on a fire appropriate to—

(a) the function or use of the building; and

(b) any other *fire safety systems* installed in the building; and

(c) the *fire hazard*.

VOLUME ONE EP1.3

A fire hydrant system must be provided to the degree necessary to facilitate the needs of the *fire brigade* appropriate to—

(a) fire-fighting operations; and

(b) the *floor area* of the building; and

(c) the *fire hazard*.

Application:

Volume One EP1.3 only applies to a building where a *Fire brigade* is available to attend.

VOLUME ONE EP1.4

NSW Volume One EP1.4

An *automatic* fire suppression system must be installed to the degree necessary to control the development and spread of fire appropriate to—

(a) the size of the *fire compartment*; and

(b) the function or use of the building; and

(c) the *fire hazard*; and

(d) the height of the building.

VOLUME ONE EP1.5

Suitable means of fire-fighting must be installed to the degree necessary in a building under construction to allow initial fire attack by construction workers and for the *fire brigade* to undertake attack on the fire appropriate to—

(a) the *fire hazard*; and

(b) the height the building has reached during its construction.

VOLUME ONE EP1.6

Suitable facilities must be provided to the degree necessary in a building to co-ordinate *fire brigade* intervention during an emergency appropriate to—

(a) the function or use of the building; and

(b) the *floor area* of the building; and

(c) the height of the building.

Tas Volume One EP1.7

VOLUME ONE PART E2
SMOKE HAZARD MANAGEMENT

VOLUME ONE EP2.1

In a building providing sleeping accommodation, occupants must be provided with *automatic* warning on the detection of smoke so they may evacuate in the event of a fire to a *safe place*.

Application:

Volume One EP2.1 only applies to a Class 2, 3, 9a or 9c building or Class 4 part of a building.

VOLUME ONE EP2.2

(a) In the event of a fire in a building the conditions in any *evacuation route* must be maintained for the period of time occupants take to evacuate the part of the building so that—

(i) the temperature will not endanger human life; and

(ii) the level of visibility will enable the *evacuation route* to be determined; and

(iii) the level of toxicity will not endanger human life.

(b) The period of time occupants take to evacuate referred to in **(a)** must be appropriate to—

(i) the number, mobility and other characteristics of the occupants; and

(ii) the function or use of the building; and

(iii) the travel distance and other characteristics of the building; and

(iv) the *fire load*; and

(v) the potential *fire intensity*; and

(vi) the *fire hazard*; and

(vii) any active *fire safety systems* installed in the building; and

(viii) *fire brigade* intervention.

Limitation:

Volume One EP2.2 does not apply to an *open-deck carpark* or *open spectator stand*.

VOLUME ONE PART E3
LIFT INSTALLATIONS

VOLUME ONE EP3.1

Stretcher facilities must be provided, to the degree necessary—

(a) in at least one emergency lift *required* by **Volume One EP3.2**; or

(b) where an emergency lift is not *required* and a passenger lift is provided, in at least one lift, to serve each floor in the building served by the passenger lift.

VOLUME ONE EP3.2

One or more passenger lifts fitted as emergency lifts to serve each floor served by the lifts in a building must be installed to facilitate the activities of the *fire brigade* and other emergency services personnel.

Application:

Volume One EP3.2 only applies to—

(a) a building with an *effective height* of more than 25 m; and

(b) a Class 9a building in which *patient care area* are located at a level that does not have direct access to a road or *open space*.

VOLUME ONE EP3.3

Signs or other means must be provided to alert occupants about the use of a lift during an emergency.

VOLUME ONE EP3.4

When a passenger lift is provided in a building *required* to be *accessible*, it must be suitable for use by people with a disability.

VOLUME ONE PART E4
VISABILITY IN AN EMERGENCY, EXIT SIGNS AND WARNING SYSTEMS

VOLUME ONE EP4.1

To facilitate safe evacuation in an emergency, a building must be provided with a system that—

(a) ensures a level of visibility sufficient to enable *exits*, paths of travel to *exits* and any obstacles along a path of *exit* to be identified; and

(b) Activates instantaneously upon the failure of an artificial lighting system,

to the degree necessary, appropriate to—

(c) the function or use of the building; and

(d) the *floor area* of the building; and

(e) the distance of travel to an *exit*.

Limitation:

Volume One EP4.1 does not apply to the internal parts of a *sole-occupancy unit* in a Class 2, 3 or 9c building or Class 4 part of a building.

VOLUME ONE EP4.2

To facilitate evacuation, suitable signs or other means of identification must, to the degree necessary—

(a) be provided to identify the location of *exits*; and

(b) guide occupants to *exits*; and

(c) be clearly visible to occupants; and

(d) operate in the event of a power failure of the main lighting system for sufficient time for occupants to safely evacuate.

Limitation:

Volume One EP4.2 does not apply to the internal parts of a *sole-occupancy unit* in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building.

VOLUME ONE EP4.3

To warn occupants of an emergency and assist evacuation of a building, a sound system and intercom system for emergency purposes must be provided, to the degree necessary, appropriate to—

(a) the *floor area* of the building; and

(b) the function or use of the building; and

(c) the height of the building.

VOLUME ONE PART F1
DAMP AND WEATHERPROOFING

VOLUME ONE FP1.1

Surface water, resulting from a storm having an *average recurrence interval* of 20 years and which is collected or concentrated by a building or *sitework*, must be disposed of in a way that avoids the likelihood of damage or nuisance to any *other property*.

VOLUME ONE FP1.2

Surface water, resulting from a storm having an *average recurrence interval* of 100 years must not enter the building.

Limitation:

Volume One FP1.2 does not apply to—

(a) a Class 7 or 8 building where in the particular case there is no necessity for compliance; or

(b) a garage, tool shed, *sanitary compartment*, or the like, forming part of a building used for other purposes; or

(c) an *open spectator stand* or *open-deck carpark*.

VOLUME ONE FP1.3

A drainage system for the disposal of *surface water* resulting from a storm having an *average recurrence interval* of—

(a) 20 years must—

(i) convey *surface water* to an appropriate *outfall*; and

(ii) avoid *surface water* damaging the building; and

(b) 100 years must avoid the entry of *surface water* into a building.

VOLUME ONE FP1.4

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

(a) unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants; and

(b) undue dampness or deterioration of building elements.

Limitation:

Volume One FP1.4 does not apply to—

(a) a Class 7 or 8 building where in the particular case there is no necessity for compliance; or

(b) a garage, tool shed, *sanitary compartment*, or the like, forming part of a building used for other purposes; or

(c) an *open spectator stand* or *open-deck carpark*.

VOLUME ONE FP1.5

SA Volume One FP1.5

Moisture from the ground must be prevented from causing—

(a) undue dampness or deterioration of building elements; and

(b) unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants.

Limitation:

Volume One FP1.5 does not apply to—

(a) a Class 7 or 8 building where in the particular case there is no necessity for compliance; or

(b) a garage, tool shed, *sanitary compartment*, or the like, forming part of a building used for other purposes; or

(c) an *open spectator stand* or *open-deck carpark*.

VOLUME ONE FP1.6

SA Volume One FP1.6

Overflow from a bathroom, laundry facility or the like must be prevented from penetrating to—

(a) another *sole-occupancy unit* used for sleeping accommodation; and

(b) a public space,

in a *storey* below in the same building.

VOLUME ONE FP1.7

To protect the structure of the building and to maintain the amenity of the occupants, water must be prevented from penetrating—

(a) behind fittings and linings; and

(b) into concealed spaces,

of *sanitary compartments*, bathrooms, laundries and the like.

SA Volume One FP1.8

VOLUME ONE PART F2
SANITARY AND OTHER FACILITIES

VOLUME ONE FP2.1

Suitable sanitary facilities for personal hygiene must be provided in a convenient location within or associated with a building, to the degree necessary, appropriate to—

(a) the function or use of the building; and

(b) the number and gender of the occupants; and

(c) the disability or other particular needs of the occupants.

VOLUME ONE FP2.2

Laundering facilities or space for laundering facilities and the means for the sanitary disposal of waste water must be provided in a convenient location within or associated with a building appropriate to the function or use of the building.

Vic Volume One FP2.2 Application

Application:

Volume One FP2.2 only applies to—

(a) a Class 2 building or Class 4 part of a building; and

(b) a Class 9a *health-care building* ; and

(c) a Class 9b *early childhood centre*; and

(d) a Class 9c building.

VOLUME ONE FP2.3

A facility must be provided which includes—

(a) a means for food rinsing, utensil washing and the sanitary disposal of associated waste water; and

(b) a means for cooking food; and

(c) a space for food preparation.

Application:

Volume One FP2.3 only applies to—

(a) a Class 2 building or Class 4 part of a building; and

(b) a Class 9a *health-care building* ; and

(c) a Class 9b *early childhood centre*; and

(d) a Class 9c building.

VOLUME ONE FP2.4

Suitable means must be provided in a building containing wards or bedrooms to facilitate the emptying of sewage or dirty water from containers.

Application:

Volume One FP2.4 only applies to a Class 9a or 9c building.

VOLUME ONE FP2.5

A *sanitary compartment* must be constructed with sufficient space or other means to permit an unconscious occupant to be removed from the compartment.

VOLUME ONE FP2.6

NSW Volume One FP2.6

Hot water, warm water and cooling water systems installed in a building must control the accumulation of harmful levels of micro-organisms.

Application:

Volume One FP2.6 does not apply to a system serving only a single *sole-occupancy unit* in a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building.

VOLUME ONE PART F3
ROOM HEIGHTS

VOLUME ONE FP3.1

Vic Volume One FP3.1

A *habitable room* or space must have sufficient height that does not unduly interfere with its intended function.

VOLUME ONE PART F4
LIGHT AND VENTILATION

VOLUME ONE FP4.1

Sufficient openings must be provided and distributed in a building so that natural light, when available, provides a level of *illuminance* appropriate to the function or use of that part of the building.

VOLUME ONE FP4.2

Artificial lighting must be installed to provide a level of *illuminance* appropriate to the function or use of the building to enable safe movement by occupants.

VOLUME ONE FP4.3

A space in a building used by occupants must be provided with means of ventilation with *outdoor air* which will maintain adequate air quality.

VOLUME ONE FP4.4

A mechanical air-handling system installed in a building must control—

(a) the circulation of objectionable odours; and

(b) the accumulation of harmful contamination by micro-organisms, pathogens and toxins.

VOLUME ONE FP4.5

Contaminated air must be disposed of in a manner which does not unduly create a nuisance or hazard to people in the building or *other property*.

VOLUME ONE PART F5
SOUND TRANSMISSION AND INSULATION

NT Volume One Part F5

VOLUME ONE FP5.1

Floors separating—

(a) *sole-occupancy units*; or

(b) a *sole-occupancy unit* from a plant room, lift *shaft*, stairway, *public corridor*, public lobby, or the like, or a part of a different classification,

must provide insulation against the transmission of airborne and impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

Application:

Volume One FP5.1 only applies to a Class 2 or 3 building.

VOLUME ONE FP5.2

Walls separating *sole-occupancy units* or a *sole-occupancy unit* from a plant room, lift *shaft*, stairway, *public corridor*, public lobby, or the like, or parts of a different classification, must provide insulation against the transmission of—

(a) airborne sound; and

(b) impact generated sound, if the wall is separating a bathroom, *sanitary compartment*, laundry or kitchen in one *sole-occupancy unit* from a *habitable room* (other than a kitchen) in an adjoining unit,

sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

Application:

Volume One FP5.2 only applies to a Class 2 or 3 building.

VOLUME ONE FP5.3

The *required* sound insulation of a floor or a wall must not be compromised by—

(a) the incorporation or penetration of a pipe or other service element; or

(b) a door assembly.

Application:

Volume One FP5.3 only applies to a Class 2 or 3 building.

VOLUME ONE FP5.4

Floors separating *sole-occupancy units* must provide insulation against the transmission of airborne and impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

Application:

Volume One FP5.4 only applies to a Class 9c building.

VOLUME ONE FP5.5

Walls separating *sole-occupancy units*, or a *sole-occupancy unit* from a kitchen, bathroom, *sanitary compartment* (not being an associated ensuite), laundry, plant room or utilities room, must provide insulation against the transmission of—

(a) airborne sound; and

(b) impact generated sound, if the wall separates a *sole-occupancy unit* from a kitchen or laundry,

sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

Application:

Volume One FP5.5 only applies to a Class 9c building.

VOLUME ONE FP5.6

The *required* sound insulation of a floor or a wall must not be compromised by the incorporation or penetration of a pipe or other service element.

Application:

Volume One FP5.6 only applies to a Class 9c building.

VOLUME ONE PART G1
MINOR STRUCTURES AND COMPONENTS

VOLUME ONE GP1.1

NT Volume One GP1.1

A *swimming pool* must have adequate means of draining the pool in a manner which will not—

(a) cause illness to people; or

(b) affect *other property*.

VOLUME ONE GP1.2

ACT Volume One GP1.2(a)
NSW Volume One GP1.2(a)
NT Volume One GP1.2
Qld Volume One GP1.2(a)
SA Volume One GP1.2(a),(b)
Tas Volume One GP1.2
Vic Volume One GP1.2(a)

(a) A barrier must be provided to a *swimming pool* and must—

(i) be continuous for the full extent of the hazard; and`

(ii) be of a strength and rigidity to withstand the foreseeable impact of people; and

(iii) restrict the access of young children to the pool and the immediate pool surrounds; and

(iv) have any gates and doors fitted with latching devices not readily operated by young children, and constructed to automatically close and latch.

(b) A *swimming pool* water recirculation system must incorporate safety measures to avoid entrapment of, or injury to, a person.

Application:

Volume One GP1.2(b) only applies to a *swimming pool* with a depth of water more than 300 mm.

VOLUME ONE GP1.3

Any refrigerated or cooling chamber, or the like which is of sufficient size for a person to enter must—

(a) have adequate means of communicating with or alerting other occupants in the building in the case of an emergency; and

(b) have a door which is—

(i) of adequate dimensions to allow occupants to readily escape; and

(ii) openable from inside without a key at all times.

VOLUME ONE GP1.4

Any strong-room, vault or the like which is of sufficient size for a person to enter must—

(a) have adequate means of communicating with or alerting other occupants in the building in the case of an emergency; and

(b) have internal lighting controllable only from within the room; and

(c) have an external indicator that the room is occupied.

VOLUME ONE GP1.5

Fencing or other barriers must be provided around any outdoor play space, in which the design and height of the fencing or other barriers, including the—

(a) design of gates and fittings; and

(b) proximity of the barriers to any permanent structure on the property,

must ensure that children cannot go through, over or under the fencing or other barriers.

Application:

Volume One GP1.5 only applies to a Class 9b *early childhood centre*.

Tas Volume One GP1.6

VOLUME ONE PART G2
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS, HEATING APPLIANCES, FIREPLACES, CHIMNEYS AND FLUES

VOLUME ONE GP2.1

Where provided in a building, a combustion appliance and its associated components, including an open fire-place, chimney, flue, chute, hopper or the like, must be installed—

(a) to withstand the temperatures likely to be generated by the appliance; and

(b) so that it does not raise the temperature of any building element to a level that would adversely affect the element's physical or mechanical properties or function; and

(c) so that hot products of combustion will not—

  (i) escape through the walls of the associated components; and

  (ii) discharge in a position that will cause fire to spread to nearby *combustible* materials or allow smoke to penetrate through nearby *windows*, ventilation inlets, or the like.

VOLUME ONE GP2.2

When located in a building, *boilers* and *pressure vessels* must be installed to avoid, during reasonably foreseeable conditions, the likelihood of—

(a) leakage from the vessel which could cause damage to the building; and

(b) rupture or other mechanical damage of the vessel which could cause damage to the building or injury to occupants.

VOLUME ONE PART G4
CONSTRUCTION IN ALPINE AREAS

VOLUME ONE GP4.1

An external doorway from a building in an *alpine area* must be installed so that opening the door is not obstructed by snow or ice.

Application:

Volume One GP4.1 applies to a building constructed in an *alpine area* overrules other provisions of the BCA.

VOLUME ONE GP4.2

A building in an *alpine area* containing external trafficable structures forming part of the means of egress must be constructed so that those structures remain, as far as practicable, useable under snow conditions.

Application:

Volume One GP4.2 applies to a building constructed in an *alpine area* and overrules other provisions of the BCA.

VOLUME ONE GP4.3

A building in an *alpine area* must be constructed so that snow or ice is not shed from the building onto the allotment, any adjoining allotment, road or public space in a location or manner that will—

(a) obstruct a means of egress from any building to a road or *open space;* or

(b) otherwise endanger people.

Application:

Volume One GP4.3 applies to a building constructed in an *alpine area* and overrules other provisions of the BCA.

VOLUME ONE GP4.4

A building in an *alpine area* must have a *fire safety system* installed to—

(a) facilitate fire-fighting operations; and

(b) alert occupants in the event of an emergency.

Application:

Volume One GP4.4 applies to a building constructed in an *alpine area* and overrules other provisions of the BCA.

VOLUME ONE PART G5
CONSTRUCTION IN BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS

NSW Volume One GP5.1
Qld Volume One GP5.1
Tas Volume One GP5.1

VOLUME ONE GP5.1

A building that is constructed in a *designated bushfire prone area* must, to the degree necessary, be designed and constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire, appropriate to the—

(a) potential for ignition caused by burning embers, radiant heat or flame generated by a bushfire; and

(b) intensity of the bushfire attack on the building.

Application:

Volume One GP5.1 only applies to—

(a) a Class 2 or 3 building; or

(b) a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 2 or 3 building,

located in a *designated bushfire prone area*.

SA Volume One GP7.1, GP7.2 and GP8.1

VOLUME ONE SECTION J ENERGY EFFICIENCY

NSW Volume One Section J
NT Volume One Section J
Qld Volume One Section J

VOLUME ONE JP1

A building, including its *services*, must have, to the degree necessary, features that facilitate the efficient use of energy appropriate to—

(a) the function and use of the building and *services*; and

(b) the internal environment; and

(c) the geographic location of the building; and

(d) the effects of nearby permanent features such as topography, structures and buildings; and

(e) solar radiation being—

  (i) utilised for heating; and

  (ii) controlled to minimise energy for cooling; and

(f) the sealing of the building *envelope* against air leakage; and

(g) the utilisation of air movement to assist heating and cooling; and

(h) the energy source of the *services*.

VOLUME ONE JP2 * * * * *

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

VOLUME ONE JP3

Heating such as for a *conditioned space* must, to the degree necessary, obtain energy from—

(a) a source that has a greenhouse gas intensity that does not exceed 100 g CO_2-e/MJ of thermal energy load; or

(b) an on-site *renewable energy* source; or

(c) another process as reclaimed energy.

VOLUME TWO PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Application:

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*.

VOLUME TWO PART 2.1 STRUCTURE

VOLUME TWO P2.1.1 STRUCTURAL STABILITY AND RESISTANCE TO ACTIONS

(a) A building or structure, during construction and use, with appropriate degrees of reliability, must—

(i) perform adequately under all reasonably expected design actions; and

(ii) withstand extreme or frequently repeated design actions; and

(iii) be designed to sustain local damage, with the structural system as a whole remaining stable and not being damaged to an extent disproportionate to the original local damage; and

(iv) avoid causing damage to *other properties*,

by resisting the actions to which it may reasonably be expected to be subjected.

(b) The actions to be considered to satisfy **(a)** include but are not limited to—

(i) permanent actions (dead loads); and

(ii) imposed actions (live loads arising from occupancy and use); and

(iii) wind action; and

(iv) earthquake action; and

(v) snow action; and

(vi) liquid pressure action; and

(vii) ground water action; and

(viii) rainwater action (including ponding action); and

(ix) earth pressure action; and

(x) differential movement; and

(xi) time dependent effects (including creep and shrinkage); and

(xii) thermal effects; and

(xiii) ground movement caused by—

(A) swelling, shrinkage or freezing of the subsoil; and

(B) landslip or subsidence; and

(C) siteworks associated with the building or structure; and

(xiv) *construction activity actions*; and

(xv) termite actions.

(c) The structural resistance of materials and forms of construction must be determined using five percentile characteristic material properties with appropriate allowance for—

(i) known construction activities; and

(ii) type of material; and

(iii) characteristics of the site; and

(iv) the degree of accuracy inherent in the methods used to assess the structural behaviour; and

(v) action effects arising from the differential settlement of foundations, and from restrained dimensional changes due to temperature, moisture, shrinkage, creep and similar effects.

(d) Glass installations that are at risk of being subjected to human impact must have glazing that—

(i) if broken on impact, will break in a way that is not likely to cause injury to people; and

(ii) resists a reasonably foreseeable human impact without breaking; and

(iii) is protected or marked in a way that will reduce the likelihood of human impact.

VOLUME TWO P2.1.2
CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

Qld Volume Two P2.1.2
SA Volume Two P2.1.2

(a) A building in a *flood hazard area* must be designed and constructed, to the degree necessary, to resist flotation, collapse or significant permanent movement resulting from the action of hydrostatic, hydrodynamic, erosion and scour, wind and other actions during the *defined flood event*.

(b) The actions and requirements to be considered to satisfy **(a)** include but are not limited to—

(i) flood actions; and

(ii) elevation requirements; and

(iii) foundation and footing requirements; and

(iv) requirements for enclosures below the *flood hazard level*; and

(v) requirements for structural connections; and

(vi) material requirements; and

(vii) requirements for utilities; and

(viii) requirements for occupant egress.

Limitation:

Volume Two P2.1.2 only applies to a Class 1 building.

QLD Volume Two P2.1.3

VOLUME TWO PART 2.2
DAMP AND WEATHERPROOFING

VOLUME TWO P2.2.1
SURFACE WATER

(a) *Surface water*, resulting from a storm having an *average recurrence interval* of 20 years and which is collected or concentrated by a building or *sitework*, must be disposed of in a way that avoids the likelihood of damage or nuisance to any *other property*.

(b) *Surface water*, resulting from a storm having an *average recurrence interval* of 100 years must not enter the building.

Limitation:

Volume Two P2.21(b) does not apply to a Class 10 building where in the particular case there is no necessity for compliance.

(c) A drainage system for the disposal of *surface water* resulting from a storm having an *average recurrence interval* of—

(i) 20 years must—

(A) convey *surface water* to an appropriate *outfall*; and

(B) avoid *surface water* damaging the building; and

(ii) 100 years must avoid the entry of *surface water* into a building.

VOLUME TWO P2.2.2
WEATHERPROOFING

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

(a) unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants; and

(b) undue dampness or deterioration of building elements.

Limitation:

Volume Two P2.2.2(a) does not apply to a Class 10 building except where its construction contributes to the weatherproofing of the Class 1 building.

VOLUME TWO P2.2.3
DAMPNESS

NSW Volume Two P2.2.3
SA Volume Two P2.2.3

Moisture from the ground must be prevented from causing—

(a) unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants; and

(b) undue dampness or deterioration of building elements.

Limitation:

Volume Two P2.2.3 does not apply to a Class 10 building where in the particular case there is no necessity for compliance.

VOLUME TWO P2.2.4
DRAINAGE FROM SWIMMING POOLS

NT Volume Two P2.2.4

A *swimming pool* must have adequate means of draining the pool in a manner which will not—

(a) cause illness to people; or

(b) affect *other property*.

VOLUME TWO PART 2.3
FIRE SAFETY

VOLUME TWO P2.3.1
PROTECTION FROM THE SPREAD OF FIRE

(a) A Class 1 building must be protected from the spread of fire from—

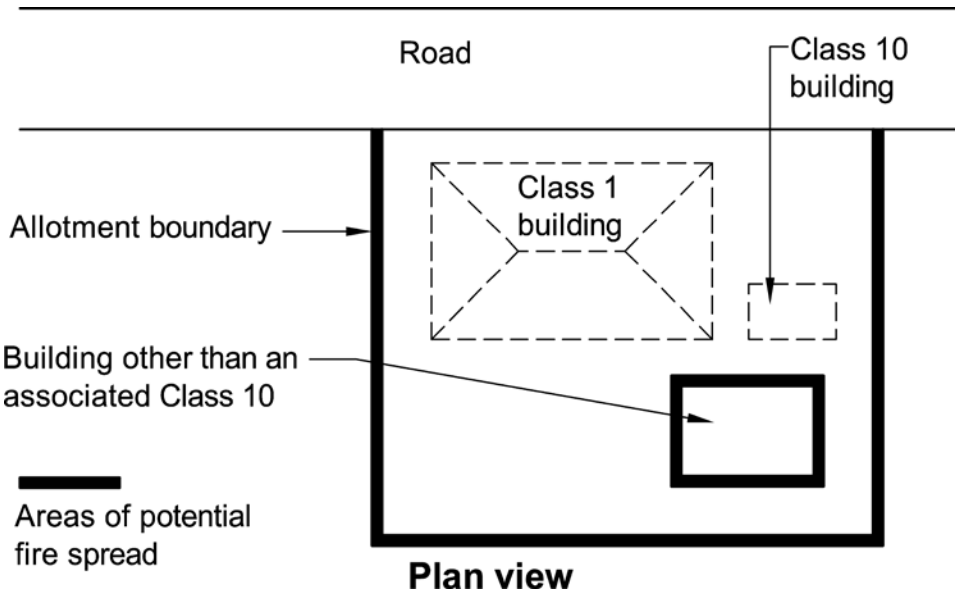
(i) another building other than an associated Class 10 building; and

SA Volume Two P2.3.1 (a)(ii) and (iii)

(ii) the allotment boundary, other than a boundary adjoining a road or public space. (see **Figure 2.3.1**)

(b) A Class 10a building must not significantly increase the risk of fire spread between Class 2 to 9 buildings.

Figure 2.3.1 - Typical areas of potential fire spread



Note: This diagram indicates areas of potential fire spread. This situation will differ for corner allotments etc.

VOLUME TWO P2.3.2
FIRE DETECTION AND EARLY WARNING

In a Class 1 building, occupants must be provided with *automatic* warning on the detection of smoke so that they may evacuate in the event of a fire to a place of safety.

VOLUME TWO P2.3.3
HEATING APPLIANCES

A heating appliance and its associated components within a building, including an open fire-place, chimney, or the like, must be installed—

(a) to withstand the temperatures likely to be generated by the appliance; and

(b) so that it does not raise the temperature of any building element to a level that would adversely affect the element's physical or mechanical properties or function; and

Tas Volume Two P2.3.3(c)

(c) so that hot products of combustion will not—

(i) escape through the walls of the associated components; and

(ii) discharge in a position that will cause fire to spread to nearby *combustible* materials or allow smoke to penetrate through nearby *window*, ventilation inlets, or the like in the building containing the heating appliance.

VOLUME TWO P2.3.4
BUSHFIRE AREAS

Tas Volume Two P2.3.4

A Class 1 building or a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 1 building that is constructed in a *designated bushfire prone area* must, to the degree necessary, be designed and constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire, appropriate to the—

(a) potential for ignition caused by burning embers, radiant heat or flame generated by a bushfire; and

(b) intensity of the bushfire attack on the building.

VOLUME TWO P2.3.5
PRIVATE BUSHFIRE SHELTERS

A *private bushfire shelter* must be designed and constructed to provide a tenable environment for occupants during the passage of untenable conditions arising from a bushfire event, appropriate to the—

(a) location of the *private bushfire shelter* relative to fire hazards including—

(i) predominant vegetation; and

(ii) adjacent buildings and structures; and

(iii) allotment boundaries; and

(iv) other combustible materials; and

(b) occupancy of the *private bushfire shelter*; and

(c) bushfire intensity having regard for the bushfire attack level; and

(d) fire intensity from adjacent buildings and structures, allotment boundaries and other combustible materials; and

(e) ready access to the *private bushfire shelter* from the associated dwelling and occupant egress after the fire; and

(f) tenability within the *private bushfire shelter* for the estimated maximum period of occupancy; and

(g) generation of smoke, heat and toxic gases from materials used to construct the *private bushfire shelter*; and

(h) structural and fire loads and actions to which it may reasonably be subjected, appropriate to—

(i) the topography between the *private bushfire shelter* and the predominant vegetation or other fire hazards; and

(ii) the distance between the *private bushfire shelter* and the predominant vegetation or other fire hazards; and

(iii) the size of the potential fire source and fire intensity; and

(iv) wind loading; and

(v) potential impact from debris such as falling tree limbs; and

(i) degree of external signage identifying the location of the *private bushfire shelter*; and

(j) degree of internal signage identifying the design capacity and maximum period of occupancy; and

(k) degree of occupant awareness of outside environmental conditions; and

(l) degree of essential maintenance.

Application:

Volume Two P2.3.5 only applies to a Class 10c building.

VOLUME TWO P2.3.6
ALPINE AREAS

(a) An external doorway from a building in an *alpine area* must be installed so that opening the door is not obstructed by snow or ice.

(b) A building in an *alpine area* containing external trafficable structures forming part of the means of egress must be constructed so that they remain, as far as practicable, useable under snow conditions.

(c) A building in an *alpine area* must be constructed so that snow or ice is not shed from the building onto the allotment, any adjoining allotment, road or public space in a location or manner that will—

(i) obstruct a means of egress from any building to a road or open space; or

(ii) otherwise endanger people.

VOLUME TWO PART 2.4
HEALTH AND AMENITY

VOLUME TWO P2.4.1
WET AREAS

To protect the structure of the building and to maintain the amenity of the occupants, water must be prevented from penetrating—

(a) behind fittings and linings; or

(b) into concealed spaces,

of sanitary facilities, bathrooms, laundries and the like.

VOLUME TWO P2.4.2
ROOM HEIGHTS

A room or space must be of a height that does not unduly interfere with its intended function.

VOLUME TWO P2.4.3
FACILITIES

(a) Suitable sanitary facilities for personal hygiene must be provided in a convenient location within or associated with a building, appropriate to its function or use.

(b) * * * * *

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

(c) Laundering facilities or space for laundering facilities and the means for sanitary disposal of waste water must be provided in a convenient location within or associated with a building, appropriate to its function or use.

(d) A food preparation facility must be provided which includes—

(i) a means for food rinsing, utensil washing and the sanitary disposal of associated waste water; and

(ii) a means for cooking food; and

(iii) a space for food preparation.

(e) A *sanitary compartment* must be constructed with sufficient space or other means to enable an unconscious occupant to be removed from the compartment.

Application:

Volume Two P2.4.3 only applies to a Class 1 building.

VOLUME TWO P2.4.4
LIGHT

(a) A *habitable room* must be provided with *windows* so that natural light, when available, provides a level of *illuminance* appropriate to the function or use of that part of the building.

(b) Artificial lighting must be installed to provide a level of *illuminance* appropriate to the function or use of the building to enable safe movement by occupants.

Application:

Volume Two P2.4.4(b) only applies—

(a) to *sanitary compartments*, bathrooms, shower rooms, airlocks, laundries and the like; and

(b) if natural light of a suitable standard is not available.

VOLUME TWO P2.4.5
VENTILATION

(a) A space within a building used by occupants must be provided with means of ventilation with *outdoor air* which will maintain adequate air quality.

(b) A mechanical air-handling system installed in a building must control—

(i) the circulation of objectionable odours; and

(ii) the accumulation of harmful contamination by micro-organisms, pathogens and toxins.

(c) Contaminated air must be disposed of in a manner which does not unduly create a nuisance or hazard to people in the building or *other property*.

VOLUME TWO P2.4.6
SOUND INSULATION

NT Volume Two P2.4.6

(a) Walls separating dwellings must provide insulation against the transmission of airborne sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

(b) Walls separating a bathroom, *sanitary compartment*, laundry or kitchen in a dwelling from a *habitable room* (other than a kitchen) in an adjoining dwelling, must provide insulation against impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

(c) The *required* sound insulation of walls must not be compromised by the incorporation or penetration of a pipe or other service element.

VOLUME TWO PART 2.5
SAFE MOVEMENT AND ACCESS

VOLUME TWO P2.5.1
STAIRWAYS AND RAMPS

So that people can move safely to and within a building—

(a) walking surfaces must have safe gradients; and

(b) any stairway or ramp must—

(i) have suitable handrails where necessary to assist and provide stability to people using the stairway or ramp; and

(ii) have suitable landings to avoid undue fatigue of users; and

(iii) be suitable for safe passage in relation to the nature, volume and frequency of likely usage; and

(iv) have slip-resistant walking surfaces on ramps, and on stairway treads or near the edge of the nosing.

VOLUME TWO P2.5.2
BARRIERS

Where people could fall—

(a) 1 m or more—

(i) from a floor or roof or through an opening (other than through an openable window) in the *external wall*; or

(ii) due to a sudden change of level within or associated with a building; or

(b) 2 m or more from a floor through an openable window in a bedroom; or

(c) 4 m or more from a floor through an openable window not covered by **(b)**,

a barrier must be provided which must be—

(d) continuous and extend for the full extent of the hazard; and

(e) of a height to protect people from accidentally falling from the floor or roof or through the opening or openable window; and

(f) constructed to prevent people from falling through the barrier; and

(g) capable of restricting the passage of children; and

(h) of strength and rigidity to withstand—

(i) the foreseeable impact of people; and

(ii) where appropriate, the static pressure of people pressing against it.

VOLUME TWO P2.5.3
SWIMMING POOL ACCESS

NSW Volume Two P2.5.3
NT Volume Two P2.5.3
QLD Volume Two P2.5.3

A barrier must be provided to a *swimming pool* and must—

(a) be continuous for the full extent of the hazard; and

(b) be of a strength and rigidity to withstand the foreseeable impact of people; and

(c) restrict the access of young children to the pool and the immediate pool surrounds; and

(d) have any gates and doors fitted with latching devices not readily operated by young children, and constructed to automatically close and latch.

Application:

Volume Two P2.5.3 only applies to a *swimming pool* with a depth of water more than 300 mm.

VOLUME TWO P2.5.4
SWIMMING POOL WATER RECIRCULATION SYSTEMS

A *swimming pool* water recirculation system must incorporate safety measures to avoid entrapment of, or injury to, a person.

Application:

Volume Two P2.5.4 only applies to a *swimming pool* with a depth of water more than 300 mm.

VOLUME TWO PART 2.6
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

NSW Volume Two Part 2.6
NT Volume Two Part 2.6

VOLUME TWO P2.6.1
BUILDING

Vic Volume Two P2.6.1

A building must have, to the degree necessary, a level of thermal performance to facilitate the efficient use of energy for artificial heating and cooling appropriate to—

(a) the function and use of the building; and

(b) the internal environment; and

(c) the geographic location of the building; and

(d) the effects of nearby permanent features such as topography, structures and buildings; and

(e) solar radiation being—

  (i) utilised for heating; and

  (ii) controlled to minimise energy for cooling; and

(f) the sealing of the building *envelope* against air leakage; and

(g) the utilisation of air movement to assist cooling.

VOLUME TWO P2.6.2
SERVICES

Vic Volume Two P2.6.2

Domestic services, including any associated distribution system and components must, to the degree necessary—

(a) have features that facilitate the efficient use of energy appropriate to—

  (i) the *domestic service* and its usage; and

  (ii) the geographic location of the building; and

  (iii) the location of the *domestic service*; and

  (iv) the energy source; and

(b) obtain heating energy from—

  (i) a source that has a greenhouse gas intensity that does not exceed 100 g CO_2-e/MJ of thermal energy load; or

  (ii) an on-site *renewable energy* source; or

(iii) another process as reclaimed energy.

VOLUME THREE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Application:

VOLUME THREE: contains the requirements for *plumbing* and *drainage* associated with all classes of buildings.

VOLUME THREE PART B1
COLD WATER SERVICES

VOLUME THREE BP1.1
COLD WATER SERVICE

Installations intended to supply cold water for human consumption, food preparation, food utensil washing or personal hygiene must be connected to a *drinking water* supply.

VOLUME THREE BP1.2
COLD WATER SERVICE INSTALLATION

A cold water service must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) avoid the likelihood of contamination of *drinking water* within both the water service and the *Network Utility Operator* supply; 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 in a manner that does not create undue noise; and

(c) avoid the likelihood of leakage or failure including uncontrolled discharges; 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*.

VOLUME THREE BP1.3
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY

Facilities provided for people with a disability must have cold water supply taps or other operational controls that are *accessible* and suitable for their use.

VOLUME THREE BP1.4
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in cold water services must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

VOLUME THREE PART B2
HEATED WATER SERVICES

VOLUME THREE BP2.1
HEATED WATER SERVICE WATER SUPPLY

Installations intended to supply *heated water* for human consumption, food preparation, food utensil washing or personal hygiene must be connected to a *drinking water* supply.

VOLUME THREE BP2.2
HEATED WATER TEMPERATURES

Heated water supplied by a new *heated water* service must be delivered to fixtures and appliances used primarily for personal hygiene at a temperature which reduces the likelihood of scalding.

VOLUME THREE BP2.3
HEATED WATER SERVICE INSTALLATION

A *heated water* service must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) avoid the likelihood of contamination of *drinking water* within both the on-site installation and the supply; and

(b) provide *heated water* to fixtures and appliances at flow rates and temperatures which are *required* for the correct functioning of those fixtures and appliances under normal conditions and in a manner that does not create undue noise; and

(c) avoid the likelihood of leakage or failure, including uncontrolled discharges; and

(d) * * * * *

(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*.

VOLUME THREE BP2.4
PRESSURE VESSELS

Pressure vessels used for producing and/or storing *heated water* must be provided with safety devices which—

(a) relieve excessive pressure during both normal and abnormal conditions; and

(b) limit temperatures to avoid the likelihood of flash steam production in the event of rupture.

VOLUME THREE BP2.5
HEATED WATER STORAGE

Heated water must be stored and delivered under conditions which avoid the likelihood of the growth of Legionella bacteria.

VOLUME THREE BP2.6
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY

Where *heated water* is supplied in facilities provided for people with a disability, supply taps or other operational controls must be *accessible* and suitable for their use.

VOLUME THREE BP2.7
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in *heated water* services must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

Qld Volume Three BP2.8

VOLUME THREE BP2.8
HEATED WATER SERVICE ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY

A *heated water* service, including any associated distribution system and components must, to the degree necessary—

Vic Volume Three BP2.8(a)

(a) have features that facilitate the efficient use of energy appropriate to—

  (i) the *heated water* service and its usage; and

  (ii) the geographic location of the building; and

  (iii) the location of the *heated water* service; and

  (iv) the energy source; and

NSW Volume Three BP2.8(b)
NT Volume Three BP2.8(b)
Vic Volume Three BP2.8(b)

(b) obtain heating energy from—

  (i) a source that has a greenhouse gas intensity that does not exceed 100 g CO_2-e/MJ of thermal energy load; or

  (ii) an on-site *renewable energy* source; or

  (iii) another process as reclaimed energy; and

Application:

Volume Three BP2.8(b) only applies to a *heated water* service in new Class 1 and Class 10 buildings.

(c) have features that facilitate the efficient use of water.

SA Volume Three BP2.801

VOLUME THREE PART B3
NON-DRINKING WATER SERVICES

VOLUME THREE BP3.1
NON-DRINKING WATER SERVICE

(a) A *non-drinking water* supply must only be connected to outlets clearly identified for non-drinking use and must be limited to the uses specified in NCC Volume Three **B3.3**.

(b) A *non-drinking water* service is not to have a cross connection with a *drinking water* service.

VOLUME THREE BP3.2
IDENTIFICATION

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

VOLUME THREE BP3.3
NON-DRINKING WATER SERVICE INSTALLATIONS

A *non-drinking water* service must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) avoid the likelihood of contamination of *drinking water*; and

(b) provide *non-drinking 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, in a manner that does not create undue noise; and

(c) avoid the likelihood of leakage or failure including uncontrolled discharges; and

(d) allow access, as *required* for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls; and

(e) allow the system, appliances and backflow prevention devices to be isolated for testing and maintenance.

VOLUME THREE BP3.4
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY

Non-drinking water services provided for people with a disability must have taps or other operational controls that are *accessible*, convenient and suitable for their use.

VOLUME THREE BP3.5
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in a *non-drinking water* service must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

VOLUME THREE PART B4
FIRE-FIGHTING WATER SERVICES

NSW Volume Three B4
NT Volume Three B4
QLD Volume Three B4

VOLUME THREE BP4.1
FIRE-FIGHTING WATER SERVICE

A fire-fighting water service must be designed, constructed and installed in a manner which—

(a) avoids the likelihood of contamination of *drinking water*; and

(b) provides water to the fire-fighting equipment at a flow rate and pressure that is *required* for the correct functioning of the equipment; and

(c) avoids the likelihood of leakage or failure including uncontrolled discharges; and

(d) provides access, as *required* for maintenance of mechanical components and operational controls; and

(e) allows the system and backflow prevention devices to be isolated for testing and maintenance.

VOLUME THREE BP4.2
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in fire-fighting water services must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

VOLUME THREE PART C1
SANITARY PLUMBING SYSTEMS

VOLUME THREE CP1.1
SANITARY PLUMBING SYSTEMS

A sanitary *plumbing* system must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) convey sewage or sullage to a sanitary *drainage* system or an *approved disposal system* and in a manner that does not create undue noise; and

(b) avoid the likelihood of *loss* of *amenity* due to *blockage* and leakage; and

(c) avoid the likelihood of the ingress of inappropriate water, sewage, sullage, foul air and gases from the system into the building; and

(d) provide access, as *required* for maintenance of mechanical components, operational controls and for clearing *blockages*; and

(e) avoid the likelihood of damage from superimposed loads, ground movement or root penetration; and

(f) avoid the likelihood of ingress of surface water, subsurface water or stormwater into the system; and

(g) provide for the effective and efficient use of water; and

(h) provide ventilation, as *required* to avoid hydraulic load imbalance.

VOLUME THREE CP1.2
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY

Facilities provided for people with a disability must have sanitary fixtures that are *accessible* and suitable for their use.

VOLUME THREE CP1.3
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in sanitary *plumbing* systems must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

VOLUME THREE PART C2
SANITARY DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

VOLUME THREE CP2.1
SANITARY DRAINAGE SYSTEM

A sanitary *drainage* system must be designed constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) convey sewage from a sanitary *plumbing* system to an *approved disposal system* and in a manner that does not create undue noise; and

(b) avoid the likelihood of *blockage* and leakage; and

(c) avoid the likelihood of root penetration; and

(d) provide access, as *required* for maintenance and for clearing *blockages*; and

(e) provide ventilation to avoid the likelihood of foul air and gases accumulating in the sanitary *drainage* and sewerage systems; and

(f) avoid the likelihood of damage from superimposed loads or ground movement; and

(g) avoid the likelihood of ingress of water, foul air and gases from the system into buildings; and

(h) protect against internal contamination; and

(i) avoid the likelihood of ingress of surface water, sub-surface water and stormwater into the sewerage system; and

(j) avoid the likelihood of uncontrolled discharge; and

(k) avoid the likelihood of damage to existing buildings or site works; and

(l) avoid the likelihood of damage to the sewerage system or other *approved disposal system*.

VOLUME THREE CP2.2
NO POINT OF CONNECTION

Vic Volume Three CP2.2

Where a *point of connection* to a *Network Utility Operator* sewerage system is not available, an *on-site wastewater management system* must be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with NCC Volume Three **Part F1**.

Tas Volume Three CP2.201

VOLUME THREE CP2.3
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in sanitary *drainage* systems must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

VOLUME THREE PART D1
ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

ACT Volume Three D1
NSW Volume Three D1
NT Volume Three D1
QLD Volume Three D1
SA Volume Three D1

VOLUME THREE DP1.1
ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Roof *drainage* systems must dispose of stormwater flows from rainfall events having an *average recurrence interval* appropriate to the importance of the building and the severity of potential damage to property, *loss* of *amenity*, illness or injury that would result from the failure of such a system.

VOLUME THREE DP1.2
OVERFLOW DEVICES OR MEASURES

The roof *drainage* system must be designed, installed and maintained to dispose of stormwater flows due to extreme rainfall events by the installation and maintenance of *overflow devices* or measures of *required* capacity.

VOLUME THREE DP1.3
WATERTIGHTNESS

All internal roof *drainage* components must be *watertight.*

VOLUME THREE DP1.4
ROOF DRAINAGE INSTALLATION

Roof *drainage* installations must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) convey stormwater to a *point of connection*; and

(b) avoid the likelihood of *loss* of *amenity* due to *blockages* and leakage; and

(c) avoid the likelihood of foul air and gases accumulating in the roof *drainage* system; and

(d) avoid the likelihood of *loss* to buildings and property; and

(e) avoid the likelihood of uncontrolled discharges; and

(f) provide access, as *required* for maintenance and clearing of *blockages*.

VOLUME THREE DP1.5
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in stormwater *drainage* systems must meet the requirements of **Part A2.**

VOLUME THREE PART D2
SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

ACT Volume Three D2
NSW Volume Three D2
NT Volume Three D2
QLD Volume Three D2
SA Volume Three D2

VOLUME THREE DP2.1
SURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Surface *drainage* systems must dispose of stormwater flows from rainfall events having an *average recurrence interval* appropriate to the importance of the site and the severity of potential damage to property, *loss* of *amenity*, illness or injury that would result from the failure of such a system.

VOLUME THREE DP2.2
SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Subsoil *drainage* systems must remove excess groundwater and reduce soil moisture levels without causing *loss* by inappropriately changing soil moisture conditions.

VOLUME THREE DP2.3
SURFACE DRAINAGE INSTALLATION

Surface *drainage* installations must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) convey stormwater to a *point of connection*; and

(b) avoid the likelihood of *blockages*; and

(c) avoid the likelihood of leakage and penetration by roots; and

(d) provide access, as *required* for maintenance and clearing of *blockages*; and

(e) avoid the likelihood of damage to the *Network Utility Operator's drainage* system; and

(f) avoid the likelihood of damage from superimposed loads or ground movements; and

(g) avoid the likelihood of ingress of sewage and/or liquid trade waste; and

(h) avoid the likelihood of ingress of surface water and stormwater into a sanitary *drainage* system; and

(i) avoid the likelihood of foul air and gases accumulating in the stormwater system; and

(j) avoid the likelihood of *loss* to buildings or property; and

(k) avoid the likelihood of uncontrolled discharge.

VOLUME THREE DP2.4
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in stormwater *drainage* systems must meet the requirements of **Part A2.**

VOLUME THREE PART E1
HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

ACT Volume Three E1
NSW Volume Three E1
NT Volume Three E1
QLD Volume Three E1
SA Volume Three E1

VOLUME THREE EP1.1

Mechanical services, plant and equipment for heating, cooling and/or ventilation must be designed, constructed, installed and maintained in such a manner as to—

(a) avoid the likelihood of harmful microbial growth; and

(b) avoid the likelihood of damage to property and *loss* of *amenity* to the building occupants; and

(c) be efficient in the use of energy and water; and

(d) provide access, as *required* for maintenance.

VOLUME THREE EP1.2
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Materials and *products* used in mechanical heating, cooling and/or ventilation systems must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

VOLUME THREE PART F1
ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

ACT Volume Three F1
NSW Volume Three F1
NT Volume Three F1
QLD Volume Three F1

VOLUME THREE FP1.1

On-site wastewater management systems must be designed, constructed, installed and maintained in such a manner as to—

(a) protect public health by ensuring that—

  (i) all discharges comply with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction; and

  (ii) risks associated with the discharge of treated wastewater and/or the end product from a composting toilet to the environment are minimised; and

(b) protect the environment by ensuring that—

  (i) environmental quality objectives set by the authority having jurisdiction are attained; and

  (ii) surface and ground water are not polluted; and

  (iii) soil productivity is maintained or enhanced; and

  (iv) adverse cumulative environmental effects comply with the relevant environmental requirements; and

(c) minimise the impacts on and maintain and enhance community *amenity* by ensuring that—

  (i) *On-site wastewater management systems* are managed so as to achieve sustainable long term performance; and

  (ii) the *on-site wastewater management system* design and its implementation contribute to improving and sustaining aesthetic values within individual properties and groups of properties; and

  (iii) the requirements of any community resource utilisation programme for the reuse of resources within wastewater are met; and

(d) meet the requirements of the receiving *Network Utility Operator* for the acceptance of wastewater to sewers, as appropriate.

VOLUME THREE FP1.2

Wastewater must be discharged according to the requirements and agreement of the authority having jurisdiction.

VOLUME THREE FP1.3

Wastewater must be conveyed to an *on-site wastewater management system* in a way that—

(a) transfers wastes safely and hygienically; and

(b) avoids the likelihood of *blockage* and leakage; and

(c) avoids the likelihood of foul air and gases entering buildings; and

(d) provides safe access, as *required* for maintenance and clearing *blockages*.

VOLUME THREE FP1.4

On-site wastewater management systems that facilitate on-site storage, treatment, disposal or re-use of wastewater must be designed, constructed and installed—

(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) with *required* vehicle access for collection, if necessary; and

(d) to avoid the likelihood of contamination of any *drinking water* supplies; and

(e) to avoid the likelihood of contamination of soils, ground water and waterways; and

(f) from materials which are impervious both to the waste for which disposal is *required* and to water; and

(g) to avoid the likelihood of foul air and gases accumulating within or entering into buildings; and

(h) to avoid the likelihood of unauthorised access by people; and

(i) to permit cleaning, maintenance, measurement and performance sampling; and

(j) to avoid the likelihood of surface water and stormwater entering the system; and

(k) to avoid the likelihood of uncontrolled discharge; and

(l) to permit the manufacturer, model, serial number and designed capacity to be reasonably easily identifiable after installation; and

(m) so that the installation throughout its serviceable life will continue to satisfy the requirements of items **(a)** to **(l)**.

VOLUME THREE FP1.5
LAND APPLICATION SYSTEMS

On-site wastewater management systems and associated land application systems must be designed, constructed, installed and maintained in such a manner as to—

(a) complete the treatment, uptake and absorption of the final effluent within the boundaries of the approved application area; and

(b) avoid the likelihood of the creation of unpleasant odours or the accumulation of offensive matter; and

(c) avoid the likelihood of the ingress of effluent, foul air or gases entering buildings; and

(d) avoid the likelihood of stormwater run-off entering the system; and

(e) avoid the likelihood of root penetration or ingress of ground water entering the system; and

(f) protect against internal contamination; and

(g) provide access, as *required* for maintenance; and

(h) incorporate provisions, as *required* for effective cleaning; and

(i) avoid the likelihood of unintended or uncontrolled discharge; and

(j) avoid the likelihood of *blockage* and leakage; and

(k) avoid the likelihood of damage from superimposed loads or ground movement; and

(l) provide ventilation to avoid the likelihood of foul air and gases from accumulating in the system; and

(m) so that the installation throughout its serviceable life will continue to satisfy the requirements of items **(a)** to **(l)**.

VOLUME THREE FP1.6
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

(a) Materials and *products* connected to an *on-site wastewater management system* must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

(b) On-site domestic wastewater treatment units must be authorised by the authority having jurisdiction.

VOLUME THREE PART F2
ON-SITE LIQUID TRADE WASTE SYSTEMS

ACT Volume Three F2
NSW Volume Three F2
NT Volume Three F2
QLD Volume Three F2

VOLUME THREE FP2.1

An on-site liquid trade waste system must be designed, constructed and installed in such a manner as to—

(a) protect public health by ensuring that—

(i) all discharges comply with the relevant requirements of the authority having jurisdiction; and

(ii) risks associated with the discharge of treated liquid trade waste to the environment are minimised; and

(b) protect the environment by ensuring that—

(i) environmental quality objectives set by the authority having jurisdiction are attained; and

(ii) surface and ground water are not polluted; and

(iii) soil productivity is maintained or enhanced; and

(iv) adverse cumulative environmental effects comply with the relevant environmental requirements; and

(c) minimise the impacts on and maintain and enhance community *amenity* by ensuring that—

(i) on-site liquid trade waste systems are managed so as to achieve sustainable long term performance; and

(ii) the on-site system design and its implementation contribute to improving and sustaining aesthetic values within individual properties and groups of properties; and

(iii) the requirements of any community resource utilisation programme for the reuse of resources within wastewater are met; and

(d) meet the requirements of the receiving *Network Utility Operator* for the acceptance of liquid trade waste to sewers, as appropriate.

VOLUME THREE FP2.2

Liquid trade waste must be discharged according to the requirements and agreement of the authority having jurisdiction and the receiving *Network Utility Operator*.

VOLUME THREE FP2.3

Liquid trade waste must be conveyed to storage containers and within disposal systems in a way that—

(a) transfers wastes safely and hygienically; and

(b) avoids the likelihood of *blockage* and leakage; and

(c) avoids the likelihood of foul air and gases entering buildings; and

(d) provides safe access, as *required* for clearing *blockages*.

VOLUME THREE FP2.4

Facilities for the storage, treatment and/or disposal of liquid trade waste must be designed, constructed and installed—

(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, by-products and residues which must be processed; and

(c) with *required* vehicle access for collection, if necessary; and

(d) with *required* structural strength for where pedestrian or vehicular traffic is likely to be encountered; and

(e) to avoid the likelihood of contamination of any *drinking water* supplies; and

(f) to avoid the likelihood of contamination of soils, ground water and waterways; and

(g) from materials which are impervious both to the waste for which disposal is *required* and to water; and

(h) to avoid the likelihood of foul air and gases accumulating within or entering into buildings; and

(i) to avoid the likelihood of unauthorised access by people; and

(j) to permit cleaning, maintenance, measurement and performance sampling; and

(k) to avoid the likelihood of surface water and stormwater entering the sewerage system except in cases where a contaminated stormwater discharge of limited volume is accepted by the *Network Utility Operator* as a trade waste; and

(l) to avoid the likelihood of uncontrolled discharge; and

(m) to permit the manufacturer, model, serial number and designed capacity to be reasonably easily identifiable after installation; and

(n) so that the installation throughout its design life will continue to satisfy the requirements of items **(a)** to **(m)** to permit the manufacturer, model, serial number and designed capacity to be reasonably easily identifiable after installation; and.

VOLUME THREE FP2.5

Materials and *products* used in liquid trade waste *drainage* installations must meet the requirements of **Part A2**.

STATE AND TERRITORY APPENDICES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Introduction:

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the National Construction Code (NCC) which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in the Australian Capital Territory and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.

ACT VOLUME ONE VARIATIONS

There are no Australian Capital Territory variations to the Volume One General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

ACT VOLUME ONE ADDITIONS

ACT VOLUME ONE SECTION A GENERAL PROVISIONS

ACT VOLUME ONE PART A2 ACCEPTANCE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ACT VOLUME ONE AP2.1

Sufficient containers must be provided on building sites to store building waste that is likely to become windblown.

ACT VOLUME ONE AP2.2

Provision must be made within buildings for the collection and temporary holding of solid waste. The design must accommodate screening, volume of waste, disposal, logistics and access.

ACT VOLUME ONE SECTION D ACCESS AND EGRESS

ACT VOLUME ONE DP0.1 EXISTING PASSENGER LIFT OR EXISTING TOILET CONCESSION

Access to passenger lifts or toilets need not be provided in accordance with the requirements of Sections **D**, **E** or **F**, insofar as they relate to matters covered by **ACT Volume One DP0.2** or **ACT Volume One DP0.3**, and specifically only relate to people with a disability, if the relevant concession in **ACT Volume One DP0.2** or **ACT Volume One DP0.3** applies.

ACT VOLUME ONE DP0.2 LIFT CONCESSION

(a) The requirement in **Table E3.6(b)** that a lift is to have a floor dimension of not less than 1400 mm x 1600 mm does not apply to an existing passenger lift that is in a new part, or an affected part, of a building, if the lift—

  (i) travels more than 12 m; and

  (ii) has a lift floor that is not less than 1100 mm x 1400 mm.

ACT VOLUME ONE DP0.3 TOILET CONCESSION

(a) The requirements in **F2.4** Accessible sanitary fixtures, to the extent that they require compliance with AS 1428.1—2009, Design for access and mobility, Part 1: General requirements for access — New building work, do not apply to—

  (i) existing accessible sanitary compartment; and

  (ii) existing sanitary compartment suitable for use by people with a disability; and

(b) the *sanitary compartment* mentioned in paragraph **(i)** or **(ii)** complies with AS 1428.1—2001, Design for access and mobility, Part 1: General requirements for access — New building work.

ACT VOLUME ONE DP0.4 APPLICATION TO CLASS 1B BUILDINGS

(a) Where the BCA applies to the following kinds of Class 1b buildings, the provisions of NCC Volume One that indicate they apply to Class 1b buildings, apply only to the following kinds of Class 1b buildings, insofar as they specifically only relate to people with a disability—

(i) a new building with 1 or more bedrooms used for rental accommodation; or

(ii) an existing building with 4 or more bedrooms used for rental accommodation; or

(iii) a building that comprises 4 or more single dwellings that are—

(A) on the same allotment; and

(B) used for short-term holiday accommodation.

ACT VOLUME ONE DP0.5 MEANING OF CERTAIN TERMS

Terms in **ACT Volume One DP0.1**, **ACT Volume One DP0.2**, **ACT Volume One DP0.3** or **ACT Volume One DP0.4** that also have their meaning defined in the Disability (Access to Premises — Buildings) Standards 2010, determined under the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Commonwealth), have that meaning.

Note:

ACT legislation other than the BCA also regulates for access and mobility.

Practitioners should ensure they check the latest version of relevant legislation, and the latest version of this Appendix, available through the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au.

ACT VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

ACT VOLUME ONE GP1.2

(a) A barrier must be provided to a *swimming pool* and must—

(i) be continuous for the full extent of the hazard; and

(ii) be of a strength and rigidity to withstand the foreseeable impact of people; and

(iii) restrict the access of young children to the pool and the immediate pool surrounds; and

(iv) have any gates and doors fitted with latching devices not readily operated by young children, and constructed to automatically close and latch.

Application:

A barrier must be provided to a *swimming pool* and must— only applies to a *swimming pool* associated with a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building, with a depth of water more than 300 mm.

ACT VOLUME TWO VARIATIONS

There are no Australian Capital Territory variations to the Volume Two General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

ACT VOLUME TWO ADDITIONS

ACT 2 — CONTROL OF LITTER ON BUILDING SITES
PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT

ACT VOLUME TWO 2.1

Sufficient containers must be provided on building sites to store building waste that is likely to become windblown.

Note: Building Waste includes: plastic containers and plastic and paper wrappings or any waste that can be carried by wind.

ACT 3 — WASTE MANAGEMENT

ACT VOLUME TWO 3.1

Where provision is made within buildings for the collection and temporary holding of solid waste, the design shall accommodate screening, volume of waste, disposal, logistics and access.

ACT VOLUME THREE VARIATIONS

ACT VOLUME THREE SECTION D STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

ACT VOLUME THREE PART D1 ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D1 does not apply in the Australian Capital Territory. Roof *drainage* systems are regulated under the ACT *Building Act 2004*.

ACT VOLUME THREE PART D2 SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D2 does not apply in the Australian Capital Territory. Surface and subsurface *drainage* systems are regulated under the ACT *Building Act 2004*

ACT VOLUME THREE SECTION E HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING

ACT VOLUME THREE PART E1 HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part E1 does not apply in the Australian Capital Territory. Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning is regulated under the ACT *Building Act 2004.*

ACT VOLUME THREE SECTION F ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

ACT VOLUME THREE PART F1 ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part F1 as listed does not apply in the Australian Capital Territory. On-Site Wastewater Management Systems are regulated under the ACT *Health Act 1993*. The *Water and Sewerage Act 2000* applies for the *plumbing* or *drainage* system.

ACT VOLUME THREE PART F2 ON-SITE LIQUID TRADE WASTE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part F2 as listed does not apply in the Australian Capital Territory. On-Site Liquid Trade Waste Systems are regulated under the ACT *Utilities Act 2000*. The *Water and Sewerage Act 2000* applies for the *plumbing* or *drainage* system.

ACT VOLUME THREE ADDITIONS

There are no Australian Capital Territory additions to the Volume Three General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Introduction:

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the National Construction Code (NCC) which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in New South Wales and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.

NSW VOLUME ONE VARIATIONS

NSW VOLUME ONE SECTION A GENERAL PROVISIONS

NSW VOLUME ONE PART A1 INTERPRETATION
NSW VOLUME ONE A1.1 DEFINITIONS

Vary definition of *appropriate authority* as follows:

Appropriate authority means the relevant authority with the responsibility to determine the particular matter.

Insert definition of *assembly building* as follows:

Assembly building means 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.

Vary definition for *Designated bushfire prone area* as follows:

Designated bushfire prone area means 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.

Vary definition for *Early childhood centre* as follows:

Early childhood centre means a preschool, kindergarten or child-minding centre for the care or training of more than 5 children.

NSW VOLUME ONE PART A3 CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
NSW VOLUME ONE A3.2 CLASSIFICATIONS

In **A3.2** replace the definition of **Class 6** as follows:

Class 6: 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, 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*.

NSW VOLUME ONE SECTION E SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT

NSW VOLUME ONE PART E1 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

NSW VOLUME ONE EP1.4

Note:

NSW has requirements for fire sprinkler systems in certain residential aged care facilities. See the Department of Planning and Environment website www.planning.nsw.gov.au.

NSW VOLUME ONE SECTION F HEALTH AND AMENITY

NSW VOLUME ONE PART F2 SANITARY AND OTHER FACILITIES

NSW VOLUME ONE FP2.6

(deleted)

Note:

This Performance Requirement is deleted from the BCA in NSW, as the installation of hot water, warm water and cooling water systems (and their operation and maintenance) is regulated in the Public Health Regulation, 2012, under the Public Health Act, 2010.

NSW VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

NSW VOLUME ONE PART G1 MINOR STRUCTURES AND COMPONENTS

NSW VOLUME ONE GP1.2

(a) A barrier must be provided to a *swimming pool* and must—

(i) be continuous for the full extent of the hazard; and

(ii) be of a strength and rigidity to withstand the foreseeable impact of people; and

(iii) restrict the access of young children to the pool and the immediate pool surrounds; and

(iv) have any gates and doors fitted with latching devices not readily operated by young children, and constructed to automatically close and latch.

Application:

NSW Volume One GP1.2(a) only applies to a *swimming pool* with a depth of water of more than 300 mm, in conjunction with the Swimming Pools Act 1992 and the Swimming Pools Regulation 2008.

NSW VOLUME ONE PART G5 CONSTRUCTION IN BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS

NSW VOLUME ONE GP5.1

A building that is constructed in a *designated bushfire prone area* must, to the degree necessary, be designed and constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire appropriate to the—

(a) potential for ignition caused by burning embers, radiant heat or flame generated by a bushfire; and

(b) intensity of the bushfire attack on the building.

Application:

NSW Volume One GP5.1 only applies in a *designated bushfire prone area*, to—

(a) a Class 2 or 3 building;

(b) a Class 4 part of a building;

(c) a Class 9 building that is a *special fire protection purpose* ; or

(d) a Class 10a building or deck associated with a building or part referred to in **(a)**, **(b)** or **(c)**.

NSW VOLUME ONE SECTION J ENERGY EFFICIENCY

NSW VOLUME ONE SUBSECTION J(A)
ENERGY EFFICIENCY CLASS 2 BUILDINGS AND CLASS 4 PARTS

NSW VOLUME ONE J(A)P1

(a) Thermal insulation in a building must be installed in a manner and have characteristics, which facilitate the efficient use of energy for artificial heating and cooling.

(b) A building must have, to the degree necessary, thermal breaks installed between the framing and external cladding, to facilitate efficient thermal performance of the building envelope.

Application:

(a) **NSW Volume One J(A)P1(a)** only applies to thermal insulation in a Class 2 building or Class 4 part of a building where a development consent specifies that the insulation is to be provided as part of the development.

(b) In **(a)**, the term development consent has the meaning given by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

(c) **NSW Volume One J(A)P1(b)** only applies to a metal framed roof and a metal framed wall.

NSW VOLUME ONE J(A)P2

A building must have, to the degree necessary, a level of building sealing against air leakage to facilitate the efficient use of energy for artificial heating and cooling appropriate to—

(a) the function and use of the building; and

(b) the internal environment; and

(c) the geographic location of the building.

Application:

NSW Volume One J(A)P2 only applies to a Class 2 building or Class 4 part of a building, except—

(a) a building in *climate zones* 2 and 5 where the only means of *air-conditioning* is by using an evaporative cooler; and

(b) a permanent building opening in a space where a gas appliance is located, that is necessary for the safe operation of a gas appliance; and

(c) parts that cannot be fully enclosed

NSW VOLUME ONE J(A)P3

A building's *service* must have features that, to the degree necessary, facilitate the efficient use of energy appropriate to—

(a) the function and use of the *service*; and

(b) the internal environment; and

(c) the geographic location of the building; and

(d) the energy source of the *service*.

Application:

NSW Volume One J(A)P3 only applies to a Class 2 building or Class 4 part of a building.

NSW VOLUME ONE ADDITIONS

There are no New South Wales additions to the Volume One General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

NSW VOLUME TWO VARIATIONS

NSW VOLUME TWO PART 2.2 DAMP & WEATHERPROOFING

In New South Wales delete **Volume Two P2.2.3** and insert **NSW Volume Two P2.2.3** as follows:

NSW VOLUME TWO P2.2.3 DAMPNESS

(a) Moisture from the ground must be prevented from causing—

(i) unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants; and

(ii) undue dampness or deterioration of building elements.

(b) Barriers installed beneath slab on ground construction for the purposes of (a) must have a high resistance to damage during construction.

Limitation:

NSW Volume Two P2.2.3 does not apply to a Class 10 building where in the particular case there is no necessity for compliance.

NSW VOLUME TWO PART 2.5 SAFE MOVEMENT AND ACCESS

Volume Two P2.5.3 applies in New South Wales to a *swimming pool* with a depth of water of more than 300 mm, in conjunction with the Swimming Pools Act 1992 and the Swimming Pools Regulation 2008.

NSW VOLUME TWO PART 2.6 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

In New South Wales, **Volume Two Part 2.6** does not apply.

Note: The New South Wales Additions contain energy efficiency measures that apply in New South Wales to support and complement BASIX.

NSW VOLUME TWO ADDITIONS

NSW VOLUME TWO 1 GARAGE TOP DWELLINGS PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

The provisions of the national BCA *Performance Requirements* **P2.3.1** and **P2.3.2** are applicable in NSW.

NSW VOLUME TWO PART 2.6 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

NSW VOLUME TWO P2.6.1(A) BUILDING FABRIC

(i) Thermal insulation in a building must be installed in a manner and have characteristics, which facilitate the efficient use of energy for artificial heating and cooling.

(ii) A building must have, to the degree necessary, thermal breaks installed between the framing and external cladding, to facilitate efficient thermal performance of the building envelope.

Application:

(a) **NSW Volume Two P2.6.1(a)** only applies to thermal insulation in a Class 1 or 10 building where a development consent specifies that the insulation is to be provided as part of the development.

(b) In **(a)**, the term development consent has the meaning given by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

(c) **NSW Volume Two P2.6.1(a)(ii)** only applies to a metal framed roof and a metal framed wall.

NSW VOLUME TWO P2.6.1(B) BUILDING SEALING

A building must have, to the degree necessary, a level of building sealing against air leakage to facilitate the efficient use of energy for artificial heating and cooling appropriate to—

(i) the function and use of the building; and

(ii) the internal environment; and

(iii) the geographic location of the building.

Limitation:

NSW Volume Two P2.6.1(b) does not apply to—

(a) existing buildings being relocated; or

(b) Class 10a buildings—

(i) without a *conditioned space*; or

(ii) for the accommodation of vehicles; or

(c) parts of buildings that cannot be fully enclosed; or

(d) a permanent building opening, in a space where a gas appliance is located, that is necessary for the safe operation of a gas appliance; or.

(e) a building in *climate zones* 2 and 5 where the only means of *air-conditioning* is by using an evaporative cooler.

NSW VOLUME TWO P2.6.2 SERVICES

Domestic services, including any associated distribution system and components must, to the degree necessary, have features that facilitate the efficient use of energy appropriate to—

(a) the *domestic service* and its usage; and

(b) the geographic location of the building; and

(c) the location of the *domestic service*; and

(d) the energy source.

Limitations:

(a) **NSW Volume Two P2.6.2** does not apply to existing services associated with existing buildings being relocated.

(b) Compliance is not *required* with the national BCA provisions of **P2.6.2(b)** as the sources of energy are regulated under BASIX.

NSW VOLUME THREE VARIATIONS

NSW VOLUME THREE SECTION B WATER SERVICES

NSW VOLUME THREE PART B2 HEATED WATER SERVICES

Delete **Volume Three BP2.8(b)** and replace with **NSW Volume Three BP2.8(b)** as follows:

NSW VOLUME THREE NSW BP2.8

(b) * * * * *

NSW VOLUME THREE PART B4 FIRE-FIGHTING WATER SERVICES

Part B4 does not apply in New South Wales.

Note: Fire Fighting Water Services are regulated under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2000.

NSW VOLUME THREE SECTION D STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

NSW VOLUME THREE PART D1 ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D1 does not apply in New South Wales; roof *drainage* systems are regulated under the-

(a) Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 200; and

(b) Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

NSW VOLUME THREE PART D2 SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D2 does not apply in New South Wales surface and subsurface *drainage* systems are regulated under the-

(a) Environmental Planning and Assessment Act1979 and Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000; and

(b) Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

NSW VOLUME THREE SECTION E HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

NSW VOLUME THREE PART E1 HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part E1 does not apply in New South Wales; heating, ventilation and air-conditioning is regulated under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2000.

NSW VOLUME THREE SECTION F ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

NSW VOLUME THREE PART F1 ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part F1 does not apply in New South Wales; on-site wastewater management systems are regulated under the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2011 applies to the plumbing and drainage system as defined by that Act.

NSW VOLUME THREE PART F2 ON-SITE LIQUID TRADE WASTE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part F2 does not apply in New South Wales; on-site liquid trade waste systems are regulated under a number of Acts

Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2005

Hunter Water Act 1991

Sydney Water Act 1994

Water Industry Competition Act (WICA) 2006

The Plumbing and Drainage Act 2011 applies to the plumbing and drainage system as defined by that Act.

Where the sewer drains to a network utility such as a Council or County Council, Hunter Water, Sydney Water or a licensed private scheme approved by Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal, refer to their current Act in regards to administration requirements.

NSW VOLUME THREE ADDITIONS

There are no New South Wales additions to the Volume Three General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Introduction:

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the National Construction Code (NCC) which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in the Northern Territory and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.

NT VOLUME ONE VARIATIONS

NT VOLUME ONE SECTION F HEALTH AND AMENITY

NT VOLUME ONE PART F5 SOUND TRANSMISSION AND INSULATION

NT VOLUME ONE FP5.1

Floors separating *sole-occupancy units* must provide insulation against the transmission of airborne and impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

Application:

NT Volume One FP5.1 only applies to a Class 2 or 3 building or a Class 9c building.

NT VOLUME ONE FP5.2

Walls separating—

(a) *sole-occupancy units*; or

(b) a *sole-occupancy unit* from a plant room, lift *shaft*, stairway, *public corridor*, public lobby or the like,

must provide insulation against the transmission of airborne and impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

Application:

NT Volume One FP5.2 only applies to a Class 2 or 3 building.

NT VOLUME ONE FP5.3

The *required* sound insulation of floors or walls must not be compromised by the incorporation or penetration of a pipe or other service element.

Application:

NT Volume One FP5.3 only applies to a Class 2 or 3 building or a Class 9c building.

NT VOLUME ONE FP5.4

Walls separating—

(a) *sole-occupancy units*; or

(b) a *sole-occupancy unit* from a kitchen, bathroom, *sanitary compartment* (not being an associated ensuite), laundry, plant room or utilities room,

must provide insulation against the transmission of airborne sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants; and

(c) a *sole-occupancy unit* from a kitchen or laundry,

must provide insulation against the transmission of impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

Application:

NT Volume One FP5.4 only applies to a Class 9c building.

NT VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

NT VOLUME ONE PART G1 MINOR STRUCTURES

NT VOLUME ONE GP1.1

* * * * *

NT VOLUME ONE GP1.2

(a) * * * * *

(b) A *swimming pool* water recirculation system must incorporate safety measures to avoid entrapment of, or injury to, a person.

NT VOLUME ONE SECTION J ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROVISIONS

Delete **Volume One Section J** and insert the following

NT VOLUME ONE SECTION J ENERGY EFFICIENCY

For a Class 2 building or a Class 4 part of a building, **Volume One Section J** is replaced with **Section J of BCA 2009.**

Volume One Section J does not apply to a Class 3 and 5 – 9 buildings.

NT VOLUME ONE ADDITIONS

There are no Northern Territory additions to the Volume One General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

NT VOLUME TWO VARIATIONS

NT VOLUME TWO PART 2.2 DAMP AND WEATHERPROOFING

NT VOLUME TWO P2.2.4 DRAINAGE FROM SWIMMING POOLS

Volume Two P2.2.4 does not apply in the Northern Territory.

NT VOLUME TWO PART 2.4 HEALTH AND AMENITY

In Northern Territory **Volume Two P2.4.6** is replaced with the following:

NT VOLUME TWO P2.4.6 SOUND INSULATION

(a) Walls separating dwellings must provide insulation against the transmission of airborne and impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants.

(b) The *required* sound insulation of walls must not be compromised by the incorporation or penetration of a pipe or other service element.

NT VOLUME TWO PART 2.5 SAFE MOVEMENT AND ACCESS

NT VOLUME TWO P2.5.3 SWIMMING POOL ACCESS

Volume Two P2.5.3 does not apply in the Northern Territory.

NT VOLUME TWO PART 2.6 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

In the Northern Territory, **Volume Two Part 2.6** is replaced with **BCA 2009 Volume Two Part 2.6**.

NT VOLUME TWO ADDITIONS

There are no Northern Territory additions to the Volume Two General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

NT VOLUME THREE VARIATIONS

NT VOLUME THREE SECTION B WATER SERVICES

NT VOLUME THREE PART B2 HEATED WATER SERVICES

Delete **Volume Three BP2.8(b)** and insert **NT Volume Three BP2.8(b)** as follows:

NT VOLUME THREE BP2.8

(b) * * * * *

NT VOLUME THREE PART B4 FIRE-FIGHTING WATER SERVICES

Volume Three Part B4 does not apply in the Northern Territory.

NT VOLUME THREE SECTION D STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

NT VOLUME THREE PART D1 ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D1 does not apply in the Northern Territory.

NT VOLUME THREE PART D2 SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D2 does not apply in the Northern Territory.

NT VOLUME THREE SECTION E HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING

NT VOLUME THREE PART E1 HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part E1 does not apply in the Northern Territory.

NT VOLUME THREE SECTION F ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

NT VOLUME THREE PART F1 ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part F1 does not apply in the Northern Territory.

NT VOLUME THREE PART F2 ON-SITE LIQUID TRADE WASTE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part F2 does not apply in the Northern Territory.

NT VOLUME THREE ADDITIONS

There are no Northern Territory additions to the Volume Three General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

QUEENSLAND

Introduction:

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the National Construction Code (NCC) which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in Queensland and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.

QLD VOLUME ONE VARIATIONS

QLD VOLUME ONE SECTION B STRUCTURE

QLD VOLUME ONE PART B1 STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS

QLD VOLUME ONE BP1.4

* * * * *

Note:

Building work in designated flood hazard areas is regulated by the Building Act 1975 and the Queensland Development Code 3.5 - Construction of buildings in flood hazard areas.

QLD VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

QLD VOLUME ONE PART G1 MINOR STRUCTURES AND COMPONENTS

QLD VOLUME ONE GP1.2

(a) * * * * *

QLD VOLUME ONE PART G5 CONSTRUCTION IN BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS

QLD VOLUME ONE GP5.1

A building that is constructed in a *designated bushfire prone area* must be designed and constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire while the fire front passes.

Application

Qld Volume One GP5.1 only applies to—

(a) a Class 2 or 3 building; or

(b) a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 2 or 3 building,

located in a *designated bushfire prone area*, but does not apply when the classified vegetation is Group F rainforest (excluding wet sclerophyll forest types), mangrove communities and grasslands under 300 mm high.

QLD VOLUME ONE SECTION J ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROVISIONS

Insert the following:

In Queensland, for a Class 2 building, **Volume One Section J** is replaced with **Section J of BCA 2009.**

QLD VOLUME ONE ADDITIONS

There are no Queensland additions to the Volume One General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

QLD VOLUME TWO VARIATIONS

QLD VOLUME TWO PART 2.1 STRUCTURE

QLD VOLUME TWO P2.1.2 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

Volume Two P2.1.2 does not apply in Queensland.

Note: Building work in designated *flood hazard area* is regulated by the *Building Act 1975* and Development Code 3.5 – Construction of buildings in flood hazard areas.

In Queensland after **Volume Two P2.1.2** insert **Qld Volume Two P2.1.3** as follows:

QLD VOLUME TWO P2.1.3

(a) The risk of *primary building elements* in a Class 1 or 10 building being damaged by subterranean termites must be adequately minimised by the use of a suitable termite management measure that—

(i) if it serves a non-temporary Class 1 building, has a design life of at least 50 years; or

(ii) if it serves a building not specified in **(i)**, has a design life of at least 50 years or the specified design life of the building, whichever is the lesser; or

(iii) is easily and readily accessible for replenishment or replacement and is capable of being replenished or replaced.

(b) A termite management measure required by **(a)**, to the degree necessary, must—

(i) be accessible to enable the installation, maintenance and inspection of the termite management measure to be carried out; and

(ii) incorporate suitable measures to adequately minimise the risk of the termite management measure inadvertently being damaged, bridged or breached.

QLD VOLUME TWO PART 2.5 SAFE MOVEMENT AND ACCESS

Volume Two P2.5.3 does not apply in Queensland.

Note: Restriction of access to *swimming pool* in Queensland is regulated under the Building Act 1975.

QLD VOLUME TWO ADDITIONS

There are no Queensland additions to the Volume Two General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

QLD VOLUME THREE VARIATIONS

QLD VOLUME THREE SECTION B WATER SERVICES

QLD VOLUME THREE PART B2 HEATED WATER SERVICES

Delete **Volume Three BP2.8** and insert **Qld Volume Three BP2.8** as follows:

QLD VOLUME THREE BP2.8 * * * * *

This clause has deliberately been left blank.

QLD VOLUME THREE PART B4 FIRE-FIGHTING WATER SERVICES

Volume Three Part B4 does not apply in Queensland. Fire-fighting water services are required under the Queensland *Building Act 1975*.

QLD VOLUME THREE SECTION D STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

QLD VOLUME THREE PART D1 ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D1 does not apply in Queensland. Roof *drainage* is regulated under the Queensland *Building Act 1975*.

QLD VOLUME THREE PART D2 SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D2 does not apply in Queensland. Surface and subsurface *drainage* systems are regulated under the Queensland *Building Act 1975*.

QLD VOLUME THREE SECTION E HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING

QLD VOLUME THREE PART E1 HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part E1 does not apply in Queensland. Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning is regulated under the Queensland *Building Act 1975*.

QLD VOLUME THREE SECTION F ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

QLD VOLUME THREE PART F1 ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part F1 does not apply in Queensland.

QLD VOLUME THREE PART F2 ON-SITE LIQUID TRADE WASTE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part F2 does not apply in Queensland.

QLD VOLUME THREE ADDITIONS

There are no Queensland additions to the Volume Three General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Introduction:

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the National Construction Code (NCC) which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in South Australia and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.

SA VOLUME ONE VARIATIONS

SA VOLUME ONE SECTION A GENERAL PROVISIONS

SA VOLUME ONE PART A3 CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

SA VOLUME ONE A3.2 CLASSIFICATIONS

In **A3.2** replace the definition of **Class 6** as follows:

Class 6: 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*.

SA VOLUME ONE SECTION B STRUCTURE

SA VOLUME ONE PART B1 STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS

SA VOLUME ONE BP1.4

(deleted)

SA VOLUME ONE SECTION F HEALTH AND AMENITY

SA VOLUME ONE PART F1 DAMP AND WEATHERPROOFING

SA VOLUME ONE FP1.5

(a) Moisture from the ground must be prevented from causing—

  (i) undue dampness or deterioration of building elements; and

  (ii) unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants.

(b) Barriers installed to prevent transfer of moisture from the ground must have—

  (i) high resistance to moisture penetration; and

  (ii) high resistance to damage during construction; and

  (i) high resistance to degradation by dissolved salts.

SA VOLUME ONE FP1.6

Delete **Volume One FP1.6** add **SA Volume One FP1.6** as follows:

SA VOLUME ONE FP1.6

Accidental water overflow from a bathroom, laundry facility or the like must be prevented from penetrating to adjoining rooms or spaces.

SA VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

SA VOLUME ONE PART G1 MINOR STRUCTURES AND COMPONENTS

SA VOLUME ONE GP1.2

(a) In order to safeguard young children from drowning or injury in a *swimming pool*, a barrier must be provided to a *swimming pool* and must—

(i) be continuous for the full extent of the hazard; and

(ii) be of a strength and rigidity to withstand the foreseeable impact of people; and

(iii) restrict the access of young children to the pool and the immediate pool surrounds; and

(iv) have any gates and doors fitted with latching devices not readily operated by young children, and constructed to automatically close and latch.

(b) In order to safeguard people from drowning or injury due to suction by a *swimming pool* water recirculation system, a *swimming pool* water recirculation system must incorporate safety measures to avoid entrapment of, or injury, to a person.

Application:

SA Volume One GP1.2(a) and **(b)** only applies to a *swimming pool* associated with a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building, with a depth of water more than 300 mm.

SA VOLUME ONE ADDITIONS

SA VOLUME ONE SECTION F HEALTH AND AMENITY

SA VOLUME ONE PART F1 DAMP AND WEATHERPROOFING

SA VOLUME ONE FP1.8

After **Volume One FP1.7** add **SA Volume One FP1.8** as follows:

SA VOLUME ONE FP1.8

In laundries, bathrooms or rooms containing shower facilities the floors must be installed in a manner that will prevent accumulation of surface water which could create unhealthy or hazardous conditions.

SA VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

SA VOLUME ONE GP7.1

Where any part of a *window* in a building is more than 5.5 m above ground level, provision must be made for safe access to the external surface of the *window* for minor maintenance and cleaning.

SA VOLUME ONE GP7.2

The space between buildings must be sufficient to allow access for inspection and maintenance, to avoid hazardous conditions arising due to accumulation of rubbish that could—

(a) bridge termite barriers; or

(b) harbour vermin; or

(c) create a *fire hazard*.

SA VOLUME ONE GP8.1

An attachment to a building must incorporate features that will—

(a) protect it against corrosion; and

(b) collect and discharge its rainwater run-off safely; and

(c) prevent its projection affecting adjacent road safety conditions or pedestrian traffic; and

(d) provide resistance to the spread of fire if it overhangs a street boundary,

to a degree necessary to avoid creating hazardous conditions that may cause injury to people passing below or driving past.

SA VOLUME TWO VARIATIONS

SA VOLUME TWO PART 2.1 STRUCTURE

SA VOLUME TWO P2.1.2 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

Volume Two P2.1.2 does not apply in South Australia.

SA VOLUME TWO PART 2.2 DAMP AND WEATHERPROOFING

Volume Two P2.2.3 has been replaced in South Australia as follows:

SA VOLUME TWO P2.2.3 DAMPNESS

(a) Moisture from the ground must be prevented from causing—

(i) undue dampness or deterioration of building elements; and

(ii) unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants.

(b) Barriers installed to prevent transfer of moisture from the ground must have—

(i) high resistance to moisture penetration; and

(ii) high resistance to damage during construction; and

(iii) high resistance to degradation by dissolved salts.

SA VOLUME TWO PART 2.3 FIRE SAFETY

SA VOLUME TWO P2.3.1 PROTECTION FROM THE SPREAD OF FIRE

In South Australia after **Volume Two P2.3.1(a)(i)** delete **Volume Two P2.3.1(a)(ii)** and insert **SA Volume Two P2.3.1(a)(ii)** and **(iii)** as follows:

(ii) the allotment boundary, other than a boundary adjoining a road or public space; and

(iii) a Class 10b *brush fence*.

SA VOLUME TWO ADDITIONS

SA VOLUME TWO PART 2.4 HEALTH AND AMENITY

SA VOLUME TWO 2 WATER EFFICIENCY

Limitation:

SA Volume Two 2 applies to new Class 1 buildings and, extensions to existing Class 1 buildings where the *roof catchment area* is not less than 50 m^2 —

(a) located in *Council* areas, excluding the Municipal Council of Roxby Downs and the District Council of Coober Pedy and;

(b) Where an extension incorporates a water closet or a water heater or laundry cold water outlet.

For the purposes of this part, *Council* means: A municipal or district Council as constituted under the Local Government Act 1999.

SA VOLUME TWO 2.1 PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A building must provide an additional water supply (other than the mains reticulated potable water supply) which must be plumbed to at least a water closet or a water heater or all the cold water laundry outlets.

SA VOLUME TWO 3 WET AREAS
SA VOLUME TWO 3.1 PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Floors in bathrooms, or rooms containing a shower or a sanitary fixture, must be installed in a manner that will prevent accumulation of water on the surface which could create unhealthy or hazardous conditions.

SA VOLUME TWO 5 ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY
SA VOLUME TWO 5.1 PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Buildings and immediate surrounds must have appropriate features to a degree necessary to enable people with a disability to safely and equitably—

(a) negotiate the route from the road boundary to and within the building using a wheelchair; and

(b) have access to spaces within the building, including facilities *required* under **Volume Two P2.4.3**.

SA VOLUME TWO 6 ACCESS FOR INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE
SA VOLUME TWO 6.1 PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

The space between buildings must be sufficient to allow access for inspection and maintenance to avoid hazardous conditions arising due to accumulation of rubbish that could—

(a) bridge termite barriers; or

(b) harbour vermin; or

(c) create a *fire hazard* .

SA VOLUME THREE VARIATIONS

SA VOLUME THREE SECTION B WATER SERVICES

SA VOLUME THREE PART B2 HEATED WATER SERVICES

After **Volume Three BP2.8** insert **SA Volume Three BP2.801** as follows:

SA VOLUME THREE BP2.801

Heating for a *heated water* service that only serves a single *sole-occupancy unit* in a new Class 2 building must, to the degree necessary, obtain energy from a source that has a greenhouse gas emission profile not exceeding 300 grams of carbon dioxide equivalent per megajoule of *heated water*.

SA VOLUME THREE SECTION D STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

SA VOLUME THREE PART D1 ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D1 does not apply in South Australia.

SA VOLUME THREE PART D2 SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part D2 does not apply in South Australia.

SA VOLUME THREE SECTION E HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR- CONDITIONING

SA VOLUME THREE PART E1 HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

Volume Three Part E1 does not apply in South Australia.

SA VOLUME THREE ADDITIONS

There are no South Australian additions to the Volume Three General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

TASMANIA

Introduction:

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the National Construction Code (NCC) which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in Tasmania and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.

TAS VOLUME ONE VARIATIONS

TAS VOLUME ONE SECTION A GENERAL PROVISIONS

TAS VOLUME ONE PART A1 INTERPRETATION

TAS VOLUME ONE A1.1 DEFINITIONS

Vary the definition for *early childhood centre* as follows:

Early childhood centre means 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 2001.

TAS VOLUME ONE SECTION E SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT

TAS VOLUME ONE PART E1 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

TAS VOLUME ONE EP1.7

An *automatic* fire detection system must be installed to the degree necessary to alert the *fire brigade* of fire so that fire fighting operations may be undertaken at the earliest possible time appropriate to—

(a) the building functions and use; and

(b) the *fire hazard*; and

(c) the height of the building; and

(d) the building *floor area*.

Limitation:

Tas EO1(d), **Tas EF1.2** and **Tas Volume One EP1.7** only applies to:

(a) a Class 5 building or Class 6 building having an aggregate *floor area* of more than 1000 m^2; and

(b) a Class 7 building having a *floor area* of more than 1000 m^2 in which furniture is stored; and

(c) a Class 8 building which is a special *fire hazard* building and in which more than 25 persons are employed; and

(d) a Class 9b building which is a *school* or *early childhood centre* or a crèche which-

(e) is of more than 1 *storey*; or

(f) has a *storey* with a *floor area* more than 500 m^2; and

(g) a Class 9b building which is a theatre.

TAS VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

TAS VOLUME ONE PART G1 MINOR STRUCTURES AND COMPONENTS

TAS VOLUME ONE GP1.2

A barrier must be provided to a *swimming pool* and must—

(a) be continuous for the full extent of the hazard; and

(b) be of a strength and rigidity to withstand the foreseeable impact of people; and

(c) restrict the access of young children to the pool and the immediate pool surrounds; and

(d) have any gates and doors fitted with latching devices not readily operated by young children, and constructed to automatically close and latch.

Application:

Tas Volume One GP1.2(a) only applies to a *swimming pool* associated with a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building, with a depth of water more than 300 mm.

TAS VOLUME ONE PART G5 CONSTRUCTION IN BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS

TAS VOLUME ONE GP5.1

A building that is constructed in a *designated bushfire prone area* must, to the degree necessary, be—

(a) designed and constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire, appropriate to the—

(i) potential for ignition caused by burning embers, radiant heat or flame generated by a bushfire; and

(ii) intensity of the bushfire attack on the building; and

(b) provided with vehicular access to the to assist fire fighting and emergency personnel defend the building or evacuate occupants; and

(c) provided with access at all times to a sufficient supply of water for fire fighting purposes on the *site*.

Application

Tas Volume One GP5.1 only applies to—

(a) a Class 2 or 3 building; or

(b) a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 2 or 3 building,

located in a *designated bushfire prone area*.

TAS VOLUME ONE ADDITIONS

TAS VOLUME ONE SECTION D ACESS AND EGRESS

TAS VOLUME ONE DP10

A building or part of a building must be *accessible* in accordance with the requirements of a Standard made under the Disability Discrimination Act 1992.

TAS VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

TAS VOLUME ONE GP1.6

After **Volume One GP1.5** insert *Performance Requirement* **Tas Volume One GP1.6** as follows:

TAS VOLUME ONE GP1.6

Swimming pool must be suitable and safe to use and be provided with appropriate facilities.

Limitation:

Tas Volume One GP1.6 does not apply to a *swimming pool* associated with a Class 2 building.

TAS VOLUME ONE SECTION H SPECIAL USE BUILDINGS

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P1

The design and construction of food premises must—

(a) be appropriate for the activities for which the premises are used; and

(b) provide adequate space for the activities to be conducted on the food premises and for the fixtures, fittings and equipment used for those activities; and

(c) permit the food premises to be effectively cleaned and, if necessary, sanitized; and

(d) to the extent that is practicable:

(i) exclude dirt, dust, odours, fumes, smoke and other contaminants; and

(ii) not permit the entry of pests; and

(iii) not provide harbourage for pests.

(e) provide that the food premise is able to be used in such a manner that minimises opportunities for food contamination.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P2

(a) Food premises must have an adequate supply of water if water is to be used at the food premises for any of the activities conducted on the food premises.

(b) A food business must use potable water for all activities that use water that are conducted on the food premises.

Limitation:

If a food business demonstrates that the use of non-potable water for a purpose will not adversely affect the safety of the food handled by the food business, subclause **(b)** does not apply.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P3

Food premises must have a sewage and waste water disposal system that—

(a) will effectively dispose of all sewage and waste water; and

(b) is constructed and located so that there is no likelihood of the sewage and waste water polluting the water supply or contaminating food.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P4

Food premises must have facilities for the storage of garbage and recyclable matter that—

(a) adequately contain the volume and type of garbage and recyclable matter on the food premises; and

(b) enclose the garbage or recyclable matter, if this is necessary to keep pests and animals away from it; and

(c) are designed and constructed so that they may be easily and effectively cleaned.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P5

Food premises must have sufficient natural or mechanical ventilation to remove fumes, smoke and vapours from the food premises.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P6

Food premises must have lighting systems that provide sufficient natural or artificial light for the activities conducted on the food premises.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P7

(a) Floors must be designed and constructed in a way that is appropriate for the activities conducted on the food premises.

(b) Floor must—

(i) be able to be effectively cleaned; and

(ii) be unable to absorb grease, food particles or water; and

(iii) be laid so that there is no ponding of water; and

(iv) to the extent that is practicable, be unable to provide harbourage for pests.

Application:

The requirements for floors apply to the floors of all areas used for food handling, cleaning, sanitizing and personal hygiene except the following areas—

(a) dining areas; and

(b) drinking areas; and

(c) other areas to which members of the public usually have access.

Limitation:

The following floors do not have to comply with sub-clause **(b)**—

(a) floors of temporary food premises, including ground surfaces, that are unlikely to pose any risk of contamination of food handled on the food premises; and

(b) floors of food premises that are unlikely to pose any risk of contamination of food handled on the food premises provided the food business has obtained approval for their use.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P8

Walls and ceilings—

(a) must be designed and constructed in a way that is appropriate for the activities conducted on the food premises; and

(b) must be provided where they are necessary to protect food from contamination; and

(c) provided in accordance with sub-clause **(b)** must be—

(i) sealed to prevent the entry of dirt, dust and pests; and

(ii) unable to absorb grease, food particles or water; and

(iii) be able to be easily and effectively cleaned; and

(d) must—

(i) be able to be effectively cleaned; and

(ii) to the extent that is practicable, be unable to provide harbourage for pests.

Application:

The requirements for walls and ceilings apply to the walls and ceilings of all areas used for food handling, cleaning, sanitizing and personal hygiene except the following areas—

(a) dining areas; and

(b) drinking areas; and

(c) other areas to which members of the public usually have access.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P9

(a) Food premises must have hand washing facilities that are located where they can be easily accessed by food handlers—

(i) within areas where food handlers work if their hands are likely to be a source of contamination of food; and

(ii) if there are toilets on the food premises—immediately adjacent to the toilets or toilet cubicles.

(b) Hand washing facilities must be—

(i) permanent fixtures; and

(ii) provided with a supply of warm running potable water; and

(iii) of a size that allows easy and effective hand washing; and

(iv) clearly designated for the sole purpose of washing hands, arms and face.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P10

Fixtures, fittings and equipment must—

(a) be adequate for the production of wholesome food; and

(b) be fit for their intended use; and

(c) be designed, constructed, located and installed, and equipment must be located and, if necessary, installed, so that—

(i) there is no likelihood that they will cause food contamination; and

(ii) they are able to be easily and effectively cleaned; and

(iii) adjacent floors, walls, ceilings and other surfaces are able to be easily and effectively cleaned; and

(iv) to the extent that is practicable, they do not provide harbourage for pests; and

(d) have food contact surfaces—

(i) able to be easily and effectively cleaned and, if necessary, sanitized if there is a likelihood that they will cause food contamination; and

(ii) unable to absorb grease, food particles and water if there is a likelihood that they will cause food contamination; and

(iii) made of a material that will not contaminate food.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P11

Food premises must have adequate storage facilities—

(a) for the storage of items that are likely to be the source of contamination of food, including chemicals, clothing and personal belongings; and

(b) located where there is no likelihood of stored items contaminating food or food contact surfaces.

TAS VOLUME ONE H102 P12

All refrigerated or cooling chambers must be constructed so that stored products will not be contaminated.

Application:

(a) **Tas Volume One H102 P1** to **P12** applies to any premises where food intended for human consumption is manufactured, processed, prepared, packed, stored or sold and to which the following apply—

(i) Food Act 2003; or

(ii) Liquor and Accommodation Act 1990; or

(iii) Primary Produce Safety Act 2011; or

(iv) Dairy Industry Act 1994.

(b) **Tas Volume One H102 P1** to **P12** includes, but is not limited to—

(i) bakehouses; and

(ii) bar service areas; and

(iii) premises for boning, curing, canning, mincing, pre-packing or other similar processes of preparation of meat for sale; and

(iv) retail meat premises; and

(v) eating houses and tea shops; and

(vi) fish shops; and

(vii) kitchens in eating houses, restaurants, guest houses, motels and hotels; and

(viii) rooms for processing, manufacturing, packing, etc. of fruit and vegetables, dairy products, ice blocks, ices, meat-for-sale, or other fish; and

(ix) primary produce business premises regulated by or under a Food Safety Scheme made under the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*; and

(x) take-away-food stores; and

(xi) breweries and wineries.

(c) In **Tas Volume One H102 P1** to **P12**, words and meaning as defined in the *Food Act 2003*, *Food Standards Code* and *Liquor and Accommodation Act 1990*, *Dairy Industry Act 1994* and *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* apply.

Limitations:

Tas Volume One H102 P1 to **P12** do not apply to—

(a) domestic dwellings classified as Class 1 buildings; or

(b) boarding houses or the like classified as Class 1 buildings; or

(c) tents, buildings or other structures used temporarily for serving meals to the public at any fair, show, race meeting or other public sports, games or amusements; or

(d) meat premises covered by **Tas Volume One H106**; or

(e) dairies covered by **Tas Volume One H107**; or

(f) live shellfish premises where live shellfish are being packed or handled for transport or transferral to shellfish processing premises; or

(g) premises that only sell pre-packaged food that is not potentially hazardous.

TAS VOLUME ONE H122 P1

The design and construction of an *early childhood centre* and *school age care facility* must to the degree necessary, provide an environment that is spacious enough to prevent overcrowding, and supports a range of daily activities and routines including—

(a) indoor playing; and

(b) outdoor playing; and

(c) sleeping.

TAS VOLUME ONE H122 P2

An *early childhood centre* and *school age care facility*, must to the degree necessary, have sufficient space and facilities to ensure a healthy, safe and comfortable environment for children, staff and parents including—

(a) sanitary facilities; and

(b) nappy changing facilities; and

(c) laundry facilities; and

(d) food preparation facilities; and

(e) reception, administration and staff facilities; and

(f) storage facilities; and

(g) suitable—

(i) floor surfaces; and

(ii) lighting and ventilation; and

(iii) fire safety provisions; and

(iv) windows and glazing; and

(v) heating and cooling.

TAS VOLUME ONE H122 P3

An *early childhood centre* and *school age care facility* must to the degree necessary, have fencing around the perimeter of any outdoor play space, and any identified hazard isolated by fences, barriers and gates.

Application:

Tas Volume One H122 P1 to **Tas Volume One H122 P3** apply to *early childhood centre* and *school age care facilities* approved under the *Education and Care Services National Law (Application) Act 2011* or licensed under the *Child Care Act 2001*.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P1

A *temporary structure* must, to the degree necessary, be capable of sustaining at an acceptable level of safety and serviceability the most adverse combination of loads and other actions to which it may reasonably be expected to be subjected.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P2

The material used in a *temporary structure* must, to the degree necessary, be capable of resisting the spread of fire to limit the generation of smoke and heat, and any toxic gases likely to be produced.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P3

(a) Access must be provided to the degree necessary, to enable safe, equitable and dignified movement of people to and within a *temporary structure*.

(b) So that people can move safely to and within a *temporary structure*, it must have—

(i) walking surfaces with safe gradients; and

(ii) stairways and ramps with slip-resistant walking surfaces; and

(iii) suitable handrails where necessary to assist and provide stability to people using a stairway or ramp.

(c) Access for people with disabilities must be provided to and within a *temporary structure*, including any public sanitary facilities and all areas normally used by the public.

(d) If fixed seating is provided in a *temporary structure* an appropriate number of spaces must be provided.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P4

(a) *Exit* must be provided to the degree necessary, from a *temporary structure* to enable the safe evacuation of occupants, with their number, location and dimensions being appropriate to the—

(i) travel distances to *exit*; and

(ii) number, mobility and other characteristics of the occupants; and

(iii) function or use of the structure.

(b) So that occupants can safely evacuate a *temporary structure*, paths of travel to *exit* must have dimensions appropriate to the—

(i) number, mobility and other characteristics of the occupants; and

(ii) function or use of the structure.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P5

Where a person could fall 1 m or more, due to a sudden change of level within or associated with a *temporary structure*, a barrier must to the degree necessary, be provided which must be—

(a) continuous and extend for the full extent of the hazard; and

(b) of a height to protect the people from accidentally falling from the level; and

(c) constructed to prevent the people from falling through the barrier; and

(d) capable of restricting the passage of children; and

(e) of strength and rigidity to withstand the foreseeable impact of the people and where appropriate, the static pressure of the people pressing against it.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P6

A level of illumination for safe evacuation from a *temporary structure* in an emergency must be provided, to the degree necessary, appropriate to the—

(a) function or use of the structure; and

(b) size of the structure; and

(c) distance of travel to an *exit*.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P7

To facilitate evacuation from a *temporary structure* suitable signs or other means of identification must, to the degree necessary—

(a) be provided to identify the location of *exits*; and

(b) guide the occupants to *exits*; and

(c) be clearly visible to the occupants; and

(d) operate in the event of power failure for sufficient time for the occupants to safely evacuate.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P8

Fire equipment must be installed in a *temporary structure* to the degree necessary, to allow the occupants to undertake initial attack on a fire appropriate to the—

(a) function or use of the structure; and

(b) *fire hazard*.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P9

Sanitary facilities for personal hygiene must be provided in a convenient location associated with a *temporary structure*, to the degree necessary, appropriate to the—

(a) function or use of the structure; and

(b) number and gender of the occupants; and

(c) disability or other particular needs of the occupants.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P10

Lighting must be installed to the degree necessary, to provide a level of illumination appropriate to the function or use of a *temporary structure* to enable safe use and movement by the occupants.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P11

Ventilation must be provided to the degree necessary, to a level appropriate to the function or use of a *temporary structure*.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P12

Electrical services must be installed to the degree necessary, to provide a level of safety appropriate to the environment and function or use of a *temporary structure* by the occupants.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P13

Where provided in a *temporary structure*, a heating appliance and its associated components must be installed to the degree necessary—

(a) to withstand the temperatures likely to be generated by the appliance; and

(b) so that it does not raise the temperature of any structural element to a level that would adversely affect the element's physical or mechanical properties or function; and

(c) so that hot products of combustion will not—

  (i) escape through the walls of the associated components; and

  (ii) discharge to a position that will cause fire to spread to nearby combustible materials or allow smoke to penetrate the *temporary structure*.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P14

A *temporary structure* of tiered seating must be designed and constructed to the degree necessary, to provide for the safety of the occupants and orderly means of evacuation in an emergency.

TAS VOLUME ONE H123 P15

A *temporary structure* must, to the degree necessary, be a safe and hazard free environment for the people using the structure.

Application:

Tas Volume One H123 P1 to **Tas Volume One H123 P15** only applies to a *temporary structure* that—

(a) is used by the *public* as a place of assembly as described in the *Public Health Act 1997*; and

(b) is a *temporary structure* as described in the *Building Act 2000*.

TAS VOLUME TWO VARIATIONS

TAS VOLUME TWO PART 2.3 FIRE SAFETY

Volume Two P2.3.3(c) has been replaced in Tasmania as follows:

TAS VOLUME TWO P2.3.3(c)

(c) so that hot products of combustion will not—

(i) escape through the walls of the associated components; and

(ii) discharge in a position that will cause fire to spread to nearby *combustible* materials or allow smoke to penetrate through nearby *window*, ventilation inlets, or the like in the building containing the heating appliance; and

(iii) in the case of solid-fuel burning appliances, be discharged above appropriate emission limits.

Volume Two P2.3.4 has been replaced in Tasmania as follows:

TAS VOLUME TWO P2.3.4

A Class 1 building or a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 1 building that is constructed in a *designated bushfire prone area* must, to the degree necessary, be—

(a) designed and constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire, appropriate to the—

(i) potential for ignition caused by burning embers, radiant heat or flame generated by a bushfire; and

(ii) intensity of the bushfire attack on the building; and

(b) provided with vehicular access to the *site* to assist fire fighting and emergency personnel defend the building or evacuate occupants; and

(c) provided with access at all times to a sufficient supply of water for fire fighting purposes on the *site*.

TAS VOLUME TWO ADDITIONS

TAS VOLUME TWO PART 2.3 FIRE SAFETY
TAS 1 VOLUME TWO NON-COMBUSTIBLE ROOF COVERING

TAS VOLUME TWO 1.1 PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A Class 1 building must be protected from the spread of fire from air-borne embers from other property by the provision of a *non-combustible* roof covering.

Application:

The Performance Requirement Provisions of **Tas Volume Two 1.1 PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS** only apply to areas not in a *designated bushfire prone area*.

TAS VOLUME TWO PART 2.4 HEALTH AND AMENITY
TAS 2 SWIMMING POOL WATER RECIRCULATION AND FILTRATION

Limitation:

Tas 2 does not apply to a *swimming pool* associated with a Class 1 building if the depth of water is less than 300 mm and the volume of the pool does not exceed 15m^3.

TAS VOLUME TWO TAS 2.1 PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

Swimming pool must be provided with an adequate water recirculation, disinfection and filtration system which is suitable and safe to use.

TAS VOLUME THREE VARIATIONS

TAS VOLUME THREE SECTION A GENERAL PROVISIONS

TAS VOLUME THREE PART A1 INTERPRETATION

TAS VOLUME THREE A1.1 DEFINITIONS

Replace definition of *Expert Judgement* and the explanatory information as follows:

Expert Judgement means the judgement of a person who has the qualifications and expertise to determine whether a *Plumbing and Drainage Solution* complies with the *Performance Requirement*.

Replace definition of *Network Utility Operator* and the explanatory information as follows:

Network Utility Operator means 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. .

Replace definition of *On-site wastewater management system* as follows:

On-site wastewater management system means on-site wastewater management system as defined by the *Building Act 2000.*

Replace definition of *Professional engineer* as follows:

Professional engineer means a person who is an engineer accredited under the *Building Act 2000* in the relevant discipline who has appropriate experience and competence in the relevant field.

Replace definition of *Recognised expert* as follows:

Recognised expert means a person with qualifications and expertise in the area of *plumbing* and *drainage* in question, as determined by the Director of Building Control.

TAS VOLUME THREE A2 ACCEPTANCE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

TAS VOLUME THREE A2.1 SUITABILITY OF MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Delete **A2.1(c)** and insert **Tas A2.1(c)**; and after **A2.1(d)** insert **Tas A2.1(e)** to **(i)** as follows:

(c) *Product* certification and authorisation must comply with the procedures set out in the *WaterMark Certification Scheme* (see ABCB website for details), **Tas Volume Three G101 P1** or **Tas Volume Three G102 P1** (as appropriate).

(e) 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 Volume Three G101 P1** or **Tas Volume Three G102 P1** (as appropriate) prior to their use in a *plumbing* or *drainage* installation.

(f) A material or *product* excluded from certification under the Plumbing Code of Australia is authorised for use in a *plumbing* or *drainage* installation if—

(i) it is certified as complying with the appropriate Australian Standard(s); or

(ii) if an appropriate Australian Standard does not exist, other evidence of suitability in accordance with **Tas Volume Three A2.2**.

(g) 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 Volume Three A2.2**.

(h) 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 Volume Three A2.2**.

(i) 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 NCC Volume Three Part B101** in accordance with **Tas Volume Three A2.2** is given.

TAS VOLUME THREE A2.2 EVIDENCE OF SUITABILITY

Tas Volume Three A2.2(b)(i)

Delete **A2.2(b)(i)** and insert **Tas A2.2(b)(i)** as follows:

(b)

(i) Meeting the requirements of **Tas Volume Three G101 P1** or **Tas Volume Three G102 P1** (as appropriate).

TAS VOLUME THREE ADDITIONS

TAS VOLUME THREE SECTION C SANITARY PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

TAS VOLUME THREE PART C2 SANITARY DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

After **Volume Three CP2.2** insert **Tas Volume Three CP2.201** as follows:

TAS VOLUME THREE CP2.201 ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Where an *on-site wastewater management system* is installed in a premises and a *point of connection* to a *Network Utility Operator's sewer system* is available, the *on-site wastewater management system* must be connected to the *Network Utility Operator's sewerage system*.

TAS VOLUME THREE SECTION F ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

TAS VOLUME THREE PART F101
ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

TAS VOLUME THREE F101.1 SCOPE

This Part is an addition to **Volume Three Part F1** and sets out the requirements for the connection of water flushed *sanitary fixtures* and *sanitary appliances* to an *on-site wastewater management system* other than a *sewerage system*. It also sets out the installation requirements for *on-site wastewater management systems*.

TAS VOLUME THREE F101.2 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) Installation must be in accordance with **Tas Volume Three Figure F101.2** and in accordance with **Volume Three C1** and **C2** for pipework and venting arrangements.

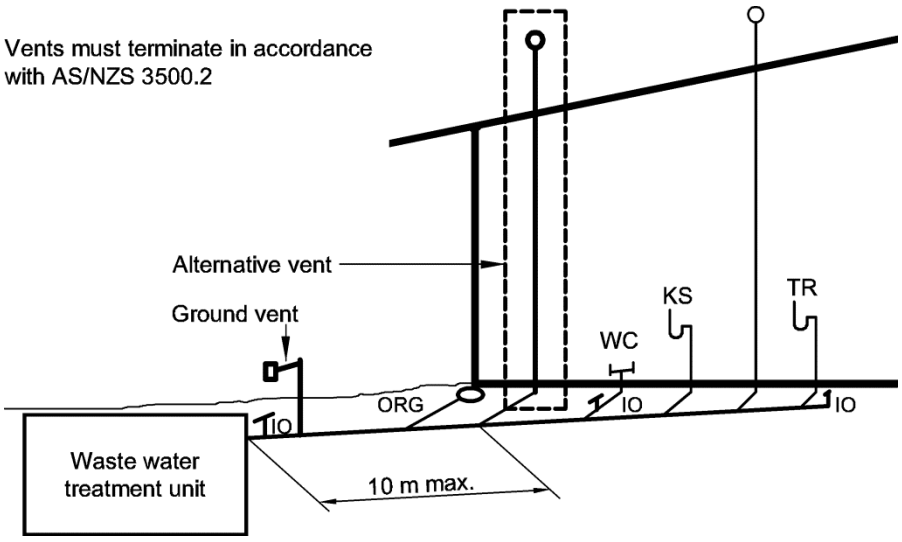
(b) An overflow relief gully must be installed and positioned so as to provide protection against surcharge of waste into a building.

(c) An alternative to the ground vent may be used by extending a vent to terminate as if an upstream vent, with the vent connection between the last *sanitary fixture* or *sanitary appliance* and the *on-site wastewater management system*.

(d) Inspection openings must be located at the inlet to an *on-site wastewater management system* treatment unit and the *point of connection* to the land application system and must terminate as close as practicable to the underside of an approved inspection opening cover installed at the finished surface level.

(e) Access openings providing access for desludging or maintenance of *on-site wastewater management system* treatment units must terminate at or above finished surface level.

Tas Volume Three Figure F101.2 Alternative venting arrangements



TAS VOLUME THREE PART F201
ROOFING OF LIQUID TRADE WASTE GENERATION AREAS

TAS VOLUME THREE F201.1 SCOPE

(a) This Part is an addition to **Volume Three Part F2** and sets out the requirements for the roofing of liquid trade waste generation areas to prevent ingress of stormwater to an *approved disposal system* other than a *sewerage system*.

(b) Roofing requirements for systems connected to the a *Network Utility Operator's* sewerage system must as a minimum comply with **Tas Volume Three Figure F201.2**.

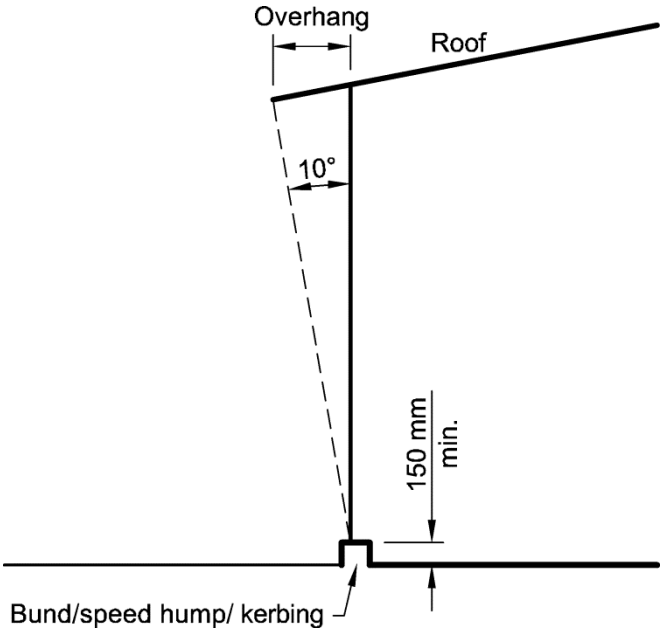
TAS VOLUME THREE F201.2 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) When a liquid trade waste generating process does not fully occur within a building, suitable roofing must be installed to prevent the ingress of stormwater to the disposal system. For a structure where one or more sides are open to the weather, not less than 10 degrees from the vertical overhang of the roofing must be provided.

(b) To ensure that surface water cannot flow onto the liquid trade waste generating process area a bund or other feature (speed hump) at least 150 mm high around the area must be installed. On the upper side of the area, stormwater drains alone are not adequate as stormwater flows will often bridge over the grate and enter the process area. The overall surface water flow across the site is to be considered and the height of the bund or other feature must be increased where the calculated stormwater flow will enter the process area.

(c) This design is likely to allow wind driven rainwater to enter under the roof extreme storm conditions. The roof must overhand by an amount no less than that shown in **Tas Volume Three Figure F201.2**.

Tas Volume Three Figure F201.2 Roofing of liquid trade waste generation areas



TAS VOLUME THREE PART F202
LIQUID TRADE WASTE PRODUCTS

TAS VOLUME THREE F202.1 SCOPE

This Part is an addition to **Volume Three Part F2** and depicts low risk trade waste *products* and installations connected to an *approved disposal system* other than a *sewerage system*.

TAS VOLUME THREE F202.2 APPLICATION

(a) This Part applies to trade waste installations not connected to a *Network Utility Operator's* system.

(b) Trade waste *products* or installations depicted in the **Tas NCC Volume Three Section F** are considered low risk and may be used if they are installed in accordance with the details shown therein and the following.

(c) Low risk liquid trade wastes can be described as those water-bourne discharges other than sewerage that are classified by the permit authority, as being low risk from causing harm to the environment and *on-site wastewater management system*. These discharges must be trapped and partially treated before being permitted to enter the *on-site wastewater management system.*

TAS VOLUME THREE F202.3 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

(d) Location

Low risk trade waste appliances must be located as close as practicable to the fixtures and floor waste gullies served whether installed internally or externally and may be above or below ground. Portable appliances may only be installed above ground.

(e) Covers

Trade waste appliances must be fitted with covers which can withstand vehicular or pedestrian traffic or other loads likely to be imposed on them and be readily removable by one person.

(f) Materials

Trade waste appliances must be constructed of materials suitable for the nature of the liquid wastes likely to be discharged through the appliance.

(g) Ventilation

Where airtight covers are fitted, trade waste appliances must be vented with either a DN 50 or DN 80 vent (refer to relevant figure). Outlet ventilation is to be provided by either a—

(i) DN 100 riser from a disconnector gully outside a building (refer clause 4.6.2 AS/NZS 3500.2); or

(ii) DN 50 vent from a disconnector gully at the outlet of a non-portable appliance inside a building (refer clause 4.6.5 AS/NZS 3500.2); or

(iii) DN 50 vent from a DN 80 trap riser at the outlet of a portable appliance, inside a building (refer clause 4.6.5 AS/NZS 3500.2).

Trade waste appliance vents and outlet vents may be combined inside a building (refer clause 6.8.3 AS/NZS 3500.2).

(h) Connections

Unless otherwise permitted by the permit authority, the *plumbing* and *drainage* installation upstream of the low risk trade waste appliance must comply with AS/NZS 3500.2 and be compatible to the nature of the waste.

A trap must be fitted to the outlet pipe of every appliance and sized as follows:

(i) DN 50 minimum for a portable appliance with hydraulic loading up to 5 fixture units.

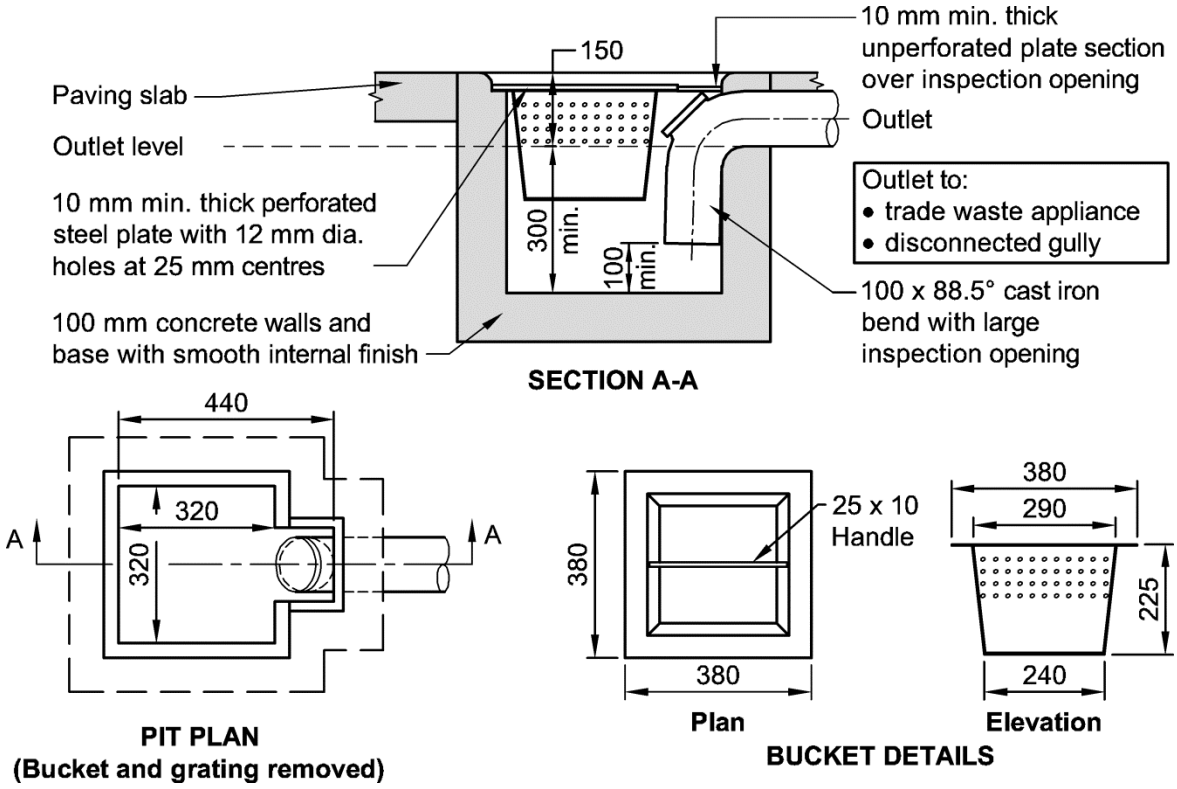
(ii) DN 80 minimum for a portable appliance with hydraulic loading greater than 5 fixture units

(iii) DN 100 minimum for all other appliances.

TAS VOLUME THREE F202.4 INSTALLATION DIAGRAMS AND NOTES

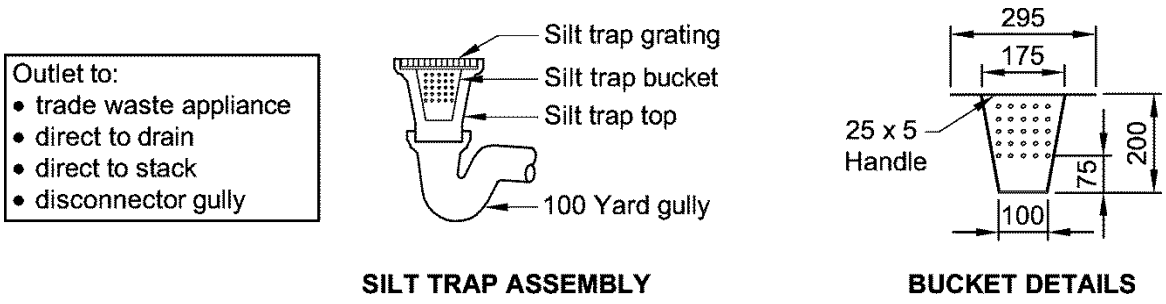
The low risk trade waste products and installations depicted below may be used if they are installed in accordance with the diagrams and notes shown.

Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4a Typical silt pit



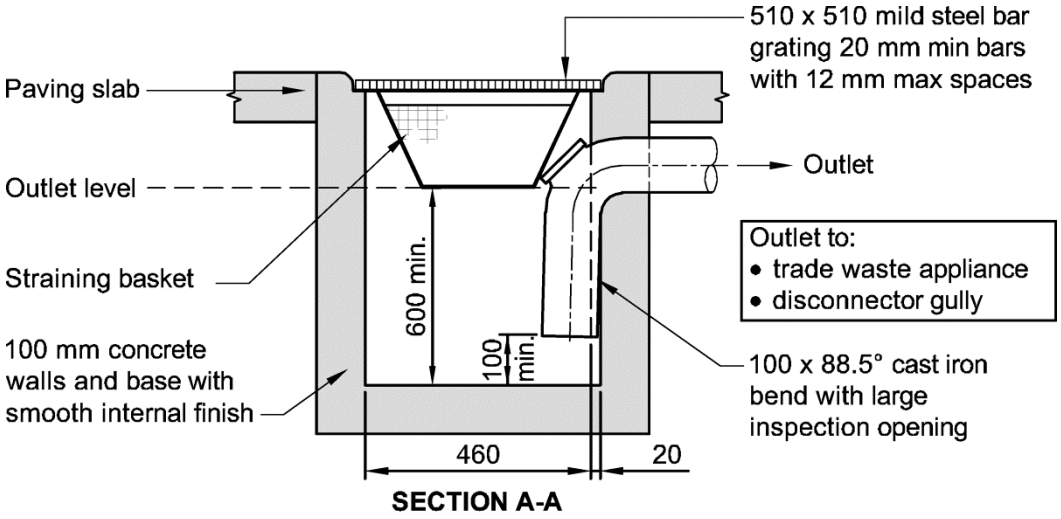
Notes:
1. The silt pit is to be connected as specified by the designer and authorised by the *Permit Authority*.
2. The bucket is to be constructed of 3 mm min. thick mild steel plate with 4 rows of 10 mm diameter holes at 25 mm centres. The bucket must be hot dip galvanised after fabrication.
3. Sizes shown are minimum permissible dimensions.
4. All dimensions shown are in millimetres.

Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4b Typical silt trap

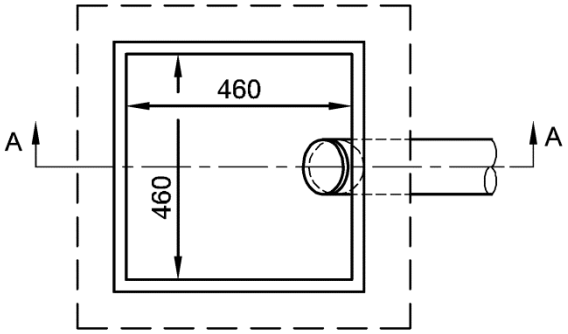


Notes:
1. The silt trap is to be connected as specified by the designer and authorised by the *Permit Authority*.
2. The bucket is to be constructed of 3 mm min. thick mild steel plate with 5 rows of 10 mm diameter holes at 25 mm centres. The bucket must be hot dip galvanised after fabrication.
3. Sizes shown are minimum permissible dimensions.
4. All dimensions shown are in millimetres.

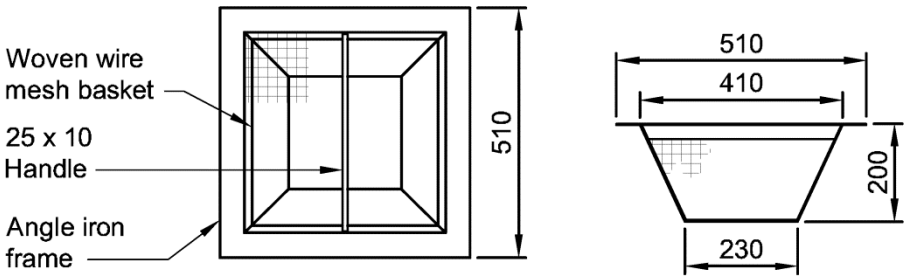
Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4c Typical straining pit



SECTION A-A



PIT PLAN
(Basket and grating removed)

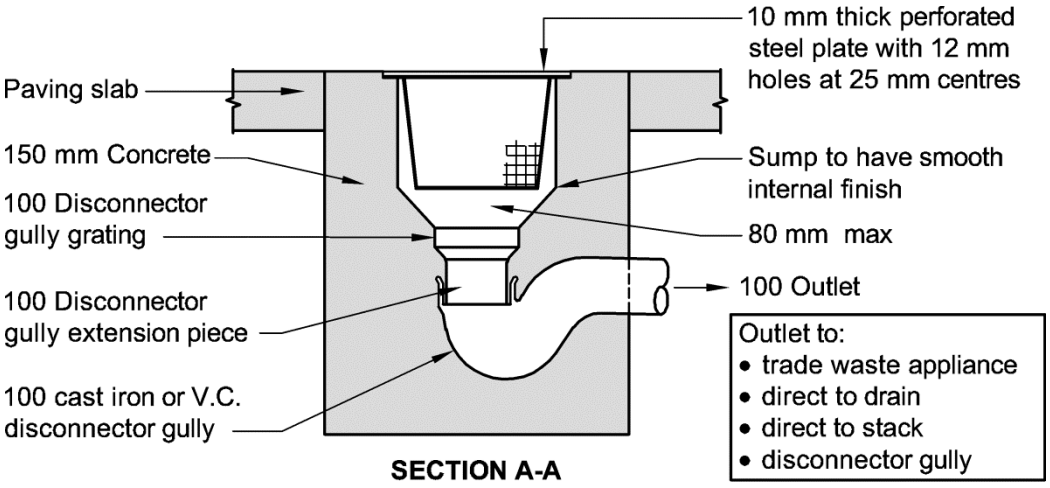


Plan **Elevation**

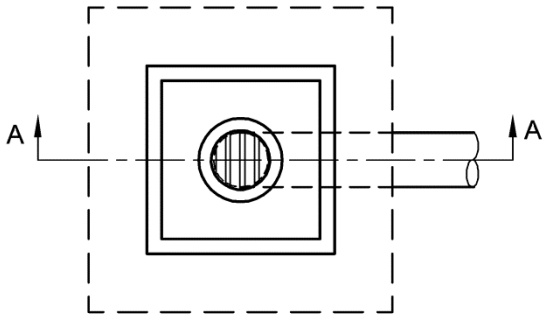
BASKET DETAILS

Notes:
1. The straining pit is to be connected as specified by the designer and authorised by the *Permit Authority*.
2. The basket is to be constructed of 2.5 mm min. diameter mild steel wire woven to give 7 mm aperture widths on a 32 x 32 x 3 mm angle iron frame with mitred corners. The top is to be welded from angle iron frame. The basket is to be hot dip galvanised after manufacture. Alternatively the basket may be constructed from 3 mm min. mild steel plate with 6 mm diameter holes at 12 mm centres over the entire area of the basket. The basket is to be hot dip galvanised after manufacture.
3. All dimensions are in millimetres.

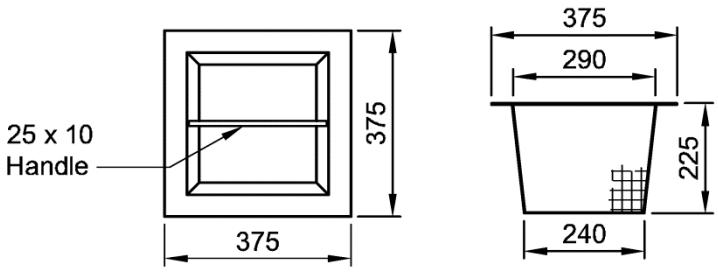
Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4d Typical straining trap



SECTION A-A



PLAN
(Perforated plate and basket removed)

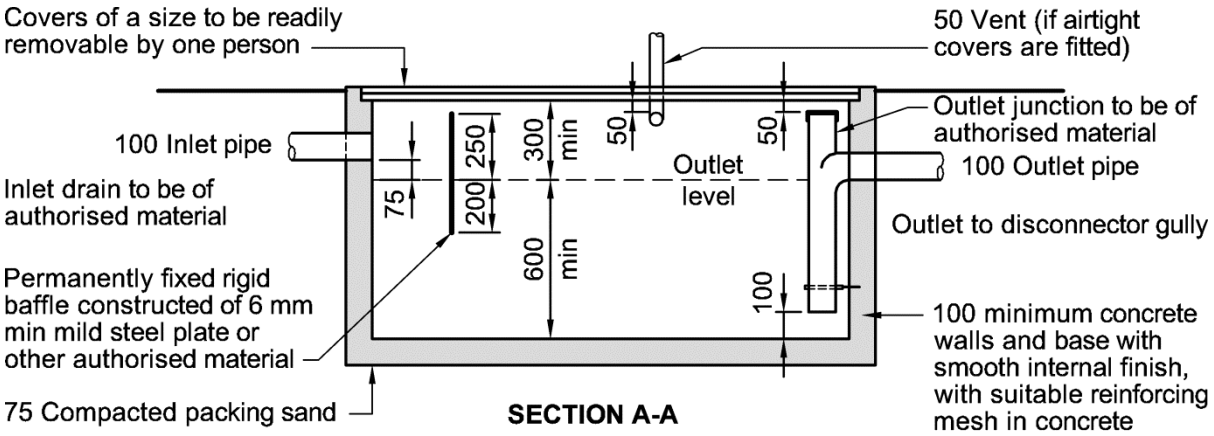


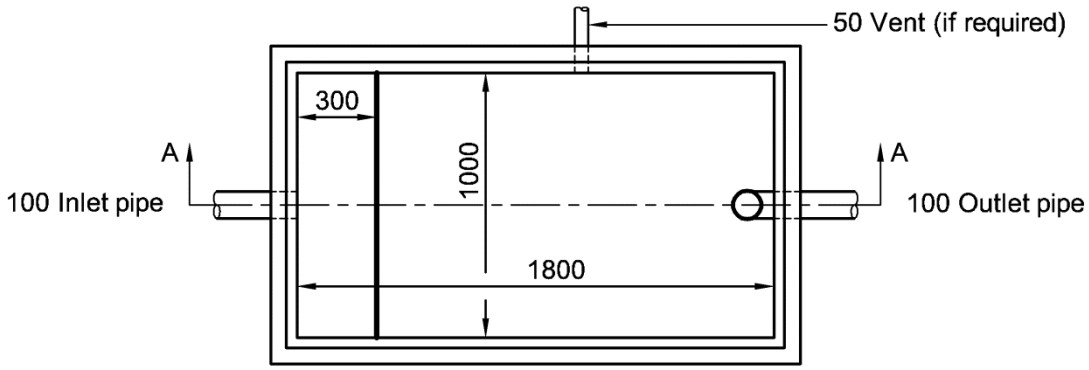
Plan **Elevation**

BASKET DETAILS

Notes:
1. The straining trap is to be connected as specified by the designer and authorised by the *Permit Authority*.
2. The basket is to be constructed of 2.5 mm min. diameter mild steel wire woven to give 7 mm aperture widths on a 32 x 32 x 3 mm angle iron frame with mitred corners. The top is to be welded from angle iron frame.
3. The basket is to be hot dip galvanised after manufacture. Alternatively the basket may be constructed from 3 mm min. mild steel plate with 6 mm diameter holes at 12 mm centres over the entire area of the basket. The basket is to be hot dip galvanised after manufacture.
4. Straining traps to be used in installations connected to the *Network Utility Operator's* sewerage system must comply with the requirements of the *Network Utility Operator's* Guidelines for pre-treatment device requirements.
5. All dimensions are in millimetres.

Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4e Typical grease interceptor appliance (for above or below ground installation)



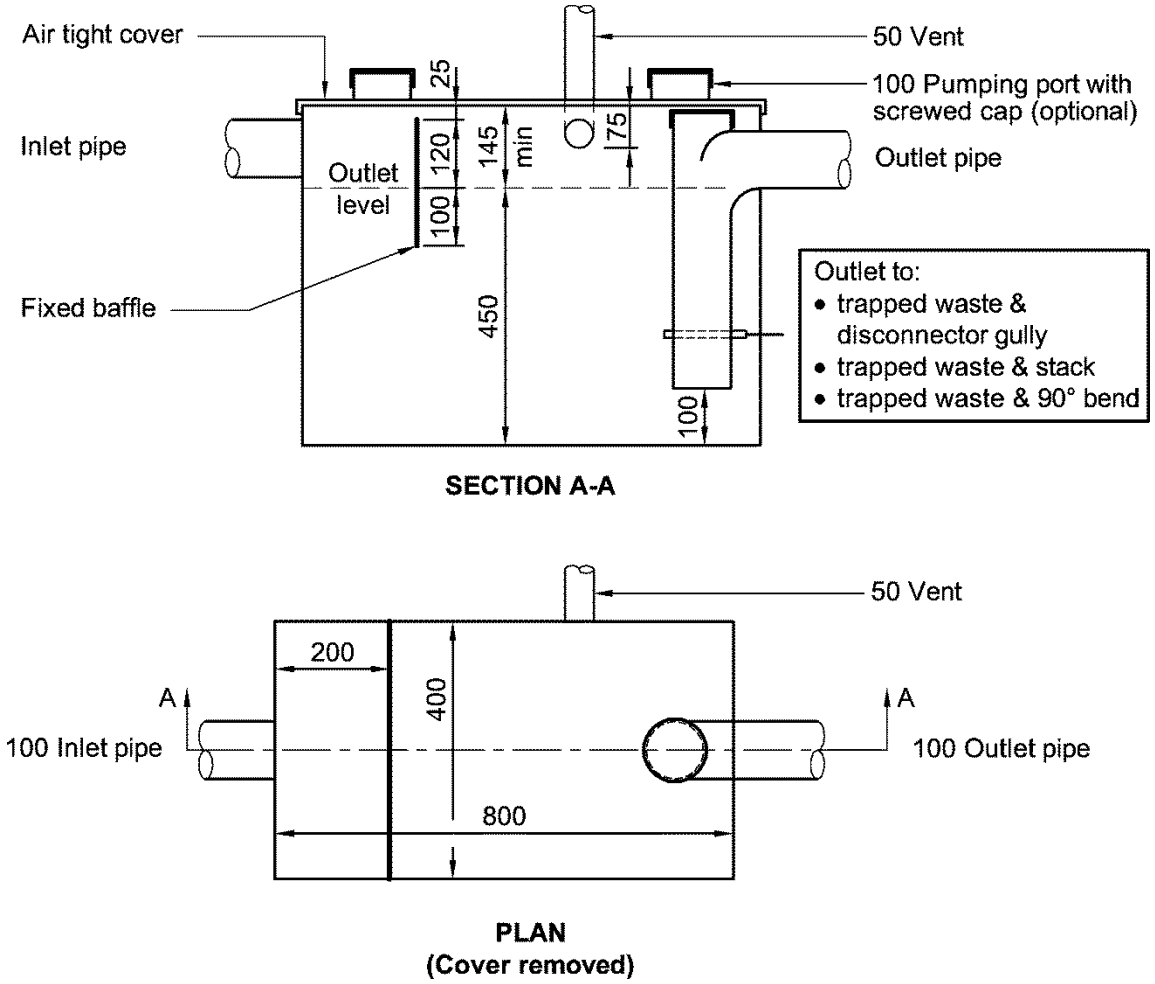


PLAN
(Cover removed)

Notes:

1. The capacity of the grease interceptor appliance below the outlet is to be as specified in the design and authorised by the *Permit Authority*. The capacity of the interceptor shown is 1080 litres.
2. Where not specified, the capacity below the outlet is to be equivalent to the maximum hourly discharge provided that the minimum capacity below the outlet is not less than 250 litres.
3. As the contents of the unit may become slightly acidic, it is recommended that the internal concrete surfaces below outlet level be provided with an acidic resistant lining.
4. If installed above ground the grease interceptor appliance may be constructed using other authorised materials provided adequate structural support for the grease interceptor appliance is provided.
5. The grease interceptor appliance is to be located in a position so as to provide ready access for maintenance and inspection purposes.
6. Where a grease interceptor appliance is to be installed outside a building, consideration should be given to fitting airtight covers, venting the chamber and providing a screwed cap and DN 50 vent to the disconnector gully.
7. All dimensions are in millimetres.

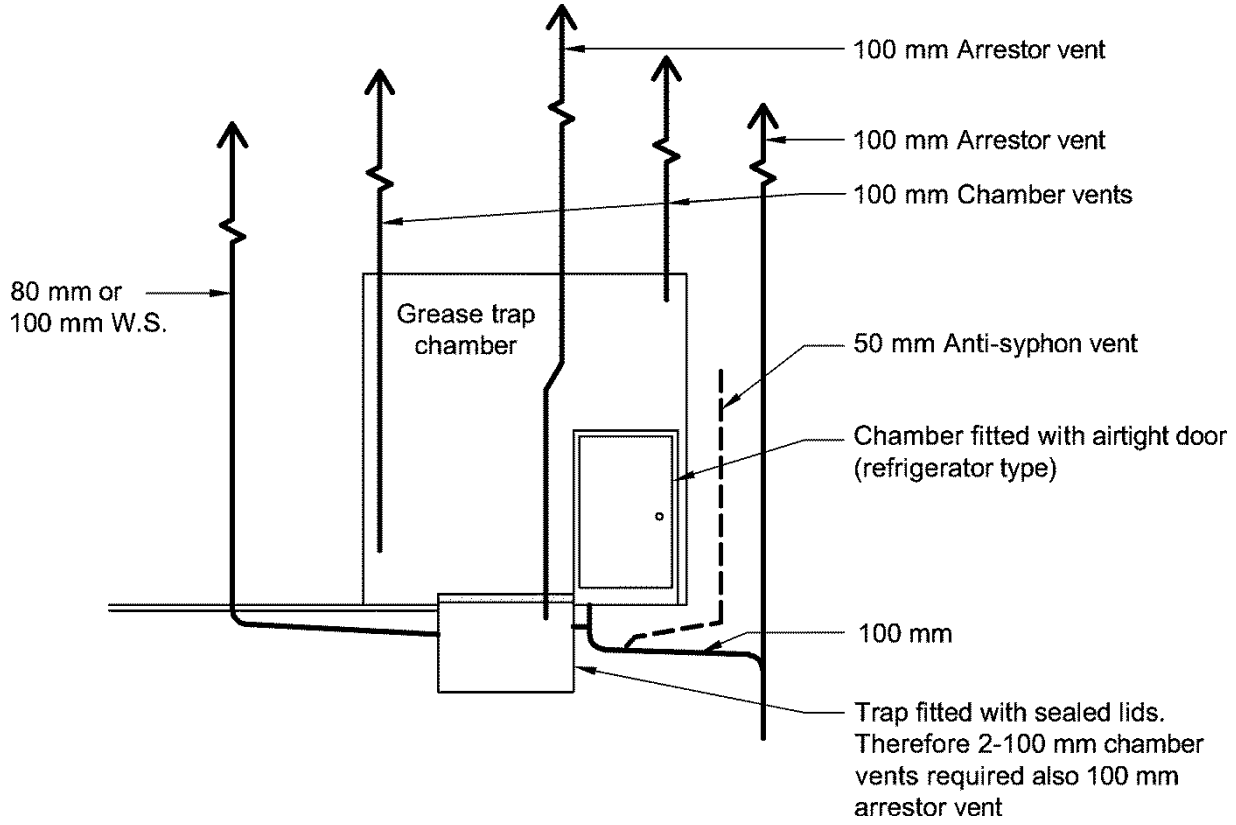
Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4f Typical portable grease interceptor appliance (for above ground installation)



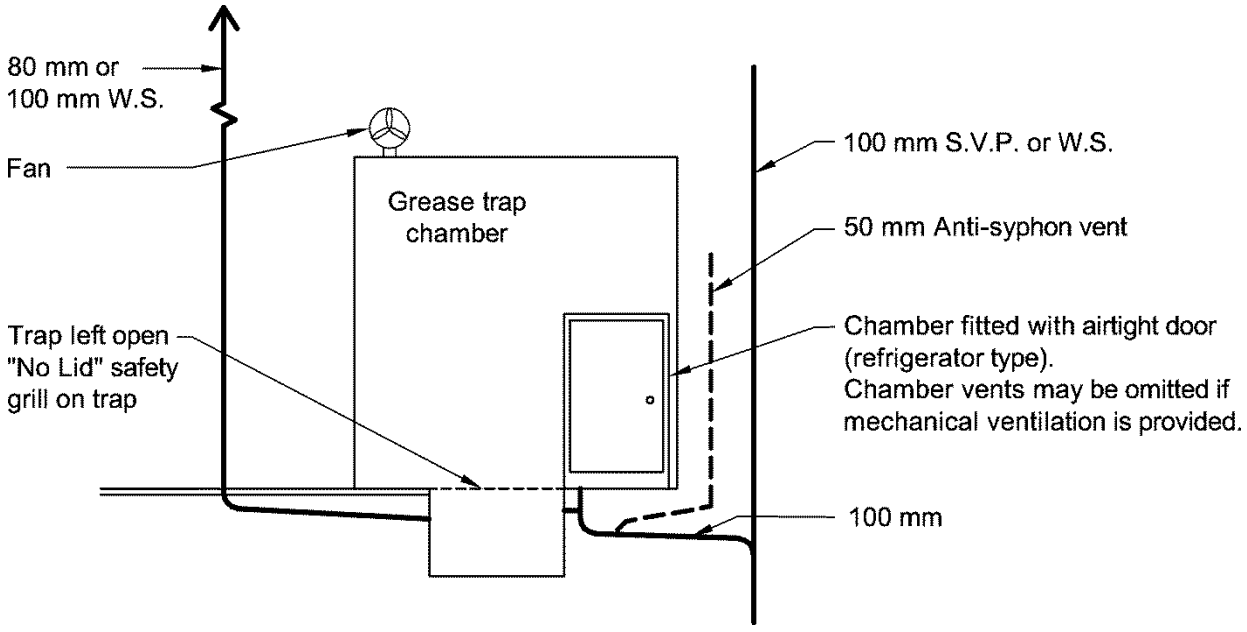
Notes:

1. The capacity of the grease interceptor appliance below the outlet is to be as specified in the design and authorised by the *Permit Authority*. The capacity of the interceptor shown is 162 litres.
2. Where not specified, the capacity below the outlet is to be equivalent to the maximum hourly discharge provided that the minimum capacity below the outlet is not less than 100 litres.
3. The interceptor and baffle is to be constructed of 6 mm unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U); 0.79 mm min. galvanised sheet steel; 0.63 mm min. sheet copper or 316 grade stainless steel, all welded construction, or other authorised material.
4. Airtight cover(s) (using lever clips) to be provided to the grease interceptor appliance and the vent is to be extended to open air in accordance with clause 6.8.3 of AS/NZS 3500.2.
5. The grease interceptor appliance is to be located in a position so as to provide ready access for maintenance and inspection purposes.
6. If the grease interceptor appliance is to be installed externally it is to be protected from direct sunlight.
7. All dimensions are in millimetres.

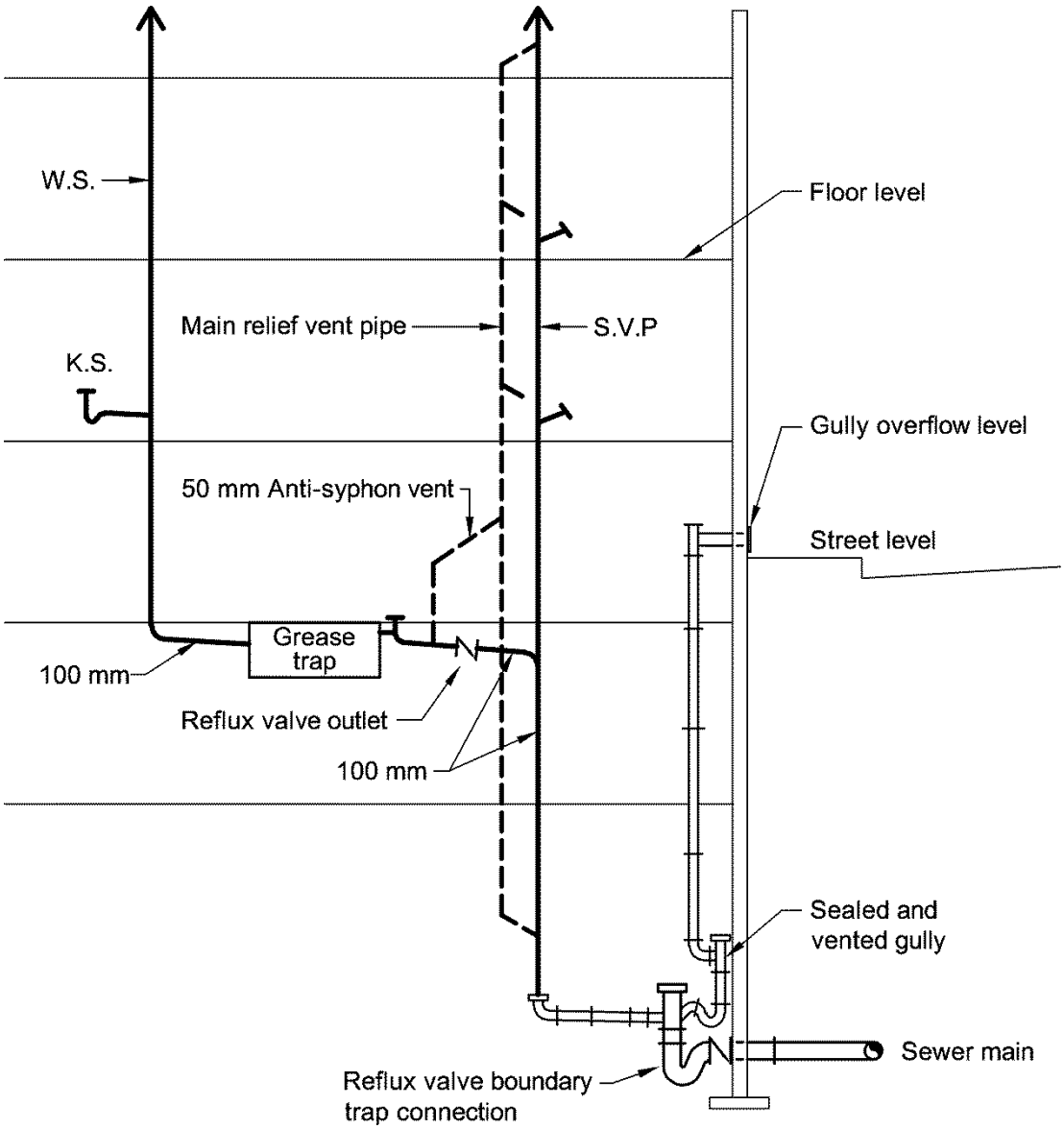
Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4g Venting of grease trap chambers



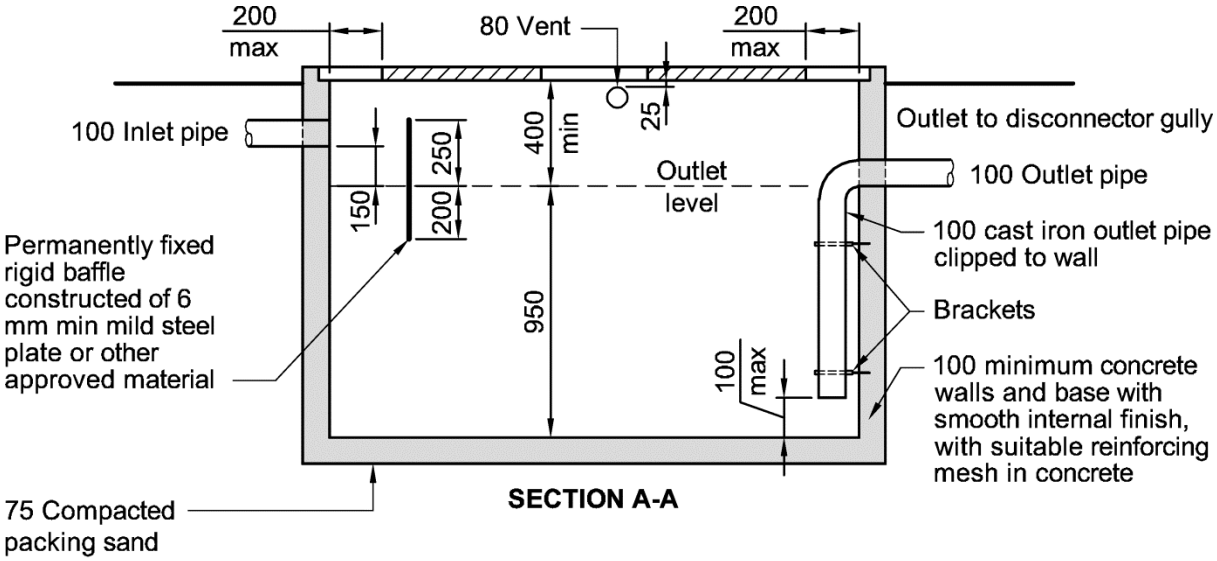
Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4h Alternative (mechanical) venting of grease trap chambers

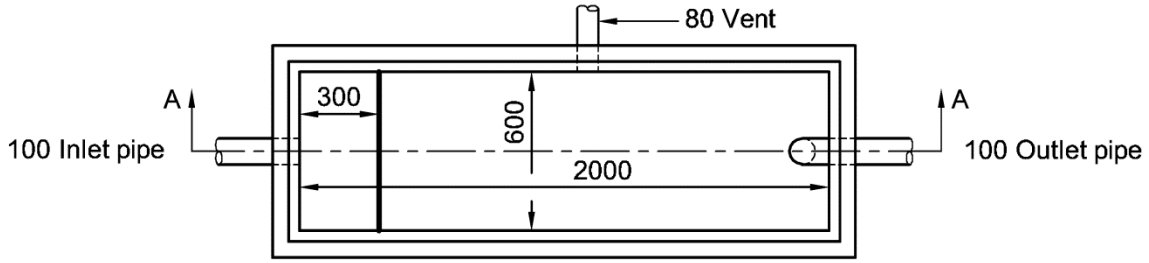


Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4i Grease trap installation within multi-storey building



Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4j Typical oil and petrol interceptor

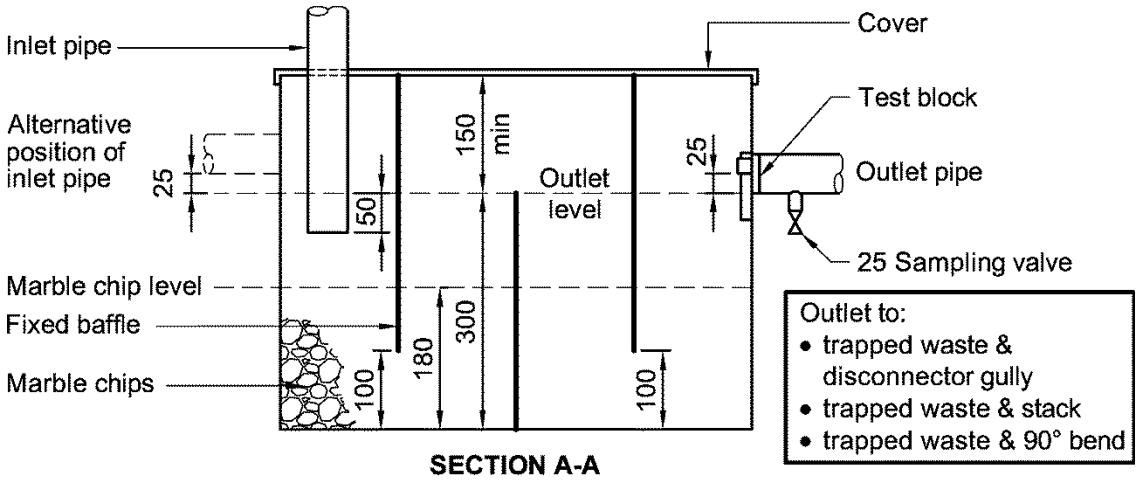




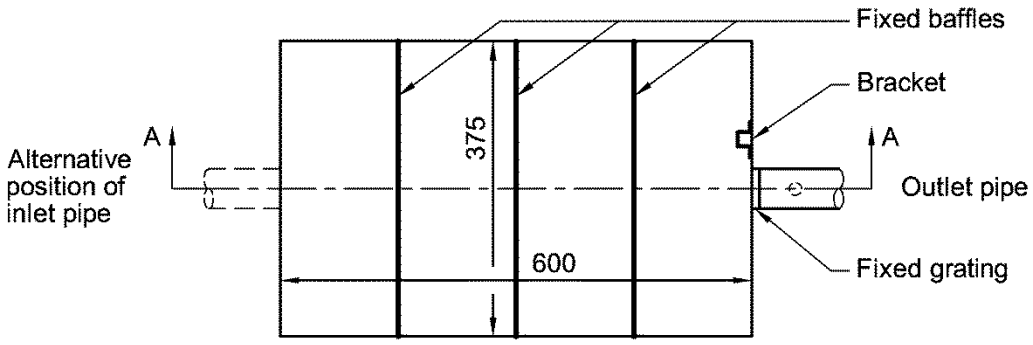
Notes:

1. The capacity of the interceptor appliance below the outlet is to be as specified in the design and authorised by the *Permit Authority*. The capacity of the interceptor shown is 1140 litres.
2. Where not specified the capacity below the outlet is to be not less than 1140 litres.
3. Airtight covers are required and are to be of a suitable size and be readily removable by one person. A 600 mm x 600 mm or 600 mm diameter cover is required over the inlet and outlet of the pit.
4. Where subject to traffic loadings, suitable covers capable of withstanding such loads are to be provided.
5. The vent is to be extended to the open air in accordance with clause 6.8.3 of AS/NZS 3500.2.
6. The DN 100 cast iron pipe outlet fitting is to be manufactured in one piece.
7. PVC-U shall not be used for the construction, connecting or venting of this unit.
8. This interceptor may accumulate quantities of explosive and/or flammable materials and therefore care is to be exercised in the maintenance and general use of the interceptor.
9. The interceptor is to be located in a position so as to provide ready access for maintenance and inspection purposes.
10. Oil and petrol interceptors and/or treatment devices connected to the *Network Utility Operator's* must comply with the requirements of the *Network Utility Operator's* Guidelines for pre-treatment device requirements.
11. All dimensions are in millimetres.

Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4k Typical acid neutralising tank



SECTION A-A

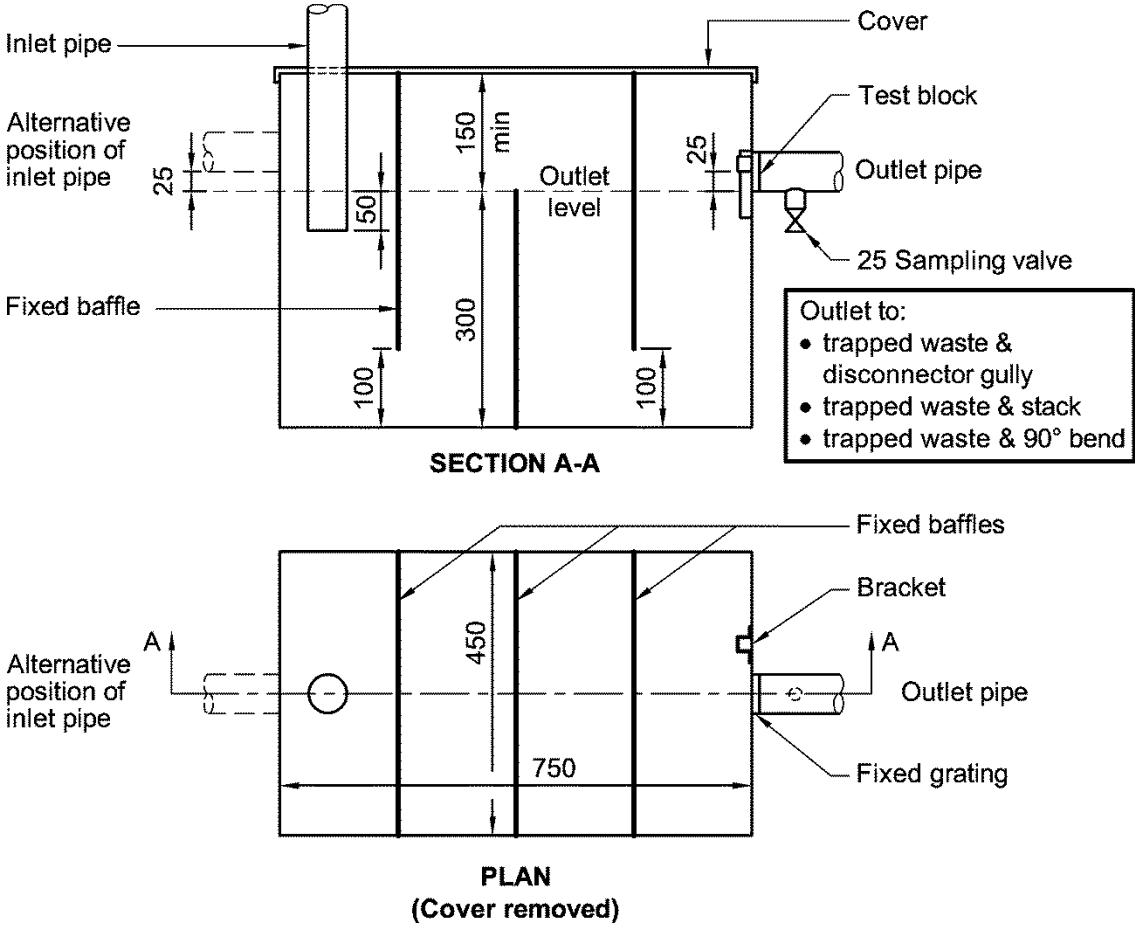


PLAN
(Cover removed)

Notes:

1. The capacity of the tank below the invert level of the outlet pipe is to be as specified by the designer and authorised by the *Permit Authority*. The capacity of the tank shown above is the minimum requirement of 27 litres between the marble chip level and the outlet level.
2. The tank and fixed baffles are to be constructed of 6 mm min. unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) sheet; 0.63 mm min. acid resistant stainless steel all welded construction; or other authorised acid and alkali resistant material and construction methods.
3. The diameter of the outlet pipe is to be at least one size larger than the inlet pipe (i.e. DN 65 inlet – DN 80 outlet). Where the diameter of the inlet pipe is DN 100, the diameter of the outlet may be DN 100.
4. The three baffles are to be equally spaced through the tank length.
5. The 32 x 32 x 25 mm deep PVC-U test block bracket is to be fitted as close as practicable to the outlet.
6. The 150 x 25 x 25 mm cement mortar test block is to be supplied and fitted to the satisfaction of the Permit Authority.
7. The size of the marble chips are to be within the range of 40 mm to 60 mm.
8. The tank is to be located in a position so as to provide ready access for the fitting of the cement mortar test block, obtaining samples from the sampling valve, replacement of the marble chips and for ongoing maintenance purposes.
9. Where the unit is to be located below ground level:
   a. The unit is to be surrounded with 100 mm min. thick concrete walls and base.
   b. The DN 25 sampling valve is to be omitted.
   c. The outlet level is to be no greater than 600 mm below surface level.
   d. The outlet pipe diameter is to be not less than DN 100.
   e. The outlet is to be connected to a disconnector gully fitted with a loose fitting grate or screwed cap.
10. All dimensions are in millimetres.

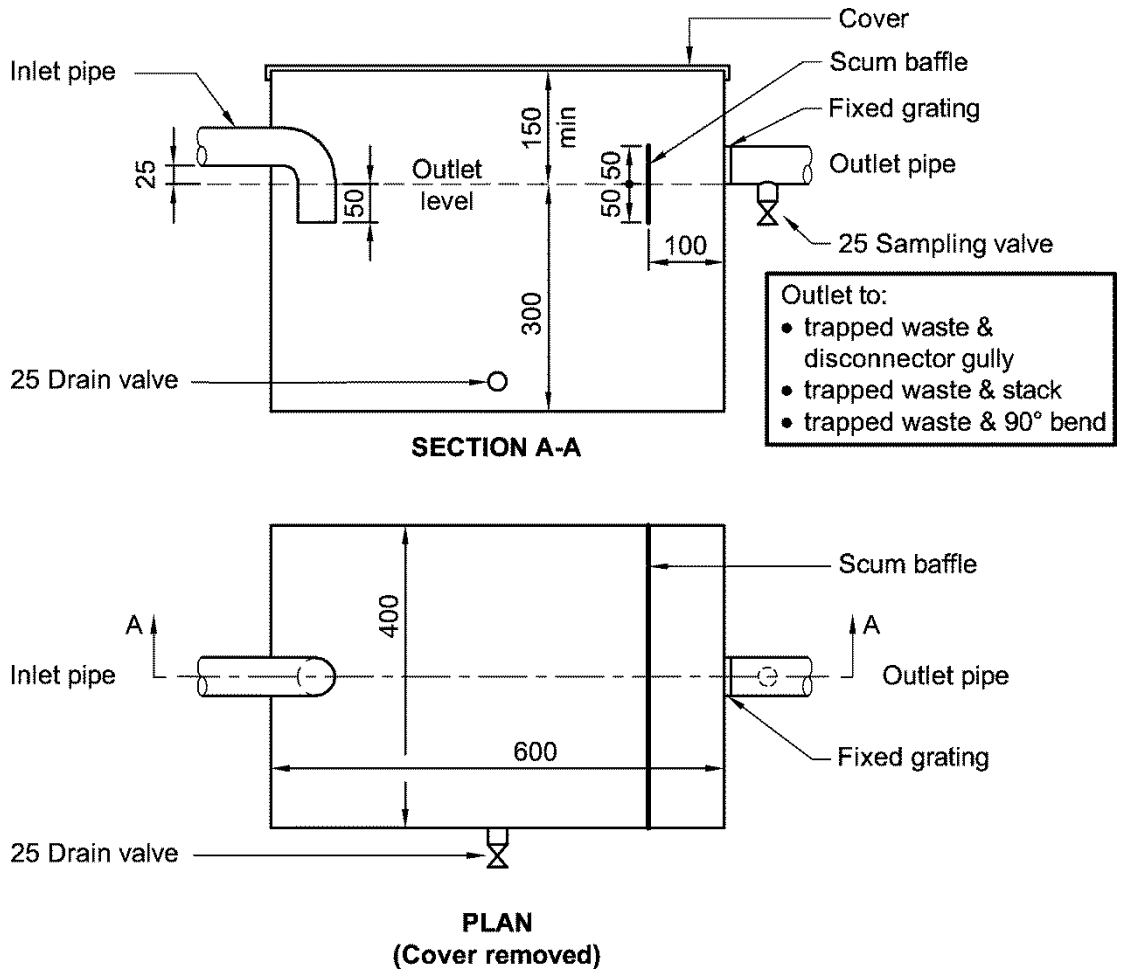
Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4l Typical mixing tank



Notes:

1. The capacity of the tank below the invert level of the outlet pipe is to be as specified by the designer and authorised by the *Permit Authority*. The capacity of the tank shown above is the minimum requirement of 100 litres.
2. The tank and baffles are to be constructed of 6 mm min. unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) sheet; 0.63 mm min. acid resistant stainless steel all welded construction; or other authorised acid and alkali resistant material and construction methods.
3. The diameter of the outlet pipe is to be at least one size larger than the inlet pipe (i.e. DN 65 inlet – DN 80 outlet). Where the diameter of the inlet pipe is DN 100, the diameter of the outlet may be DN 100.
4. The three baffles are to be equally spaced through the tank length.
5. The 32 x 32 x 25 mm deep PVC-U test block bracket is to be fitted as close as practicable to the outlet.
6. The 150 x 25 x 25 mm cement mortar test block is to be supplied and fitted by the water authority's authorised officer.
7. Consideration should be given to the provision of adequate structural support for the tank.
8. The tank is to be located in a position so as to provide ready access for the fitting of the cement mortar test block, obtaining samples from the sampling valve, replacement of the marble chips and for ongoing maintenance purposes.
9. Where the unit is to located below ground level:
   a. The unit is to be surrounded with 100 mm min. thick concrete walls and base.
   b. The DN 25 sampling valve is to be omitted.
   c. The outlet level is to be no greater than 600 mm below surface level.
   d. The outlet pipe diameter is to be not less than DN 100.
   e. The outlet is to be connected to a disconnector gully fitted with a loose fitting grate or screwed cap.
10. All dimensions are in millimetres.

Tas Volume Three Figure F202.4m Typical settling tank



Notes:

1. The capacity of the tank below the invert level of the outlet pipe is to be as specified by the designer and authorised by the *Permit Authority*. The capacity of the tank shown above is the minimum requirement of 72 litres.
2. The tank and baffles are to be constructed of 6 mm min. unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) sheet; 0.79 mm min. galvanised steel sheet; 0.63 mm min. or 316 grade stainless steel all welded construction; or other authorised acid and alkali resistant material and construction methods.
3. The diameter of the outlet pipe is to be at least one size larger than the inlet pipe (i.e. DN 65 inlet – DN 80 outlet). Where the diameter of the inlet pipe is DN 100, the diameter of the outlet may be DN 100.
4. The tank is to be located in a position so as to provide ready access for obtaining samples from the sampling valve and for ongoing maintenance purposes.
5. Where the unit is to located below ground level:
   a. The unit is to be surrounded with 100 mm min. thick concrete walls and base.
   b. The DN 25 sampling valve is to be omitted.
   c. The outlet level is to be no greater than 600 mm below surface level.
   d. The outlet pipe diameter is to be not less than DN 100.
   e. The outlet is to be connected to a disconnector gully fitted with a loose fitting grate or screwed cap.
6. All dimensions are in millimetres.

TAS VOLUME THREE SECTION G MATERIALS AND PRODUCT CERTIFICATION AND AUTHORISATION

TAS PART G101 CERTIFICATION AND AUTHORISATION – ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

TAS VOLUME THREE G101 P1

Plumbing and *drainage* materials and *products* must—

(a) be durable and fit for their intended purpose; and

(b) meet the *Performance Requirements* of the relevant Parts of the PCA; and

(c) be authorised.

TAS PART G102 ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS – ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

TAS VOLUME THREE G102 P1

An *on-site wastewater management system* must—

(a) be durable and fit for purpose;

(b) meet the *Performance Requirement* of the PCA; and

(c) be issued with a *Certificate of Accreditation* under this Part.

VICTORIA

Introduction:

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the National Construction Code (NCC) which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in Victoria and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.

VIC VOLUME ONE VARIATIONS

VIC VOLUME ONE SECTION A GENERAL PROVISIONS

VIC VOLUME ONE PART A1 INTERPRETATION

VIC VOLUME ONE A1.1 DEFINITIONS

Substitute the definition of "*early childhood centre*" as follows:

Early childhood centre means—

(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*.

Substitute the definition of "*flood hazard area*" as follows:

Flood hazard area means the *site* (whether or not mapped) encompassing land in an area liable to flooding within the meaning of regulation 802 of the Building Regulations 2006.

Substitute the definition of "*freeboard*" as follows:

Freeboard means the minimum height of the level of the lowest floor of a building above the *defined flood level*, regulated by the relevant planning scheme, or specified or otherwise determined by the relevant council under Regulation 802 of the Building Regulations 2006.

VIC VOLUME ONE SECTION F HEALTH AND AMENITY

VIC VOLUME ONE PART F2 SANITARY AND OTHER FACILITIES

VIC VOLUME ONE FP2.2

Application:

Vic Volume One FP2.2 only applies to—

(a) a Class 2 building or a Class 4 part of a building; and

(b) a Class 9a *health-care building* ; and

(c) a Class 9c building; and

(d) an *early childhood centre* other than a *restricted children's service*.

VIC VOLUME ONE PART F3 ROOM HEIGHTS

VIC VOLUME ONE FP3.1

A *habitable room* or space must have sufficient size to enable the room or space to fulfil its intended use.

VIC VOLUME ONE SECTION G ANCILLARY PROVISIONS

VIC VOLUME ONE PART G1 MINOR STRUCTURES AND COMPONENTS

VIC VOLUME ONE GP1.2

(a) A barrier must be provided to a *swimming pool* and must—

(i) be continuous for the full extent of the hazard; and

(ii) be of a strength and rigidity to withstand the foreseeable impact of people; and

(iii) restrict the access of young children to the pool and the immediate pool surrounds; and

(iv) have any gates and doors fitted with latching devices not readily operated by young children, and constructed to automatically close and latch.

Application:

Vic Volume One GP1.2(a) only applies to a *swimming pool* with a depth of water more than 300 mm associated with—

(a) a Class 2 or 3 building or Class 4 part of a building; or

(b) a *children's service*.

VIC VOLUME ONE ADDITIONS

VIC VOLUME ONE SECTION A GENERAL PROVISIONS

VIC VOLUME ONE PART A1 INTERPRETATION

VIC VOLUME ONE A1.1 DEFINITIONS

Add the definition of "*children's services*" as follows:

Children's services has the same meaning as it has under the Children's Services Act 1996, but excludes a service where education and care is primarily provided to school aged children.

VIC VOLUME ONE SECTION H SPECIAL USE BUILDINGS

VIC VOLUME ONE HP101.1

The temperature of water supplied to baths and showers for use by residents must be controlled to avoid the risk of scalding whilst ensuring the stored water temperature does not encourage the growth of Legionella Bacteria.

VIC VOLUME ONE HP101.2

An electronic communication system must be provided to enable residents and staff to summon assistance in *habitable room* (other than kitchens), water closets, shower rooms and bathrooms.

VIC VOLUME ONE HP101.3

Sufficient general purpose outlets must be provided for electrical appliances in bedrooms in locations that obviate the need for extension leads.

VIC VOLUME ONE HP102.1

Temporary tiered seating stands and embankments must be designed using engineering principles and constructed to provide for the safety of the patrons and orderly means of evacuation in an emergency.

VIC VOLUME ONE HP102.2

Every place of public entertainment where motor vehicle racing takes place must be provided with suitable barriers and guard rails to protect the public from injury.

VIC VOLUME ONE HP102.3

Sufficient sanitary and amenity facilities must be provided at places of public entertainment for use by patrons.

VIC VOLUME ONE HP104.1

The number and location of doorways to a children's room must take into account the mobility of children in the event that emergency egress or entry is required.

Application:

This *Performance Requirement* only applies to Class 9b *children's services*.

VIC VOLUME TWO VARIATIONS

VIC VOLUME TWO PART 2.6 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Volume Two P2.6.1 is replaced in Victoria as follows:

VIC VOLUME TWO P2.6.1 BUILDING

A building must have, to the degree necessary, a level of thermal performance to facilitate the efficient use of energy for artificial heating and cooling and a level of water use performance to facilitate the efficient use of water, appropriate to—

(a) the function and use of the building; and

(b) the internal environment; and

(c) the geographic location of the building; and

(d) the effects of nearby permanent features such as topography, structures and buildings; and

(e) solar radiation being—

  (i) utilised for heating; and

  (ii) controlled to minimise energy for cooling; and

(f) the sealing of the building *envelope* against air leakage; and

(g) the utilisation of air movement to assist cooling; and

(h) water resources available; and

(i) pertinent water management measures of the responsible water authority.

VIC VOLUME TWO P2.6.2 SERVICES

In Victoria, **Volume Two P2.6.2** does not apply to a hot water supply system.

Note: In Victoria, the design and installation of a hot water supply system is regulated under the Plumbing Regulations 2008.

VIC VOLUME TWO ADDITIONS

There are no Victorian additions to the Volume Two General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

VIC VOLUME THREE VARIATIONS

VIC VOLUME THREE SECTION B WATER SERVICES

VIC VOLUME THREE PART B2 HEATED WATER SERVICES

Delete **Volume Three BP2.8** and insert **Vic Volume Three BP2.8(a)** and **(b)** as follows:

VIC VOLUME THREE BP2.8

(a) A solar water heater system installed in a new Class 1 building must comply with the Plumbing Regulations 2008.

(b) * * * * *

VIC VOLUME THREE SECTION C SANITARY PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

VIC VOLUME THREE PART C2 SANITARY DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Delete **Volume Three CP2.2** and insert **Vic Volume Three CP2.2** as follows:

VIC VOLUME THREE CP2.2 NO POINT OF CONNECTION

Where a *point of connection* to a *Network Utility Operator* 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.

VIC VOLUME THREE ADDITIONS

There are no Victorian additions to the Volume Three General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Introduction:

This Appendix contains variations and additions to the National Construction Code (NCC) which are considered necessary for the effective application of the Code in Western Australia and shall be treated as amendments to the Code.

WA VOLUME ONE VARIATIONS AND ADDITIONS

There are no Western Australian variations or additions to the Volume One General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

WA VOLUME TWO VARIATIONS

There are no Western Australian variations to the Volume Two General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.

WA VOLUME TWO ADDITIONS

WA VOLUME TWO WATER USE

WA VOLUME TWO 2.1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are used in this Part—

Potable water means water intended for human consumption supplied by a water services provider.

WA VOLUME TWO 2.2 PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

(a) Water use efficiency

A building must have features that, to the degree necessary, facilitate the efficient use of *potable water* appropriate to—

(i) The geographic location of the building; and

(ii) The available *potable water* supply for the building; and

(iii) The function and use of the building.

(b) Water loss prevention

A building, including any water holding structure, must have features that, to the degree necessary, prevent the excessive loss of *potable water* appropriate to—

(i) The geographic location of the building; and

(ii) The available *potable water* supply for the building; and

(iii) The function and use of the building; and

(iv) The effects of permanent features such as topography, structures and buildings.

(c) Heated water use efficiency

A building must have features that, to the degree necessary, facilitate the efficient use of heated water appropriate to—

(i) The geographic location of the building; and

(ii) The available heated water supply for the building; and

(iii) The function and use of the building.

Application:

The Performance Provisions of **WA Volume Two 2.2** apply to Class 1 buildings, associated Class 10a buildings and *swimming pool* associated with a Class 1 building.

A building's water use efficiency is satisfied by complying with **WA NCC Volume Two 2.3.1**

A building's water loss prevention is satisfied by complying with **WA NCC Volume Two 2.3.2**

A building's heated water use efficiency is satisfied by complying with **WA NCC Volume Two 2.3.3**.

WA VOLUME THREE VARIATIONS AND ADDITIONS

There are no Western Australian variations or additions to the Volume Three General Requirements or Performance Requirements identified.