

s.100B 'Subdivision'

Lot 1 DP958100 54 Luchetti Avenue, Hazelbrook

Prepared for Williams Consulting Engineers Australia Pty Ltd



November 2015

Prepared by Terence O'Toole B.App.Sc Environmental Health Grad.Dip Design in Bushfire Prone Areas





Corporate Silver Member Fire Protection Association Australia



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Document Control

Document Name	Project Ref	Date	Author	Status
20150922WCEA BAR 1.0	20150922WCEA	01-Nov-15	ТО	Version 1
20150922WCEA BAR 1.1	20150922WCEA	02-Nov-15	TO	Version 2

Proposed Development

Is the proposal on bush fire prone land	The site is within bushfire prone land on the Blue Mountains LGA Bush Fire Prone Land Map.		
Does the proposal require a Bush Fire Safety Authority and referral to the RFS	YES I NO Subdivision proposals are subject to section.100B of the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i>		
Does the proposal rely on alternative solutions	YES IN NO Compliance with AS3959-2009 Method 2 and SFR modelling are alternative assessment methodologies		
Description	Subdivision of 1 residential lot into 17 residential lots and infrastructure lot (road and access way)		
Stage 1 Plan	1 1		
Plan Reference	Concept Subdivision Plan Dwg: 2014/129/DA1 K June 2015		





Asset Protection Zones

APZ determined in accordance with Appendix 2

APZ located wholly within the development

APZ managed to RFS standards

APZ are easily manageable and do not compromise soil stability or support crown fires

Summary of results

ct	Annast	spect Vegetation	Slope	Setback to comply				ies
Transect	Aspect			PBP2006 T:A2.4	AS3959 T:2.4.2	Appendix B	Proposed	Complies
T1	West	DS Forest	6.28° US (0°)	20m	25-35m	15.038m	>15m	Yes
T2	West	DS Forest	13.77° US (0°)	20m	25-35m	10.583m	>11m	Yes
Т3	West	DS Forest	12.41° US (0°)	20m	25-35m	11.747m	>12m	Yes
Т4	South	DS Forest	8.13° US (0°)	20m	25-35m	13.781m	>14m	Yes
Т5	South	DS Forest	13.39° US (0°)	20m	25-35m	11.067m	>11m	Yes

Complies

	South	DS Forest	11.86° US (0°)	20m	25-35m	12.648m	>13m	Yes
	All others	Managed	-					Yes
The A 1 (Sim	PZ for this projed	 Vegetati Vegetati The Blue predomin in the so The strue scleroph It assum 	sing the methodology in <i>Pl</i> on assessed from onsit Mountains City Counc nantly E. piperita and A	e inspection (il website des costata fores is predominan 9-2009 as A03 rithin the site tl	18/10/2015). cribes mixed v it in the west a tly open fores b. nat is not prote	vegetation imp and C. gummif t described in ected vegetatio	pacting the sit era and E. si PBP2006 as	e that is eberi fore dry
Slope	9	within the 2m conto	affuencing bushfire beha e site and to the south. burs. es are represented by o to the proposed develo	Areas where 6 transects of	the survey did	d not extend w	ere assessed	d using LF
Slope	8	within the 2m contoThe slop upslope	e site and to the south. ours. es are represented by (Areas where 6 transects of pment.	the survey did up to 100m le	d not extend w	ere assessed 6). All slopes	d using LF are
	onmenta	within the 2m contoThe slop upslope	e site and to the south. burs. es are represented by (to the proposed develo	Areas where 6 transects of pment.	the survey did up to 100m le	d not extend w	ere assessed 6). All slopes	d using LF are
Enviro	onmenta ures	 within the 2m conto The slop upslope Transect None Asset programmed and the second second	e site and to the south. burs. es are represented by 0 to the proposed develo s T04 and T05 are less otection zones are to be s are measured from th on the bushfire Assess mum complying setbac	Areas where 6 transects of pment. s than 100m to e wholly conta e edge of the ment Plan) to sk is shown as on zones will g h. ement to APZ s	the survey did up to 100m le e exclude the i ined within the unmanaged b the walls of ar a black dashe enerally suppost standards as o	d not extend wingth (T01-T06 nfluence of the e proposed res ushfire hazarc hy proposed b ed line in the E ort lower cons described in th	ere assessed s). All slopes e escarpment sidual lots or l vegetation (uilding. Bushfire Asse truction stanc e NSW Rura	d using L are road green ssment dards and

	(Level 3). This standard has been replaced by AS3959-2009 with BAL levels. Level 3 is deemed to be the equivalent to BAL-29 by the RFS (Red dashed line in Bushfire Assessment Plan).
	• Setbacks in AS3959-2009 (Method 1) are designed to ensure no (new) potential buildings are impacted by greater than 29kWm ⁻² RHF based on generic bushfire types (Blue dashed line in Bushfire Assessment Plan). These setbacks support compliance with the complying development code (CDC)
	 Setbacks in AS3959-2009 (Method 2) are designed to ensure no (new) potential buildings are impacted by greater than 29kWm⁻² RHF and/or flame contact (Black dashed line in Bushfire Assessment Plan). These setbacks are considered an alternative assessment by the RFS and do not support CDC compliance.
	• All proposed APZs must be practical, not compromise soil stability and negate potential crown fires within the APZ. Areas to the southwest at the base of the escarpment have been excluded from the potential APZ due to the steep slope. A detailed survey of this area could support extension of the APZ into this area if it is able to support practical APZ management without compromising soil stability.
	 All proposed residential lots are to be managed (as a minimum) to outer protection area (OPA) standards and maintained at this standard until building construction stage. This will ensure that adjoining lots are not unnecessarily restricted by unmanaged lots. If lots are not managed to OPA standards adjoining lots would need to consider the impact of a bushfire hazard on the residential lot and may be required to building to higher construction standards than would be required at the completion of the subdivision. Ultimately all residential lots will be managed to inner protection area standards.
	The site is currently partially cleared but does not extend to the required APZs.
	All asset protection zones provided within the proposed residential lots and residual lot will be the responsibility of the landowner.
	 Any portion of an asset protection zone that is extended onto adjacent lots (not the subject lot) will need to be secured by covenants on the title. No APZ has been proposed on adjacent land at this time.
	• The Blue Mountains Bush Fire Risk Management Plan does not provide any specific management regimes to the site or adjacent bushland.
Management	
10/50 code	• This site is located in a designated 10/50 Code vegetation entitlement area. This permits clearing trees within 10m of residential buildings and under-scrubbing up to 50m without further approvals where consistent with the provisions of the Code.
	 Section 63 of the Rural Fires Act 1997 places a 'duty of care' on landowners to prevent the occurrence of bushfires or minimise the danger of spread of fires on land vested in or under its control or management.
BFEA Code	 The Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code (BFEA Code) describes the appropriate asset protection zones to adjoining assets (e.g. residential buildings).
	• This site adjoins a number of residential buildings to the north.
	• The land owner is responsible for providing asset protection zones (20m) to the existing buildings on adjoining lots. This responsibility exists now but may be diminished by development of the

	 Short Fire Run (SFR) modelling addresses the effect of less developed bushfires impactin site due to limited fire runs. 	ng th
	 The RFS recently released a discussion paper addressing the potential fire behaviour of to over short fire runs. This paper was based on principles described by Alexander et al (Rediscussion paper Short Fire Run – A Risk Perspective for the Bushland Interface v.1.6) and described the reduced fire front widths of early developing fires consistent with a ratio of a modelled ellipse (length/breadth ratio). A model to apply this is currently under development the RFS. 	ef: RF nd an
Short Fire	 Use of short fire run modelling is an alternative solution and is limited to runs of no greate 150m and slopes of no greater than 20°. 	r tha
Run	 A simplified and conservative application of the model is based on fixed parameters such 30km/h winds. This provides a fixed L/B ratio of 1:2.82 under all fuel and slope combination 	
	• The predicted width of the ellipse is conservatively adopted as the max potential Flame W	Vidth.
	 Fires developing over short runs with moderate winds (30km/h) are assumed to have low contact risks and have been excluded from the assessment. AS3959-2009 Method 2 mo relies upon RHF calculations using 90° flame angles and disregards flame length calculated 	dellin
	• Short Fire Run modelling was assessed as per the table in Appendix D and Flame Width applied to Method 2 modelling (see Appendix C) with 90° Flame Angles.	was
	No new buildings are proposed at this time.	
Construction	 This report specifically addresses a bushfire assessment for subdivision compliance. Part report relating to PBP2006 Appendix 2 may not be applied to future building development subject to the Complying Development Code or s.79BA of the EP&A Act. These will requi reassessment using the methodology described in AS3959-2009 only. 	t whic
Services Compliance wit	h s.4.1.3. for services	ıplie
	A 100mm reticulated mains water network is currently available to the site.	
	 Where a reticulated supply is provided then hydrants should be located within appropriate distances (max 90m from the most distant part of a proposed building). 	÷
	• Future buildings not wholly within 90m of a hydrant may be required to provide onsite wat storage tanks (50000L) at the building approval stage.	er
Water	 Future buildings not wholly within 70m of a hydrant may be required to provide specific st property access roads. 	andaı
	 Future buildings not within 60m of a hydrant may not be able to satisfy the provisions of the Complying Development Code (CDC). 	าย
	No hydrants should be located within driveways.	
	Hydrants should be located within the road reserve and not within the paved road.	
	All above ground pipes and fittings are to be metal.	
	Power transmission lines external to the sites are above ground.	
Electricity	• All new power lines within the site should be located underground.	
Gas	No information provided. Should gas be provided then it must comply with appropriate st	andar
	All above ground pipes and fittings should be metal	
Access Compliance wit		mpli
	Perimeter Roads (interfacing with the bushland)	
	No perimeter public access roads are proposed	
Public access road	• A perimeter road would separate the development from the bushfire hazard. This road could provide asset protection zone or control line for bushfire suppression.	
	The road would need to service 4 lots or more to be classified as a public access road.	

• Perimeter roads should be a minimum 8m wide (kerb to kerb)



Non-Perimeter Roads

- A non-perimeter public access road is proposed
- A non-perimeter road would not provide direct access to the bushfire hazard and would not be directly exposed to the bushfire impacts.
- The road would need to service 4 lots or more to be classified as a public access road.
- Perimeter roads should be a minimum 6.5m wide (kerb to kerb) along a straight section up to 8m wide about the bends
- The proposed road is a non-perimeter public road. This is a loop road with residential development on each side.
- The carriageway (generally kerb invert to kerb invert) should comply with the widths in Table 4.1 of PBP2006. A 7m wide road would comply along the straight sections but the curves would need to be expanded or have restricted parking on one side. Width can be measured from top of roll top kerbing.

	Curve radius (m)	Swept path (m)	Single lane (m)	Dual lane (m)	Yes	
	<40	3.5	4.5	8.0	-	
	40-69	3.0	3.9	7.5	-	
	70-100	2.7	3.6	6.9	-	
	>100	2.5	3.5	6.5	-	
•	Minimum inner curv	e radius is greater t	han 6m			
	The intersection of internal curves are			adius inner curve	. All	
•	Minimum distance b	between inner and o	uter curves is 6m			
	The intersection can support a >6m width.					
One Wa	ay Access Roads	access roads are pr	oposed		Yes	
One Wa •		access roads are pro	oposed		Yes	
•	ay Access Roads No one way public a	access roads are pro	oposed		Yes	
One Wa • Dead E	ay Access Roads No one way public a nds No dead-end roads	are proposed			Yes	
• Dead E	ay Access Roads No one way public a nds No dead-end roads Dead ends are not	are proposed recommended (but a	are permitted)		Yes	
• Dead E •	ay Access Roads No one way public a nds No dead-end roads Dead ends are not These should not b	are proposed recommended (but a e more than 200m ir	are permitted)		Yes	
• Dead E • •	ay Access Roads No one way public a nds No dead-end roads Dead ends are not These should not b It should incorporate	are proposed recommended (but a e more than 200m ir e a 12m outer radius	are permitted) n length. s turning circle		Yes	
• Dead E • •	ay Access Roads No one way public a nds No dead-end roads Dead ends are not These should not b It should incorporat The RFS guidelines or the paved road.	are proposed recommended (but a e more than 200m ir e a 12m outer radius do not define a turr No industry definitio 7.5m to turn full lock	are permitted) n length. s turning circle ning circle to mean n is available to cla <, them the paved c	rify this issue. As arriageway shoul	Serve a CAT d be a	
Dead E	ay Access Roads No one way public a nds No dead-end roads Dead ends are not These should not b It should incorporate The RFS guidelines or the paved road. 1 Tanker requires 1	are proposed recommended (but a e more than 200m ir e a 12m outer radius do not define a turr No industry definitio 7.5m to turn full lock equired by Council u	are permitted) n length. s turning circle ning circle to mean on is available to cla k, them the paved c nless otherwise stip	rify this issue. As arriageway shoul	Serve a CAT d be a	

	All Roads	
	Road surfaces should support 2 wheeled drive vehicles and provide all weather access	
	Road surfaces and bridges should support 15 tonnes	
	Traffic management devices should not inhibit access to emergency services vehicles	Yes
	Cross fall should not exceed 3 degrees	
	Sealed roads should have a maximum grade of 15° with max avg grade of 10°	
	Minimum vertical clearance should be no less than 4m	
	Access should be speed limited to <70kph.	
	Hydrants and Parking	
	Hydrants should be located in the road reserve beyond the paved road surface	
	Hydrants should be located outside parking reserves	
	Public roads (between 6.5m and 8m wide) should prohibit parking on the side of the road supporting hydrants	Yes
	Public roads up to 6.5m wide should provide parking in parking bays	
	• Parking bays should be a minimum 2.6m wide from kerb invert to road pavement	
	 No property access design specifications apply where a hydrant is within 70m of the most distant part of the building and the public access road is limited to 70kph 	
Property access	• Tankers should be able to comply with AS2419 distances (20m hydrant+ 60m hose + 10m jet = 90m) without entering the lot.	Yes
	• Where the road services less than 4 lots the recommended paved width is 4m but exceptions may apply for narrower access over short lengths to address obstructions.	
		No.
Fire Trails	No fire trails are proposed or required	Yes
Landscapir	ng	
	ng	
Landscapir	Ig th Appendix 5	Comp
Landscapir	 No landscape plans have been reviewed for this report. Any new landscaping within the developments should adopt (where practical) the for 	Comp
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Other BPMs	No additional measures
Deviations	• The assessment does not deviate from the standards, specific objectives and performance criteria of <i>Planning for Bush Fire Protection</i> 2006

3 Comments

Each proposed lot presents a complying subdivision opportunity to varying degrees. Lots 3 and 4 are the most constrained whilst all others provide more than adequate siting opportunities.

The subdivision is only required to comply with setbacks described in Table A2.4 of Appendix 2 Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006. All lots are able to support these setbacks and provide suitable siting opportunities for reasonable building footprints (approx. 10m x 15m).

An assessment of the setbacks to comply with Table 2.2.2 of AS3959-2009 Method 1 (simple) is designed to provide minimum conservative setbacks to support a complying BAL-29 building. Complying with these setbacks will permit compliance with the CDC and resolve any conflicts with PBP2006 subdivision setbacks.

The last is a detailed methodology designed to provide the absolute minimum setbacks that the NSW Rural Fire Service should endorse by granting a Bush Fire Safety Authority. This minimum setback will require a complementary BAL-29 construction standard (AS3959-2009). This methodology models the site specific bushfire behaviour to determine the actual setback to achieve the performance outcome.

All setbacks exceed the modelled flame length. These should be not potential flame contact with residential buildings sited beyond the minimum setback.

Although Short Fire Run modelling was considered for the site no short fire run modelling applies to these transects. Transects T01-T06 have either a greater than 150m fire run or have the potential to develop a greater fire run in unmanaged vegetation with regeneration of currently cleared areas.

4 Bushfire Protection Measures - recommendations

Performance Criteria	Recommendation	Compliance
APZ	1. The entire area of proposed lots 1-17 shall be managed to inner protection area standards as described in the RFS documents <i>Planning for Bush Fire Protection</i> 2006 and <i>Standards for Asset Protection Zones</i> .	Yes
Construction	2. NA	Yes
Access	3. Access should comply with Section.4.1.3 (2) of <i>Planning for Bush</i> <i>Fire Protection</i> 2006	Yes
Services	4. All services shall comply with Section 4.1.3 of <i>Planning for Bush</i> <i>Fire Protection</i> 2006	Yes
	 Landscaping within the development should adopt (where practical) the principles detailed in Appendix 5 of PBP2006. 	
	 Moisture content of leaves should be high (250-400% of dry oven weight) 	
	b. Volatile oil content of leaves should be low	
	c. Mineral content of leaves should be high	
Landscaping	d. Leaves should be thick (broad) with low area to volume ratio	Yes
	e. Density of foliage should be high and less permeable to air flow	
	f. Continuity of plant form should be broken or separated	
	 Height of lowest foliage above ground should be maximised 	
	h. Size of plant should be wide spread rather than tall and	

	narrow	
	i. Dead foliage on the plant should be minimal	
	j. Bark texture should be tight and smooth	
	k. Quantity of ground fuels should be minimised	
	I. Fineness of ground fuels should be minimised	
	m. Compaction ability of ground fuels should be maximised	
	n. Mineral content of ground fuel should be maximised	
Emergency	 The developer is encouraged to provide each lot owner with a copy of the NSW RFS Home Fire Escape Plan (Appendix A) 	NA





http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/resources/bush-fire-survival-plan

C Appendix B – Asset Protection Zone Standards

Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006

Asset Protection Zone	Inner Protection Area	Outer Protection Area
(p.10)Buffer zone between bush fire hazard and buildings. Managed progressively to minimise fuel loads and reduce bushfire attack.	(p.10) Closest to buildings, incorporating the defendable space and for managing heat intensities at the building surface	(p.10) reducing the potential length of flames by slowing the rate of spread, filtering embers and suppressing crown fire
(p.10) defendable space is a subset of APZ	(p.50) The IPA is critical to providing a defendable space and managing heat intensities at the building surface. The IPA may be increased at the expense of the OPA	(p.50) the OPA serves to reduce the potential length of flames by slowing the ROS, filtering embers and reducing the likelihood of crown fires
(p.12) fuel reduced physical separation. Based on keeping radiant heat levels at buildings below 29kWm ⁻²	(p.51) An IPA should provide a tree canopy cover of less than 15% and should be located >2m from any part of the roofline of a dwelling. Garden beds and flammable shrubs are not to be located under trees and should not be located <10m from an exposed window or door. Lower limbs should be pruned to a height of 2m above the ground	(p.51) An OPA should provide a tree canopy cover of less than 30% and should have understorey managed (mowed) to treat all shrubs and grasses on an annual basis in advance of the fire season
(p.13) Where an APZ easement is established to the benefit of Community Title is shall be maintained in accordance with a PoM		
(p.18) Intent of Measures- to provide sufficient space and maintain reduced fuel load, so as to ensure radiant heat levels at the building are below critical limits and to prevent direct flame contact with a building		
(p.18) APZ is designed to minimise the presence of fuels which could become involved in a fire		
(p.19) APZs are managed and maintained to prevent the spread of fire towards the building. In accordance with the		

requirements of Standards for Asset Protection Zones (RFS,2005)	
Location of APZs on slopes >18	
is not supported for new	
development on wooded	
vegetation due to	
environmental constraints and	
difficulties in management. In	
addition vegetation could carry	
a canopy fire without the	
support of understorey fuel	
(p.71) Retention of taller trees	
will assist in filtering out	
embers	
Tree canopy is not contiguous	

Standards for Asset Protection Zones

Asset Protection Zone	Inner Protection Area	Outer Protection Area
APZ is a fuel reduced area		
surrounding a built asset or		
structure		
APZ should be wholly located		
with your land		
Fallen ground fuels <6mm dia		
and bark should be removed		
on a regular basis		
Grasses need to be kept short		
and where possible green		
Separate tree crowns by 2-5m		
Canopy should not overhang		
within 2-5m of a dwelling		
Native trees and shrubs should		
be retained as clumps or		
islands and should maintain a		
covering of <20% of the area.		
Ensure there is no contiguous		
fuel path to the dwelling		
Fire trails, gravel paths, rows of		
trees, dams, creeks, swimming		
pools, tennis courts, and		
vegetable gardens are		
permitted in an APZ		

NBC Bushfire A AS3959 (2009) Appendix I	Attack Assessment F B - Detailed Method 2	Report V2.1	0040	
Printed: 02/11	/2015 Assessment Date:	01/11/2015	BPAD	
Assessor: C	erence O'Toole BPAD Level	3 BPD-PA-13734	Planning & Des Accredited Practitio Level 3	
Site Street Address:	54 Luchetti Ave, Hazelb	rook		
Local Government Ar	ea: Blue Mountains	Alpine Area:	No	
Equations Used				
Peak Elevation of Rece Peak Flame Angle: Tar	e, 1985; Sullivan et al., 2003; T eiver: Tan et al., 2005 n et al., 2005	an et al., 2005		
Run Description:	T01			
Vegetation Information				
Vegetation Type:	Forest	Vegetation Group:	Forest and Wood	
Vegetation Slope:	6.28 Degrees	Vegetation Slope Type:		
Surface Fuel Load(t/h	a): 20	Overall Fuel Load(t/ha)	: 25	
Site Information	2.0 Deersee	Cite Classe Tomas	Lingland	
Site Slope:	3.8 Degrees	Site Slope Type:	Upslope	
Elevation of Receiver Fire Inputs	(m): 0	APZ/Separation(m):	15.038	
Veg./Flame Width(m):	100	Flame Temp(K)	1090	
Calculation Parame		riane remp(iv)	1000	
Flame Emissivity:	95	Relative Humidity(%):	25	
		Ambient Temp(K):	308	
Heat of Combustion/k		FDI:	100	
Heat of Combustion(k Moisture Factor:	5			
Moisture Factor:	5			
	5 HIGH	Peak Elevation of Rece	iver(m): 6.69	
Moisture Factor: Program Outputs	HIGH	Peak Elevation of Rece Fire Intensity(kW/m):	iver(m): 6.69 20099	
Moisture Factor: <u>Program Outputs</u> Category of Attack:	HIGH n: BAL 29		20099	
Moisture Factor: <u>Program Outputs</u> Category of Attack: Level of Construction	HIGH n: BAL 29	Fire Intensity(kW/m):	20099 58	
Moisture Factor: <u>Program Outputs</u> Category of Attack: Level of Construction Radiant Heat(kW/m2):	HIGH n: BAL 29 : 29 13.11	Fire Intensity(kW/m): Flame Angle (degrees):	20099 58 0.444	

Run Description: T02				
Vegetation Information				
Vegetation Type: Forest	Vegetation Group: Forest and Woodla			
Vegetation Slope: 13.77 Degrees	Vegetation Slope Type: Upslope			
Surface Fuel Load(t/ha): 20	Overall Fuel Load(t/ha): 25			
Site Information				
Site Slope: 4.05 Degrees	Site Slope Type: Upslope			
Elevation of Receiver(m): default	APZ/Separation(m): 10.583			
Fire Inputs				
Veg./Flame Width(m): 100	Flame Temp(K) 1090			
Calculation Parameters				
Flame Emissivity: 95	Relative Humidity(%): 25			
Heat of Combustion(kJ/kg) 18600	Ambient Temp(K): 308			
Moisture Factor: 5	FDI: 100			
Program Outputs				
Category of Attack: HIGH	Peak Elevation of Receiver(m): 4.7			
Level of Construction: BAL 29	Fire Intensity(kW/m): 11987			
Radiant Heat(kW/m2): 29	Flame Angle (degrees): 61			
Flame Length(m): 9.03	Maximum View Factor: 0.438			
Rate Of Spread (km/h): 0.93	Inner Protection Area(m): 11			
Transmissivity: 0.87	Outer Protection Area(m): 0			
Run Description: T03				
Vegetation Information				
Vegetation Type: Forest	Vegetation Group: Forest and Woodla			
Vegetation Slope: 12.41 Degrees	Vegetation Slope Type: Upslope			
Surface Fuel Load(t/ha): 20	Overall Fuel Load(t/ha): 25			
Site Information				
Site Slope: 9.66 Degrees	Site Slope Type: Upslope			
Elevation of Receiver(m): 6	APZ/Separation(m): 11.747			
Fire Inputs				
Veg./Flame Width(m): 100	Flame Temp(K) 1090			
Calculation Parameters				
Flame Emissivity: 95	Relative Humidity(%): 25			
	Ambient Temp(K): 308			
Heat of Combustion(kJ/kg) 18600				
Heat of Combustion(kJ/kg) 18600 Moisture Factor: 5	FDI: 100			
Moisture Factor: 5 Program Outputs				
Moisture Factor: 5 Program Outputs Category of Attack: HIGH	Peak Elevation of Receiver(m): 6.01			
Moisture Factor: 5 Program Outputs Category of Attack: HIGH Level of Construction: BAL 29				
Moisture Factor: 5 Program Outputs Category of Attack: HIGH	Peak Elevation of Receiver(m):6.01Fire Intensity(kW/m):13167Flame Angle (degrees):56			
Moisture Factor:5Program OutputsCategory of Attack:HIGHLevel of Construction:BAL 29Radiant Heat(kW/m2):29Flame Length(m):9.63	Peak Elevation of Receiver(m):6.01Fire Intensity(kW/m):13167Flame Angle (degrees):56Maximum View Factor:0.44			
Moisture Factor: 5 Program Outputs	Peak Elevation of Receiver(m):6.01Fire Intensity(kW/m):13167Flame Angle (degrees):56			

Page 2 of 6

Run Description: T04					
Vegetation Information					
Vegetation Type: Forest	Vegetation Group: Forest and Woodlan				
Vegetation Slope: 8.13 Degrees	Vegetation Slope Type: Upslope				
Surface Fuel Load(t/ha): 20	Overall Fuel Load(t/ha): 25				
Site Information					
Site Slope: 4.15 Degrees	Site Slope Type: Upslope				
Elevation of Receiver(m): 6	APZ/Separation(m): 13.781				
Fire Inputs					
Veg./Flame Width(m): 100	Flame Temp(K) 1090				
Calculation Parameters					
Flame Emissivity: 95	Relative Humidity(%): 25				
Heat of Combustion(kJ/kg) 18600	Ambient Temp(K): 308				
Moisture Factor: 5	FDI: 100				
Program Outputs					
Category of Attack: HIGH	Peak Elevation of Receiver(m): 6.15				
Level of Construction: BAL 29	Fire Intensity(kW/m): 17690				
Radiant Heat(kW/m2): 29	Flame Angle (degrees): 60				
Flame Length(m): 11.9	Maximum View Factor: 0.443				
Rate Of Spread (km/h): 1.37	Inner Protection Area(m): 14				
Transmissivity: 0.861	Outer Protection Area(m): 0				
Run Description: T05					
Vegetation Information					
Vegetation Type: Forest	Vegetation Group: Forest and Woodlan				
Vegetation Slope: 13.39 Degrees	Vegetation Slope Type: Upslope				
Surface Fuel Load(t/ha): 20	Overall Fuel Load(t/ha): 25				
Site Information					
Site Slope: 7.72 Degrees	Site Slope Type: Upslope				
Elevation of Receiver(m): default	APZ/Separation(m): 11.067				
Fire Inputs					
Veg./Flame Width(m): 100	Flame Temp(K) 1090				
Calculation Parameters					
Flame Emissivity: 95	Relative Humidity(%): 25				
Heat of Combustion(kJ/kg) 18600	Ambient Temp(K): 308				
	FDI: 100				
Moisture Factor: 5					
Moisture Factor: 5 Program Outputs Category of Attack: HIGH	Peak Elevation of Receiver(m): 5.41				
Program Outputs	Peak Elevation of Receiver(m): 5.41 Fire Intensity(kW/m): 12306				
Program Outputs Category of Attack: HIGH					
Program Outputs Category of Attack: HIGH Level of Construction: BAL 29	Fire Intensity(kW/m): 12306				
Program Outputs Category of Attack: HIGH Level of Construction: BAL 29 Radiant Heat(kW/m2): 29	Fire Intensity(kW/m):12306Flame Angle (degrees):58				

Page 3 of 6

Run Description:	T06					
Vegetation Informati	on					
Vegetation Type:	Forest	Vegetation Group:	Forest and Woodland			
Vegetation Slope:	11.86 Degrees	Vegetation Slope Type:				
Surface Fuel Load(t/ha): 20	Overall Fuel Load(t/ha):				
Site Information						
Site Slope:	15.47 Degrees	Site Slope Type:		Upslope		
Elevation of Receiver(m): default		APZ/Separation(m):	12.648			
Fire Inputs						
Veg./Flame Width(m):	100	Flame Temp(K)	1090			
Calculation Parameter	ers					
Flame Emissivity:	95	Relative Humidity(%):	25			
Heat of Combustion(kJ	/kg) 18600	Ambient Temp(K):	308			
Moisture Factor:	5	FDI:	100			
Program Outputs						
Category of Attack:	HIGH	Peak Elevation of Receiv	ver(m): 7.42			
Level of Construction:	BAL 29	Fire Intensity(kW/m):		13676		
Radiant Heat(kW/m2):	29	Flame Angle (degrees):		53		
Flame Length(m):	9.88	Maximum View Factor:		0.441		
Rate Of Spread (km/h):	1.06	Inner Protection Area(m):	13		
Transmissivity:	0.865	Outer Protection Area(m	1):	0		



Bushfire Attack Level	29	29	29	29	29	29	
Flame angle	58	61	56	60	58	53	
Flame Length	13.11	9.03	9.63	11.9	9.19	9.88	
Radiant Heat Flux	29	29	29	29	29	29	
Elevation of Reciever	9	۵	9	9	9	9	
Flame width	52	55	58	100	100	100	
Total Ellipse Breadth	51.61	54.91	57.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Ellipse Length	145.72	155.02	162.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Short Fire Run Length	141	150	157	0	0	0	
Site Slope	-3.80	-4.05	-9.66	4.15	-7.72	-15.47	
Site Slope Length	15.038	10.583	11.747	13.781	11.067	12.648	
Site Slope Lower Elevation	666	668	670	665	660	659.5	
Site Slope Upper Elevation	665	667.25	668	666	658.5	656	
Up/Down	US	US	US	US	US	US	
Slope	-6.28	-13.77	-12.41	-8.13	-13.39	-11.86	
Run	100	100	100	49	63	100	
Fall	-11	-24.5	-22	-7	-15	-21	
Lower Elevation	677	692.5	692	672	675	681	
Upper Elevation	666	668	670	665	660	660	
Setback	15.038	10.583	11.747	13.781	11.067	12.648	
Vegetation Type	DS Forest						
Run	Transect T01	Transect T02	Transect T03	Transect T04	Transect T05	Transect T06	