

BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

14 x Lot Subdivision

**No 1466 Lot 280 DP 1098732
Crescent Head Road
Crescent Head
NSW 2440**

CLIENT:

Campbell and Christine Moody

June 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Objectives	3
1.2 Legislative Framework	3
1.3 Location	4
1.4 Development Proposal and History	5
2.0 BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT.....	5
2.1 Assessment Methodology.....	5
2.2 Slope Assessment	5
2.3 Vegetation Assessment.....	6
2.3.1 Vegetation on and Adjoining/Adjacent to the Subject Lot.....	6
2.4 Hazard.....	9
2.5 Fire Danger Index.....	11
3.0 BUSHFIRE THREAT REDUCTION MEASURES.....	11
3.1 NSW Rural Fire Services, <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection</i>, 2006	11
3.1.1 Defendable Space/Asset Protection Zone (APZ).....	11
3.1.2 Operational Access and Egress.....	12
3.1.3 Services - Water, Gas and Electricity.....	14
3.1.4 Landscaping.....	15
3.2 Construction of Buildings.....	15
3.2.1 General.....	15
3.2.2 Vegetation.....	15
3.2.3 AS3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas	16
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	16
5.0 CLAUSE 44 CONSIDERATIONS	16
6.0 CONCLUSION	17
7.0 REFERENCES	18

APPENDIX 1 – Subdivision Layout

APPENDIX 2 – BAL Contour Plan

APPENDIX 3 – Water Supply for Fire Fighting Purposes

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As requested a Bushfire Risk Assessment has been carried out for the proposed 14 x Lot subdivision of No 1466 Lot 280 DP 1098732 Crescent Head Road, Crescent Head.

This report is based on a site assessment carried out on the 6th June 2014 and is to demonstrate that bushfire risk is manageable.

The development would be an integrated development and has a requirement for a Bushfire Safety Authority under Section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

NOTE

The report has been prepared with all reasonable skill, care and diligence.

The information contained in this report has been gathered from field survey, experience and has been completed in consideration of the following legislation.

1. Rural Fires Act 1997.
2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
3. Building Code of Australia.
4. Council Local Environment Plans and Development Control Plans where applicable.
5. NSW Rural Fire Services, Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2006. (PFBP, 2006)
6. AS 3959-2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas.

The report recognizes the fact that no property and lives can be guaranteed to survive a bushfire attack.

The report examines ways the risk of bushfire attack can be reduced where the subdivision site falls within the scope of the legislation.

The report is confidential and the writer accepts no responsibility of whatsoever nature, to third parties who use this report or part thereof is made known.

Any such party relies on this report at their own risk.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this report are to:

- Ensure that the proposed subdivision meets the aims and objectives of NSW Rural Fire Services, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2006 and has measures sufficient to minimize the impact of bushfires; and
- Reduce the risk to property and the community from bushfire; and
- Comply where applicable with AS3959 – 2009.

1.2 Legislative Framework

In NSW, the bushfire protection provisions of the BCA are applied to Class 1, 2, 3, Class 4 parts of buildings, some Class 10 and Class 9 buildings that are Special Fire Protection Purposes (SFPPs).

The BCA references AS3959 – 2009 as the deemed-to-satisfy (DTS) solution for construction requirements in bushfire prone areas for NSW.

All development on bushfire prone land in NSW should comply with the requirements of Addendum Appendix 3 and other bushfire protection measures identified within PFBP, 2006.

1.3 Location

The site is located at No 1466 Lot 280 DP 1098732 Crescent Head Road Crescent Head.

The site is located approximately 14.5km southeast of Kempsey. Travel south from the Kempsey CBD along the Pacific Highway and turn left onto the Crescent Head Road. Travel for 13.7 km till you reach Maria River Road and the subject site is on the corner.

All the above mentioned roads are public sealed roads.

Locality – Crescent Head

Local Government Area – Kempsey Shire Council

Closest Rural Fire Service – Crescent Head

Closest Fire Control Centre – Kempsey

The site location of the proposed subdivision can be seen in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** below:

Figure 1 – Topographic Map



Figure 2 – Aerial View



1.4 Development Proposal and History

It is proposed to subdivide the site into 14 lots with an existing dwelling on proposed Lot 11. The subdivision layout can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

2.0 BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

2.1 Assessment Methodology

Several factors need to be considered in determining the bushfire hazard. These factors are slope, vegetation type, and distance from hazard, access/egress and fire weather, and each of these factors have been reviewed in determining the bushfire protection measures which are applicable.

The assessment of slope and vegetation being carried out in accordance with Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 of NSW Rural Fire Service, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2006 and Section 2 of AS 3959 - 2009.

2.2 Slope Assessment

Slope is a major factor to consider when assessing the bushfire risk and the slopes were measured using a Suunto PM-5/360 PC Clinometer.

The hazard vegetation on adjacent land was also identified and the slopes within the vegetation measured.

The following table shows the results:

Table 1 – Hazard Vegetation Slopes

Proposed Lot	Hazard Aspect	Slope	Upslope/Downslope or Flat
Lot 1	North	5-10°	Downslope
	West	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 2	North	5-10°	Downslope
	West	0-5°	Downslope
	South	0°	Flat/Upslope
Lot 3	West	0°	Flat/Upslope
		0-5°	Downslope
Lot 4	North	5-10°	Downslope
	East	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 5	North	5-10°	Downslope
Lots 6 and 7	East	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 8	West	0-5°	Downslope
Lots 9, 10 and 14	West	0-5°	Downslope
	East	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 11	East	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 12	East	5-10°	Downslope
	South	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 13	East	0-5°	Downslope

2.3 Vegetation Assessment

The vegetation on and surrounding the subject site was assessed over a distance of 140m.

The vegetation formations were classified using the system adopted as per Keith (2004) initially for the Asset Protection Zone calculation and then converting Keith to Specht using Table A3.5.1 of Appendix 3 (2010) for assessment of the Bushfire Attack Level.

2.3.1 Vegetation on and Adjoining/Adjacent to the Subject Lot

The subject lot is approximately 130 hectares.

There is forest vegetation to the south and the east however this vegetation is greater than 400m from the development area.

The remainder lot is mostly grazed land with patches of different canopy cover, with only the area of vegetation closest to Crescent Head Road not showing evident signs of cattle grazing.

With respect to the vegetation:

1. The area to the north of Lots 1 and 4 has the characteristics of dry sclerophyll forest although there is minimal shrub layer. This area is isolated to the east by the cattle grazing, separated to the north by Maria River Road.
2. There is a small band of forest vegetation to the east. After discussions with the ecologist it is considered that this area may regenerate and therefore the report has considered this area as forest. To achieve an APZ for a dwelling on Lot 7 the vegetation is to be managed to the flood level (see later in the Report).
3. There is an area of tree canopy greater than 30% to the south of Lots 12 and 13 with this area underneath managed by cattle grazing.
4. There is a small area of forest vegetation around the existing dam in the west of the property.

To the west of Maria River Road is forest vegetation.

Photo 1 and 2 - showing vegetation to the east





Photo 3 - showing vegetation around dam



Photo 4 - showing vegetation to the south of Lots 12 and 13



Photo 5 - showing vegetation to the south of Lot 13



Photo 6 - showing vegetation to the north of Lot 4



The following table details the hazards for the proposed lots:

Table 2 – Hazard Vegetation

Proposed Lot	Hazard Aspect	Vegetation
Lot 1	North	Forest
	West	Forest
Lot 2	North	Forest
	West	Forest
	South	Forest
Lot 3	West	Forest
Lot 4	North	Rainforest
	East	Forest
Lot 5	North	Forest
Lots 6 and 7	East	Forest
Lot 8	West	Forest
Lots 9, 10 and 14	West	Forest
	East	Rainforest
Lot 11	East	Forest
Lot 12	East	Rainforest
	South	Rainforest
Lot 13	South	Rainforest

2.4 Hazard

With respect to the hazards above:

1. The area around the existing dam has been considered similar to a rainforest hazard due to area.
2. The woodland vegetation at the rear of lots 12 and 13 has also been considered as similar to a rainforest hazard again due to the area and depth of fire run.
3. The area to the north of Lots 1 and 4 is also considered similar to a rainforest hazard. This area is isolated to the east by the cattle grazing and separated to the north by Maria River Road.

The hazard vegetation can be seen in **Figure 3** below:

Figure 3: Hazards

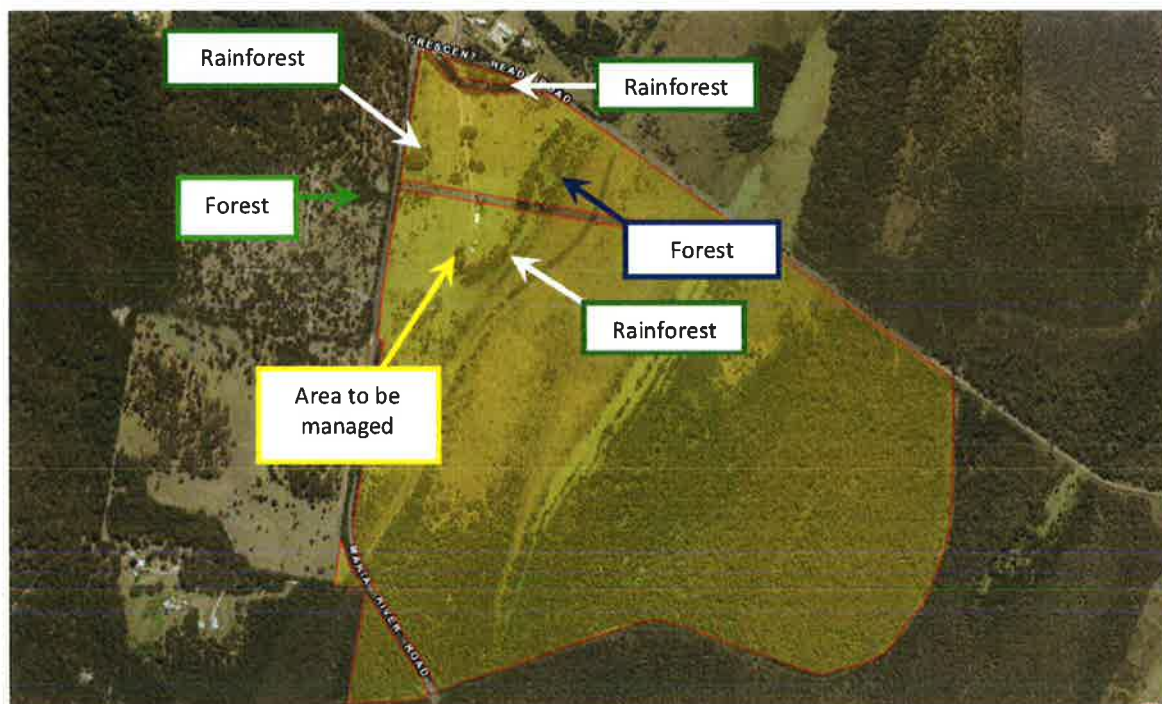


Table 3 – Summary of Hazard Characteristics

Proposed Lot	Hazard Aspect	Hazard	Slope	Upslope/Downslope or Flat
Lot 1	North	Rainforest	5-10°	Downslope
	West	Forest	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 2	North	Rainforest	5-10°	Downslope
	West	Forest	0-5°	Downslope
	South	Rainforest	0°	Flat/Upslope
Lot 3	West	Rainforest then Forest	0°	Flat/Upslope
			0-5°	Downslope
Lot 4	North	Rainforest	5-10°	Downslope
	East	Forest	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 5	North	Rainforest	5-10°	Downslope
Lots 6 and 7	East	Forest	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 8	West	Forest	0-5°	Downslope
Lots 9, 10 and 14	West	Forest	0-5°	Downslope
	East	Rainforest	0-5°	Downslope

Lot 11	East	Forest	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 12	East	Rainforest	5-10°	Downslope
	South	Rainforest	0-5°	Downslope
Lot 13	South	Rainforest	0-5°	Downslope

2.5 Fire Danger Index

The fire weather for the site is assumed on the worst-case scenario. In accordance with NSW Rural Fire Services, PfBP, 2006 and Table 2.1 of AS3959 - 2009, the fire weather for the site is based upon the 1:50 year fire weather scenario and has a Fire Danger Index (FDI) of 80.

3.0 BUSHFIRE THREAT REDUCTION MEASURES

3.1 NSW Rural Fire Services, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2006

The following provisions of PfBP 2006 have been identified.

3.1.1 Defendable Space/Asset Protection Zone (APZ)

To ensure that the aims and objectives of NSW Rural Fire Services, PfBP, 2006, are achieved, a defendable space between the asset and the hazard should be provided. The defendable space provides for, minimal separation for safe firefighting, reduced radiant heat, reduced influence of convection driven winds, reduced ember viability and dispersal of smoke.

The proposed development is not considered to be subject to the Special Fire Protection Purpose requirements which are applicable to schools, (the proposed development is not a school).

It is recommended that the defendable space be based upon the minimum requirements for Asset Protection Zones as set out in NSW Rural Fire Services, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2006.

Table 4 - APZ Requirements (PfBP 2006) for the Proposed Lots of the Subdivision

Proposed Lot	Hazard Aspect	Vegetation Type	Slope	IPA	OPA	Total APZ Required (IPA + OPA)
Lot 1	North	Rainforest	5-10° Downslope	15m		15m
	West	Forest	0-5° Downslope	22m	5m	27m
Lot 2	North	Rainforest	5-10° Downslope	15m		15m
	West	Forest	0-5° Downslope	22m	5m	27m
	South	Rainforest	0° Flat/Upslope	9m		9m
Lot 3	West	Rainforest then Forest	0° Flat Upslope	9m		9m
			0-5° Downslope	22m	5m	27m
Lot 4	North	Rainforest	5-10° Downslope	15m		15m

	East	Forest	0-5° Downslope	22m	5m	27m
Lot 5	North	Rainforest	5-10° Downslope	15m		15m
Lots 6 and 7	East	Forest	0-5° Downslope	22m	5m	27m
Lot 8	West	Forest	0-5° Downslope	22m	5m	27m
Lots 9, 10 and 14	West	Forest	0-5° Downslope	22m	5m	27m
	East	Rainforest	0-5° Downslope	11m		11m
Lot 11	East	Forest	0-5° Downslope	22m	5m	27m
Lot 12	East	Rainforest	5-10° Downslope	15m		15m
	South	Rainforest	0-5° Downslope	11m		11m
Lot 13	East	Rainforest	0-5° Downslope	11m		11m

An indicative contour line for the applicable bushfire attack levels can be seen in **Appendix 2**.

3.1.2 Operational Access and Egress

The site is located approximately 14.5km southeast of Kempsey. Travel south from the Kempsey CBD along the Pacific Highway and turn left onto the Crescent Head Road. Travel for 13.7 km till you reach Maria River Road and the subject site is on the corner.

Access to and egress from each of the proposed lots will be via sealed Right of Ways for the subdivision.

Performance criteria	Acceptable solution	Comment
The intent may be achieved where:		
Access to properties is provided in recognition of the risk to fire fighters and/or evacuating occupants	At least one alternative property access road is provided for individual dwellings (or groups of dwellings) that are located more than 200 metres from a public through road	The access roads are less than 200m long and will be sealed.
- The capacity of road surfaces and bridges is sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles - All weather access is	- Bridges clearly indicate load rating and pavements and bridges are capable of carrying a load of 15 tonnes - Roads do not traverse a wetland or other land potentially subject to periodic inundation (other than a flood or storm surge)	Complies Complies

provided		
Road widths and design enable safe access for vehicles	- A minimum carriageway width of four metres for rural residential areas, rural landholdings or urban areas with a distance of greater than 70 metres from the nearest hydrant point to the most external part of a proposed building (or footprint) - In forest, woodland and heath situations, rural property access roads have passing bays every 200 metres that are 20 metres long by two metres wide, making a minimum trafficable width of six meters at the passing bay. - A minimum vertical clearance of four metres to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches. - Internal roads for rural properties provide a loop road around any dwelling or incorporate a turning circle with a minimum 12 metre outer radius. - Curves have a minimum inner radius of six metres and are minimal in number to allow for rapid access and egress. - The minimum distance between inner and outer curves is six metres. - The crossfall is not more than 10 degrees. - Maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and not more than 10 degrees for unsealed roads. - Access to a development comprising more than dwellings have formalized access by the dedication of a road and not by right of way	To comply N/A To comply It is recommended a reversing bay may be provided in lieu of a loop road around each dwelling or a turning circle. Where a reversing bay is provided it shall be not less than 6m wide and 8m deep with an inner minimum turning radius of 6m and an outer radius of 12m. To comply To comply Will comply Will comply The right of way which is less than 200m to the property boundaries are a minimum of 4m wide and sealed.

It is considered that the relevant acceptable solutions as provided for by 4.1.3 of NSW Rural Fire Service, PFBP, 2006 are capable of being complied with and as such the intent for the provisions of services can be achieved.

3.1.3 Services - Water, Gas and Electricity

As set out in Section 4.1.3 of NSW Rural Fire Services, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2006, developments in bushfire prone areas must maintain a water supply for firefighting purposes.

Reticulated water supply is not available, to guarantee water supply then a Water Supply for Fire Fighting of 20,000 litres in accordance with Fast Fact 3/08 and Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2006 is to be provided (See **Appendix 3**).

Development Type	Water Requirement
Rural-Residential Lots (1,000-10,000m ²)	10,000 l/lot
Large Rural/Lifestyle Lots (>10,000 m ²)	20,000 l/lot

Any tanks will require the following at a minimum.

- A suitable connection for firefighting purposes is made available and located within the IPA and away from the structure. A 65mm Storz outlet with a Gate or Ball valve is provided.
- Gate or Ball valve and pipes are adequate for water flow and are metal rather than plastic.
- Underground tanks have an access hole of 200mm to allow tankers to refill direct from the tank. A hardened ground surface for truck access is supplied within 4 metres of the access hole.
- Above ground tanks are manufactured of concrete or metal and raised tanks have their stands protected. Plastic tanks are not used. Tanks on the hazard side of a building are provided with adequate shielding for the protection of fire fighters.
- All above ground water pipes external to the building are metal including and up to any taps.
- Pumps are shielded.

The use of heavy-duty hoses with wide spray nozzles is recommended with hoses able to reach all parts of a dwelling.

Electricity supply is available and will be connected to the subdivision site and where possible, electrical lines should be underground.

Where overhead lines are proposed:

- a. Lines are installed with short pole spacing (30m), unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and
- b. No part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in accordance with the specifications in "Vegetation Safety Clearances" issued by Energy Australia (NS 179, April 2002)

Bottled gas supplies are to be installed and maintained in accordance AS 1596. Metal piping is to be used. All fixed gas cylinders are to be kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side of the installation.

If gas cylinders need to be located close to the building, the release valves are to be directed away from the building and at least two (2) metres away from any combustible material so they do not act as a catalyst to combustion. Connections to and from gas cylinders are metal.

It is considered that the relevant acceptable solutions as provided for by Section 4.1.3 of NSW Rural Fire Services, PfBP, 2006 are capable of being complied with and as such the intent for the provision of services can be achieved.

3.1.4 Landscaping

Landscaping is a major cause of fire spreading to buildings, and therefore any landscaping will need consideration when planning, to produce gardens that do not contribute to the spread of a bushfire.

When planning any future landscaping surrounding any proposed building or subdivision, consideration should be given to the following:

- The choice of vegetation – consideration should be given to the flammability of the plant and the relation of their location to their flammability and on going maintenance to remove flammable fuels.
- Trees as windbreaks/firebreaks – Trees in the landscaping can be used as windbreaks and also firebreaks by trapping embers and flying debris.
- Vegetation management – Maintain a garden that does not contribute to the spread of bushfire.
- Maintenance of property – Maintenance of the property is an important factor in the prevention of losses from bushfire.

Appendix 5 of NSW Rural Fire Services, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, 2006, contains standards that are applicable to the provision and maintenance of landscaping. Any landscaping proposed to be undertaken is to comply with the principles contained in Appendix 5 of NSW Rural Fire Services, PfBP, 2006.

Compliance with Appendix 5 of NSW Rural Fire Services, PfBP, 2006, will satisfy the intent of the bush fire protection measures that are applicable to the provision of landscaping.

3.2 Construction of Buildings

3.2.1 General

The deemed-to-satisfy provisions for construction requirements are detailed in AS 3953-2009. The relevant Bushfire Attack Level and Construction Requirements have been determined in accordance with Appendix 3 (2010) of PfBP, 2006 and Section 2 of AS 3959-2009. The additional construction requirements with respect to A3.7 of Appendix 3 (2010) of PfBP (2006) are required to be added to the standards for each Bushfire Attack Level.

3.2.2 Vegetation

To complete the assessment under AS 3959-2009 the vegetation, as originally assessed in accordance with Keith, has to be converted to Specht.

The following table shows the conversion:

Table 4 – Summary of Vegetation Characteristics

Vegetation Classification – (Keith, 2004)	Vegetation Classification – (AUSLIG 1990)
Forest	Forest
Rainforest	Rainforest

3.2.3 AS3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas

The following construction requirements in accordance with AS 3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas is required for the bushfire attack categories.

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)
BAL - LOW No construction requirements under AS 3959-2009
BAL - 12.5
BAL - 19
BAL - 29
BAL - 40
BAL - FZ

An Indicative contour line for the applicable bushfire attack levels can be seen in **Appendix 2**.

Compliance with these requirements will ensure that any new dwelling of the proposed subdivision complies with the requirements of AS3959-2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas, for the siting, design and construction of any proposed new dwelling.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

1. An Asset Protection Zone as detailed in Section 3.1.1 of this report is provided.
2. Access and Egress is to be provided as detailed in Section 3.1.2 of this report is to be provided.
3. A water supply (including gas bottle supply) as detailed in Section 3.1.3 of this report is to be provided.
4. Adopt landscaping principals in accordance with Section 3.1.4 of this report.
5. All new buildings are to be constructed to the requirements of AS 3959 (2009) and Planning for Bushfire Protection, 2006.
6. In addition to the requirements of this report it is recommended that a bushfire survival plan be developed and implemented for the subject site. In this regard your attention is drawn to the Rural Fire Service website.

5.0 CLAUSE 44 CONSIDERATIONS

Table 5

Environmental/Heritage Feature	Comment
Riparian Corridor	Not considered in this report
SEPP 14 – Coastal Wetland	Not considered in this report
SEPP 26 – Littoral	Not considered in this report

SEPP 44 – Koala Habitat	Not considered in this report
Areas of geological interest	Not considered in this report
Environment protection zones	Not considered in this report
Land slip	Not considered in this report
Flood prone land	Not considered in this report
National Park Estate or other reserves	Not considered in this report
Threatened Species, populations, endangered ecological communities and critical habitat	Not considered in this report
Aboriginal Heritage	Not considered in this report

6.0 CONCLUSION

It is suggested that with the implementation of this report, and its recommendations, that the bushfire risk is manageable and will be consistent with the acceptable bushfire protection measure solutions, provided for in Section 4.3.5 of NSW Rural Fire Services, PfBP, 2006.

The report provides that the required APZ's can be achieved and that any proposed new dwelling can be constructed so as to comply with the requirements of AS 3959-2009 and Appendix 3 of PfBP, 2006, Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas.

This report is however contingent upon the following assumptions and limitations:

Assumptions

1. For a satisfactory level of bushfire safety to be achieved, regular inspection and testing of proposed measures, building elements and methods of construction, specifically nominated in this report, is essential and is assumed in the conclusion of this assessment.
2. There are no re-vegetation plans in respect to hazard vegetation and therefore the assumed fuel loading will not alter.
3. It is assumed that the building works will comply with the DTS provisions of the BCA including the relevant requirements of Australian Standard 3959 – 2009.
4. The proposed development is constructed and maintained in accordance with the risk reduction strategy in this report.
5. The vegetation characteristics of the subject site and surrounding land remains unchanged from that observed at the time of inspection.

Limitations

1. The data, methodologies, calculations and conclusions documented within this report specifically relate to the proposed subdivision and must not be used for any other purpose.
2. A reassessment will be required to verify consistency with this assessment if there is any alterations and/or additions, or changes to the risk reduction strategy contained in this report.

Regards



Tim Mecham
Midcoast Building and Environmental

7.0 REFERENCES

NSW Rural Fire Services, ***Planning for Bushfire Protection***, 2001

NSW Rural Fire Services, ***Planning for Bushfire Protection***, 2006

AS 3959-2009 ***Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas***

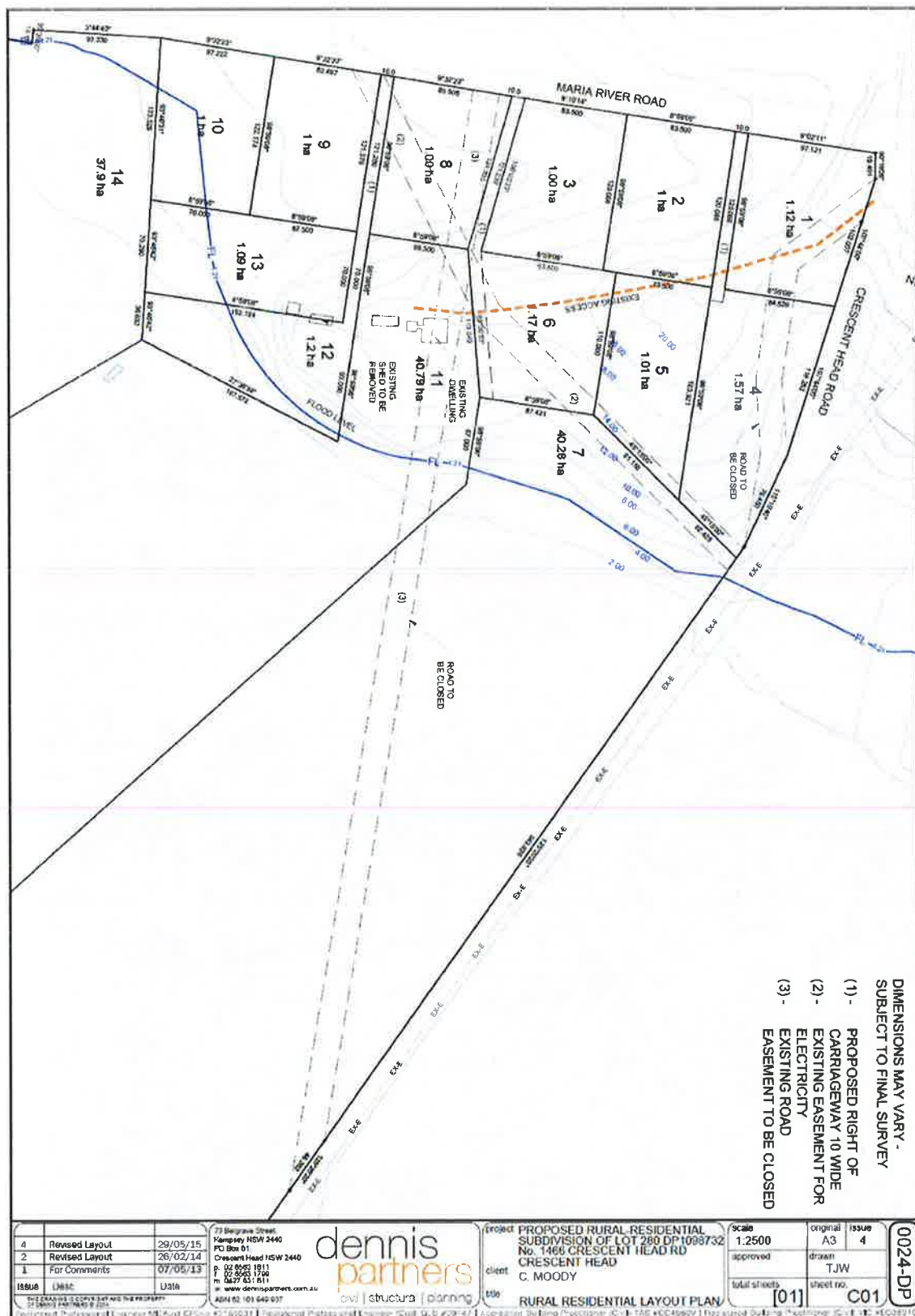
Keith David 2004, Ocean ***Shores to Desert Dunes, The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT***, Department of Environment and Conservation

NSW State Government (1997) Rural Fires Act 1997

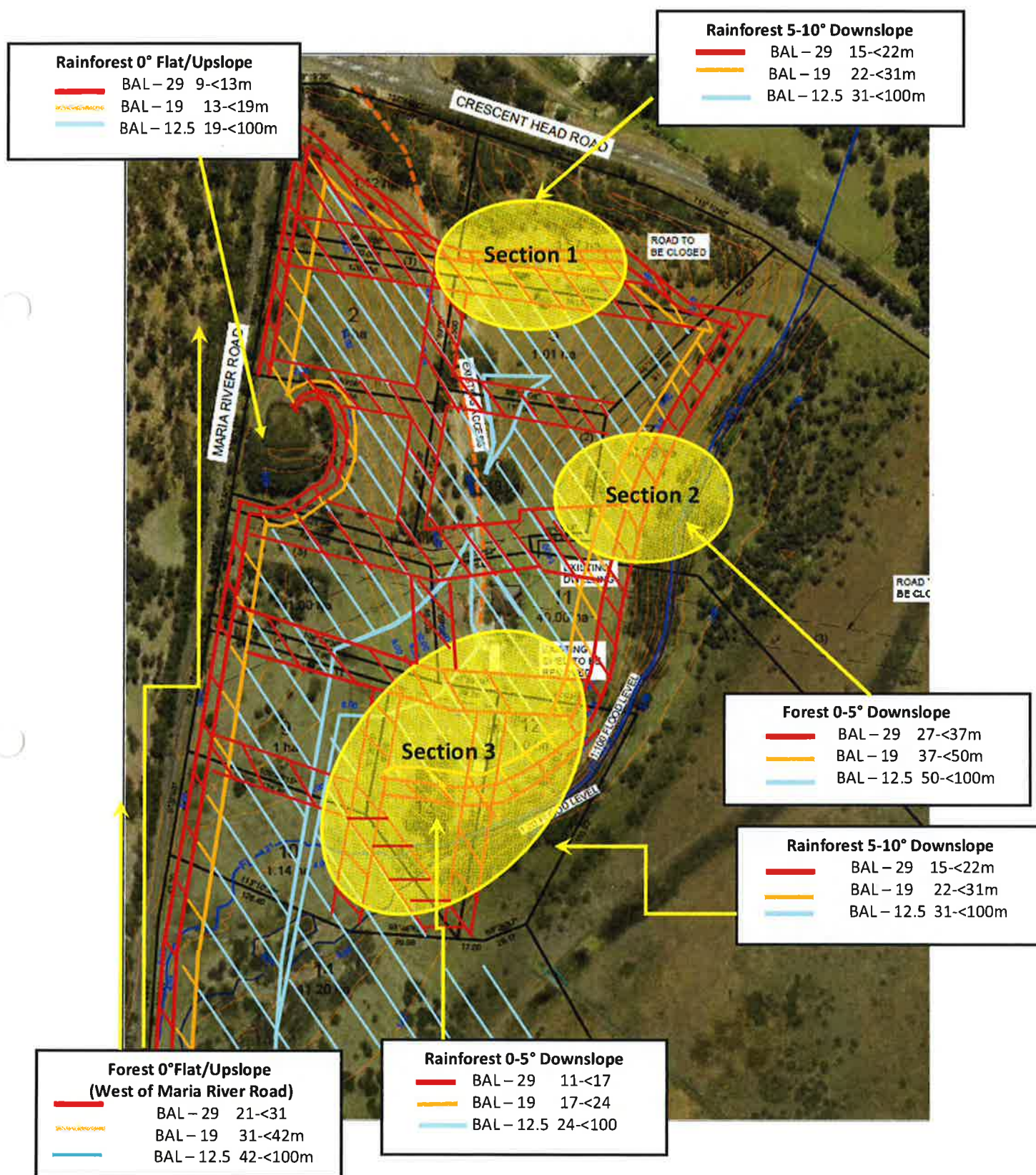
NSW Rural Fire Service – ***Guideline for Bushfire Prone Land Mapping 2002***

APPENDIX 1: Subdivision Layout

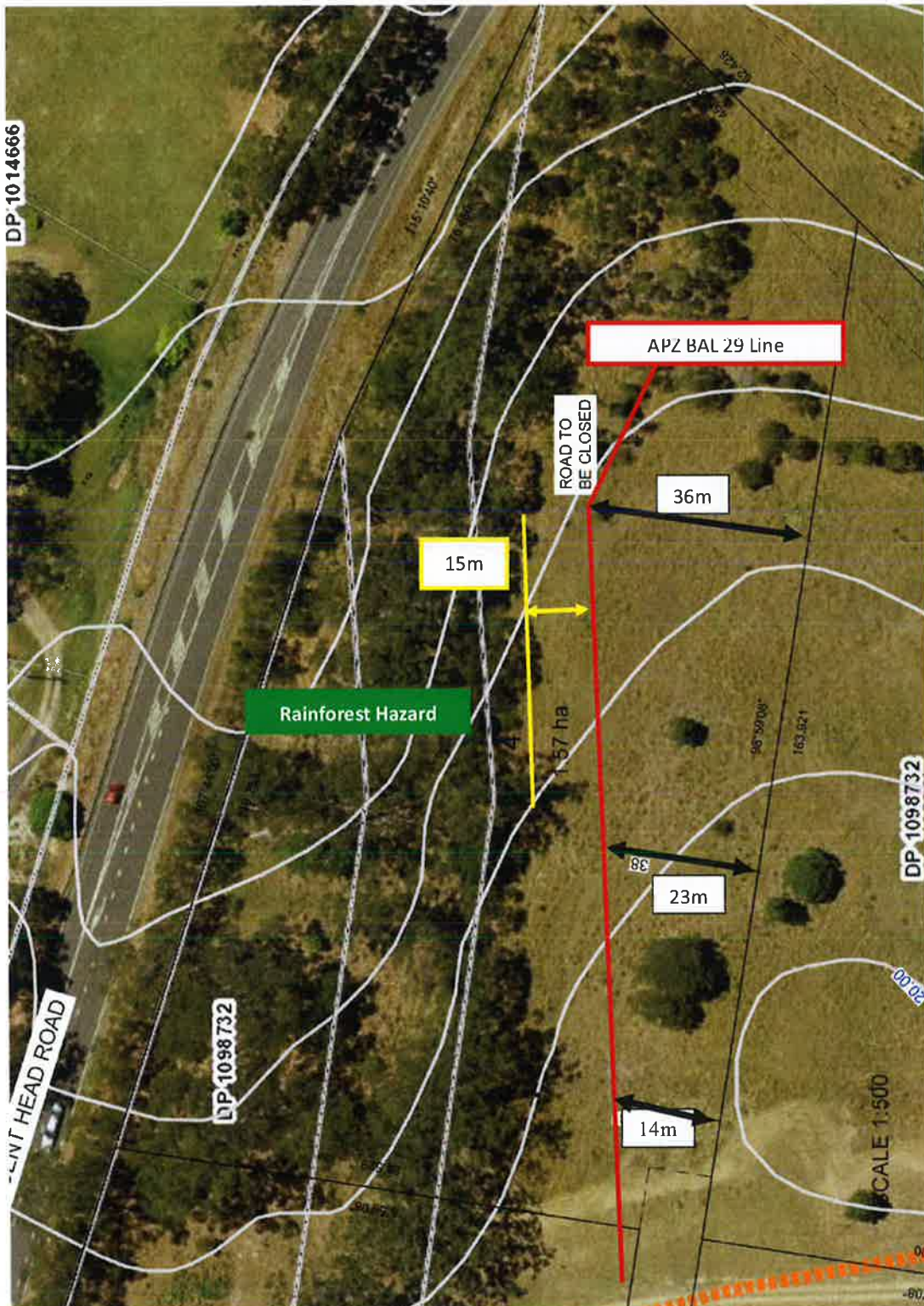




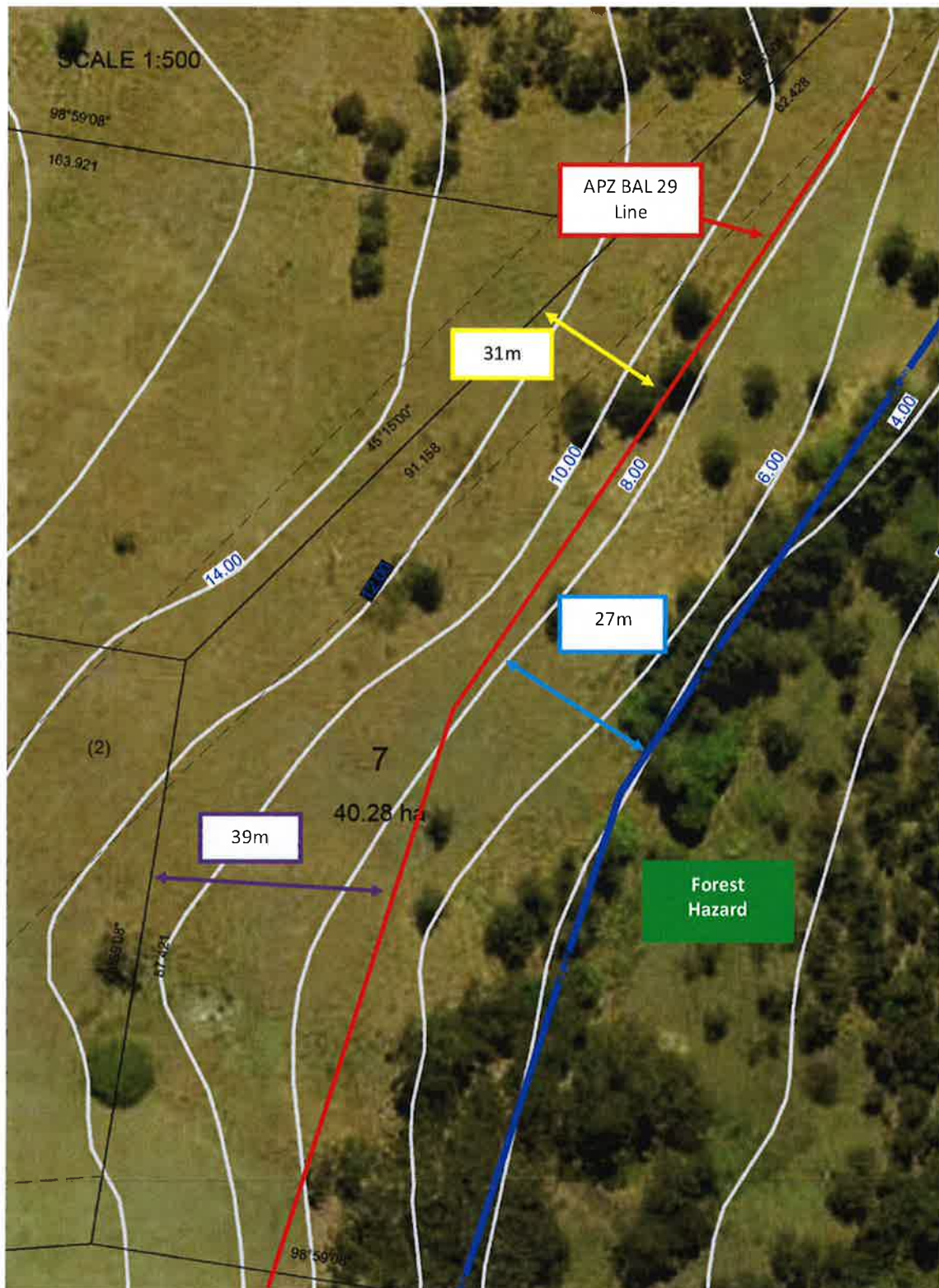
APPENDIX 2: BAL Contour Lines (Indicative Only)



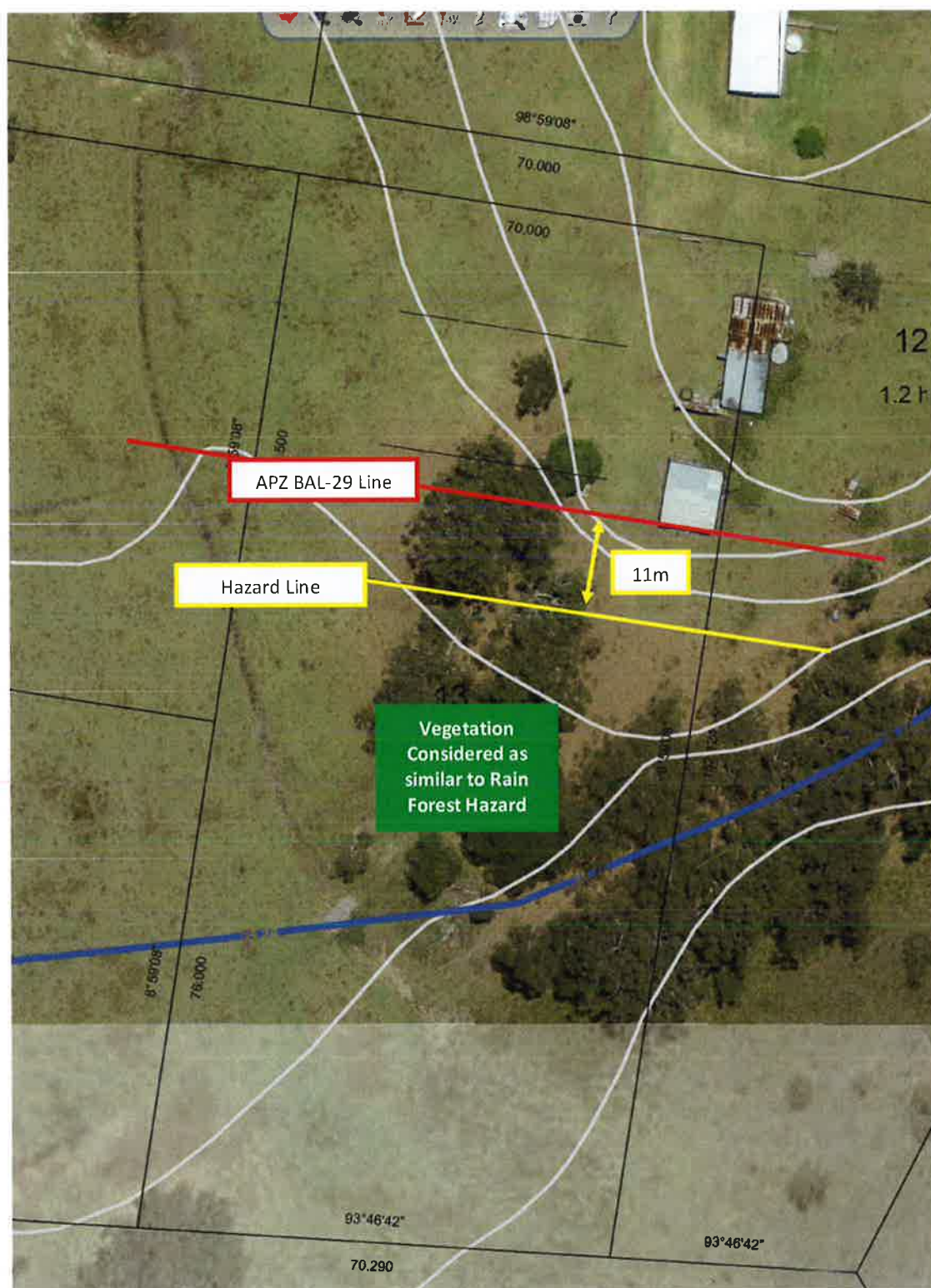
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Appendix 3

NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE

COMMUNITY
RESILIENCE
FAST FACTS

3/08

Water Supply for Fire Fighting Purposes

This Fast Fact clarifies the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) position on the requirement for water supplies for development in bush fire prone areas.

Adequate water supply is critical for effective fire fighting. Where a non reticulated water supply is provided or the reticulated water supply is deemed inadequate, an additional onsite stored supply of water for fire fighting will be required. Non reticulated water is a supply that is not piped by council or a water authority and includes rainwater, ground water or surface water.

In the past, additional water sources could take the form of a static water supply (SWS) or a dedicated water supply. The RFS has traditionally required that an alternate supply of water be 'dedicated' for fire fighting purposes in line with the provisions of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006* (PBP). Dedicated water implies that the supply shall be in the form of a tank of water and has traditionally not included swimming pools or dams. The term also implies that the supply must be isolated from other domestic water supplies and used solely for fire fighting purposes.

From a practical fire fighting point of view, any source of available water will be utilised during a bush fire event and dedicated tanks are not always the most practical option.

In light of the above and the increasing demand for sustainable and efficient use of our water resources, the RFS will no longer require water to be solely 'dedicated' for fire fighting purposes and will allow more flexibility in satisfying the water requirements of PBP. As such, water holding structures such as tanks, swimming pools and dams can be considered.

Therefore, the RFS conditions addressing water supply will no longer refer to a 'dedicated' water supply and will simply state that a supply of water shall be provided for 'fire fighting purposes'. This position will also apply to previously issued conditions referring to dedicated supplies. As such, the water source can be used for other purposes and allow for the circulation of fresh water. The onus will be on the property owner to provide suitable water supply arrangements for fire fighting that meet the RFS requirements and ensure that any water sources are maintained at the appropriate capacity (see Table 4. of PBP).

Water capacities, access (tanker or pedestrian) for fire fighters and the provision of appropriate connections should also be considered when determining if a proposed water source is suitable. Furthermore, the property owner is encouraged to place a 'SWS' sign in a visible location on the street front.

Disclaimer: Any representation, statement opinion, or advice expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith on the basis that the State of New South Wales, the NSW Rural Fire Service, its agents and employees are not liable (whether by reason of negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect of any representation, statement or advice referred to above

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