warringtonfire
Proud to be part of element





Fire safety guideline review report

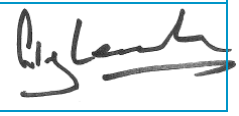
8 Noonan Road, Ingleburn

Client: Smart Planning and Design

Job number: SY220042

Date: 25 August 2022 Revision: NCC1.0

Quality management

Version	Date	Information about the report			
NCC1.0 Draft	6 Jun 2022	Description	Draft report issued to Smart Planning and Design and design team for review and comment.		
			Prepared by	Reviewed by	Authorised by
		Name	Nick Lee	Andrew Stevens	Greg Leach
NCC1.0	25 Aug 2022	Description	Report issued to Smart Planning and Design and design team.		
			Prepared by	Reviewed by	Authorised by
		Name	Nick Lee	Andrew Stevens	Greg Leach
		Signature			

Executive summary

This report documents the findings of an assessment of the proposed design of the two-storey waste management facility at 8 Noonan Road, Ingleburn against the requirements of the fire safety guideline titled 'Fire safety in waste facilities' prepared by Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW), dated 27 February 2020. Warringtonfire undertook the assessment at the request of Smart Planning and Design.

Warringtonfire have been requested to provide input into the matters relating to fire and incident management. Fire and incident management requires the following matters to be addressed:

- *Technical information on the environmental protection equipment to be installed on the premises such as air, water and noise controls, spill clean-up equipment, fire management (including the location of fire hydrants and water flow rates at the hydrants) and containment measures*
- *Details of the size and volume of stockpiles and their arrangements to minimise fire spread and facilitate emergency vehicle access*
- *The measures that would be implemented to ensure that the proposed development is consistent with the aims, objectives and guidelines in the NSW Fire and Rescue guideline Fire Safety in Waste Facilities dated 27 February 2020.*

This report has been prepared by Warringtonfire to provide input into the requirements of the FRNSW 'Fire safety in waste facilities guidelines', which also includes details relating to the size and volume of stockpiles and their arrangements to minimise fire spread and facilitate emergency vehicle access

The building is subject to the development application as a resource recovery facility for the purpose of dismantling vehicles and exporting scrap metal and parts for processing and recycling. The building was approved for the recycling of scrap metal, however the local council required the application to be amended to include vehicles.

The building will receive non-ferrous metals including, aluminium, copper, brass, stainless steel and cut-down vehicles (including electric motors and lead acid batteries). The processed waste materials are weighed and sorted in the industrial workspace where non-metal scraps such as plastics are separated. The scrap metals are then stockpiled in the external area before going into the shipping containers to be transferred to a recycling facility. The facility is responsible for processing and sorting of the waste scrap metals.

The building contains an industrial workspace with an area of approximately 590 m^2. Attached to the industrial workspace is a two-storey administrative office with an area of approximately 154 m^2. It is understood that no internal stockpile storage is proposed. There is an external stockpile storage area with an area of approximately 552 m^2.

The assessment of the building design against the FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines found that it is capable of complying, subject to compliance with the recommendations in this report. In particular, the issues in section 5.3 and Appendix B must be addressed.

Contents

1. Introduction 5

2. Description of the building 6

3. Scope and assumptions 8

3.1 Scope 8
3.2 Assumptions 8

4. FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines 9

4.1 Scope 9
4.2 Application 9

5. Summary of the assessment 10

5.1 Overview 10
5.2 Fire safety measures and their maintenance 10
5.3 Design issues to be addressed 10

6. Conclusion 11

Appendix A Drawings and information 12

Appendix B Fire safety in waste facilities 13

1. Introduction

This report documents the findings of an assessment of the proposed design of the two storey waste management facility at 8 Noonan Road, Ingleburn against the requirements of the fire safety guideline titled 'Fire safety in waste facilities' prepared by Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW), dated 27 February 2020[1]. Warringtonfire undertook the assessment at the request of Smart Planning and Design.

As part of the development application the client is required to submit an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS must include an assessment of all potential impacts of the proposed development on the existing environment (including cumulative impacts if necessary) and develop appropriate measures to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or manage these potential impacts. As part of the EIS assessment, the following matters must also be addressed:

- Strategic and statutory context
- Suitability of the site
- Waste management
- Noise and vibration
- Hazards and risk
- Fire and incident management
- Air quality and odour
- Soil and waste
- Traffic and transport
- Visual

Warringtonfire have been requested to provide input into the matters relating to fire and incident management. Fire and incident management requires the following matters to be addressed:

- *Technical information on the environmental protection equipment to be installed on the premises such as air, water and noise controls, spill clean-up equipment, fire management (including the location of fire hydrants and water flow rates at the hydrants) and containment measures*
- *Details of the size and volume of stockpiles and their arrangements to minimise fire spread and facilitate emergency vehicle access*
- *The measures that would be implemented to ensure that the proposed development is consistent with the aims, objectives and guidelines in the NSW Fire and Rescue guideline Fire Safety in Waste Facilities dated 27 February 2020.*

This report has been prepared by Warringtonfire to provide input into the requirements of the FRNSW '*Fire safety in waste facilities guidelines'*, which also includes details relating to the size and volume of stockpiles and their arrangements to minimise fire spread and facilitate emergency vehicle access.

[1] Fire safety guideline – Fire safety in waste facilities, 2020, Fire and Rescue NSW dated 27 February 2020

2. Description of the building

The project is a two storey waste management facility which processes scrap metal. The site is shown in Figure 1.

The building is subject to the development application as a resource recovery facility for the purpose of dismantling vehicles and exporting scrap metal and parts for processing and recycling. The building was approved for the recycling of scrap metal, however the local council required the application to be amended to include vehicles.

The building will receive non-ferrous metals including, aluminium, copper, brass, stainless steel and cut-down vehicles (including electric motors and lead acid batteries). The processed waste materials are weighed and sorted in the industrial workspace where non-metal scraps such as plastics are separated. The scrap metals are then stockpiled in the external area before going into the shipping containers to be transferred to a recycling facility. The facility is responsible for processing and sorting of the waste scrap metals.

The building contains an industrial workspace with an area of approximately 590 m^2. Attached to the industrial workspace is a two-storey administrative office with an area of approximately 154 m^2. It is understood that no internal stockpile storage is proposed. There is an external stockpile storage area with an area of approximately 552 m^2. Refer to Figure 2.

Figure 1 Site plan (SIX Maps)

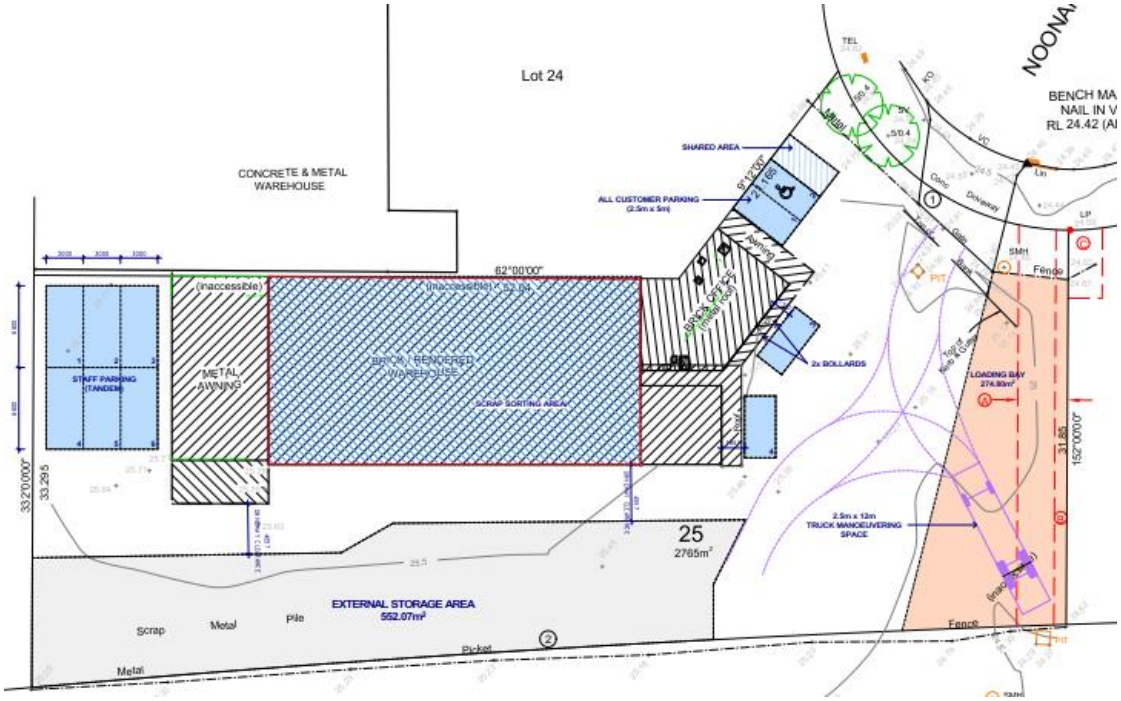


Figure 2 Proposed site plan

The main characteristics of the building for determining compliance with the NCC are listed in Table 1. The proposed use and classification of the building or part in accordance with part A6 of the NCC is listed in Table 2. The size of the fire compartments within the proposed building are listed in Table 3.

Table 1 Main building characteristics

Characteristic	NCC provision	Description
Effective height	Schedule 3	Less than 25 m
Type of construction required	C1.1	Type C
Rise in storeys	C1.2	2
Levels contained	-	2

Table 2 Use and classification

Part of building	Use	Classification (A6)
Ground to level 1	Industrial workspace and administration	Class 7b and 5

Table 3 Fire compartments

Building part	Approximate floor area (m^2)	Approximate volume (m^3)
Industrial workspace and administration office	744	2,600

3. Scope and assumptions

3.1 Scope

- The assessment of the development is against the relevant parts of the fire safety guideline titled 'Fire safety in waste facilities' prepared by FRNSW, version 02.02 dated 27 February 2020.
- This report does not consider the following except where specifically mentioned:
  - Compliance with the fire safety provisions of sections C, D1, D2 and E of the NCC
  - The structural design and stability of the building.
  - Compliance with part D3 of the NCC and the Disability Discrimination Act 1992.
  - Health and amenity under section F of the NCC.
  - Ancillary provisions or special use buildings under sections G and H of the NCC
  - Energy efficiency under section J of the NCC.
  - The performance of existing active fire safety measures.
- If there are building alterations or additions, a change in use or changes to the fire safety systems in the future, a reassessment will be needed to verify consistency with the assessment in this report.
- The information in this report specifically relates to the building and must not be used for any other purpose.
- The documentation that forms the basis for this report is listed in Appendix A.
- The figures included in this report are provided for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect the latest design drawings. They should be read together with the latest drawings and other documentation prepared by the project team.
- This report has been prepared based on information provided by others. Warringtonfire has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and will not be responsible for any errors or omissions that may be incorporated into this report as a result.
- This report does not provide a fire safety engineering assessment to support any potential performance solutions that may be identified.

3.2 Assumptions

- There are no special hazards assumed to be present in the building.

4. FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines

4.1 Scope

The FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines are a response to the provisions of clauses E1.10 and E2.3 of the NCC. These clauses relate to the *'special problems of firefighting'* found in waste facilities. Consent authorities and certifiers often are not familiar with or do not have the expertise with such special hazards and therefore the Guidelines were developed.

The FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines is a set of technical provisions provided by FRNSW, the scope of which is as follows:

(a) Consideration of fire safety during all stages of a waste facility including site selection, planning, design, assessment, and operation

(b) Fire safety systems to be adequate to the special hazards identified within a waste facility and which also meet the operational needs of firefighters

(c) Safe storage and stockpiling of combustible waste material based on expected combustibility and maximum pile size, and

(d) Workplace fire safety and fire safety planning, including procedures for the event of fire or emergency incident.

When the guideline is followed the likelihood and severity of fire should be reduced, assisting with firefighting intervention, and protecting life, property, and environment from fire.

4.2 Application

The application of the guidelines is as follows:

(a) Landfill (but may apply to a waste facility on the landfill site)

(b) Composting, including in-vessel, green waste, and anaerobic digestion

(c) Liquid waste treatment

(d) Hazardous chemicals or special waste treatment (eg waste tyres), or

(e) Less than 50 m^3 of combustible waste material.

This guideline does not overrule any other requirement that specifically relates to the business or undertaking (eg guidelines for rubber tyre storage, dangerous goods code), nor does this guideline overrule any other specific condition that has been imposed on the waste facility.

The guideline is intended to be used by any person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU), owner, development proponent (eg builder, fire engineer), planning/environmental consultant, regulatory authority, consent authority or certifier.

The guideline is not a statutory document and should be given due consideration by each stakeholder as it relates to their role and responsibility in operating, managing, planning, designing, consulting, assessing or determining the case of any applicable waste facility.

The guideline was developed in the public interest and should be taken into consideration by any consent authority when determining a development application for a waste facility (refer to Section 4.15(1)(e) of the EP & A Act 1979.

Note: Under Section 4.17 of the EP & A Act, the consent authority may impose requirements from the guideline (in part or full) as a condition of consent on the development consent.

5. Summary of the assessment

5.1 Overview

The following method of assessment has been used in the preparation of this report:

1. Determine the basic assessment data for the building.
2. Assess the proposal against the FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines.
3. Provide comments against each FRNSW Guideline requirement as appropriate.

The findings of the section-by-section assessment of the building design against the relevant parts of the fire safety guideline titled 'Fire safety in waste facilities' are included in Appendix B.

The fire safety measures required for the building are listed in section 5.2.

5.2 Fire safety measures and their maintenance

In addition to the requirements of the NCC, the following additional fire safety measures listed in Table 4 are stipulated in the FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines.

Table 4 Additional fire safety measures

Fire safety measure	Minimum standard of performance	Additional measures
Fire hydrant system	AS 2419.1:2005	Enhanced performance as per the guideline. Further details in section 7.5 of Appendix B.1.
Fire hose reel	AS 2441:2005	Extended coverage to external area. Further details in section 7.5 of Appendix B.1.
Fire detection and alarm system	AS 1670.1:2018	Further details in section 7.7 of Appendix B.1.

5.3 Design issues to be addressed

We recommend that the issues in Table 5 are made compliant with the FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines.

Table 5 Issues to be confirmed or modified

No	Description of issue	Proposed solution
1.	The building is required to have a fire hydrant system in accordance with AS2419.1-2005 with enhanced performance. The fire hydrant system does not comply as follows: • Three fire hydrants are required to flow simultaneously • Fire hydrant booster assembly is required as the external on-site fire hydrants are installed more than 20 m from a fire brigade pumping appliance hardstand	• Engage a hydraulic engineer to design a fire hydrant system in accordance with AS2419.1-2005 and FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines • Flow rate and pressure test of the water main to be carried out. The adequacy of the flow rate and pressure of the water main against the enhanced performance requirement of the fire hydrant system for the waste facility (ie simultaneous flow of 3 hydrants) is to be determined by a hydraulic engineer.
2.	The building has not been provided with a fire hose reel system in accordance with clause E1.4 of the NCC. .	The building should incorporate fire hose reels installed in accordance with clause E1.4 of the NCC and externally to cover open yard storage areas to enable effective first attack of fires by appropriately trained staff.

No	Description of issue	Proposed solution
3.	The proposed fire detection and alarm system has not been provided to Warringtonfire for review.	The waste facility is required to have a fire detection and alarm system installed appropriate to the risks and hazards identified for each area of the building. The following measures must be implemented: • A fire detection and alarm system designed in accordance with the requirements of section 5 of AS 1670.1:2018 shall be provided in the building. • A building occupant warning system including visual warning devices must be designed to provide warning to all occupants. • The system must activate any required alarm and machinery shutdown as appropriate. • Manual alarm points shall be provided in so that no point on the floor of the building will be greater than 30 m from one.
4.	The building contains roller shutters on the south side of the building only.	Natural low-level openings, such as louvres and roller doors must be provided on two or more walls to assist with the venting de stratified smoke and ensure minimum visibility is maintain during a fire.
5.	The building has not been provided with an automatic means of containing fire water runoff.	The waste facility shall be provided with automatic means of containing fire water run-off, having net capacity not less than the total hydraulic demand of the enhanced fire hydrant system.
6.	Plan mark ups showing the size and layout of the waste materials have not been developed.	The information regarding storage and stockpiles shall be documented in the operations plan.
7.	An operations plan has not been developed for the site.	The operations plan will need to be developed for the waste facility, nominating the following items: • Site plan • Record of the daily operations • Location and handling of waste • Inventory of combustible waste material including daily capacities and maximum stockpile limits • Designated areas for material drop-off, transfer, processing and storage including the storage of combustible waste • Methods of combustible waste material transfer and stockpile movement • Emergency services information package (ESIP)

6. Conclusion

The assessment of the building design against the FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines found that it is capable of complying, subject to compliance with the recommendations in this report. In particular, the issues in section 5.3 and Appendix B must be addressed.

Appendix A Drawings and information

Drawing title	Dwg no	Date	Drawn
Cover Sheet	DA0001	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Location Plan + Site Analysis	DA0100	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Site Plan – Existing	DA0101	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Site Plan – Proposed	DA0102	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Existing Ground Floor	DA0200	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Existing L1 / Mezzanine	DA0201	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Existing Roof Plan	DA0202	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Existing Ground Floor Fire Schedule	DA0225	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Existing L1 / Mezzanine Fire Schedule	DA0226	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects
Waste Management Plan	DA0500	5 May 2022	Smith + Tracey architects

Other information	Ref no	Date	Prepared by
Fire safety in waste facilities	Version 02.02	27 Feb 2020	Fire and Rescue NSW

Appendix B Fire safety in waste facilities

The following section of the report presents a detailed section-by-section assessment of the building design against the relevant parts of the fire safety guideline titled 'Fire safety in waste facilities' within the scope and assumptions identified in section 3.

B.1 Section 7 Development and planning

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
7.3 Development of existing waste facilities		
7.3.1	When development is being applied for, the owner or PCBU should undertake an assessment of the design and performance of their existing waste facility against the requirements specified within this guideline and provide this to the relevant consent or regulatory authority for determination.	The purpose of this report is to address the requirements of the FRNSW Guidelines for fire safety in waste facilities.
7.3.2	If the assessment determines that an upgrade is required to address a deficiency in the design or performance, the relevant authority should impose an appropriate condition (eg licensing) or direction (eg issue an Order) on the owner. **Note:** Under Section 9.35(d) of the EP&A Act, FRNSW authorised fire officers are empowered to issue a fire safety Order.	The assessment of the Development Application will include consideration of this report and will likely include FRNSW as a stakeholder, to seek their advice on compliance or otherwise of the proposal with these guidelines.
7.3.3	When an existing waste facility undergoes demolition, erection, rebuilding, alteration, enlargement or extension (ie development), the relevant consent authority should consider imposing this guideline (in part or full) as a condition on the development.	General note. The building was approved for the recycling of scrap metal, however the local council required the application to be amended to include vehicles. The building is subject to the development application as a resource recovery facility for the purpose of dismantling vehicles and exporting scrap metal and parts for processing and recycling.
7.3.4	When an existing waste facility has restrictions on stockpile sizes and separations, control measures should be implemented to maintain such limits and ensure the fire load remains appropriate to the building and installed fire safety systems. **Note:** Restrictions may be imposed by an authority including condition of consent, an order, or a licence condition. Installing or upgrading fire safety systems may remove or reduce any restrictions on operations (eg larger stockpiles)	General note.
7.4 Firefighting intervention		
7.4.1	The waste facility is to provide safe, efficient and effective access as detailed in *FRNSW guideline Access for fire brigade vehicles and firefighters.*	The site is accessed from the end of Noonan Road. Noonan Road is a cul-de-sac that provides a turnaround area for fire appliances. The accessways all achieve the minimum width of 4.5 m in accordance with *FRNSW guideline Access for fire brigade vehicles and firefighters*.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
7.4.2	Performance requirement CP9 of the NCC requires access to be appropriate to the building function/use, fire load, potential fire intensity, fire hazard, active fire safety systems and fire compartment size.	The industrial workspace (class 7b) has total floor area of 590 m^2 with an office area (class 5) with floor area of 154 m^2. The class 7b portion of the building (industrial warehouse) contains compactor and waste breakdown. The class 5 portion of the building is an admin office associated with the waste facility. The fire load is considered to be low as the building processes scrap metals that are considered to be *non-combustible* The existing building is not sprinkler protected.
7.4.3	Enhanced fire brigade vehicle access should be provided for firefighting intervention, including a perimeter ring road around any large non-sprinklered building and access roads between external stockpiles.	The existing building is not sprinkler protected. The building is accessible to all perimeters except the north side of the building. The predominant portion of the waste within the external storage area are going to be scrap metals that are considered to be non-combustible. It is recommended that a management plan is prepared to keep the access road clear of any debris. The fire brigade vehicle access that is provided is considered to be appropriate for the facility.
7.4.4	The facility should cater for a large emergency service response (eg multiple alarm and multiple agency) if the potential hazard may result in a large emergency. **Note:** This includes from any pollution event requiring a protracted hazardous materials response (eg contain and remove fire water run-off).	Sufficient drive accessway width is considered to enable fire vehicles to facilitate firefighting activity. Enhanced fire hydrant system must be implemented to satisfy the fire safety guideline. The predominant waste is scrap metals which are non-combustible. There may be small quantities of combustible waste such as plastics that are associated with waste from the scrap metal, however the quantity is not considered to be excessive. Therefore, it is considered that the facility is provided with an adequate fire intervention system, provided enhanced fire hydrant system is implemented in accordance with Table 2 of FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines.
7.4.5	A building not fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system should have a dedicated external quarantine area not less than four times the floor area of the largest internal stockpile to receive, breakdown and extinguish that stockpile (refer to clause 8.5.3)	Smart Planning and Design has confirmed that internal stockpiles are not proposed. Therefore, a dedicated external quarantine area is not considered.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
7.4.6	Any development application should be accompanied by a flow rate and pressure test of the water main connected to the fire hydrant system.	Flow rate and pressure test of the water main to be carried out. The adequacy of the flow rate and pressure of the water main to be determined against the enhanced performance requirement of the fire hydrant system for the waste facility (ie simultaneous flow of 3 hydrants) by a hydraulic engineer.
7.4.7	Firefighter access should be provided to buildings, structures and storage areas, including to any fire safety system or equipment provided for firefighting intervention.	The configuration of the building is relatively simple with respect to ease of access for firefighters to the industrial workspace via the two manual sliding doors to the south side of the building It appears that there is no hydrant system for the existing building. A hydrant system is required to be installed and firefighter access shall be provided to the hydrants.
7.5 Fire hydrant system		
7.5.1	The waste facility is to have a fire hydrant system installed appropriate to the risks and hazards for the waste facility. **Note:** A fire hydrant system is only required when a fire brigade station is within 50 km and equipped to utilise the system.	The nearest fire station is the Ingleburn fire station located 2.6 km away from the site. It is understood that there is only one external fire hydrant located directly outside of the sorting space. The building is required to have a fire hydrant system in accordance with AS2419.1-2005 with enhanced performance ie three fire hydrants are required to flow simultaneously.
7.5.2	The fire hydrant system should consider facility layout and operations, with fire hydrants being located to provide compliant coverage and safe firefighter access during a fire, including having external fire hydrants to protect any open yard storage (ie external stockpiles)	A hydrant system in accordance with AS2419.1-2005 is to be installed with enhanced performance as stipulated in the guideline.
7.5.3	The design of the fire hydrant system is to have enhanced standard of performance when combustible waste material is not protected by a fire sprinkler system, including having an additional fire hydrant outlet required to flow simultaneously for any open yard storage and for any non-sprinklered internal stockpiles, as given in Table 2 **Note:** Refer to Australian Standard AS 2419.1-2005 for fire hydrant system design requirements of buildings that are protected by a fire sprinkler system.	An enhanced fire hydrant system shall be installed where 3 fire hydrants are required to flow simultaneously. The fire hydrant system is to have a minimum water supply and capacity providing the maximum hydraulic demand (ie. flow rate) for not less than 4 hours.
7.5.4	Fire hydrants are not to be located within 10 m of stockpiled storage and must be accessible to firefighters entering from the site and/or building entry points	The fire hydrants shall be located in a location accessible to firefighters entering from the site. The fire hydrants shall not be located within 10 m of stockpiled storage or otherwise protected in accordance with the method outlined in AS2419.1-2005.
7.5.5	Where appropriate to protect against high risks and hazards, suitable on-site fixed external fire monitors may be provided as part of the fire hydrant system.	External fire monitors are not proposed for the premises as it is considered that there are no high risk hazards present.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
7.5.6	The fire brigade booster assembly is to be located within sight of the designated site entry point, or other location approved by the fire brigade, and be protected from radiant heat from any nearby stockpile (eg by a masonry wall)	The building is required to be provided with fire brigade booster assembly. This currently has not been provided.
7.5.7	The fire hydrant system is to have a minimum water supply and capacity providing the maximum hydraulic demand (ie. flow rate) for not less than four hours.	An enhanced fire hydrant system is required where 3 fire hydrants are required to flow simultaneously. The fire hydrant system is to have a minimum water supply and capacity providing the maximum hydraulic demand (ie. flow rate) for not less than 4 hours.
7.5.8	The fire hydrant system should incorporate fire hose reels installed in accordance with clause E1.4 of the NCC and externally to cover open yard storage areas to enable effective first attack of fires by appropriately trained staff. **Note**: First attack firefighting is often critical to extinguishing minor fire ignitions	The building has not been provided with a fire hose reel system in accordance with clause E1.4 of the NCC. These are required to be provided.
7.6 Automatic fire sprinkler systems		
7.6.1	The waste facility is to have an automatic fire sprinkler system installed in any fire compartment that has a floor area greater than 1000 m^2 and contains combustible waste material. **Note:** Unsorted mixed combustible waste material generally presents a greater ignition hazard than most other combustibles.	The total floor area of the building is less than 1000 m^2 and the stored materials are generally scrap metals that are considered to be *non-combustible*. Therefore, a sprinkler system is not considered to be required.
7.6.2	The fire sprinkler system should be demonstrated as being appropriate to the risks and hazards identified for buildings, including externally as necessary (eg. drenchers to protect plant/equipment, exposures, high-risk external storage).	Not applicable
7.6.3	The fire sprinkler system design should be appropriate to the hazard class (eg. 'high hazard class') and have enhanced standard of performance as appropriate to the special hazard. **Note:** Any system design limitation set by specifying content and percentages are to be maintained for the building's operating life unless the system is upgraded	Not applicable
7.6.4	To protect vital systems, storages or equipment or protect against high risk hazards, a deluge, drencher, fast response, mist or foam system should be provided **Note:** A localised system may be installed to protect specific areas or equipment if the whole building is not sprinkler protected.	Not applicable
7.6.5	The fire brigade booster assembly for the fire sprinkler system should be co-located with the fire hydrant system booster within sight of the designated site entry point, or in a location approved by the fire brigade.	Not applicable

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
7.6.6	The fire sprinkler system is to have a minimum water supply and capacity providing the maximum hydraulic demand (ie. flow rate) for not less than two hours. **Note:** The fire sprinkler system should contain fire spread and allow firefighters to enter the building, remove burning waste material and extinguish the fire.	Not applicable
7.7 Fire detection and alarm systems		
7.7.1	The waste facility is to have a fire detection and alarm system installed appropriate to the risks and hazards identified for each area of a building	The proposed fire detection and alarm system has not been provided to Warringtonfire for review. A fire detection and alarm system designed in accordance with the requirements of section 5 of AS 1670.1:2018 shall be provided in the building
7.7.2	The fire detection and alarm system should warn all occupants of fire and to evacuate the facility, with each component being appropriate to the environment (eg. flame detector or infrared detector in sorting area, visual alarms around noisy machinery).	The proposed fire detection and alarm system has not been provided to Warringtonfire for review. A building occupant warning system including visual warning devices must be designed to provide warning to all occupants.
7.7.3	Upon positive detection of fire, the system is to activate any required alarm, fire suppression system, passive measure (eg. fire door, fire shutter) or plant/machinery override (eg. shutdown of conveyor, shredder) as appropriate to the detector **Note:** The system may incorporate multiple levels of detection (eg. fast acting IR detector to shutdown machinery and activate a local deluge system, and medium acting aspirating system to provide broad area detection).	The system must activate any required alarm and machinery shutdown as appropriate. This will need to be incorporated in the operations plan.
7.7.4	Manual alarm points should be provided in clearly visible locations as appropriate to the environment so that staff can initiate early alarm of fire.	Manual alarm (detection) points shall be provided in accordance with AS1670.1-2018 so that no point on the floor of the building will be greater than 30 m from one.
7.8 Smoke hazard management		
7.8.1	Buildings containing combustible waste material are to have an automatic smoke hazard management system appropriate to the potential fire load and smoke production rate installed within the building	Due to the nature of the operations, as a process facility for non-combustible scrap metals, the installation of a smoke exhaust or smoke vent system is considered unnecessary.
7.8.2	Under Clause E2.3 of the NCC, additional smoke hazard management measures should be provided to vent or exhaust smoke so that in at least 90% of the compartment, the smoke layer does not descend below 4 m above floor level. **Note:** To undertake firefighting intervention, visibility is needed so that piled waste can be safely removed using machinery.	Due to the nature of the operations, as a process facility for non-combustible scrap metals, the installation of a smoke exhaust or smoke vent system is considered unnecessary.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
7.8.3	Natural low-level openings, either permanent or openable such as roller doors, should be provided on two or more walls to assist with venting de-stratified (ie. cooled) smoke and ensure minimum visibility is maintained during a fire. **Note:** Roller doors should have manual override so that the door can be opened in the event of electrical isolation or failure during fire	The building contains roller shutters on the south side of the building only. Natural low-level openings, such as louvres and roller doors must be provided on two or more walls to assist with the venting de stratified smoke and ensure minimum visibility is maintain during a fire.
7.8.4	Any smoke exhaust system installed should be capable of continuous operation of not less than two hours in a sprinkler-controlled fire scenario, or four hours in any non-sprinkler-controlled fire scenario	Not applicable.
7.8.5	Automatic operation of the smoke hazard management system from smoke detection should not cause undue delay to the activation of any automatic fire sprinkler system	Not applicable.
7.9 Fire water run-off containment		
7.9.1	The waste facility should have effective and automatic means of containing fire water run-off, with primary containment having a net capacity not less than the total hydraulic demand of installed fire safety systems **Note:** The total hydraulic demand is the net discharge of water from both the fire hydrant system and fire sprinkler system.	The waste facility shall be provided with automatic means of containing fire water run-off, having net capacity not less than the total hydraulic demand of the enhanced fire hydrant system. This currently has not been provided.
7.9.2	An alternative means of fire water run-off containment may be proposed, particularly for development of an existing waste facility, including being validated by hydrological engineering assessment where appropriate **Note:** Bunding of the processing areas may be a containment option	Refer to comment above.
7.9.3	The containment system is to wholly incorporate any dedicated external quarantine area required to extinguish any internal stockpile from a building (refer to clause 7.4.5)	The containment system shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of the FRNSW Guidelines for fire safety in waste facilities.
7.9.4	The containment system, which includes the base of any storage area, should be impermeable (ie. sealed) and prevent fire water run-off from entering the ground or any surface water course (eg. river, stream, lake, estuary, open sea).	The containment system shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of the FRNSW Guidelines for fire safety in waste facilities.
7.9.5	The containment system should include secondary/tertiary facilities such as impermeable bunds, storage lagoons, isolation tanks or modified site design (eg. recessed catchment pit, drainage basin) as appropriate to the facility **Note:** Any external pit/basin used to breakdown and extinguish burning waste from within a building must form part of the containment system.	The containment system shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of the FRNSW Guidelines for fire safety in waste facilities.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
7.9.6	Pollution control equipment such as stormwater isolation valves, water diversion booms, drain mats, should be provided as necessary for the facility's emergency response procedures, and be kept readily accessible for the event of fire **Note:** Failure to contain fire water run-off can result in significant pollution of the environment, which may incur substantial remediation costs and/or fines.	The containment system shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of the FRNSW Guidelines for fire safety in waste facilities.
7.10 Bush fire prone land		
7.10.1	The NSW RFS *Planning for Bush Fire Protection – A guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers* (PBP) applies to all development on 'bush fire prone land'	Noted.
7.10.2	Bush fire prone land is mapped by each respective council under *section 146* of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*	The subject site is not mapped as Bushfire Prone Land.
7.10.3	Suitable fire brigade vehicle access is to be provided to within 4 m of any static water supply if no reticulated water supply is otherwise available (eg. bulk water tank, dam)	Not applicable

B.2 Section 8 Facility operation and management

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
8.1 General		
8.1.1	This whole section, being 'Facility operation and management', applies to new and existing waste facilities as determined by the relevant regulatory authority, such as NSW EPA as a condition of licence or the local Council as a condition of consent. **Note:** NSW EPA regulate waste facilities through an environment protection licence issued under the POEO Act.	General note
8.1.2	This whole section takes guidance from the documents 'Reducing fire risk at waste management sites' and 'Waste fire burn trials summary non-technical report', both published by the Waste Industry Safety and Health Forum.	General note
8.1.3	This whole section addresses the operation and management of a waste facility to ensure the fire hazard from combustible waste material fire is controlled.	General note
8.1.4	This whole section should not override any existing licence or consent in-force if the conditions are being met	General note
8.1.5	This whole section may be addressed by performance outcomes identified through risk management, including identification of fire hazards, assessment of risks, implementation of controls, and documented review/audit process	General note

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
8.2 Storage and stockpiles		
8.2.1	Storage and stockpiling of combustible waste material should be limited in size and volume appropriate to the given combustible waste material, fire risks, building design and installed fire safety systems. **Note:** The size, volume and type of waste of all stockpiles should be identified on a site/floor plan and submitted with any development application.	The site is a scrap metal recycling facility. The predominant storage onsite is non-ferrous metals, namely aluminium, copper, stainless steel and cut-down vehicles. The following lists how each item is processed and stored: • Aluminium scraps are baled into a cube (50 cm by 50 cm) and loaded into shipping container. • Copper scraps are bagged and loaded into the shipping container. • Stainless steel scraps are collected and loaded into a bin. • Cut-down vehicles are loaded onto pallets. General waste consists of plastic waste, engine/vehicle oil and lead acid batteries collected from vehicles prior to recycling. The palletised combustible wastes and batteries are stored under the metal awning next to the staff parking (facing the main entrance) which are removed from site on a weekly basis.
8.2.2	Variations to storage and stockpile requirements, including maximum size and volume, movement, separation distances etc., will be considered through an appropriate pathway such as a performance solution.	General note.
8.2.3	The maximum height of any stockpile, loose piled or baled, should not exceed 4 m.	No excess internal stockpiles are present. It is understood that the external stockpiles are stored to maximum height between 2 m – 3 m.
8.2.4	The uncontained vertical face of any stockpile (ie. any face not being retained by a masonry wall) should recede on a slope no greater than 45° to minimise the risk of collapse and fire spread.	The external stockpile predominantly consists of non-combustible scrap metals that are stored in shipping containers or in bins. If there are loosely stacked stockpile, they are to be stacked as stipulated in this clause.
8.2.5	The storage method and arrangement of stockpiles is to minimises the likelihood of fire spread and provide separation which permits access for firefighting intervention. **Note:** Fire separating masonry walls (eg. bunkers) and automatic fire sprinkler systems may allow larger stockpile sizes and/or shorter separation distances	The external stockpile has dedicated area of approximately 552 m^2.
8.2.6	A separating masonry wall, revetment or pen should extend at least 1 m above the stockpile height and at least 2 m beyond the outermost stockpile edge.	No separating masonry wall is proposed. The external stockpile predominantly consists of non-combustible scrap metals and therefore, separating masonry is not considered necessary.
8.2.7	Stockpile boundary limits should be permanently marked to clearly identify limits that maintain maximum stockpile sizes and/or minimum separations.	Stockpile boundary limits shall be placed in order to maintain maximum stockpile sizes. The external stockpiles will be stored in shipping containers before they are removed from the site.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
8.3 Stockpile movement		
8.3.1	Stockpiles of combustible waste material should be rotated to dissipate any generated heat and minimise risk of auto-ignition as required	The shipping containers containing with aluminium and copper are collected 1-2 times per week. The bins containing stainless steel are collected monthly. Plastic wastes are collected 2-3 times per week. Oil collected in a tank from oil separators are collected annually.
8.3.2	Any stockpile of combustible waste material prone to self-heating should have appropriate temperature monitoring to identify localised hotspots; procedures outlined in the operations plan should be implemented to reduce identified hotspots **Note:** Temperature should ideally be measured at the core of the stockpile where thermal confinement will be highest	It is understood that there is no combustible waste that is prone to self-heating on the site.
8.3.3	Any processed or treated waste material, such as chipping, shredding, baling or producing crumb should be cooled before being stockpiled	Not applicable.
8.3.4	Procedures for stockpile rotation and monitoring of temperature during hot weather are to be included in the operations plan (refer to section 8.6).	Not applicable.
8.4 External stockpiles		
8.4.1	The maximum width of an external stockpile should be 20 m if fire brigade vehicle access is provided down both sides of the stockpile, and 10 m if access is provided down one side of the stockpile only.	The width of external stockpile is measured to be approximately 10.5 m.
8.4.2	The maximum length of an external stockpile should be 50 m, or as determined from required minimum separation distances (refer to clauses 8.4.3 and 8.4.5)	The maximum length of external stockpile is measured to be approximately 56 m.
8.4.3	Minimum separation should be maintained between external stockpiles, depending on storage method and fire risk of materials, as given in Table 3.	The minimum separation distances between external stockpiles is not applicable as there is only a single external stockpile zone of non-combustible scrap metals.
8.4.4	If two separation distances apply between different stockpiles (ie. due to different lengths of each stockpile), the greatest distance is to be used.	Noted.
8.4.5	Minimum separation should be maintained between external stockpiles and any fire-source feature, depending on storage method and fire risk of materials, as given in Table 4.	Based on Table 4 of the guideline, the minimum separation between external stockpiles and a fire-source feature (ie. the building) needs to be 17 m, however, the minimum distance between the external stockpile and the subject building is approximately 4 m. As previously mentioned, the risk of fire spread from the stockpile to the building is low by virtue of the fact that the stockpiles are predominantly metal.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
8.4.6	Covered areas attached to buildings or structures, such as areas under awnings and undercrofts, should not encroach into the minimum separation distance unless protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system.	The building does not contain any awnings or undercrofts.
8.4.7	The minimum separation between external stockpiles or an external stockpile and any fire-source feature may be reduced when the stockpile is separated by masonry wall or protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system (ie. drenchers). **Note:** The masonry wall should intersect the direct line between the fire source feature (eg. building) and top of the stockpile, and be located to provide fire appliance access as necessary.	No masonry wall is proposed between the external stockpile area and the fire-source feature. The stored materials are non-combustible materials.
8.4.8	External stockpile limits should be maintained and not exceeded as per the operations plan, and as appropriate to the facility, boundaries, exposures, buildings, terrain, drainage, vegetation, prevailing winds, vehicular access etc.	The operations plan will need to nominate the maximum stockpile limits
8.4.9	External stockpiles should be protected from high or unnecessary external risks (eg. bushfire, adjacent property fire, arson, self-combustion in hot weather).	The external stockpiles generally consist of non-ferrous metal which are non-combustible. The risk of ignition is therefore considered to be low.
8.4.10	External stockpiles should be maintained so that all buildings access and egress points are always kept clear and unobstructed.	General note
8.4.11	External stockpiles should be maintained so that all required fire brigade vehicle access (eg. around buildings, between stockpiles and to hardstand areas) is always kept clear and unobstructed	General note
8.5 Internal stockpiles		
8.5.1	Internal stockpiles of combustible waste material should be maintained as determined by the operations plan, and appropriate to the building size/layout, compartmentation, installed safety systems, process equipment and plant etc	It is understood that the industrial workspace will be used to dismantle and sort metal and non-metal wastes. Internal stockpiles are not proposed. Smart Planning and Design has confirmed that once processed / baled, the scrap metals are taken outside.
8.5.2	The maximum internal stockpile size in a building fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system should be 1,000 m^3	Not applicable – the building is not provided with a sprinkler system.
8.5.3	Internal stockpiles should have a minimum of 6 m unobstructed access on each accessible side in a building fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system, or a 10 m in a building not fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system.	Smart Planning and Design has confirmed that internal stockpiles are not proposed
8.5.4	Internal stockpiles may be located side by side when separated by a masonry wall (refer to clause 8.2.6)	Smart Planning and Design has confirmed that internal stockpiles are not proposed
8.5.5	The internal stockpile of a building not fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system should be limited in size to be able to be moved to the dedicated external quarantine area using on-site resources only within one hour or less (refer to clause 7.4.5) **Note**: By example, two waste handlers with 5 m^3 bucket capacity taking two minutes per return trip can move a 300 m^3 stockpile in an hour (ie. 2 x 5 m^3 x 30 trips)	Smart Planning and Design has confirmed that internal stockpiles are not proposed

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
8.5.6	Internal stockpiles should be protected from high or unnecessary ignition risks (eg. friction/heating from conveyors, waste movers, heaters, chippers, shredders, balers, sorters, other machinery etc.)	Smart Planning and Design has confirmed that internal stockpiles are not proposed. The wastes are generally non-ferrous metals which are considered to be non-combustible.
8.5.7	Internal stockpiles should be maintained so that all building egress points and required paths of travel are not blocked or impeded at any time.	Not applicable.
8.5.8	Internal stockpiles should be maintained so that access to the dedicated external quarantine area is always kept clear and unobstructed (ie. by waste handlers) **Note**: Any door opening (eg. roller door) providing access to the quarantine area must be able to be readily opened at any time, including when power is lost	Not applicable.
8.6 Operations plan		
8.6.1	The waste facility should develop and implement a written operations plan outlining the daily operations of the waste facility, including describing the combustible waste materials likely and the method of storage, handling or processing at the facility	The operations plan will need to outline a record of the daily operations of the facility including any combustible waste and the handling of it.
8.6.2	The operations plan should include a site plan drawing that identifies the layout of the waste facility and all locations of storage, handling and processing of combustible waste material.	The operations plan will need to include a site plan and nominate the location and handling of waste.
8.6.3	The operations plan should identify the expected daily and holding inventory of combustible waste material including daily capacities and maximum stockpile limits	The operations plan will need to include a site plan and nominate the inventory of combustible waste material including daily capacities and maximum stockpile limits.
8.6.4	The operations plan should define procedures that ensure maximum stockpile limits are not exceeded by operations at the waste facility	The operations plan will need to nominate the maximum stockpile limits.
8.6.5	The operations plan site plan should identify separate and clearly designated areas for materials drop-off, transfer and storage method of combustible waste materials (eg. internal or external, sorted or unsorted, loose stockpile, bailed stockpile, binned, bundled, bunkered, container etc.)	The operations plan will need to identify the designated areas for material drop-off, transfer, processing, and storage including the storage of combustible waste.
8.6.6	The operations plan should identify all primary and secondary methods of combustible waste material transfer and stockpile movement (eg. operational and reserve plant and equipment available at the waste facility)	The operations plan will need to identify all primary and secondary methods of combustible waste material transfer and stockpile movement.
8.6.7	The operations plan should include procedures for turnover of stockpiles to dissipate internal heat confinement, with the frequency determined by the combustible waste material, storage environment and ambient conditions **Note:** Turnover may relate to temperature monitoring where provided. Consideration should be given to periods of hot weather and high ambient temperature, where heat generation and self-combustion is more likely.	Not applicable

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
8.6.8	The operations plan should be regularly reviewed and updated (ie. annually from the date of implementation) upon any change in combustible waste materials, storage, handling, processes or other conditions affecting daily operations.	The operations plan will be subject to an annual review and specifies the requirement to update the plan should material changes to the storage and handling of combustible material occur.
8.6.9	The operations plan should be stored on site at the waste facility and kept in a readily accessible location (eg. with the emergency plan)	The operations plan will need to be kept on site in a readily accessible location.
8.6.10	A copy of the operations plan should be placed within the ESIP (refer to section 9.4). **Note:** If the operations plan is prescribed and daily inventory constant, such details can be directly added to the ESIP rather than a copy of the operations plan.	The operations plan will need to be included in the ESIP.

B.3 Section 9 Workplace fire safety

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
9.1 General		
9.1.1	This whole section, being 'Workplace fire safety', applies to any person who conducts the business or undertaking of owning, operating or managing a waste facility **Note:** SafeWork NSW regulate workplace safety under the WHS Act.	Shine Motors Pty Ltd must acknowledge their responsibilities under the Workplace Health & Safety Act and have ongoing procedures implemented to satisfy their obligations and responsibilities including risk management, identification of hazards, assessment of risks, maintenance, and safety checks, reporting and communication.
9.1.2	This whole section addresses the requirements on the PCBU to operate the waste facility as a safe workplace, especially regarding provision of fire safety	
9.1.3	This whole section does not override any other existing statutory requirement, code of practice or guideline that directly applies to the PCBU **Note:** SafeWork NSW publish a range of documents applicable to all PCBUs	
9.1.4	This whole section is to be addressed by thorough risk management, including identification of hazards, assessment of risks, implementation of controls, and documented review/audit process	
9.2 Risk assessment and mitigation		
9.2.1	The PCBU should implement a hierarchy of control measures for the waste facility including providing information, instruction and training to employees and other persons as necessary to ensure health and safety (eg. an emergency plan)	Shine Motors Pty Ltd must have procedures in place for the following: training, fire safety, stockpile creep, litter build-up, hot-works, smoking policy, heat shrouds, refuelling, storage of hazardous materials eg. gas cylinders, fuels, paints & solvents, signage and marking, warning signs, emergency and evacuation signs, fire safety signage, security including after-hours access, alarm system and surveillance.
9.2.2	The PCBU should implement management procedures for general safety including staff induction, safe plant/equipment use, maintenance checks, safety inspections, clear reporting and communication, emergency drills etc.	
9.2.3	The PCBU should implement housekeeping procedures to ensure all emergency access, equipment and exits are kept clear, including regular cleaning undertaken to prevent stockpile creep or litter build-up	
9.2.4	The PCBU should implement procedures to control potential ignition sources (eg. friction, sparks, heating) including 'no open fire' policy, smoking restricted to designated areas or banned, 'hot-works permit' procedures in place. **Note:** Plant and equipment such as conveyors, waste movers, heaters, chippers, shredders, balers, sorters etc. should be regularly inspected and maintained.	
9.2.5	Vehicles and other machinery (eg. waste movers) are to have appropriate heat shrouds and spark arrestors fitted and be kept, maintained and refuelled in designated areas away from combustible waste materials	

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
9.2.6	The PCBU should implement procedures to ensure hazardous materials and highly combustible materials (eg. gas cylinders, fuels, paints, solvents) are stored in accordance with any relevant statutory requirement, code or standard and away from combustible waste material	
9.2.7	The PCBU should implement appropriate signage and markings, including facility layout plan at main site entry, warning signs (eg. 'no smoking'), stockpile and clear space markings, emergency and evacuation area signs, fire safety system signs etc	
9.2.8	The PCBU should implement security arrangements (eg. fencing with locked gate, lighting, alarm system, video surveillance, 24/7 security) to restrict unauthorised access and deter arson, including after-hours when staff have left the facility **Note:** Firefighter access must not be prevented (eg. non-hardened metal chain and lock with key deposited at two nearest fire brigade stations or 24/7 security).	
9.3 Emergency plan		
9.3.1	The PCBU is required to develop an emergency plan for the waste facility, which is done in accordance with AS 3745–2010 Planning for emergencies in facilities. **Note:** The emergency plan is developed for staff and occupants in the workplace. An external consultant should be engaged to provide specialist advice and services in relation to fire safety planning and developing an emergency plan.	Shine Motors Pty Ltd must acknowledge their responsibilities for the development and maintenance of an Emergency Plan which: • Assesses fire safety risks • Identifies appropriate responses and controls including emergency response procedures for staff and other persons at the waste facility • The EP identifies the emergency control organisation for the facility including the nominated staff as fire wardens • The EP identifies safe evacuation routes and assembly area, shutdown process, firefighting team evacuation, removal of uninvolved vehicles, activation of pollution control measures Shine Motors Pty Ltd must ensure that all staff and visitors receive appropriate training in fire safety including emergency response procedures, use of firefighting equipment and evacuation drills Maintenance of all essential fire safety measures installed within the facility are maintained in accordance with the NSW EP & A Regulations and AS1851. Shine Motors Pty Ltd has an ongoing contract with a fire service maintenance company for these services.
9.3.2	The emergency plan is to assess fire safety risks and identify appropriate responses and controls (ie. a fire safety management plan) and include emergency response procedures for staff and other persons at the waste facility in the event of fire	
9.3.3	The emergency plan is to identify an emergency control organisation for the facility including staff nominated as fire wardens in the emergency response procedures	
9.3.4	The emergency plan is to identify safe evacuation routes and assembly area (and alternates), shutdown processes, firefighting team activation, removal of uninvolved vehicles, activation of pollution control measure etc.	
9.3.5	The PCBU is to ensure all staff receive appropriate training in fire safety including emergency response procedures, use of first attack firefighting equipment (eg. fire hose reels, fire extinguishers), evacuation drills etc. **Note:** Training in the use of first attack firefighting equipment must include education of fire awareness, including when to cease firefighting and to evacuate.	

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
9.3.6	The emergency plan is to identify a process of regular fire safety audits to ensure fire safety requirements are being met, including reviewing stockpile limits, safe work practices, clear access, firefighting and emergency equipment. **Note:** The PCBU should nominate a responsible person to conduct the fire safety audit, including check first attack firefighting equipment, stockpiles, access are kept clear and free of obstructions.	
9.4 Emergency services information package (ESIP)		
9.4.1	An ESIP, as detailed in FRNSW guideline *Emergency services information package and tactical fire plans*, should be developed and provided by the PCBU. **Note**: The ESIP is intended for use by emergency service personnel only and supplements the emergency plan	Shine Motors Pty Ltd shall develop an ESIP in accordance with the FRNSW guideline which will be stored in the site office. The ESIP will be updated as and when it is necessary to maintain a clear and accurate plan for the facility.
9.4.2	The ESIP should provide firefighters with specific information that can be used to develop strategies and tactics for firefighting intervention, including: • the operations plan (refer to section 8.6) • facility processes and systems including emergency shutdown procedures • facility evacuation plan including ward areas and safe assembly area/s • fire safety systems including on-site fixed fire monitors, deluge or drenchers static water supplies, special extinguishing agents or systems • firewater containment system including secondary/tertiary facilities • pollution control equipment including location and procedures, and • machinery available for waste removal (eg. waste movers) and location of designated quarantine area/s.	The ESIP must include this information.
9.5 Fire safety statements		
9.5.1	Under clause 177 and clause 180 of the EP&A Reg. the premises owner is to have fire safety systems inspected and maintained by a competent fire safety practitioner, then issue a fire safety statement to the local Council and provide a copy to FRNSW. **Note**: The fire safety statement is a record of maintenance of the fire safety system. Information on this process including the Fire Safety Statement form to be used is available on the DPIE website at www.planning.nsw.gov.au.	General note
9.5.2	An annual fire safety statement must be completed once every year for all essential fire safety measures installed, and where applicable, a supplementary fire safety statement completed for all critical fire safety measures installed (eg. every six months).	General note

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
9.5.3	The premises owner is responsible for choosing the competent fire safety practitioner to undertake the inspection and maintenance and must provide a written opinion that the person or persons chosen are competent to perform the fire safety inspection.	General note
9.5.4	The PCBU is to make allowance for the premises owner to arrange the inspection and maintenance of fire safety systems for the purpose of a fire safety statement.	General note

warringtonfire
Proud to be part of element

Global locations

Warringtonfire Australia Pty Ltd
ABN 81 050 241 524

Perth

Suite 4.01, 256 Adelaide Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Australia
T: +61 8 9382 3844

Canberra

Unit 10, 71 Leichhardt Street
Kingston ACT 2604
Australia
T: +61 2 6260 8488

Melbourne

Level 4, 152 Elizabeth Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Australia
T: +61 3 9767 1000

Sydney

Suite 802, Level 8, 383 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia
T: +61 2 9211 4333

Brisbane

Suite B, Level 6, 133 Mary Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
T: +61 7 3238 1700

Melbourne – NATA accredited laboratory

409-411 Hammond Road
Dandenong VIC 3175
Australia
T: +61 3 9767 1000