

# BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT REPORT FM 3630 for CUSACK LANE DEVELOPMENT JOINT VENTURE at 348-474 CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA

PREPARED BY
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16/05/2018



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#### **DISCLAIMER**

Experienced fire fighters with extensive knowledge of building have prepared this Report. Their practical knowledge of fire fighting has been backed up by academic study.

However, fire is an element of nature. Small natural occurrences can disastrously affect the outcome of the best planning. Human actions similarly can have disastrous results.

Whilst every care has been taken in the formulation of this management report, there can be no guarantee that even the strictest adherence to its recommendations can guarantee safety of life and property.

The authors of this report accept no responsibility for any damage to life or property caused by fire or any other cause to persons using land or structures, which could in any way be construed to be the subject of this report.

The report has been commissioned as the land falls within an area deemed a fire risk by the local authority.

As such, it must be recognized that structures upon this land and those using the structures could be deemed at risk.

#### **Very Important Note;**

The Australian Standard for Construction in Bush Fire Prone Areas has been reviewed and the new version, AS 3959-2009 came into force in Queensland on 1<sup>st</sup>October 2009, and there have been a number of subsequent amendments.

State Planning Policy SPP 01/03 has now lapsed and has been replaced by State Planning Policy 2016.

References made to these documents and measures required for compliance with these documents are correct to the best understanding of the author at the time of preparation of this report.

Delays in implementation of the works, which are the subject of this report, may mean that the revised Standard and Policy are in force and that the measures recommended in this report may no longer be current.

In that event, this report may have to be reprepared to maintain currency.

# THE COPYRIGHT ACT AND MORAL RIGHTS ACT PROTECT THIS REPORT.

IRRESPECTIVE OF THIS REPORT APPEARING ON A COUNCIL PD OR OTHER ONLINE SITE, THERE IS NO PERMISSION IMPLIED OR GIVEN TO ANY PARTY TO DOWN LOAD OR TO USE THIS REPORT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IN ANY MANNER OTHER THAN THAT FOR WHICH IT WAS ORIGINALLY PREPARED.

ANY SUCH USE WILL BE PROSECUTED TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE LAW.

THIS REPORT RELIES ON THE AS 3959-2009 FOR THE

CALCULATION OF CONSTRUCTION LEVELS.

ANY POSSIBLE ERRORS IN THE STANDARD ARE NOT THE

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUTHOR.

THIS REPORT IS ONLY TO BE USED AND DISTRIBUTED AS A COMPLETE REPORT CONTAINING AS A MINIMUM SECTIONS 1,2,3,4 AND 5 (SECTIONS 5.1 & 5.2)

THIS REPORT IS NOT TO BE AMENDED IN ANY WAY BY ANY PERSONS OTHER THAN THE ORIGINAL AUTHOR.

#### 1 REPORT BRIEF

This Fire Management Report has been written for the benefit of future occupants of this proposed site and developed in accordance with the requirements of:

- o The Logan City Council Town Plan,
- o SPP 2016.
- Queensland Planning Act 2016
- o The National Construction Code and
- Australian Standard AS3959,
- o International Fire Safety Engineering Guidelines

#### 1.1. Address:

348-474 Cusack Lane Jimboomba

#### 1.2. Local Authority

Logan City Council

#### 1.3. R.P.D.

Lot 6 on RP 55733

and

Lot 1 on RP 151380

#### 1.4. Site area

126,908 ha

#### 1.5. Responsible Fire Authority

Rural Fire Service Queensland via the rural fire brigade for rural fires and QFES for Structural fires.

#### 1.6. Potential Bushfire Hazard Rating.

The hazard rating maps prepared for the Council show the ratings on this property ranging from Low to High and being partly in a bushfire Hazard Buffer Area.

The draft risk rating maps prepared for the State Government show the ratings on this property ranging from Low to High and being partly in a bushfire Hazard Buffer Area.

#### 1.7. Land tenure

Freehold

#### 1.8. Adjoining owners are:

Freehold

#### 1.9. Current Land Use:

Vacant

#### 1.10. Fire danger Index

FDI 40 (nominated by AS 3959-2009)

#### 1.11. Topography

Plain

#### 1.12. Predominant Wind Direction

The predominate wind direction is from the South East. In times of severe fire weather the wind direction will be from the North West. The Topography will create microclimates, which will cause swirling, which will modify the apparent wind direction according to primary direction and velocity

#### 1.13. Slope

1<sup>0</sup>

#### 1.14. Aspect

Plain

**©** 

#### 1.15. Fuel Type

REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM	VHC	VHC DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUEL LOAD STATE-WIDE BUSHFIRE PRONE AREA MAPPING
12.3.3	16.2	Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial plains	11.5
12.9-10.11	21.1	Melaleuca dry open forest on sand plains or depositional plains	14.9
12.3.7	16.2	Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial plains	11.5
12.9-10.3	13.1	Dry to Moist eucalypt open forests on undulating metamorphics and granite	21.7

#### 1.16. Fire History

There is no evidence of a recent fire event

#### 1.17. Location of Access Tracks

The site is served by an unsealed access track from a sealed road system

#### 1.18. Location of Fire Breaks

There are no formal firebreaks. Adjoining areas of Low Threat vegetation form effective fire breaks.

#### 1.19. Location of existing fire fighting Infrastructure

The site will be served by reticulated water

#### 1.20. Historical and Cultural Sites

There is no evidence of Historical and Cultural sites on the property.

#### 2. SITE AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

#### 2.1. Discussion with Responsible Fire Authority

The fire management report has not been discussed with the First Officer of the Rural Fire Brigade.

#### 2.2. Vegetation Types

The vegetation type predominate to this site is as scheduled below. Note that under SPP 2016, differing vegetation types are used. This report does not refer to these but does take into account draft mapping prepared under different methodology and published by the State Government.

VEGETATION TYPE	COMMENTS
Paperbark heath and	COMMENTS
swamps, eucalypt	
forest with dry shrub	
ladder fuels	
Grassy Eucalypt and acacia forest, exotic pine plantations,	For the purposes of construction level assessment under AS 3959-2009, woodland is the appropriate vegetation type to use due to fuel load.
Cyprus pine forests, wallum heath	
Native Grasslands (ungrazed), open	Note that where canopy cover is less than 30% AS 3959 uses the surface fuel load.
woodlands, canefields	State variation (Qld) to Section 3.7.4.0 of Volume 2 Building Code of Australia states that "The requirements of (a) do not apply when the classified vegetation is Group F rainforest (excluding wet sclerophyll forest types), mangrove communities and grasslands under 300mm high."
	This is interpreted as stating that where these communities exist within a Designated Bushfire Prone Area construction in accordance with AS 3959 is not required in relation to this vegetation.
Orchards, farmlands, kikuyu pastures	Note that where grassland is maintained below 100m it is regarded as Low Threat by AS 3959.
Grazed grasslands, slashed grass	Note that where grassland is maintained below 100mm it is regarded as Low Threat by AS 3959.
	State variation (Qld) to Section 3.7.4.0 of Volume 2 Building Code of Australia states that "The requirements of (a) do not apply when the classified vegetation is Group F rainforest (excluding wet sclerophyll forest types), mangrove communities and grasslands under 300mm high."
	This is interpreted as stating that where these communities exist within a Designated Bushfire Prone Area construction in accordance with AS 3959 is not required in relation to this vegetation.
Desert lands (sparse fuels) Mowed	Note that where grassland is maintained below 100m it is regarded as Low Threat by AS 3959
grasslands	State variation (Qld) to Section 3.7.4.0 of Volume 2 Building Code of Australia states that "The requirements of (a) do not
	apply when the classified vegetation is Group F rainforest (excluding wet sclerophyll forest types), mangrove communities
	and grasslands under 300mm high." This is interpreted as stating that where these communities exist
	within a Designated Bushfire Prone Area construction in accordance with AS 3959 is not required in relation to this vegetation.

<b>VEGETATION TYPE</b>	COMMENTS
Intact Rainfore	t, State variation (Qld) to Section 3.7.4.0 of Volume 2 Building
mangrove, inta	

#### 2.3. Potential Bushfire Hazard Rating.

Site inspection and assessment against the State Planning Policy supports the mapping prepared by State Government. Fire Line assessments of relevant Regional Ecosystems are attached as "Supporting Information."

#### 2.4. Building Construction

All buildings situated within the areas shaded on the plan accompanying this report are in a Designated Risk Area. There is a requirement that certain Buildings within this area be constructed in accordance with the Australian Standard for Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas. The levels determined effect the types and usage of materials in relation to the type of Bushfire Attack, which may occur as assessed under the Standard. The Level of Bushfire Attack is assessed taking the vegetation types, slope, and distance from vegetation into account. The most common elements affected are Windows and flyscreening, with some restrictions on cladding and timber types. A comprehensive breakdown is available in either the National Construction Code or the Australian Standard for Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas. Extracts of these documents are not provided due to copyright reasons. Full details can be obtained from your building designer or certifier.

Note that the Building Code of Australia only requires Classes 1.2 and 3 buildings and Class 10a building associated with those buildings to comply with the requirements of AS 3959-2009.

#### **Construction Level Table**

Building Class requirements AS 3959-2009

2.4.1. FDI 40

**Transect 1** 

Vegetation Classification

VHC 21.1.

Land slope

Downslope

-1degree

Distance of site from Predominate vegetation class (Vegetation Management Zone)	Bushfire Attack Level
0-<4.1	BAL -FZ
4.1-<5.5	BAL-40
5.5-<8.3	BAL-29
8.3-<12.3	BAL-19
12.3-<100	BAL-12.5
100-	BAL-LOW

#### **Transect 2**

Vegetation Classification VHC 21.1.
Land slope Downslope
1degree

Distance of site from Predominate vegetation class (Vegetation Management Zone)	Bushfire Attack Level
0-<4.4	BAL -FZ
4.4-<6	BAL-40
6-<8.9	BAL-29
8.9-<13.2	BAL-19
13.2-<100	BAL-12.5
100-	BAL-LOW

**Transect 3** 

Vegetation Classification VHC 13.1
Land slope Downslope
1degree

Distance of site from Predominate vegetation class (Vegetation Management Zone)	Bushfire Attack Level
0-<6.6	BAL -FZ
6.6-<8.9	BAL-40
8.9-<13.3	BAL-29
13.3-<19.4	BAL-19
19.4-<100	BAL-12.5
100-	BAL-LOW

Transect 4

Vegetation Classification VHC 16.2.
Land slope Downslope
1degree

Distance of site from Predominate vegetation class (Vegetation Management Zone)	Bushfire Attack Level
0-<3.5	BAL -FZ
3.5-<4.8	BAL-40
4.8-<7.2	BAL-29
7.2-<10.8	BAL-19
10.8-<100	BAL-12.5
100-	BAL-LOW

#### Note:

The levels shown above have been produced using Method 2 as outlined in the AS 3959-2009. Printouts of these calculations are included as Appendix 5.3.1.

Construction levels for elevations of a building that are subject to shielding from the fire sources can be reduced in accordance with 3.5 of AS 3959-2009 by one level but not below BAL-12.5 All fire sources on adjoining sites and across roads must be considered when utilising this reduction.

#### 2.5. Ecological Requirements

There are no specific ecological requirements in relation to bushfire management.

#### Note:

The Category of Bushfire Attack referred to in the Australian Standard is different to the Hazard/Risk area referred to above.

Extensive modification of the existing vegetation types including that on adjoining sites could result in a change of Category of Bushfire Attack and therefore variation in the Level of construction required.

It is the responsibility of the owner of each individual site to ensure that plantings subsequent to their occupation of the site do not reduce the safety of their buildings in a manner, which could require a higher level of Construction than that originally utilised

#### 3. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 3.1. Agencies / Persons Responsible

The responsible Fire Authority is the Rural Fire Service Queensland through the Rural Fire Brigade being responsible for Bush Fires and the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service being responsible for Structural Fires

It is the responsibility of the Developers and Owners of the properties to ensure that the relevant measures required by this Management Report are in place prior to inspection by the Council and the Building Certifier and to ensure that those measures are in place prior to the occupation of any buildings, which are the subject of this report. It is the responsibility of Council and Building Certifiers to ensure that relevant measures within their responsibility are in place prior to the issuance of any certification.

#### 3.2. Bushfire Safety Objective

The objective of this report is to minimise potential risk to life and property by protecting the buildings from the effects of bushfire.

#### 3.3. Aims

The aims to achieve this objective are to mitigate the effect of the bushfire attack mechanisms of: -

- 3.3.1. Radiant Heat
- 3.3.2. Direct Flame Contact
- 3.3.3. Wind
- 3.3.4. Ember Attack
- 3.3.5. Smoke

#### 3.4. Functional Requirements

The functional requirements to achieve this objective are: -

- 3.4.1. The provision of safe conditions for fire fighters
- 3.4.2. The provision of safe conditions for residents
- 3.4.3. Ensure adequate and safe access to and from the property
- 3.4.4. Ensure adequate and safe water supply to the property and the establishment of fire fighting water reserves
- 3.4.5. Provide a system of fire breaks and trails to protect the building component
- 3.4.6. Remove vegetation that is considered dangerous and a hazard in Fire Conditions
- 3.4.7. To ascertain the required standard of construction of the buildings in accordance with the requirements of the National Construction Code and the Australian Standard for Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas or the provision of a satisfactory alternative solution
- 3.4.8. Facilitate the return to "normalcy"

#### 3.5. Proposed Fire Fighting Infrastructure

3.5.1. The proposed buildings are to be served by a reliable reticulated water supply.

#### 3.6. Circulation Road Layout

The site is situated in a Medium PBHR. The circulation road layout between the threat vegetation and building areas provides the necessary access to function as Fire Trails.

#### 3.7. Vegetation Management

- 3.7.1. All grass and existing mid storey vegetation within the Vegetation Management Zone (see construction level table in Section 2.4) and Managed Low Threat Vegetation Zone (see FM-04) shall be kept to a maximum of 100mm at all times or be of less flammable or rain forest species.
- 3.7.2. The width of the vegetation management zones noted above can be used to calculate the required BAL.
- 3.7.3. Requirements noted above may be subject to State and Local Authority approval. Those approvals must be obtained prior to implementation of any of these measures.
- 3.7.4. Refer to Sections 7 and 8 of the Planning Act 2016 in relation to Local Authority Approval.
- 3.7.5. The management referred to above is regarded as "Essential Management "(necessary to remove or reduce the imminent risk that the vegetation poses of serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure" under the Planning Regulation Schedule 24. It is recommended that the owner register any clearing work with <a href="https://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au">www.dnrm.qld.gov.au</a>, "Vegetation management notification form for self assessable codes".

The management is a component of the Construction Level. Therefore, the Building Certifier must ensure that the management has occurred in accordance with this report before issuing final certification

The management also forms part of the Alternative Solution to the management of buffer areas as set out in the State Planning Policy SPP01/03, and the Planning Act 2016.

Recent research (Project Vesta) indicates that tree canopy without mid storey and surface fuels forms an important filter for control of ember attack, which is responsible for in excess of 90% all bushfire related house fires.

#### 3.8. Fencing

Fencing between houses should be of materials matching the requirements for external walls for the relevant level of construction of the subject house where within 6m of the house.

#### 3.9. Building Construction

All construction is to be in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3959 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bush Fire-Prone Areas and the Level of construction assessed under "Site and Hazard Assessment.

The plans lodged for Building Certification are to be assessed on this basis by the Building Certifier.

A final stage completion certificate (Form 21) issued by the Building Certifier is to be received prior to occupation of the building.

Buildings are not to be occupied until certification is received

<u>Buildings</u> are to be maintained in a manner that protects the integrity of the construction and building elements as outlined in this report

#### 3.10. Street Numbering

Numbering is to be installed in accordance with the current Street Numbering System at time of completion of building.

#### 3.11. Less Flammable Landscaping

Any landscaping within the vegetation management zones is to be Less Flammable, in accordance with the list enclosed as an Appendix at the rear of this Report, rainforest species, or cultivated gardens.

#### 3.12. Insurance

Failure to comply with this management report may have a detrimental effect upon the Insurance of the subject Buildings.

#### 3.13. Emergency Response Procedures

- 3.13.1. In the event of Fire Emergency, assistance is to be obtained by dialling 000
- 3.13.2. The owner should read thoroughly the brochures contained and those recommended at the rear of this report. They contain valuable information that could assist in the saving of lives and property in a fire event!

#### 3.14. Community Awareness Strategies

- 3.14.1. Each subsequent owner is to be provided with a copy of this Fire Management report with an alert placed on either Title or Council Rate searches that the Report is in existence and is to be made available to ensuing owners.
- 3.14.2. The hazard ratings are to be placed on Council Plans and Rate notices.

#### 3.15. Administering Staff

It is the responsibility of the developers and owners to ensure compliance with this Report and the Town Plan, and to ensure that each of the new owners is provided with a copy of this report.

It is the responsibility of the Council and the Building Certifier to ensure that the relevant measures required by this management report are in place prior to the final completion stage inspection of any buildings on any sites which are the subject of this report as noted in Clause 3.1 of this report.

It is the responsibility of the ensuing owners of the properties to maintain the properties in the conditions outlined in this report.

#### 4. FIRE MANAGEMENT ACTION SUMMARY AND SCHEDULE

DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS	BUILDING REQUIREMENTS	MAINTENANCE
	Buildings to comply with the Australian Standard for Construction with in Bush Fire Prone Areas.	Regular mowing and maintenance of the vegetation management zone as set out in this report.
	No occupation until compliance with Standard and Management Report	Drive access to be kept clear and accessible to satisfaction of the Fire Brigade.
	•	Building materials are to be maintained in "as new " condition to preserve the integrity of the relevant materials.

Signage

#### 5. APPENDICES

- 5.1. Form 15
- 5.2. Site Plans
- 5.3. Supporting Information:
  - 5.3.1. Fire Line Hazard assessments
  - 5.3.2. Method 2 Calculation printouts
  - 5.3.3. Fuel Load Calculation

# Note. These items below are referenced for information purposes only and are not to be construed as being part of the management report

This information is generic and not provided or included within the documentation for Council approval purposes.

#### It is only provided for end user knowledge

- 5.3.4. Prepare.Act.Survive
- 5.3.5. Rural property Fire Management Guide 2010
- 5.3.6. Notes for Landholders
- 5.3.7. Bushfire Action Guide
- 5.3.8. Bushfire Safety in Urban Fringe Areas
- 5.3.9. Water + Power -Vital for Fire fighting
- 5.3.10. Less Flammable Vegetation
- 5.3.11. Tree selection for Fire-Prone Areas
- 5.3.12. First Draft (specifying timber in bush fire zones)
- 5.3.13. External water spray system
- 5.3.14. Fire Retardant Coating Solutions
- 5.3.15. Archicentre Bushfire Design Guide
- 5.3.16. Section 3.8 Sign Types Fire Trail Signage of the GCCC Natural Areas Management Unit Guidelines (Page 16)
- 5.3.17. Trail Number and Key Point signage
- 5.3.18. Bushfire Hydrant detail
- 5.3.19. Tank detail
- 5.3.20. Recycled Water for Firefighting
- 5.3.21. Sample Easement Document
- 5.3.22. Bushfire Windows and Shutters
- 5.3.23. A guide to retrofit your home for better protection from a bushfire.
- 5.3.24. FireFly BAL-FZ System
- 5.3.25. Extracts from Planning Act 2016 relating to clearing.
- 5.3.26. Bushfire Planning and Design Certification Scheme Update
- 5.3.27. SAC Notification Form

We also recommend that the landholder obtains and reads the following:

5.3.28. Bushfire Hazard Planning in Queensland

5.3.29. Protecting your home against Bushfire

Both available from the Dept. of Local Government and Planning, and

5.3.30. Building in Bushfire Prone Areas

Available from Standards Australia

5.3.31. Fire in Bushland Conservation

Available from the National Heritage Trust

Signed

Eldon Bottcher

Grad. Dip. DBP (UWS) Dip. Arch. (QIT), Cert. R.F.M. (USQ), F.R.A.I.A., M.A.I.E.S. AlFireE

Architect

BPAD-L3 Practitioner



APPENDIX 5.1 FORM 15

ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

©

16/05/18

15



### **Department of Housing and Public Works**

# Form 15—Compliance certificate for building design or specification

Version 4 – July 2017

NOTE: This is to be used for the purposes of section 10 of the *Building Act 1975* and/or section 46 of the *Building Regulation 2006.* 

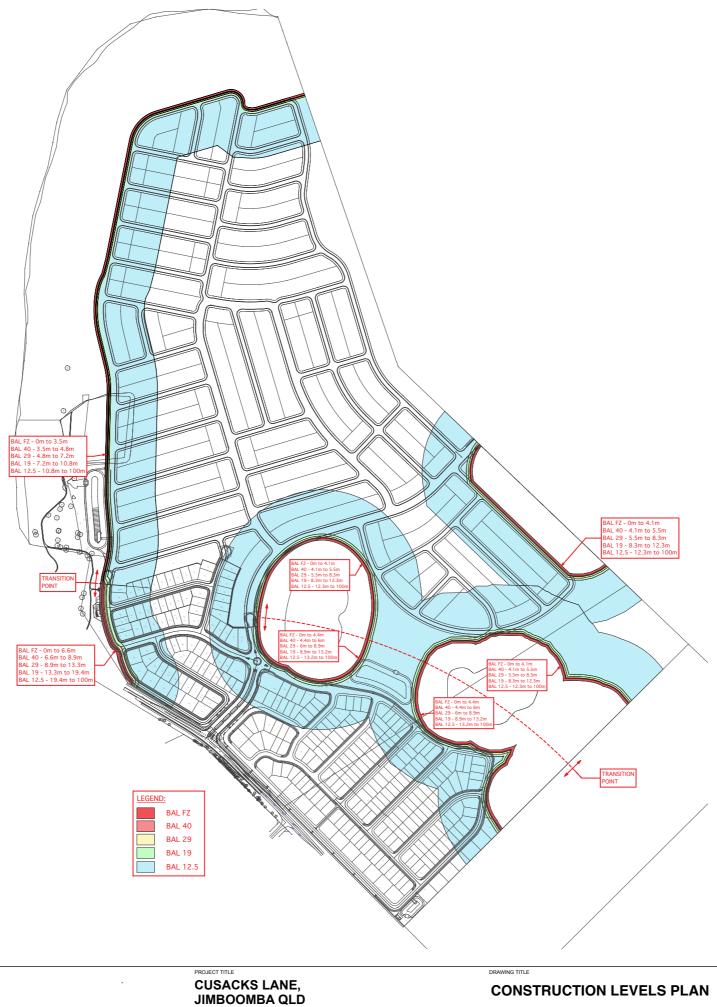
RESTRICTION: A building certifier (class B) can only give a compliance certificate about whether building work complies with the BCA or a provision of the Queensland Development Code (QDC). A building certifier (Class B) can not give a certificate regarding QDC boundary clearance and site cover provisions.

1. Property description	Street address (include no., street, suburb/locality and postcode)	
This section need only be	348-474 Cusack Lane Jimboomba	
completed if details of street address and property description	Postcode	
are applicable.  E.g. in the case of	Lot and plan details (attach list if necessary)	
(standard/generic) pool design/shell manufacture and/or patio and carport systems this section may not be applicable.	Lot 6 on RP 55733 and Lot 1 on RP 151380	
	In which local government area is the land situated?	
	Logan City Council	
The description must identify all land the subject of the application.		
The lot and plan details (e.g. SP/RP) are shown on title documents or a rates notice.		
If the plan is not registered by title, provide previous lot and plan details.		
2. Description of component/s certified Clearly describe the extent of work covered by this certificate, e.g. all structural aspects of the steel roof beams.	Work as required for bushfire mitigation purposes as set out in the Bushfire Management Report prepared by Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty Ltd including assessment of Construction Levels assessed under AS 3959.	
3. Basis of certification  Detail the basis for giving the certificate and the extent to which tests, specifications, rules, standards, codes of practice and other publications, were relied upon.	Compliance with the Bushfire Management Report prepared by Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty Ltd  No certification of components covered by The Building Act 1975, The building Code of Australia or AS 3959.	
publications, were relied upon.	Logan City Council Town Plan Bushfire Management Constraint code.	
4. Reference documentation Clearly identify any relevant	Bushfire Management Report FM 3630	
documentation, e.g. numbered structural engineering plans.		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT USE ONLY		

5. Building certifier reference number	Building certifier reference number		
6. Competent person details	Name (in full)		
A competent person for building work, means a person who is assessed by	Eldon John Bottcher		
the building certifier for the work as competent to practice in an aspect of	Company name (if applicable) Contact person		
the building and specification design,	Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty Ltd	Eldon Bottcher	
of the building work because of the individual's skill, experience and	Phone no. (business hours) Mobile no.	Fax no.	
qualifications in the aspect. The	07 55920082 0412434134		
competent person must also be registered or licensed under a law	Email address		
applying in the State to practice the aspect.	bushfires@eb-a.com.au		
If no relevant law requires the	Postal address		
individual to be licensed or registered	P.O.Box 3606		
to be able to give the help, the certifier must assess the individual as having	Robina Town Centre	Postcode 4230	
appropriate experience, qualifications or skills to be able to give the help.	Licence or registration number (if applicable)		
If the chief executive issues any	Reg Architect Qld 1325		
guidelines for assessing a competent person, the building certifier must use	FPA Australia BPAD Level 3 practitioner 16935		
the guidelines when assessing the person.			
7. Signature of competent person This certificate must be signed by the	Signature	Date 16 May 18	
individual assessed by the building certifier as competent.			

The Building Act 1975 is administered by the Department of Housing and Public Works

# APPENDIX 5.2 SITE PLANS



NOTES

These designs and plans are subject to the Copyright Act of 1968 and the Copyright Amendment (Moral Rights) Bill 1999 and are not to be used or reproduced, wholly or in part without the written consent of the Architect.

The copyright for these drawings & any construction produced from these drawings is vested with Eldon Bottcher.

2. Do not scale from drawings

3. Verify all dimensions on site

4. Check any discrepencies with Architect.

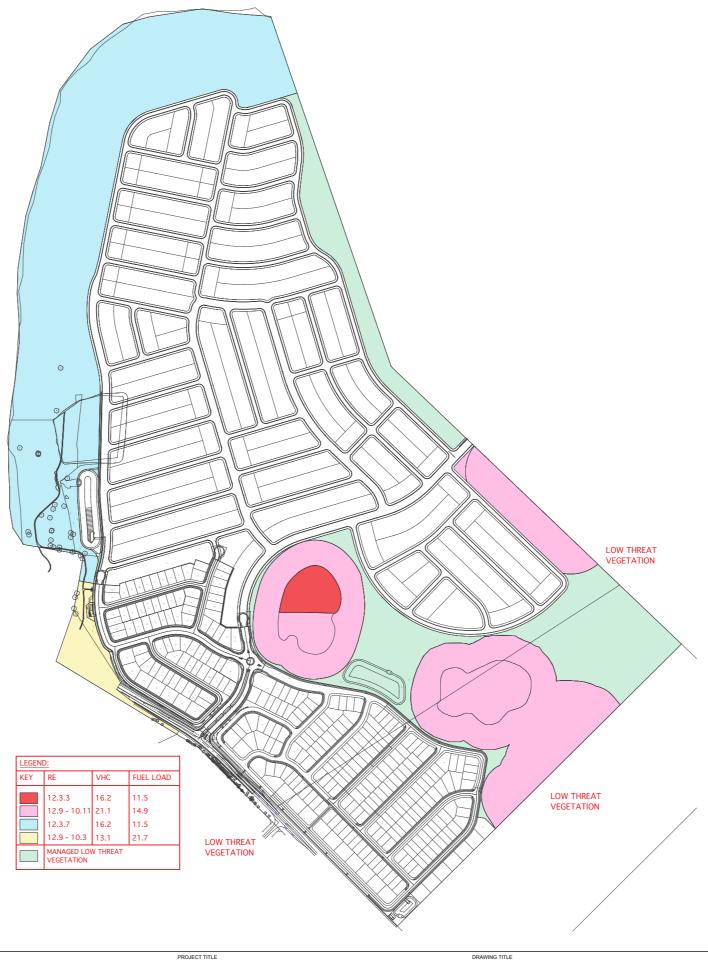
**CONSTRUCTION LEVELS PLAN** 

Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty. Ltd

Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty. Ltd Postal
P.O. Box 3606
Robina Town Centre
QLD 4230
W: www.eb-a.com.au
E: architects@eb-a.com.au

Office 145 Varsity Parade, Varsity Lakes QLD 4227 ABN 61010354604 P: (07) 55 920 082 F: (07) 55 380 374

WING NUMBER
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04.18
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NOTES

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3. Verify all dimensions on site

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REVISIONS

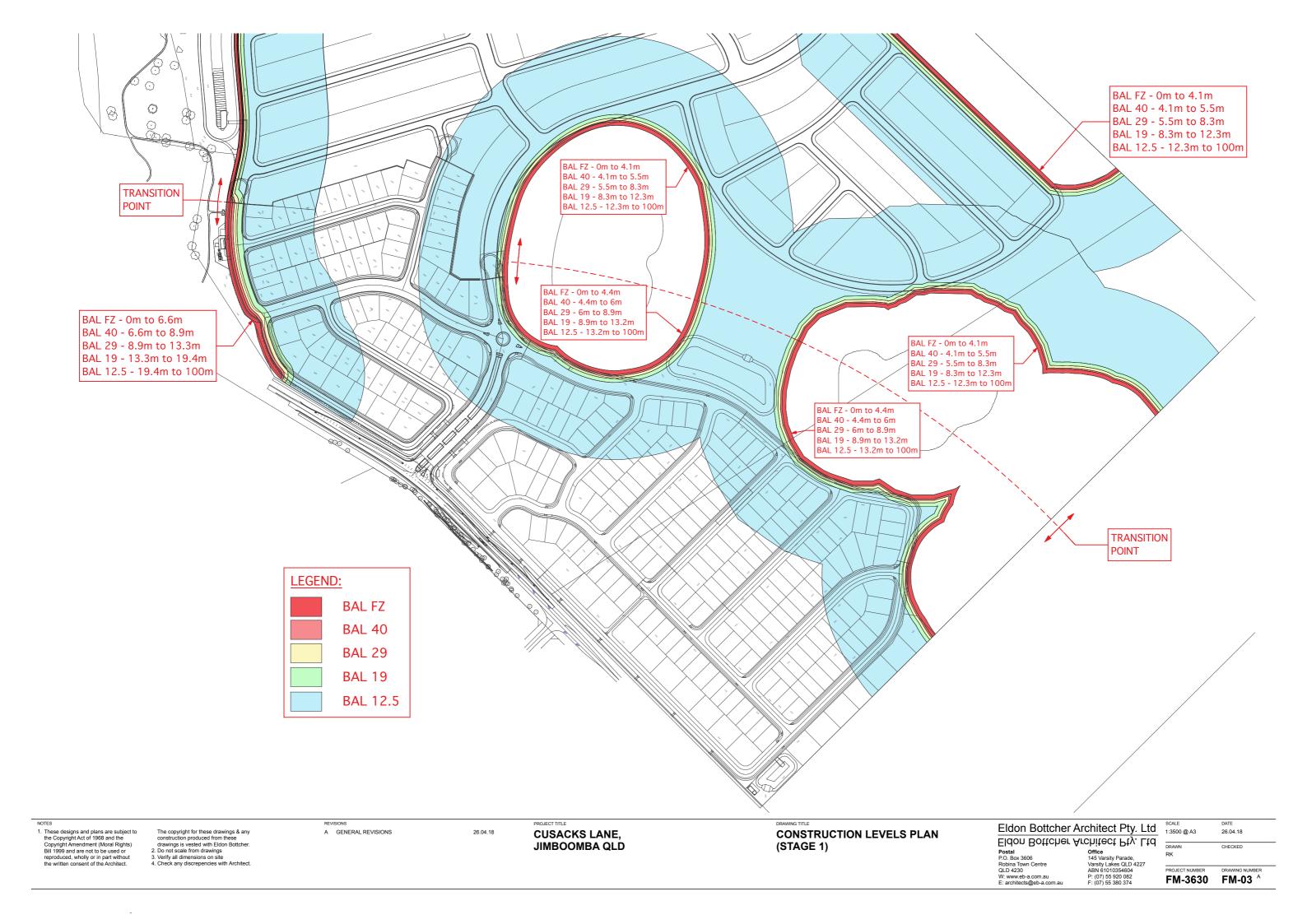
CUSACKS LANE, JIMBOOMBA QLD

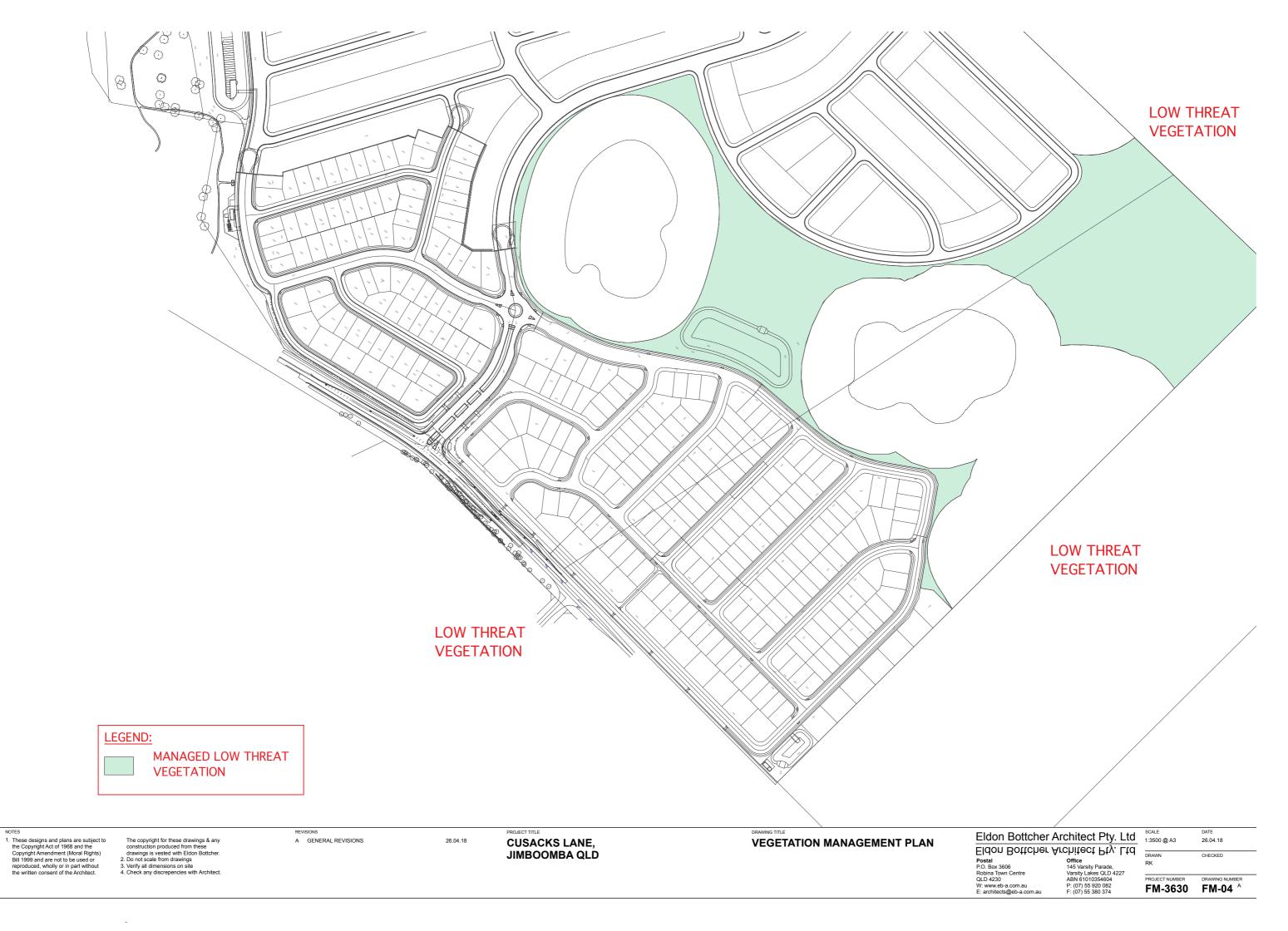
**VEGETATION PLAN** (ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT) Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty. Ltd

Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty. Ltd Postal
P.O. Box 3606
Robina Town Centre
QLD 4230
W: www.eb-a.com.au
E: architects@eb-a.com.au Office 145 Varsity Parade, Varsity Lakes QLD 4227 ABN 61010354604 P: (07) 55 920 082 F: (07) 55 380 374

<u>ا</u>	SCALE	DATE
<u>d</u>	1:7500 @ A3	26.04.18
a		
٦	DRAWN	CHECKED
	RK	
	PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER

FM-3630 FM-02





# APPENDIX 5.3 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

(NOTE: SOME OF THIS INFORMATION IS GENERIC AND NOT INCLUDED FOR APPROVAL PURPOSES. IT IS ONLY PROVIDED FOR END USER KNOWLEDGE)

FIRE LINE HAZARD ASSESSMENTS





#### **ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD**

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PH 0755920082 E architects@eb-a.com.au



THIS ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON "A NEW METHODOLOGY FOR STATE WIDE MAPPINGOF BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS IN QUEENSLAND" **CSIRO JANUARY** 2014

PROJECT	PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DE	EVELOPMENT
SITE ADDRESS	CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA	
	TRANSECT 1,2	
INPUTS		
FFDI		54
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		14.9 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		1 degrees
RESULTS		
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY		7963.87 kw/m
HAZARD		MEDIUM
APPROPRIATE MAPPING COLOUR		



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THIS ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON "A NEW METHODOLOGY FOR STATE WIDE MAPPINGOF BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS IN QUEENSLAND" CSIRO
JANUARY 2014

PROJECT	PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	
SITE ADDRESS	CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA	
	TRANSECT 3	
INPUTS		
FFDI		54
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		21.7 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		1 degrees
RESULTS		
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY		16891.62 kw/m
HAZARD		MEDIUM
APPROPRIATE MAPPING COLOUR		



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THIS ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON "A NEW METHODOLOGY FOR STATE WIDE MAPPINGOF BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS IN QUEENSLAND" CSIRO
JANUARY 2014

PROJECT	PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	
SITE ADDRESS	CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA	
	TRANSECT 3	
INPUTS		
FFDI		54
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		21.7 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		1 degrees
RESULTS		
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY		16891.62 kw/m
HAZARD		MEDIUM
APPROPRIATE MAPPING COLOUR		



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QLD. 4327



THIS ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON "A NEW METHODOLOGY FOR STATE WIDE MAPPINGOF BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS IN QUEENSLAND" CSIRO
JANUARY 2014

PROJECT	PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	
SITE ADDRESS	CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA	
	TRANSECT 4	
INPUTS		
FFDI		54
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		11.5 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		1 degrees
RESULTS		
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY		4744.03 kw/m
HAZARD		MEDIUM
APPROPRIATE MAPPING COLOUR		

**METHOD 2 CALCULATION PRINTOUTS** 



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#### THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959-2009 METHOD 2

PROJECT SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA
	TRANSECT 1
INPUTS	TIANOEST
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	14.9 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	-1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	-1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	ING 4.1 m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	39.25 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH	4.70 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.45 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	89%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2 m
FLAME ANGLE	54 degrees

**CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED** 

BAL-40 BAL



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PROJECT SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA
	TRANSECT 1
INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	14.9 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	-1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	-1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.2 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	<b>5.5</b> m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	28.97 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH	4.70 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.45 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	89%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.2 m
FLAME ANGLE	64 degrees

**CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED** 

BAL-29 BAL



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QLD. 4327



#### THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959-2009 METHOD 2

PROJECT	RIVERTON	AL DEVELOPMENT
SITE ADDRESS	PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA	AL DEVELOPMENT
	TRANSECT 1	
INPUTS		
FDI		40
VEGETATION TYPE	S	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		14.9 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		-1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING		-1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH		100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		2.4 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	ING	<b>8.3</b> m
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT		18.87 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH		4.70 m
RATE OF SPREAD		0.45 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		87%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		2.4 m
FLAME ANGLE		73 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL-19 BAL



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**PROJECT** 

SITE ADDRESS

RIVERTON
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
CUSACK LANE
JIMBOOMBA

#### **TRANSECT 1**

INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	14.9 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	-1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	-1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.5 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	<b>12.3</b> m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	12.44 kw/m <sup>2</sup>
FLAME LENGTH	4.70 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.45 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	86%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.5 m
FLAME ANGLE	78 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL-12.5 BAL



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PROJECT	RIVERTON PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
SITE ADDRESS	CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA
	TRANSECT 2
INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	14.9 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	<b>ING</b> 4.4 m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	39.24 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH	5.13 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.51 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	89%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2 m
FLAME ANGLE	55 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL-40 BAL



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PROJECT

**RIVERTON** 

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
SITE ADDRESS
CUSACK LANE

CUSACK LANE
JIMBOOMBA

**TRANSECT 2** 

INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	14.9 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.2 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	<b>6</b> m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	28.54 kw/m <sup>2</sup>
FLAME LENGTH	5.13 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.51 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	88%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.2 m
FLAME ANGLE	66 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL-29 BAL



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#### THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959-2009 METHOD 2

PROJECT SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA	
	TRANSECT 2	
INPUTS		
FDI	40	
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads	
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	14.9 tonnes/h	а
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	1 degrees	
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	1 degrees	
FLAME WIDTH	100 m	
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.3 m	
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	<b>8.9</b> m	
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT	18.97 kw/m <sup>2</sup>	
FLAME LENGTH	5.13 m	
RATE OF SPREAD	0.51 km/hr	
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	87%	
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.3 m	
FLAME ANGLE	74 degrees	
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL-19 BAL	



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**PROJECT** 

**SITE ADDRESS** 

RIVERTON
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
CUSACK LANE
JIMBOOMBA

INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	14.9 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.3 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	<b>13.2</b> m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	12.51 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH	5.13 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.51 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	85%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	2.3 m
FLAME ANGLE	80 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL-12.5 BAL



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**PROJECT RIVERTON** PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE ADDRESS **CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 3 INPUTS** 40 FDI **VEGETATION TYPE** Site Specific Fuel Loads 21.7 tonnes/ha **TOTAL FUEL LOAD** SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION 1 degrees SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING 1 degrees FLAME WIDTH 100 m **ELEVATION OF RECEIVER** 3.1 m **DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING 6.6** m **RESULTS** 39.41 kw/m<sup>2</sup> RADIANT HEAT FLAME LENGTH 7.79 m RATE OF SPREAD 0.80 km/hr ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY 89% PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER 3.1 m **FLAME ANGLE** 55 degrees

**CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED** 

BAL-40 BAL



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**PROJECT** 

SITE ADDRESS

RIVERTON
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
CUSACK LANE

**TRANSECT 3** 

**JIMBOOMBA** 

INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	21.7 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	3.1 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	<b>8.9</b> m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	28.83 kw/m <sup>2</sup>
FLAME LENGTH	7.79 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.80 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	88%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	3.1 m
FLAME ANGLE	64 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL-29 BAL



## **ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD**

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PH 0755920082 E architects@eb-a.com.au



### THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959-2009 METHOD 2

Architects	Odineiti Odeo Ao ooo	, 2000 METHOD 2
PROJECT	RIVERTON	
SITE ADDRESS	CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA	DENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
	TRANSECT 3	
INPUTS		
FDI		40
VEGETATION TYPE		Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		21.7 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDIN	<b>I</b> G	1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH		100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		3.5 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BU	ILDING	<b>13.3</b> m
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT		18.86 kw/m <sup>2</sup>
FLAME LENGTH		7.79 m
RATE OF SPREAD		0.80 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		86%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		3.5 m
FLAME ANGLE		74 degrees

**CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED** 

BAL-19 BAL



## **ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD**

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PH 0755920082 E architects@eb-a.com.au



#### THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959-2009 METHOD 2

**PROJECT RIVERTON** PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE ADDRESS **CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 3 INPUTS** FDI 40 **VEGETATION TYPE** Site Specific Fuel Loads TOTAL FUEL LOAD 21.7 tonnes/ha SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION 1 degrees SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING 1 degrees FLAME WIDTH 100 m **ELEVATION OF RECEIVER** 3.5 m **DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING 19.4** m **RESULTS** RADIANT HEAT 12.47 kw/m<sup>2</sup> FLAME LENGTH 7.79 m RATE OF SPREAD 0.80 km/hr ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY 84% PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER 3.5 m FLAME ANGLE 79 degrees

**CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED** 

(C)

BAL-12.5 BAL



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**PROJECT** 

SITE ADDRESS

RIVERTON
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

CUSACK LANE
JIMBOOMBA

INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	11.5 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	1.6 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	<b>3.5</b> m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	39.74 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH	4.12 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.42 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	90%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	1.6 m
FLAME ANGLE	55 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL-40 BAL



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**PROJECT** 

SITE ADDRESS

RIVERTON

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

CUSACK LANE
JIMBOOMBA

INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	11.5 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	1.8 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	<b>4.8</b> m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	28.79 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH	4.12 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.42 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	89%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	1.8 m
FLAME ANGLE	66 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL-29 BAL



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### THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959-2009 METHOD 2

**PROJECT RIVERTON** PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE ADDRESS **CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 4 INPUTS** FDI 40 **VEGETATION TYPE** Site Specific Fuel Loads TOTAL FUEL LOAD 11.5 tonnes/ha SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION 1 degrees SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING 1 degrees FLAME WIDTH 100 m **ELEVATION OF RECEIVER** 1.8 m **DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING 7.2** m **RESULTS RADIANT HEAT** 18.98 kw/m<sup>2</sup> FLAME LENGTH 4.12 m RATE OF SPREAD 0.42 km/hr ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY 88% PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER 1.8 m FLAME ANGLE 74 degrees

**CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED** 

BAL-19 BAL



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**PROJECT** 

SITE ADDRESS

RIVERTON
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
CUSACK LANE
JIMBOOMBA

INPUTS	
FDI	40
VEGETATION TYPE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD	11.5 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION	1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH	100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	1.8 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING	<b>10.8</b> m
RESULTS	
RADIANT HEAT	12.43 kw/m <sup>2</sup>
FLAME LENGTH	4.12 m
RATE OF SPREAD	0.42 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY	86%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER	1.8 m
FLAME ANGLE	80 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED	BAL — 12.5 BAL

**FUEL LOAD CALCULATION** 

RE8	RE8_Label	VH	
12.3.10	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	17.	
12.3.10a	Acacia harpophylla open forest to woodland on alluvial plains	25.	White's ironbark on sand or depositional plains  25.1 Brigalow belah open forests on heavy clay soils
12.3.11	Eucalyptus tereticornis ± Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia interme		
12.3.11a	open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast  Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or E. siderophloia open forest with vine	16.3	16 1 5
12.5.114	forest understorey on alluvial plains	16.	16.1 Eucalyptus dominated forest on drainage lines and alluvial p
12.3.12	Eucalyptus latisinensis or E. exserta, Melaleuca viridiflora var. viridiflo woodland on alluvial plains	ra 21.2	21.2 Melaleuca dry woodlands on sandplains or depositional plain
12.3.13	Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains usually ne	ar 29.3	29.3 Heathlands and associated scrubs and shrublands
12.3.14	coast  Banksia aemula low woodland on alluvial plains usually near coast	29.2	29.2 Woodlands associated with heathlands, scrubs and shrublan
12.3.14a	Eucalyptus racemosa woodland on alluvial plains near coast	29.2	
12.3.15	Corymbia intermedia, Syncarpia glomulifera open forest on granite	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ra
12.3.2	outwash  Eucalyptus grandis tall open forest on alluvial plains	8.1	8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
12.3.2a	Eucalyptus resinifera and Syncarpia glomulifera open forest with a we		8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
12.3.3	heath understory on alluvial plains	463	
12.3.3a	Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on Quaternary alluvium  Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia tessellaris woodland to open forest usual	16.2 y 18.2	16.2 Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvia 18.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sand or depositional plains
12.0.04	on high level Quaternary alluvium	10.2	18.2 by education woodilatios of said of depositional plants
12.3.3b	Eucalyptus moluccana open forest to woodland with an understorey o	13.1	13.1 Dry to moist eucalypt open forests on undulating metamorph
12.3.3c	Melaleuca irbyana on alluvial plains  Melaleuca irbyana low open forest on alluvial plains	21.1	granite  21.1 Melaleuca dry open forest on sandplains or depositional plain
12.3.3d	Eucalyptus moluccana woodland on Quaternary alluvium	13.2	13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphic
			granite
12.3.4	Melaleuca quinquenervia, Eucalyptus robusta woodland on coastal alluvium	22.1	22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coas swamps
12.3.4a	Eucalyptus bancroftii open woodland on coastal alluvium	22.2	swamps  22.2 Melaleuca woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coasta
			swamps
12.3.5	Melaleuca quinquenervia open forest on coastal alluvium	22.1	22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coas
.2.3.5a	Melaleuca quinquenervia, Casuarina glauca ± Eucalyptus tereticornis	22.1	swamps  22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coast
	open forest on lowest river terraces		swamps
2.3.6	Melaleuca quinquenervia ± Eucalyptus tereticornis, Lophostemon	22.1	22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coast
2.3.7	suaveolens open forest on coastal alluvial plains  Eucalyptus tereticornis, Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp.	16.2	swamps  16.2 Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial
	cunninghamiana ± Melaleuca spp. fringing woodland		The state of the s
2.3.7a	Melaleuca bracteata open forest in drainage depressions	22.1	22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coast
2.3.7b	Naturally occurring waterholes and lagoons in the beds of river channels	16.6	swamps 16.6 Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Eucalyptus woodland
2.3.7c	Billahangs and by how lakes containing of the	24.5	drainage lines
	Billabongs and ox-bow lakes containing either permanent or periodic water bodies	34.5	34.5 Sedgeland dominated wetlands
2.3.7d	Aquatic vegetation usually fringed with Eucalyptus tereticornis in closed depressions on alluvial plains	34.5	34.5 Sedgeland dominated wetlands
.3.8	Swamps with Cyperus spp., Schoenoplectus spp. and Eleocharis spp.	34.5	34.5 Sedgeland dominated wetlands
.3.9	Eucalyptus nobilis open forest on alluvial plains	16.1	16.1 Eucalyptus dominated forest on drainage lines and alluvial plain
.5.1	Open forest complex with Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata on	10.2	10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands
.5.10	subcoastal remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils  Eucalyptus latisinensis and/or Banksia aemula low open woodland on	29.2	29.2 Woodlands associated with heathlands, scrubs and shrublands
	complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks		
.5.11	Syncarpia glomulifera woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface	8.2	8.2 Wet eucalypt tall woodland
5.12	and Tertiary sedimentary rocks  Eucalyptus racemosa, E. latisinensis ± Corymbia gummifera, C.	9.2	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
	intermedia, E. bancroftii woodland with heathy understorey on remnant		and lariges
F 12	Tertiary surfaces		I CANAL CHILD
5.13	Microphyll to notophyll vine forest ± Araucaria cunninghamii on remnant Tertiary surfaces	5.1	5.1 Notophyll to microphyll vine forests
5.13a	Microphyll to notophyll vine forest ± Araucaria cunninghamii on	5.1	5.1 Notophyll to microphyll vine forests
101	remnant Tertiary surfaces		
5.13b 5.13c	Microphyll to notophyll vine forest on coastal remnant Tertiary surfaces  Semi-evergreen vine thicket with Brachychiton rupestris on remnant	5.1 7.1	5.1 Notophyll to microphyll vine forests 7.1 Semi-evergreen to deciduous microphyll vine forest
	Tertiary surfaces (land zone 5)	7.1	7.1 Serin-evergreen to deciduous microphyll vine forest
	Eucalyptus decorticans open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	12.1	12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils
		12.1	12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils
.1b	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia	12.1	
5.1b	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces		9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
.1b	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
.1c	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils
.1c .1d	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces	9.1	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils
.1b .1c .1d .1d .1e .6	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Fertiary surfaces	9.1 12.2 9.1	
.1b .1c .1d .1d .1e1d1d	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Fertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on	9.1	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils
i.1b i.1c i.1d i.1e i.1e i.1f i.1f i.1f i.1e i.1f	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	9.1 12.2 9.1 12.1	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils
5.1b 5.1c .1d .1e .1e .1f .2 .7	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces.	9.1 12.2 9.1 12.1	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
5.1b 5.1c 1.1d 1.1e 1.1f 1.2 1.2	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on emnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. woodland on remnant intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on remnant intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant	9.1 12.2 9.1 12.1 9.1	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils
5.1b 5.1c .1d .1e .1 .1f .2 .2 .7 .2a .7	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on remnant tertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Usually deep red soils Eorymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant tertiary surfaces, usually in coastal areas with deep red soils.	9.1 12.2 9.1 12.1 9.1	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
5.1b  5.1c  5.1d  6.1d  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  8  8  8  8	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on emnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. woodland on remnant intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on remnant intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant	9.1 12.2 9.1 12.1 9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
1b1c1d1d1e1f	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces  Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region  Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces  Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces  Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces  Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on remnant tertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Usually deep red soils  Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant tertiary surfaces, usually in coastal areas with deep red soils.  Lucalyptus tereticornis ± Corymbia intermedia open forest on sub-  Logical programment Tertiary surfaces usually with deep red soils  Melaleuca irbyana low open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	9.1 12.2 9.1 12.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 0.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 12.1 Melaleuca dry open forest on sandplains or depositional plains
5.1b  5.1c  1.1d  1.1e  1.1f  2  1.2  2a  1.2b  2x1  3  Example 1.2  1.2  1.3  1.4  1.5  1.5  1.6  1.7  1.7  1.7  1.7  1.7  1.7  1.7	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant Fertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on remnant rertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Usually deep red soils Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant rertiary surfaces, usually in coastal areas with deep red soils.  Eucalyptus tereticornis ± Corymbia intermedia open forest on sub- Deastal remnant Tertiary surfaces usually with deep red soils	9.1 12.2 9.1 12.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges 0.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges

RE8 12.9-10.11	RES Label		HC VHC_DESC
12.9-10.11a	Melaleuca irbyana low open forest on sedimentary rocks	2.	
12.5-10.118	Eucalyptus citriodora subsp. variegata and/or E. moluccana, E. tereticornis, E. crebra open forest with Melaleuca irbyana understor on sedimentary rocks	rey 21	.1 21.1 Melaleuca dry open forest on sandplains or depositional pla
12.9-10.12	Eucalyptus seeana, Corymbia intermedia, Angophora leiocarpa woodland on sedimentary rocks	9.	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ran
12.9-10.12a	Eucalyptus interstans, Angophora leiocarpa ± Corymbia intermedia, tereticornis woodland on sedimentary rocks occurring near Esk	E. 9.	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and range
12.9-10.13	Eucalyptus corynodes woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.	2 12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils
12.9-10.14	Eucalyptus pilularis tall open forest on sedimentary rocks	8.:	The state of the s
12.9-10.14a	Eucalyptus grandis, Lophostemon confertus, E. microcorys, Syncarpia glomulifera ± E. pilularis open forest on sedimentary rocks occurring moist coastal areas	8.1	7,7
12.9-10.14b	Eucalyptus pilularis mixed open forest on sedimentary rocks in dry su coastal areas	- 1	8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
12.9-10.15	Semi-evergreen vine thicket with Brachychiton rupestris on sediment rocks	ary 7.1	7.1 Semi-evergreen to deciduous microphyll vine forest
12.9-10.16	Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	5.1	5.1 Notophyll to microphyll vine forests
12.9-10.17	Eucalyptus acmenoides, E. major, E. siderophloia ± Corymbia citriodor subsp. variegata woodland on sedimentary rocks	1	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and range
12.9-10.17a	Lophostemon confertus dominated open forest on sedimentary rocks		28.1 Open forests in coastal locations with species such as she-oak swamp box
12.9-10.17b	Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata ± Eucalyptus acmenoides, Angophora leiocarpa, E. siderophloia open forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	10.1	10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests
12.9-10.17c	Eucalyptus carnea and/or Eucalyptus tindaliae open forest on Cainozoi and Mesozoic sediments	1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ran
12.9-10.17d	Open forest generaly containing Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua, Corymbia intermedia on sedimentary rocks	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and range
2.9-10.17e	Eucalyptus acmenoides, E. propinqua, Corymbia intermedia ± E. microcorys, Lophostemon confertus open forest on sedimentary rocks	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and range
2.9-10.18 2.9-10.18a	Angophora leiocarpa, Eucalyptus crebra woodland on sedimentary rock		9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
2.9-10.18a 2.9-10.18b	Angophora leiocarpa, Eucalyptus crebra open forest with a sub canopy of Lophostemon suaveolens occurring in gullies on sedimentary rocks	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and rang
2.9-10.19	Angophora leiocarpa, Eucalyptus exserta and Callitris endlicheri woodland on sedimentary rocks	9.2	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
2.9-10.19a	Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa woodland on sedimentary rocks  Corymbia henryi ± Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa, Corymbia citriodora	12.2	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils
.9-10.1x1	subsp. variegata open forest on sedimentary rocks  Eucalyptus resinifera, E. grandis, Corymbia intermedia tall shrubby open		10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests
.9-10.2	forest often on remnant Tertiary surfaces  Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata ± Eucalyptus crebra open forest on	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and range
	sedimentary rocks	10.1	10.1 Spotted gum döfminated open forests
.9-10.20	Eucalyptus montivaga woodland on sedimentary rocks	8.2	8.2 Wet eucalypt tall woodland
.9-10.21	Eucalyptus acmenoides or E. portuensis woodland usually with Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia on Cainozoic to Proterozoic sediments	9.2	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
9-10.22	Closed sedgeland/shrubland on sedimentary rocks. Coastal parts	34.5	34.5 Sedgeland dominated wetlands
9-10.23	Eucalyptus melanoleuca open forest on sedimentary rocks	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
9-10.24	Eucalyptus suffulgens open forest on sedimentary rocks	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
	Eucalyptus moluccana open forest on sedimentary rocks	13.1	13.1 Dry to moist eucalypt open forests on undulating metamorphics granite
9-10.4	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa woodland on sedimentary rocks	9.2	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
1	Woodland complex often with Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia, C. citriodora subsp. variegata, Eucalyptus crebra, E. fibrosa subsp. fibrosa on quartzose sandstone	9.2	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
9-10.5a	Eucalyptus helidonica, Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata ± C. rachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia, Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa, E.	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
-10.5b	aurina open forest on quartzose sandstone in the Helidon hills region cucalyptus decorticans ± Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia voodland on quartzose sandstone	12.2	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils
-10.5c E	ucalyptus psammitica and/or E. baileyana woodland often with E. lanchoniana, E. tindaliae, E. carnea, E. resinifera and Angophora	12.2	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils
10.5d E	voodsiana on quartzose sandstone ucalyptus eugenioides, E. biturbinata or E. longirostrata, E. crebra, E.	9.2	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
se	ereticornis and Corymbia trachyphloia woodland occurring on edimentary rocks cacia harpophylla open forest on sedimentary rocks	25.4	
	acalyptus crebra ± E. tereticornis, Corymbia tessellaris, Angophora	25.1	25.1 Brigalow belah open forests on heavy clay soils
sp	p., E. melanophloia woodland on sedimentary rocks reallyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia ± E. tereticornis and		13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and transite
Lo	calyptus sucropiniona, Corymona intermedia ± E. tereticornis and phostemon confertus open forest on sedimentary rocks  calyptus melanophioia, E. crebra woodland on sedimentary rocks		2.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils     7.2 Dry woodlands dominated by poplar box, silver-leaved ironbark or

Broad Vegetation Group / Vegetation Hazard Class	Potentia Fuel Load
BVG 11. Moist to dry eucalypt open forests to woodlands mainly on basalt areas (land zone 8).	
11.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodlands on basalt areas	13
BVG 12. Dry eucalypt woodlands to open woodlands, mostly on shallow soils in hilly terrain (mainly on sandstone and weathered rocks, land zones 7 and 10).	
12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils	21
12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils	17
BVG 13. Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands and open forests, mainly on undulating to hilly terrain of mainly metamorphic and acid igneous rocks, land zones 11 and 12).	
13.1 Dry to moist eucalypt open forests on undulating metamorphics and granite	21.
13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and granite	14.
13.3 Shrubland associated with dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating terrain	7.
BVG 14. Woodlands and tall woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus tetrodonta (Darwin stringybark) (or E. megasepala), and/or Corymbia nesophila (Melville Island bloodwood) and/or E. phoenicea (scarlet gum).	
14.1 Open forest dominated by Darwin stringybark, Melville Island bloodwood or scarlet gum	27.8
14.2 Woodlands dominated by Darwin stringybark, Melville Island bloodwood or scarlet gum	12.0
14.3 Shrubland associated with woodlands dominated by Darwin stringybark, Melville Island bloodwood or scarlet gum	8.8
14.6 Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Darwin stringybark, Melville Island bloodwood or scarlet gum	1.6
VG 15. Temperate eucalypt woodlands.	
15.1 Temperate open eucalypt forests	26.7
15.2 Temperate eucalypt woodlands	13.8
VG 16. Eucalyptus spp. dominated open forest and woodlands drainage lines and alluvial plains.	
16.1 Eucalyptus dominated forest on drainage lines and alluvial plains	15.9
16.2 Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial plains	11.5
16.3 Shrubland associated with Eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines	8.6
16.4 Grassland associated with Eucalyptus dominated woodlands on drainage lines	2.4
16.5 Sedgeland associated with Eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines	10.8
16.6 Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines	3.2
VG 17. Eucalyptus populnea (poplar box) or or E. melanophloia (silver-leaved ironbark) (or E. whitei White's ironbark)) dry woodlands to open woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains.	
17.1 Dry open forests dominated by poplar box, silver-leaved ironbark or White's ironbark on sand or depositional plains	14.9
17.2 Dry woodlands dominated by poplar box, silver-leaved ironbark or White's ironbark on sand or depositional plains	9.6
/G 18. Dry eucalypt woodlands to open woodlands primarily on sandplains or depositional plains.	
18.1 Dry eucalypt open forests on sand or depositional plains	14.8
18.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sand or depositional plains	11.0
18.5 Sedgeland associated with dry eucalypt woodlands on sand or depositional plains	10.8
(G 19. Eucalyptus spp. (E. leucophloia (snappy gum), E. leucophylla (Cloncurry box), E. persistens, E. rmantonensis (Normanton box)) low open woodlands often with Triodia spp. dominated ground layer	
19.2 Low open eucalyptus woodlands dominated by snappy gum, Cloncurry Box or Normanton box	9.1
19.3 Shrubland associated with low open eucalypt woodlands dominated by snappy gum, Cloncurry Box or Normanton box	4.5
19.4 Grassland associated with low open eucalypt woodlands dominated by snappy gum, Cloncurry Box or Normanton box	5.1
G 20. Woodlands to open forests dominated by Callitris glaucophylla (white cypress pine) or C. ratropica (coast cypress pine) (land zones 3, 5, 10, 12) (BRB, DEU, EIU, MUL).	

Broad Vegetation Group / Vegetation Hazard Class	Potent Fuel Lo
20.1 Open forests dominated by white cypress pine or coast cypress pine	
20.2 Woodlands dominated by white cypress pine or coast cypress pine	
BVG 21. Melaleuca spp. dry woodlands to open woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains.	
21.1 Melaleuca dry open forest on sandplains or depositional plains	1
21.2 Melaleuca dry woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains	
21.3 Shrubland associated with Melaleuca dry woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains	
21.6 Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Melaleuca dry woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains	
BVG 22. Melaleuca spp. on seasonally inundated open forests and woodlands of lowland coastal swamps and fringing lines. (palustrine wetlands)	
22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps	28
22.2 Melaleuca woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps	19
22.3 Shrubland associated with Melaleuca woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps	7
22.4 Sedgeland associated with Melaleuca woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps	4
BVG 23. Acacia aneura (mulga) dominated associations on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals.	
23.2 Mulga dominated woodlands on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals	5.
23.3 Shrubland associated with mulga on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals.	4.
23.4 Grassland associated with mulga on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals	5.
VG 24. Acacia spp. on residuals. Species include A. clivicola, A. sibirica, A. shirleyi (lancewood), A. nicrosperma (bowyakka), A. catenulata (bendee), Acacia rhodoxylon (ringy rosewood).	
24.1 Acacia open forest on residuals	10.
24.2 Acacia woodlands on residuals	8.:
24.3 Acacia shrublands on residuals.	6.8
24.4 Grassland communities associated with Acacia on residuals.	5.1
24.6 Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Acacia on residuals.	3.9
/G 25. Acacia harpophylla (brigalow) sometimes with Casuarina cristata (belah) open forests to codlands on heavy clay soils.	
25.1 Brigalow belah open forests on heavy clay soils	14.9
25.2 Brigalow belah woodlands on heavy clay soils	6.2
25.3 Shrubland communities associated with brigalow belah on heavy clay soils	3.8
G 26. Acacia cambagei (gidgee)/A. georginae (Georgina gidgee)/A. argyrodendron (blackwood) minated associations.	
26.1 Gidgee blackwood dominated open forest	8.4
26.2 Gidgee blackwood woodland	3.8
26.3 Shrubland communities associated with Gidgee blackwood woodland	4.7
G 27. Mixed species woodlands - open woodlands (Atalaya hemiglauca (western whitewood), iphyllum spp., Acacia tephrina (boree), wooded downs).	
27.1 Mixed species open forests dominated by western whitewood, boree or wooded downs	2.8
27.2 Mixed species woodlands dominated by western whitewood, boree or wooded downs	4.8
27.3 Shrubland communities associated with mixed species woodlands	2.0
27.4 Grassland communities associated with mixed species woodlands	4.1
27.5 Sedgeland communities associated with mixed species woodlands	6.0
3 28. Open forests to open woodlands in coastal locations. Dominant species such as Casuarina spp., ymbia spp., Allocasuarina spp. (she-oak), Acacia spp., Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box), eromyrtus spp., Neofabricia myrtifolia.	

#### 6.PROFILES

#### **ELDON BOTTCHER**

#### **EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

**Graduate Diploma in Design in Bushfire Prone Areas** 

University of Western Sydney **Diploma in Architecture** 

Queensland Institute of Technology **Certificate of Rural Fire Management** University of Southern Queensland

**Registered Architect** 

Queensland

A+ Architect

Australian Institute of Architects

FPA Australia Certified Practitioner (BPAD-Level 3-

Bushfire Planning and Design (BPAD-LEVEL 3), Alternate Solutions & DTS

#### **PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS**

Fellow

Australian Institute of Architects

Member

Australian Institute of Emergency Services

Member

Australian Institute of Engineers Society of Fire Safety

Member

Queensland Environmental Law Association.

**Member Board of Experts** 

Bushfire Building Council of Australia

Associate Member Institution of Fire Engineers

**Corporate Member** 

Fire Protection Association of Australia

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Director

Eldon Bottcher Architect Ptv Ltd since 1978

**Bushfire Assessment and Planning Consultant since** 1998

**Group Officer** 

Albert Rural Fire Brigades Group Queensland Fire and Rescue Service

**Group Officer** 

Gold Coast Rural Fire Brigades Group Queensland Fire and Rescue Service

**Group Officer** 

South East Regional Support Group Queensland Fire and Rescue Service

**Planning Officer** 

Gold Coast Rural Fire Brigades Group Queensland Fire and Rescue Service

**Member Practice Committee AIA QId Chapter** 

**BBCA** representation to Australian Standards

Committee FP20 (AS 3959) Foundation & Life Member Guanaba Rural Fire Brigade

#### OTHER BUSHFIRE RELATED COURSES AND TRAINING

I.C.S./AIIMS (40 hr. course) in Incident Command Systems

Certificate 4 (Workplace Training and Assessment)

RFSQ Level 1

RFSQ Level 2 (Officer) **RFSQ Fire Management 1** RFSQ Crew Leader

Certificate II in Public Safety (Firefighting Operations)

Fire Weather 1

#### **BUSHFIRE RELATED AWARDS**

**National Planning Award** State Planning Award **Planning Institute of Australia** 

Gold Coast Bushfire Management Strategy

(Co-Initiator and Member of Preparation Committee)

### **Australian Government**

**National Medal** 

Long and Distinguished Service to Fire fighting **Queensland Fire and Recue Service** Diligent and Ethical Service Medal + Clasp

Service to Fire fighting

**Queensland Government** Australia Day Medallion Services to Rural Fire Fighting **Queensland Government** 

Year of the Volunteer Medallion

Services to Fire fighting

UDIA

Best Consultancy Team Award in 2007.

### **SERVICES OFFERED**

**Bushfire management Reports** 

**Bushfire Safety Engineering** 

**Bushfire Planning and Design** 

**Bushfire Hazard Assessment** 

Alternative Solutions

Expert Witnessing

(See Planning and Environment Court of Queensland

Determination

File No. BD 624 of 2005 sections 28 to 35)

### **Continuing Professional Development Lectures**

**Tertiary Education Lectures and Tutorials** 

**Town Planning Bushfire Codes for Local Authorities** 

**Bushfire Burn Planning** 

General consultancy relating to all aspects of Bushfire