

BUSHFIRE MITIGATION REPORT FM 6314 for CUSACK LANE DEVELOPMENT JOINT VENTURE at RIVERTON STAGES 3A1 & 4A 348-474 CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA

PREPARED BY
ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD
145 VARSITY PARADE
VARSITY LAKES
PH 07 55920082
EMAIL bushfires@eb-a.com.au
31/08/2023





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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.

Logo by Logolnstant

Very Important Note:

This report is valid for the following periods;

- a) A maximum time of 5 years from date of preparation.
- b) The currency of the legislation referred to in Section 1 Report Brief
- c) Changes to any legislation generally that may impact on the report outcomes.
- d) Changes to vegetation, both on and off site, which may impact on the results of this report.
- e) Any other changes that may impact on the report in any manner.

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 DOWNLOAD 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 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.

THIS REPORT IS ONLY TO BE USED FOR PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN THE REPORT AND REPRESENTED ON THE SITE PLAN ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

INTRODUCTION

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:

- The Logan City Council Town Plan.
- SPP 07/2017. 0
- Queensland Planning Act 2016
- "Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest" Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience-Bushfire" published by QFES and Queensland Government.
- Natural hazards, risk and resilience-Bushfire State Planning Policy-state interest guidance material published by Queensland Government
- Bushfire Resilient Building Guidance for Queensland Homes published by CSIRO and Queensland Government \circ
- The National Construction Code
- Queensland Bushfire Plan published by Queensland Government prepared by QFES.
- Australian Standard AS3959,
- International Fire Safety Engineering Guidelines

The report has been prepared as supporting documentation for a Material Change of Use (Building) /Reconfiguration of Lot Application.

1.1. Address:

348-474 Cusack Lane Jimboomba

1.2. **Local Authority**

Logan City Council

1.3. R.P.D.

Lot 704 on SP280869

1.4. Site area

980500m²

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 medium and being 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 medium and being in a bushfire hazard buffer area.

It must be noted that State Government is currently revising the mapping and there may be changes to mapped areas.

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 as advised by Queensland Government)

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

10

(C)

1.14. Aspect

Plain

1.15. Fuel Type

Predominate vegetation.

REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM	VHC	VHC DESCRIPTION	SURFACE FUEL LOAD	TOTAL FUEL LOAD	LOCATION
12.3.7	16.2	Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial plains	7.5	11.6	ADJOINING RIVER TRANSECT 1
12.3.18 (12.3.3C)	21.1	Melaleuca det open forest on sandplains or depositional plains	7.8	14.9	CENTRAL FLAT LAND TRANSECT 2

1.16. Threat Vegetation Location

Adjoining the river to the west and the central vegetation area.

1.17. Fire History

There is no evidence of a recent fire event.

1.18. Location of Access Tracks

The site is served by a sealed road system.

1.19. Location of Fire Breaks

There are no formal firebreaks. Managed and Low threat vegetation combined with a sealed road system forms effective fire of varying widths.

1.20. Location of existing firefighting Infrastructure

The site is served by reticulated water.

1.21. Historical and Cultural Sites

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

1.22. Koala Habitat

The site is in a Koala Habitat area and there are specific requirements in relation to bushfire management.

2. SITE AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

2.1. Discussion with Responsible Fire Authority

The fires management report has not been discussed with the First Officer of the Rural Fire Brigade, due to a Commissioners Directive in relation to advice provided by Rural Fire Brigade members.

2.2. Vegetation Types

The vegetation type predominate to this site are as scheduled in section 1.15.

2.3. Potential Bushfire Hazard Rating.

Desktop study, site inspection and assessment against the State Planning Policy Mapping Methodology generally confirms the intent of both Local Government and State Mapping in that the area is in a Potential Bushfire Hazard Area, and the relevant aspects required for Town Planning and Building are to be addressed.

2.4. Building Construction

All buildings situated within the site may be in a Designated Risk Area. There is a requirement that certain Buildings within this area be constructed in accordance with the National Construction Code/Building Code of Australia, which refers to either the Australian Standard for Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas (AS 3959) or NASH Standard-Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas as Deemed to Satisfy Solutions.

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, the Australian Standard for Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas or NASH Standard-Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas.

Extracts of these documents are not provided due to copyright reasons. Full details can be obtained from your building designer or certifier.

Where a plan used to show the construction levels that may apply to a house, the base construction level is taken as the highest level shown that the house is located in. The house cannot be graded in construction levels in accordance with distance from the vegetation.

Building Class requirements AS 3959

2.4.1. 2.4.2.	FDI	40
2.4.3.	TRANSECT 1 Flat Land adjoining river. Vegetation Classification	Site Specific Fuel Loads
2.4.4.	Land slope	RE 12.3.7 Downslope

Distance of building from Predominate vegetation class (m) (Vegetation Management Zone)	Primary Bushfire Attack Level
0-<3.3	BAL -FZ
3.3-<4.6	BAL-40
4.6-<6.9	BAL-29
6.9-<10.2	BAL-19
10.2-<100	BAL-12.5
100-	BAL-LOW

1 degree

2.4.5. TRANSECT 2 Central Area

2.4.6. Vegetation Classification Site Specific Fuel Loads RE 12.3.18 (12.3.3C)

2.4.7. Land slope Downslope ________1 degree

Distance of building from Predominate vegetation class (m) (Vegetation Management Zone)	Primary Bushfire Attack Level
0-<3.8	BAL -FZ
3.8-<5.1	BAL-40
5.1-<7.7	BAL-29
7.7-<11.5	BAL-19
11.5-<100	BAL-12.5
100-	BAL-LOW

Note:

The levels shown above have been produced using Method 2 as outlined in the AS 3959. Printouts of these calculations are included as Appendix 5.3.1. Site specific fuel loads provided by the State Government are utilised as a Performance Solution to provide more accurate site-specific loads than those provided in AS 3959.

The Vegetation management zone is described as all areas managed to a Low Threat condition encompassed by the distance between the building and threat vegetation from which construction levels are taken.

The distances shown above are horizontal distances, not measured along the slope.

Construction levels for elevations of a building that are subject to shielding from a single fire source within 100m from the proposed building can be reduced in accordance with 3.5 of AS 3959 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.

THE STREET ELEVATION CAN BE REDUCED BY ONE BAL BELOW THE PRIMARY BAL CALCULATED ABOVE.

Construction Levels are shown as part of a comprehensive Bushfire Management Plan.

They are provided for the end user of the land and its eventual occupants.

They are not provided for assessment by Local Authority, in accordance with the Planning Act 2016, The State Planning Policy, and The Building Act 1975.

Compliance with the Performance Requirements of the Building Code of Australia, P2.3.4 Bushfire areas states;

A Class 1 building or a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 1 building constructed in a designated bushfire prone area is to provide resistance to Bushfire to reduce the danger to life and reduce the risk of the loss of the building.

Section 3.7.4.0 of A. Acceptable Construction Manual (Queensland Variation) states that

- a) Subject to (b), Performance Requirement P2.3.4 is satisfied for-
- i) a Class 1 building; or
- ii) a Class 10a A building or deck associated with a Class 1 building,

located in a designated bushfire prone area if it is constructed in accordance with AS 3959.

b) 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."

Therefore, it must be considered that compliance with any Construction Level of AS 3959 satisfies the Performance Requirements of Building Code of Australia, and all construction levels therefore are to be considered as mitigating risk in an equal manner.

The Planning Act 2016 Section 8 What are Planning Instruments (5) and (6) state;

- (5) A local planning instrument must not include provisions about building work, to the extent the building work is regulated under the building assessment provisions, unless permitted under the Building Act.
- (6) To the extent a local planning instrument does not comply with subsection (5), the local planning instrument has no effect.

The Building Act 1975, Section 31 states;

"(4) A local law, local planning instrument or local government resolution must not include provisions about building work, to the extent the building work is regulated under a code under subsection (3).

(5) To the extent a local law, local planning instrument or local government resolution does not comply with subsection (4), the local law; local planning instrument or local government resolution is of no effect.

(6) Subsections (3) to (5) are subject to sections 32 and 33."

2.5. Ecological Requirements

The site is in a Koala Habitat Area and there is specific restriction in relation to vegetation 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 after 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 firefighting 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. This is to always have sufficient flow and pressure characteristics for fire-fighting purposes with a minimum pressure of 200kpa and a minimum flow rate of 10l per second in accordance with "Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guidelines for Residential, Commercial and Industrial Lots" published by QFES and Qld Government.

3.6. Building Construction

All construction is to be in accordance with National Construction Code/Building Code of Australia, which refers to either the Australian Standard for Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas (AS 3959) or NASH Standard-Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas as Deemed to Satisfy Solutions. 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 are to be maintained in a manner that protects the integrity of the construction and building elements as outlined in this report.</u>

3.7. Street Numbering

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

3.8. Less Flammable Landscaping

Any new landscaping within the vegetation management zone as shown on the Vegetation Management Plan and all housing Lots 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, and comply with the requirements of "Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest" Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience-Bushfire" published by QFES and Queensland Government, and "Natural hazards, risk and resilience-Bushfire-Assessment Benchmark 5" which cite a maximum Fuel Load of 8t/ha for revegetation or rehabilitation within bushfire prone areas.

"Bushfire Resilient Building Guidance for Queensland Homes" published by Qld State Government provides a schedule of species in Appendix E.

https://www.gra.qld.gov.au/bushfireguideline

3.9. Insurance

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

3.10. Emergency Response Procedures

In the event of Fire Emergency, assistance is to be obtained by dialling 000.

3.10.1. 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!

3.11. Community Awareness Strategies

3.11.1. 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.

3.12. 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 National Construction Code/Building Code of Australia.	Regular mowing and maintenance of the vegetation management areas as set out in this report.
	No occupation until compliance with Standard and Management Report	Building materials are to be maintained in "as new "condition to preserve the integrity of the relevant materials.

5. APPENDICES

- 5.1. Form 15
- 5.2. Site Plans
- 5.3. Supporting Information:
 - 5.3.1. Method 2 Calculation printouts
 - 5.3.2. 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 for approval purposes.

It is only provided for end user knowledge.

- 5.3.3. Planning Regulation Fact Sheet December 2019
- 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. Fire Retardant Native Plants
- 5.3.12. Tree selection for Fire-Prone Areas
- 5.3.13. Bushfire Resilient Building Guidance for Queensland Homes Appendix E
- 5.3.14. First Draft (specifying timber in bush fire zones)
- 5.3.15. External water spray system
- 5.3.16. Fire Retardant Coating Solutions
- 5.3.17. Archicentre Bushfire Design Guide
- 5.3.18. Section 3.8 Sign Types Fire Trail Signage of the GCCC Natural Areas Management Unit Signage (Page 16)
- 5.3.19. Trail Number and Key Point signage
- 5.3.20. Bushfire Hydrant detail
- 5.3.21. Tank detail
- 5.3.22. Recycled Water for Firefighting
- 5.3.23. Sample Easement Document
- 5.3.24. Bushfire Windows and Shutters
- 5.3.25. A guide to retrofit your home for better protection from a bushfire.
- 5.3.26. FireFly BAL-FZ System
- 5.3.27. Bushfire Planning and Design Certification Scheme Update
- 5.3.28. Eaves Water System
- 5.3.29. Aussi Ember Guard
- 5.3.30. The Australian "False Alarm: the great rainforest fire that wasn't".
- 5.3.31. Hijacking Australian 2019 Bushfire Tragedies to Fearmonger Climate Change
- 5.3.32. Bushfires have been in Australia for over 60 million years.

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

5.3.33. Bushfire Hazard Planning in Queensland

5.3.34. Protecting your home against Bushfire

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

5.3.35. Fire in Bushland Conservation

Available from Queensland Heritage Trust.

5.3.36. Bushfire Resilient Building Guidance for Queensland Homes

https://www.gra.gld.gov.au/bushfireguideline

Signed

Eldon Bottoher

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

Architect

BPAD-1/3/Practitioner



Guidelines

Form 15

Compliance certificate for building design or specification



This form is to be used by an appointed competent person for the purposes of section 10 of the *Building Act 1975* and sections 73 and 77 of the Building Regulation 2021(Design-specification certificate) stating that an aspect of building work or specification will, if installed or carried out a stated in this form, comply with the building assessment provisions.

Additional explanatory information is included in the Appendix at the end of this form.

1. Property description

This section need only be completed if details of street address and property description are applicable.

E.g., in the case of (standard/generic) pool design/shell manufacture and/or patio and carport systems this section may not be applicable.

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 rates notice.

If the plan is not registered by title, provide previous lot and plan details. Street address (include no., street, suburb/locality, and postcode) 348-474 Cusack Lane Jimboomba

State QLD Postcode

Lot and plan details (attach list if necessary) Lot 704 on SP280869

Local government area the land is situated in. Logan City Council

2. Description of aspect/s certified

Clearly describe the extent of work covered by this certificate, e.g., all structural aspects of the steel roof beam. Work as required for bushfire mitigation purposes as set out in the Bushfire Management Report FM 6314 prepared by Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty Ltd including assessment of Construction Levels assessed under AS 3959 and nominated in Section 2.4 of the report as BAL 12.5 or BAL Low as shown on the Construction Levels Plan.

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.

4.Reference documentation

Clearly identify any relevant documentation, e.g., numbered structural engineering plans. Compliance with the Bushfire Management Report FM 6314 prepared by Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty Ltd

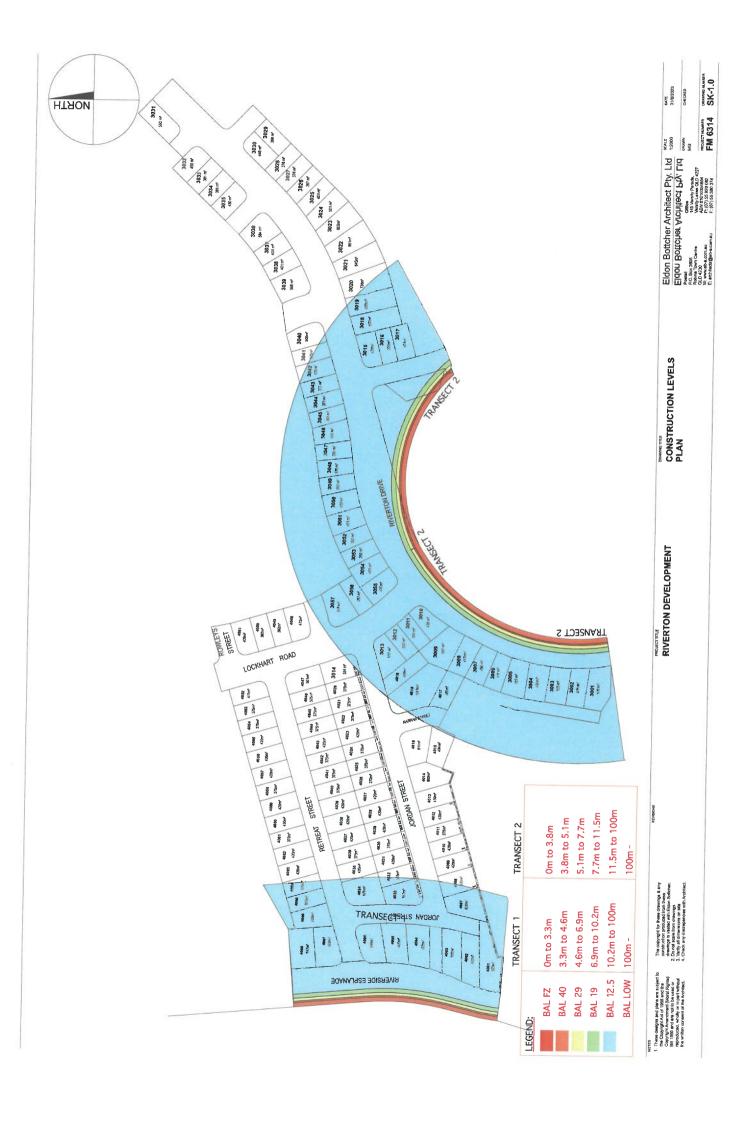
No certification of components covered by The Building Act 1975, The building Code of Australia or AS 3959.

Logan City Council Town Plan Bushfire Management Constraint code.

Bushfire Mitigation Report FM 6314

5. Building certifier reference number and building development application	Building certifier reference number	
number	Building development application numbe Not Available	r (if available)
6. Appointed Competent person details. Under Part 6 of the Building Regulation a	Name (in full) Eldon John Bottcher	
person must be assessed as a competent for the type of work (design -specification) by the relevant building certifier.	Company name (if applicable) Eldon Bottcher Architect Pty Ltd	Contact person Eldon Bottcher
	Business phone number 07 55920082	Mobile number 0412434134
	Email address bushfires@eb-a.com.au	
	Postal address P.O. Box 3606	
	Robina Town Centre	Postcode 4230
	Licence Class or registration type (if appli	cable)
	Licence or registration number (if applicable	е)
	Reg Architect Qld 1325	
	FPA Australia BPAD Level 3 practitioner	16935
7.Signature of appointed competent person This certificate must be signed by the ndividual assessed and appointed by the building certifier as competent to	Signature	Date 31 August 23
give design-specification help.		
AL GOVERNMENT USE ONLY		

APPENDIX 5.2 SITE PLANS



APPENDIX 5.3 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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



PROJECT

ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

145 VARSITY PARADE VARSITY LAKES QLD. 4327

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



THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959 METHOD 2

SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON STAGES 3/348-474 CUSACK LAN JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 1 RE 12.	IE
INPUTS	FLAT LAND ADJOININ	G RIVER
FDI		40
VEGETATION TYPE	SEE TABLE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		11.6 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 BUILD	DING	3.3 m
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT		39.86 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH		3.90 m
RATE OF SPREAD		0.39 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		90%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.6 m
FLAME ANGLE		56 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL-40 BAL



PROJECT

ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

145 VARSITY PARADE PH 0755920082 VARSITY LAKES E architects@eb-QLD. 4327

E architects@eb-a.com.au



THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959 METHOD 2

PROJECT	PROPOSED RESIDENCE	ES
SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON STAGES 3A1 348-474 CUSACK LANE JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 1 RE 12.3.	7
INPUTS	FLAT LAND ADJOINING	RIVER
FDI		40
VEGETATION TYPE	SEE TABLE S	ite Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		11.6 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING		1 degrees
		
FLAME WIDTH		100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.7 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	ING	4.6 m
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT		28.43 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH		3.90 m
RATE OF SPREAD		0.39 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		89%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.7 m
FLAME ANGLE		66 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL-29 BAI



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ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

145 VARSITY PARADE PH 0755920082 VARSITY LAKES QLD. 4327

E architects@eb-a.com.au



THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959 METHOD 2

SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON STAGES 3 348-474 CUSACK LAN JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 1 RE 12	NE 2.3.7
INPUTS	FLAT LAND ADJOININ	NG RIVER
FDI		40
VEGETATION TYPE	SEE TABLE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		11.6 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING		1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH		100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.7 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	DING	6.9 m
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT		18.75 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH		3.90 m
RATE OF SPREAD		0.39 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		88%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.7 m
FLAME ANGLE		74 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL-19 BAL



PROJECT

ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

145 VARSITY PARADE PH 0755920082 VARSITY LAKES QLD. 4327

E architects@eb-a.com.au



THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959 METHOD 2

SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON STAGES 3 348-474 CUSACK LAI JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 1 RE 12	NE 2.3.7
INPUTS	FLAT LAND ADJOININ	NG RIVER
FDI		40
VEGETATION TYPE	SEE TABLE	Site Specific Fuel Loads
TOTAL FUEL LOAD		11.6 tonnes/ha
SLOPE UNDER VEGETATION		1 degrees
SLOPE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILDING		1 degrees
FLAME WIDTH		100 m
ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.7 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	DING	10.2 m
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT		12.48 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH		3.90 m
RATE OF SPREAD		0.39 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		86%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.7 m
FLAME ANGLE		80 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL12.5 BAL



PROJECT

ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

145 VARSITY PARADE PH 0755920082
VARSITY LAKES F architects@eb-VARSITY LAKES QLD. 4327

E architects@eb-a.com.au



THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959 METHOD 2

	SITE ADDRESS		
	INPUTS	CENTRAL FLAT LAND	
	FDI		40
	VEGETATION TYPE	SEE TABLE	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		1.7 m
	DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	DING	3.8 m
	RESULTS		
ı	RADIANT HEAT		38.97 kw/m²
ı	FLAME LENGTH		4.40 m
F	RATE OF SPREAD		0.40 km/hr
F	ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		89%
F	PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.7 m
F	LAME ANGLE		55 degrees
C	CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL-40 BAL



PROJECT

SITE ADDRESS

ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

145 VARSITY PARADE PH 0755920082 VARSITY LAKES E architects@eb-QLD. 4327

E architects@eb-a.com.au



THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959 METHOD 2

SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON STAGES (348-474 CUSACK LA JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 2 RE 12	NE 2.3.18 (12.3.3C)
INPUTS	CENTRAL FLAT LAND	J
FDI		40
VEGETATION TYPE	SEE TABLE	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		1.9 m
DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUIL	DING	5.1 m
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT		28.85 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH		4.40 m
RATE OF SPREAD		0.40 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		89%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		1.9 m
FLAME ANGLE		65 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL-29 BAL



PROJECT

SITE ADDRESS

ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

145 VARSITY PARADE PH 0755920082 VARSITY LAKES E architects@eb-QLD. 4327

E architects@eb-a.com.au



THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959 METHOD 2

SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON STAGES 3A 348-474 CUSACK LANI JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 2 RE 12.3 CENTRAL FLAT LAND	E
INPUTS	OLIVINAL PLAY LAND	
FDI		40
VEGETATION TYPE	SEE TABLE	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	DING	7.7 m
RESULTS		
RADIANT HEAT		18.88 kw/m²
FLAME LENGTH		4.40 m
RATE OF SPREAD		0.40 km/hr
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		87%
PEAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		2 m
LAME ANGLE		74 degrees
CONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL-19 BAL



PROJECT

ELDON BOTTCHER ARCHITECT PTY LTD

145 VARSITY PARADE PH 0755920082 VARSITY LAKES QLD. 4327

E architects@eb-a.com.au



THIS ASSESSMENT USES AS 3959 METHOD 2

	SITE ADDRESS	RIVERTON STAGES 3A 348-474 CUSACK LAN JIMBOOMBA TRANSECT 2 RE 12.	E
	INPUTS	CENTRAL FLAT LAND	
	FDI		40
	VEGETATION TYPE	SEE TABLE	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
ı	ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		2 m
ı	DISTANCE BETWEEN VEGETATION AND BUILD	PING	11.5 m
F	RESULTS		
F	RADIANT HEAT		12.40 kw/m ²
F	LAME LENGTH		4.40 m
F	ATE OF SPREAD		0.40 km/hr
A	TMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSIVITY		86%
Р	EAK ELEVATION OF RECEIVER		2 m
F	AME ANGLE		80 degrees
С	ONSTRUCTION LEVEL REQUIRED		BAL-12.5 BAL

			Pote	ential	Fuel Lo	oad (t/ha	a) 		Prone Type ¹	Со	Fuel ntinuity
Veget	ation Hazard Class		Surface	Near Surface	Elevated	Bark	Total (Non-	Remnant)	Kemnant	Non-Kemnant	Remnant
12.2	Pry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils	12.	0 2	.6 1	_	+	_		_	+	1 1
13.1	Dry to moist eucalypt open forests on undulating metamorphics and granite	15.	9 3	.5 1.	4 1.	21.8	3 21.	8	1 :	_	1 1
13.2	Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and granite	9.	4 3.	4 0.	6 1.0	14.4	1 14.	4	1 :	1	1 1
13.3	Shrubland associated with dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating terrain	4.3	3 2.	3 0.	9 0.0	7.5	7.	5 :	1 1	L :	1 1
14.1	Open forest dominated by Darwin stringybark, Melville Island bloodwood or scarlet gum	22.3	3 1.	4 2.	1 2.0	27.8	27.8	3 :	1 1	. :	1 1
14.2	Woodlands dominated by Darwin stringybark, Melville Island bloodwood or scarlet gum	8.4	1 2.	4 0.	3 1.0	12.6	12.6	5 1	1	. 1	1 1
14.3	Shrubland associated with woodlands dominated by Darwin stringybark, Melville Island bloodwood or scarlet gum	1.1	1 3.4	4 3.3	3 1.0	8.8	8.8	3 1	. 1	. 1	1
14.6	Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Darwin stringybark, Melville Island bloodwood or scarlet gum	0.0	0.3	3 1.3	0.0	1.6	1.6	3	3	2	2
15.1	Temperate open eucalypt forests	23.7	0.3	1.8	1.0	26.8	26.8	1	1	1	1
15.2	Temperate eucalypt woodlands	10.2	1.8	1.8	-	13.8	13.8			1	+-+
16.1	Eucalyptus dominated forest on drainage lines and alluvial plains	10.0	-	+	+	16.0	16.0	1	_	1	_
<mark>16.2</mark>	Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial plains	<mark>7.5</mark>	3.6	0.5	0.0	11.6	11.6	1	1	1	1
16.3	Shrubland associated with Eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines	5.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	8.6	8.6	1	1	1	1
16.4	Grassland associated with Eucalyptus dominated woodlands on drainage lines	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.5	2	2	1	1
16.5	Sedgeland associated with Eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines*	3.9	5.0	3.5	0.0	12.4	12.4	1	1	1	1
16.6	Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	3	3	2	2
İ	Ory open forests dominated by poplar box, silver-leaved ronbark or White's ironbark on sand or depositional plains	10.6	4.1	0.3	0.0	15.0	15.0	1	1	1	1
İ	Ory woodlands dominated by poplar box, silver-leaved ronbark or White's ironbark on sand or depositional plains	6.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	9.6	9.6	1	1	1	1
l8.1 <i>E</i>	Ory eucalypt open forests on sand or depositional plains	10.8	3.4	0.6	0.0	14.8	14.8	1	1	1	1
.8.2 <i>E</i>	Pry eucalypt woodlands on sand or depositional plains	7.1	3.3	0.6	0.0	11.0	11.0	1	1	1	1
8.5 <i>S</i>	edgeland associated with dry eucalypt woodlands on and or depositional plains	3.9	3.4	3.5	0.0	10.8	10.8	1	1	1	1
9.2 L	ow open eucalyptus woodlands dominated by snappy um, Cloncurry Box or Normanton box	4.3	3.0	0.8	1.0	9.1	9.1	1	1	1	1

			Pot	ent	ial Fu	iel Lo	ad (t/h	a)		Prone	- 1	Fuel ontinuit
	ration Hazard Class		Surface	Near Surface	Elevated		Dair	Total (Remnant) Total (Non-	Remnant)	Remnant	Non-Remnant	Remnant
19.3	3 Shrubland associated with low open eucalypt woodland dominated by snappy gum, Cloncurry Box or Normanton box	s 1	.7 1	1.5	1.3	0.0	4.			1	1	1
19.4	9Grassland associated with low open eucalypt woodlands dominated by snappy gum, Cloncurry Box or Normanton box	1	.6 3	3.3	0.3	0.0	5.	2 5.	2	2	2	1
20.1	Open forests dominated by white cypress pine or coast cypress pine	12.	5 2	.4	0.6	1.0	16.4	4 16.	5 :	1	1	1
20.2	Woodlands dominated by white cypress pine or coast cypress pine	5.	4 3	.1	0.8	0.0	9.3	3 9.	3 :	L .	1	1 :
21.1	Melaleuca dry open forest on sandplains or depositional plains	7.	8 3.	.7	1.4	2.0	14.9	14.9	1		L	1 5
21.2	Melaleuca dry woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains	3.	7 3.	.4	0.6	1.0	8.7	8.7	1	:		1 1
21.3	Shrubland associated with Melaleuca dry woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains	4.3	3 2.	3	0.9	0.0	7.5	7.5	1	1		1 1
21.6	Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Melaleuca dry woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains	2.5	0.	2	1.8	0.0	4.5	4.5	3	3	2	2 2
22.1	Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps	15.4	8.0	0	3.0	2.0	28.4	28.4	1	1	1	L 1
22.2	Melaleuca woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps	10.6	7.:	1	1.0	1.0	19.7	19.7	1	1	1	. 1
22.3	Shrubland associated with Melaleuca woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps	4.3	2.3	3 (0.9	0.0	7.5	7.5	1	1	1	. 1
22.5	Sedgeland associated with Melaleuca woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps *	6.0	5.0) :	1.8	1.0	13.8	13.8	1	1	1	1
23.2	Mulga dominated woodlands on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals	1.2	3.6	5 0	0.2	0.0	5.0	5.0	1	1	1	1
23.3	Shrubland associated with mulga on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals.	1.4	3.2	C	0.1	0.0	4.7	4.7	1	1	1	1
23.4	Grassland associated with mulga on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals	1.6	3.3	0	0.3	0.0	5.2	5.2	2	2	1	1
24.1	Acacia open forest on residuals	6.9	2.6	0	0.6	0.0	10.1	10.1	1	1	1	1
24.2	Acacia woodlands on residuals	4.5	2.8	0	.9	0.0	8.2	8.2	1	1	1	1
24.3	Acacia shrublands on residuals.	2.6	2.1	2	.1	0.0	6.8	6.8	1	1	1	1
	Grassland communities associated with Acacia on esiduals.	1.6	3.3	0.	.3 (0.0	5.2	5.2	2	2	1	1
24.6 S	parsely vegetated areas associated with Acacia on esiduals	0.3	3.6	0.	.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	3	3	2	2
25.1 B	rigalow belah open forests on heavy clay soils	10.5	2.6	1.	.9 (0.0	15.0	15.0	1	1	1	1
5.2 B	rigalow belah woodlands on heavy clay soils	3.4	2.1	0.	7 0	0.0	6.2	6.2	1	1	1	1

12 2 10	RE8_Label	VHC	
12.3.10	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	17.2	
12.3.10a	Acacia harpophylla open forest to woodland on alluvial plains		White's ironbark on sand or depositional plains
12.3.11	Eucalyptus tereticornis ± Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia	25.1 16.1	- But to ests of fically clay sons
12.3.11a	open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or E. siderophloia open forest with vine	16.1	
12.3.12	forest understorey on alluvial plains		y, and an analysis of a state of the state o
	Eucalyptus latisinensis or E. exserta, Melaleuca viridiflora var. viridiflora woodland on alluvial plains	21.2	21.2 Melaleuca dry woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains
12.3.13	Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains usually near coast	29.3	29.3 Heathlands and associated scrubs and shrublands
12.3.14 12.3.14a	Banksia aemula low woodland on alluvial plains usually near coast	29.2	29.2 Woodlands associated with heathlands, scrubs and shrublands
12.3.14	Eucalyptus racemosa woodland on alluvial plains near coast	29.2	29.2 Woodlands associated with heathlands, scrubs and shrublands
	Corymbia intermedia, Syncarpia glomulifera open forest on granite outwash	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
12.3.2 12.3.2a	Eucalyptus grandis tall open forest on alluvial plains Eucalyptus resinifera and Syncarpia glomulifera open forest with a wet	8.1	8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
	heath understory on alluvial plains	8.1	8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
12.3.3	Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on Quaternary alluvium	16.2	16.2 Eucolumbus dominated use alleged at the state of the
12.3.3a	Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia tessellaris woodland to open forest usually	18.2	16.2 Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial pl. 18.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sand or depositional plains
l2.3.3b	on high level Quaternary alluvium Eucalyptus moluccana open forest to woodland with an understorey of	13.1	13.1 Dry to moist eucalypt open forests on undulating metamorphics a
12.3.3c	Melaleuca irbyana on alluvial plains		granite
12.3.3d	Melaleuca irbyana low open forest on alluvial plains. Eucalyptus moluccana woodland on Quaternary alluvium	21.1	21.1 Meialeura dry open forest on sandplains or depositional plains
		13.2	13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics an granite
12.3,4	Melaleuca quinquenervia, Eucalyptus robusta woodland on coastal alluvium	22.1	22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coastal
12.3.4a	Eucalyptus bancroftii open woodland on coastal alluvium	22.2	swamps 22.2 Melaleuca woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coastal
2.3.5	Melaleuca quinquenervia open forest on coastal alluvium	22.1	swamps
2.3.5a			22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps
	Melaleuca quinquenervia, Casuarina glauca ± Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on lowest river terraces	22.1	22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps
2.3.6	Melaleuca quinquenervia ± Eucalyptus tereticornis, Lophostemon	22.1	22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coastal
2.3.7	suaveolens open forest on coastal alluvial plains Eucalyptus tereticomis, Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp.	16.2	swamps 16.2 Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial pla
2.3.7a	cunninghamiana ± Melaleuca spp. fringing woodland Melaleuca bracteata open forest in drainage depressions		
2.3.7b		22.1	22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps
	Naturally occurring waterholes and lagoons in the beds of river channels	16.6	16.6 Sparsely vegetated areas associated with Eucalyptus woodlands or drainage lines
2.3.7c	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
2.3.8	Swamps with Cyperus spp., Schoenoplectus spp. and Eleocharis spp.	34.5	24 E Codesiand desired desired at 1
2.3.9	Eucalyptus nobilis open forest on alluvial plains	16.1	34.5 Sedgeland dominated wetlands 16.1 Eucalyptus dominated forest on drainage lines and alluvial plains
2.5.1	Open forest complex with Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata on subcoastal remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils	10.2	10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands
2.5.10	Eucalyptus latisinensis and/or Banksia aemula low open woodland on	29.2	29.2 Woodlands associated with heathlands, scrubs and shrublands
.5.11	complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks Syncarpia glomulifera woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface	8.2	
.5.12	and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	0.2	8.2 Wet eucalypt tall woodland
.5.12	Eucalyptus racemosa, E. latisinensis ± Corymbia gummifera, C. intermedia, E. bancroftii woodland with heathy understorey on remnant	9.2	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
.5.13	Tertiary surfaces Microphyll to notophyll vine forest ± Araucaria cunninghamii on	5.1	5.1 Notophyll to microphyll vine forests
.5.13a	remnant Tertiary surfaces Microphyll to notophyll vine forest ± Araucaria cunninghamii on		
F 42L	remnant Tertiary surfaces	5.1	5.1 Notophyll to microphyll vine forests
5.13b	Microphyll to notophyll vine forest on coastal remnant Tertiary surfaces	5.1	5.1 Notophyll to microphyll vine forests
5.13c	Semi-evergreen vine thicket with Brachychiton rupestris on remnant Tertiary surfaces (land zone 5)	7.1	7.1 Semi-evergreen to deciduous microphyll vine forest
5.1a	Eucalyptus decorticans open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	12,1	12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils
5.1b	Eucalyptus cloeziana open forest ± E. microcorys and Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces	12.1	12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils
5.1c	Eucalyptus helidonica open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces in the	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
5.1d	Helidon hills region Eucalyptus dura, E. acmenoides and Corymbia intermedia woodland on	12.2	12.2 Dry eucalypt woodlands on sandstone and shallow soils
5.1e	remnant Tertiary surfaces Eucalyptus crebra and Angophora leiocarpa woodland on remnant		
	Tertiary surfaces	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
5.1f	Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. melanoleuca and E. moluccana open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	12.1	12.1 Dry eucalypt open forest on sandstone and shallow soils
5.2	Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest on remnant	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
5.2a	Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Usually deep red soils Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant	9.1	
.2b	Tertiary surfaces, usually in coastal areas with deep red soils.		9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
	Eucalyptus tereticornis ± Corymbia intermedia open forest on sub- coastal remnant Tertiary surfaces usually with deep red soils	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
.2x1	Melaleuca irbyana low open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	21.1	21.1 Melaleuca dry open forest on sandplains or depositional plains
.3	Eucalyptus racemosa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces	9.1	9.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests on coastal lowlands and ranges
.За	Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus seeana ± E. racemosa, Angophora	9.2	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
	leiocarpa open woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces occurring mainly to the south of Brisbane		



Queensland Government home > For Queenslanders > Environment, land and water > Plants and animals > Plants > Regional ecosystems > Regional ecosystem descriptions > Regional ecosystem details for 12.3.18

Regional ecosystem details for 12.3.18

Regional ecosystem	12.3.18
Vegetation Management Act class	Endangered
Wetlands	Palustrine
Biodiversity status	Endangered
Subregion	2,(5)
Estimated rtent1	Pre-clearing 2000 ha; Remnant 2021 100 ha
Short description	Melaleuca irbyana low open forest on alluvial plains
Structure code	Low Open Forest
VMA structure category	Mid-dense
Description	Melaleuca irbyana low open forest or thicket. Emergent Eucalyptus moluccana, E. crebra, E. tereticornis or Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata may be present. Occurs on Quaternary alluvial plains where drainage of soils is impeded. Palustrine. (BVG1M: 21b).
Supplementary description	Bean et al. (1998), C5
Special values	12.3.18: Habitat for listed plant species Melaleuca ir byana and Marsdenia coronata. This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (Phascolarctos cinereus).
Fire management guidelines	SEASON: Summer to late-autumn. INTENSITY: Low. INTERVAL: 3-6 years. INTERVAL_MIN: 3. INTERVAL_MAX: 6. STRATEGY: Aim to burn 40-60% of any given area. Spot ignition in cooler or moister periods encourages mosaics. ISSUES: Maintain ground litter and fallen timber habitats by burning only with sufficient soil moisture. Burning should aim to produce fine scale mosaics of unburnt areas. May be difficult to burn due to solodic soil with sparse vegetation.
Comments	12.3.18: Previously mapped as 12.3.3c. This floristic association on land zone 9-10 is mapped as 12.9-10.11. Restricted to the Ipswich and Jimboomba regions and the Lockyer and Fassifern Valleys.

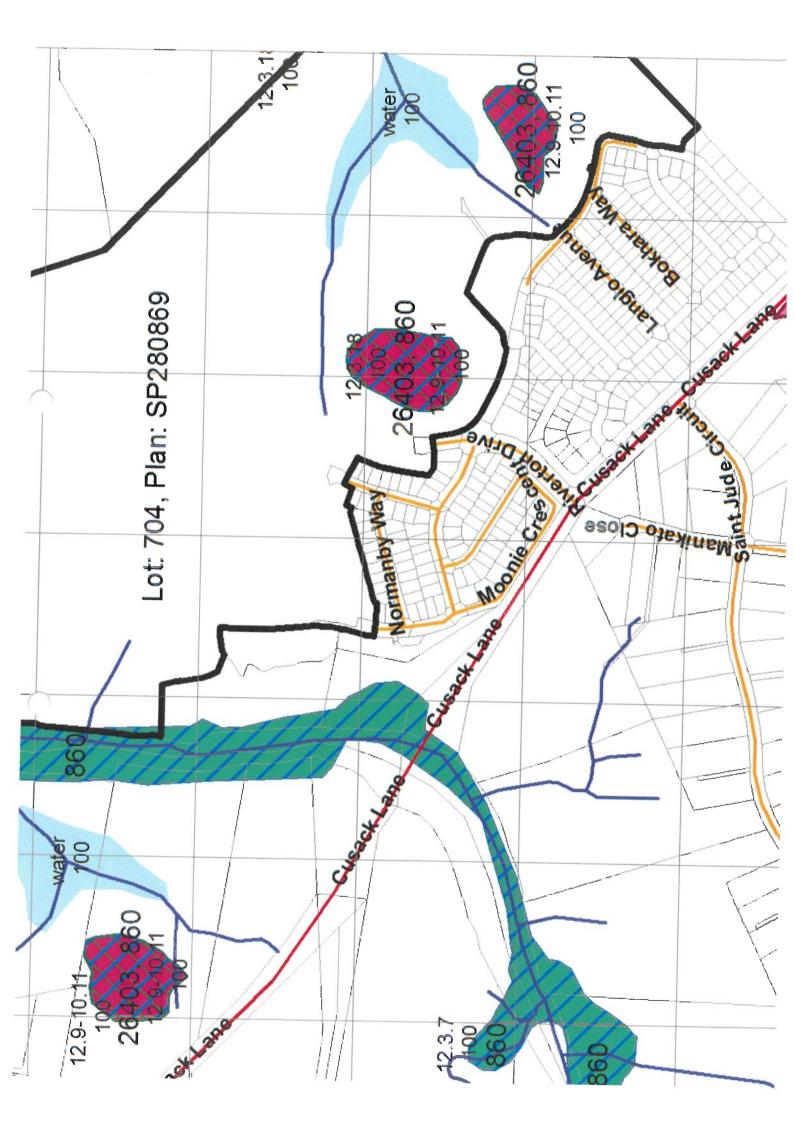
 1 Estimated extent is from version 13 pre-clearing and 2021 remnant regional ecosystem mapping. Figures are rounded for simplicity. For more precise estimates, including breakdowns by tenure and other themes see remnant vegetation in Queensland (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/remnant-vegetation/).

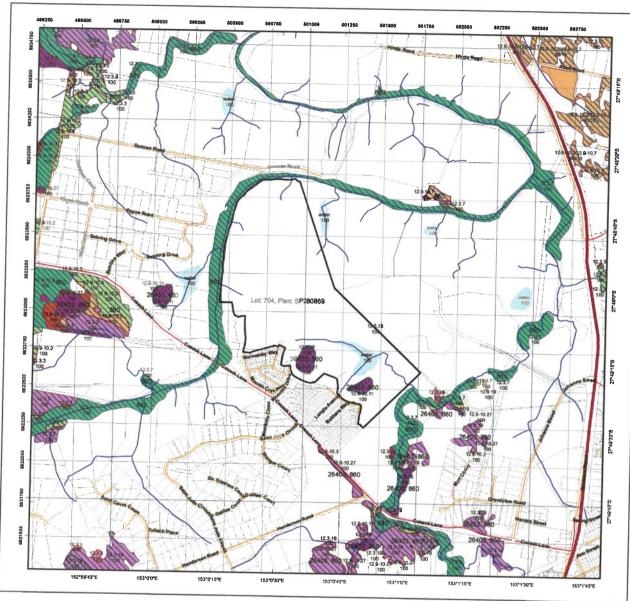
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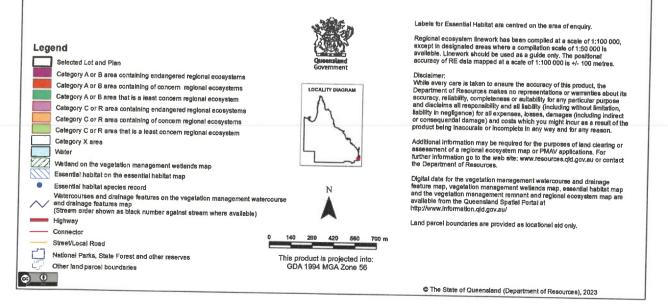
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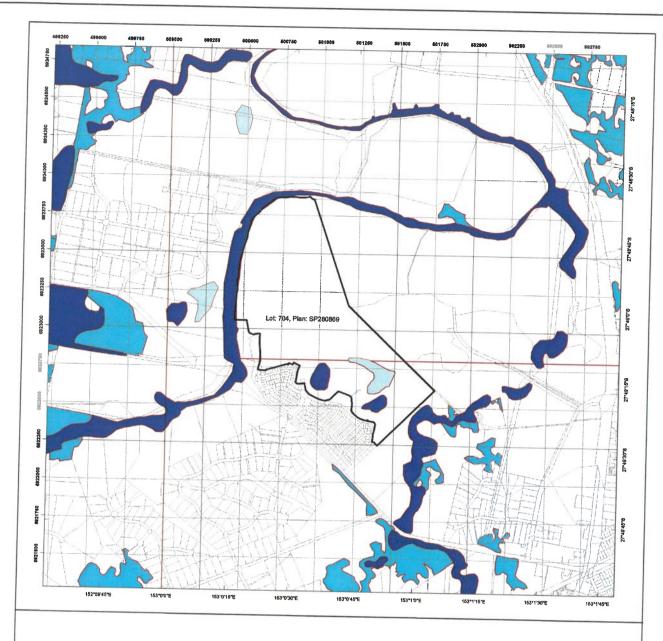
Queensland Government (https://www.qld.gov.au/)



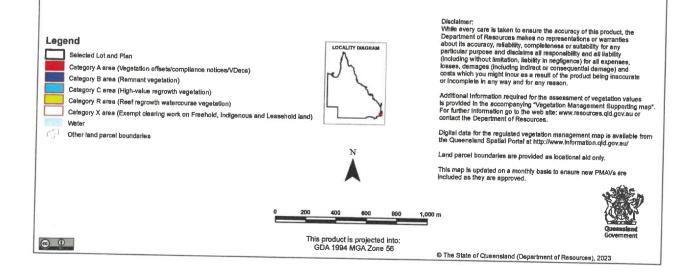


Vegetation Management Supporting Map





Regulated Vegetation Management Map



FLDON 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

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 Pty Ltd since 1978

Bushfire Assessment and Planning Consultant since 1998 with Involvement in more than 6,000 Bushfire Mitigation Projects ranging from single dwellings to major subdivisions, burn plans and general mitigation

advice.

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

Life Member

Guanaba Rural Fire Brigade

Member

Clagiraba Rural Fire Brigade

Member Practice Committee AIA QId Chapter

AIA delegate to Building Industry and Research Consultation Panel on Bushfire Hazard advising

Queensland State Bushfire Committee

BBCA representation to Australian Standards

Committee FP20 (AS 3959 & AS 5414)

Research Consultant to Queensland University of Technology Scenic Rim Black Saturday Recovery Project

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

QELA Expert Witness Workshop 2020

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 Rescue 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

27/03/23

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