Project Remediate

Industry Briefing

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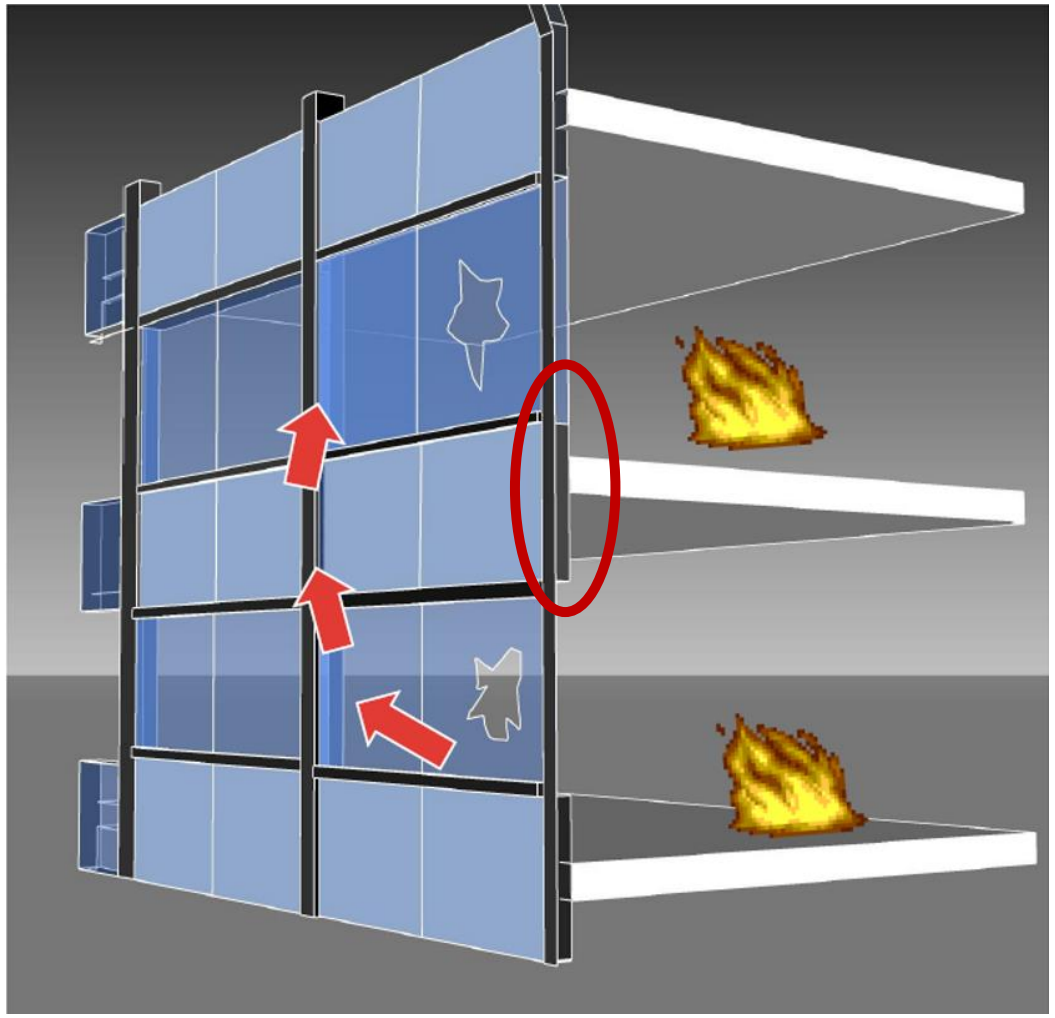
NSW GOVERNMENT

Design Fire Safety – Part 1

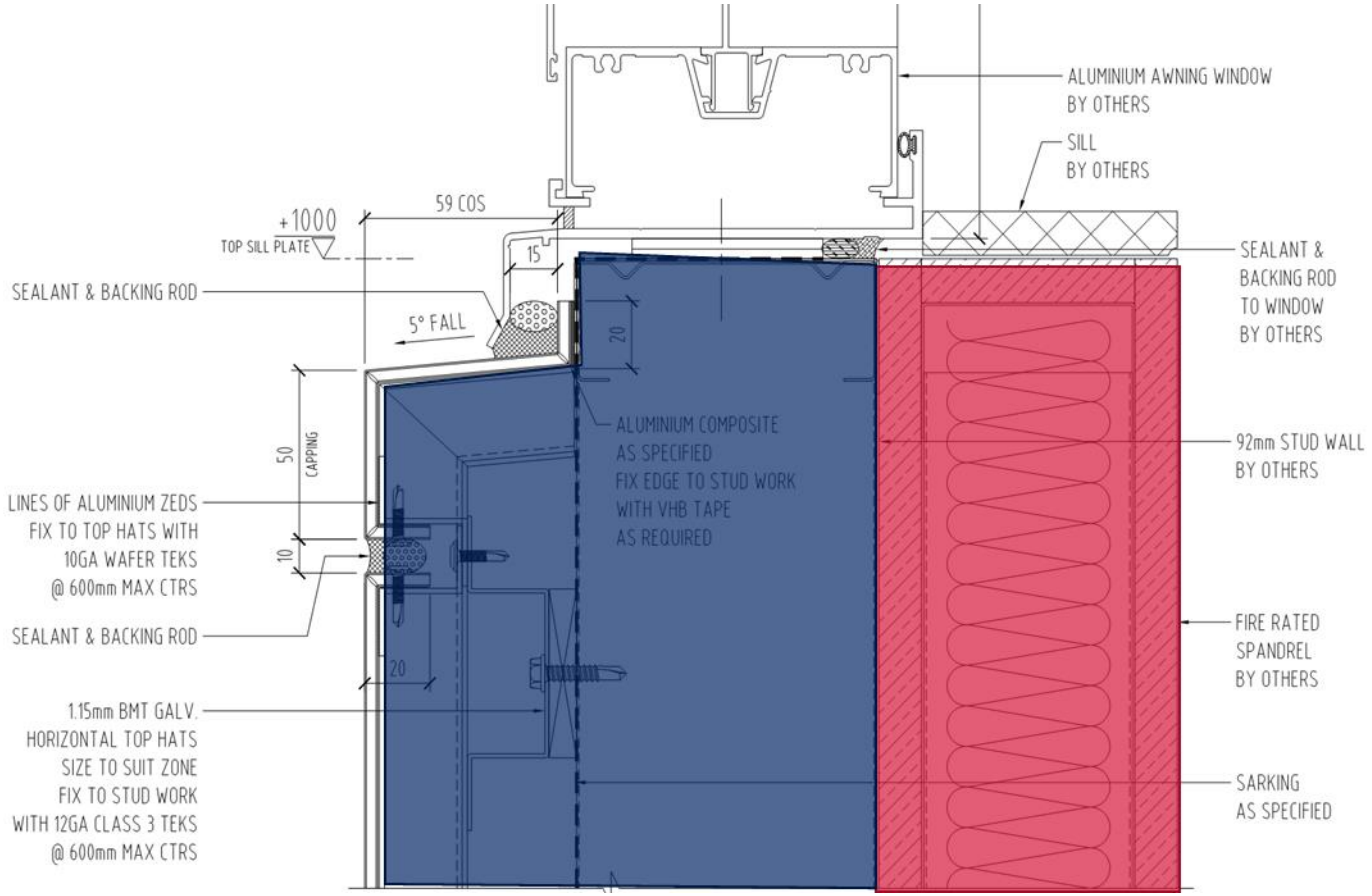
- **Spandrel Panel**
- **Designed to limit fire spread from floor to floor**



Design Fire Safety – Part 1 (continued)

DTS Provisions:

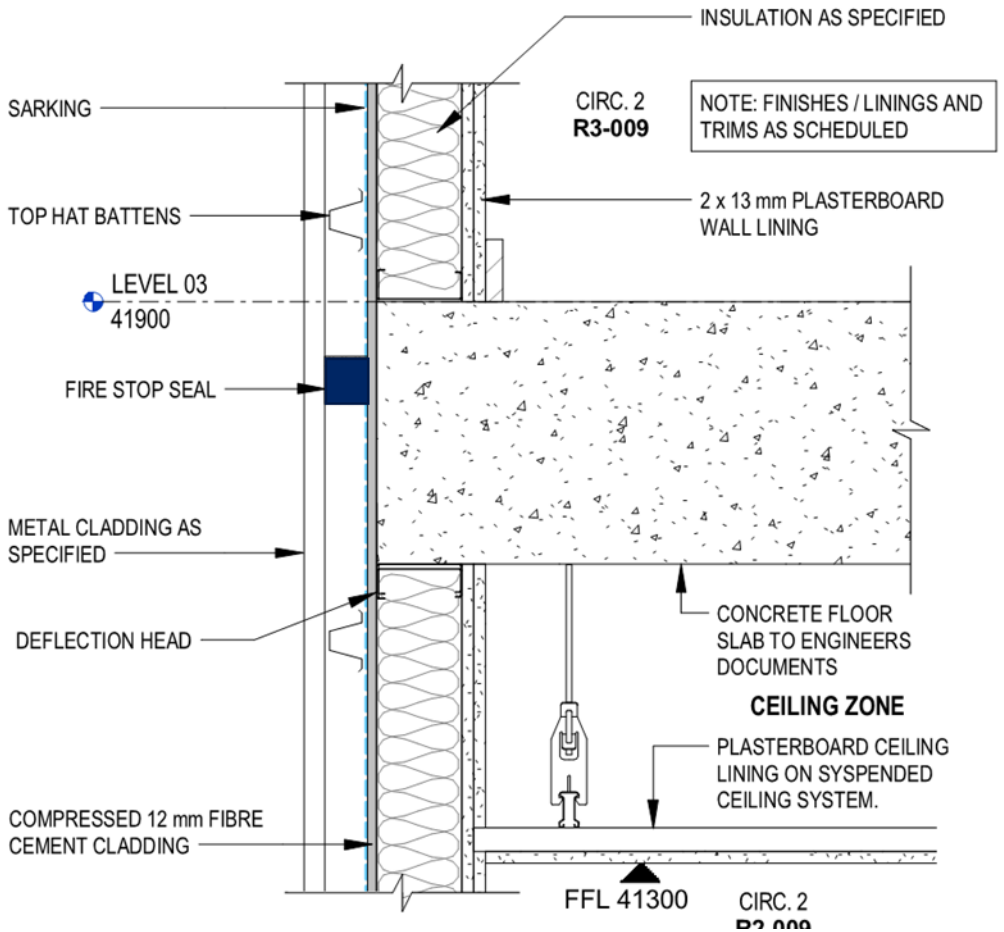
- Non - Combustible Cladding
- Non - Combustible Insulation
- Spandrel panels (Cl C2.6)



Design Fire Safety – Part 1 (continued)

Performance Solution

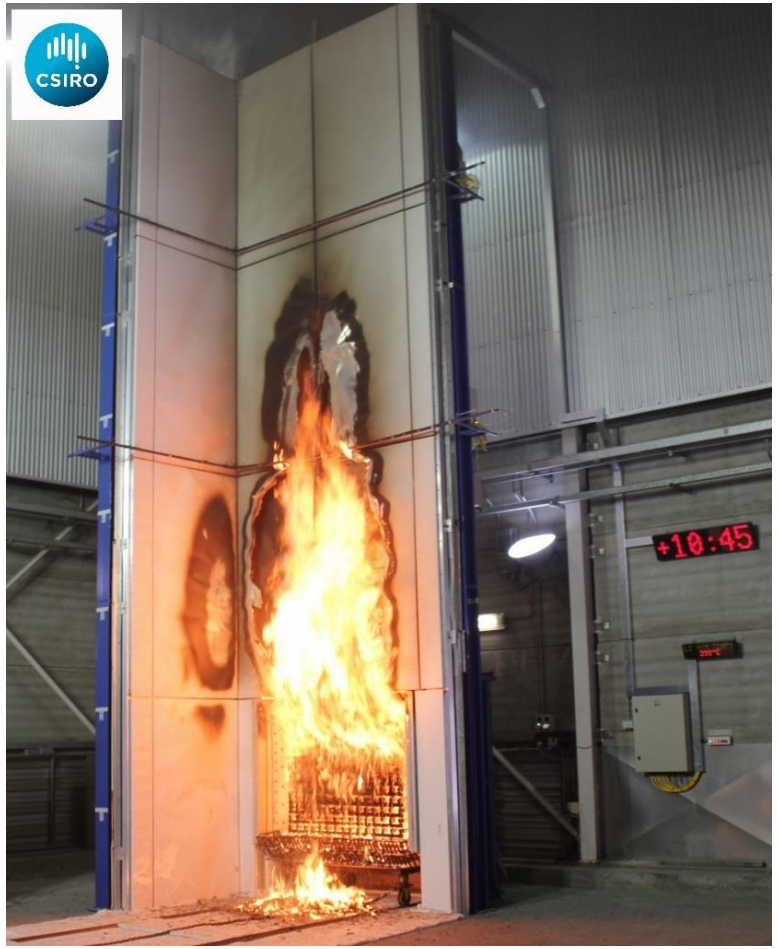
- CV3 is not mandatory
- CV3 requires:
  - Sprinklers
  - Cavity Barrier
  - AS 5113 Compliance



Design Fire Safety – Part 1 (continued)

AS 5113

- Standard Test
- Provides an indication of wall system contribution to fire spread
- Compares ‘apples with apples’
- Does not address window openings
- It is not the complete answer for a PS, hence, CV3 requires sprinklers and cavity barriers.



Design Fire Safety – Part 2 – Cavity Barriers

Not required by the DTS BCA

TRAFALGAR FIRE

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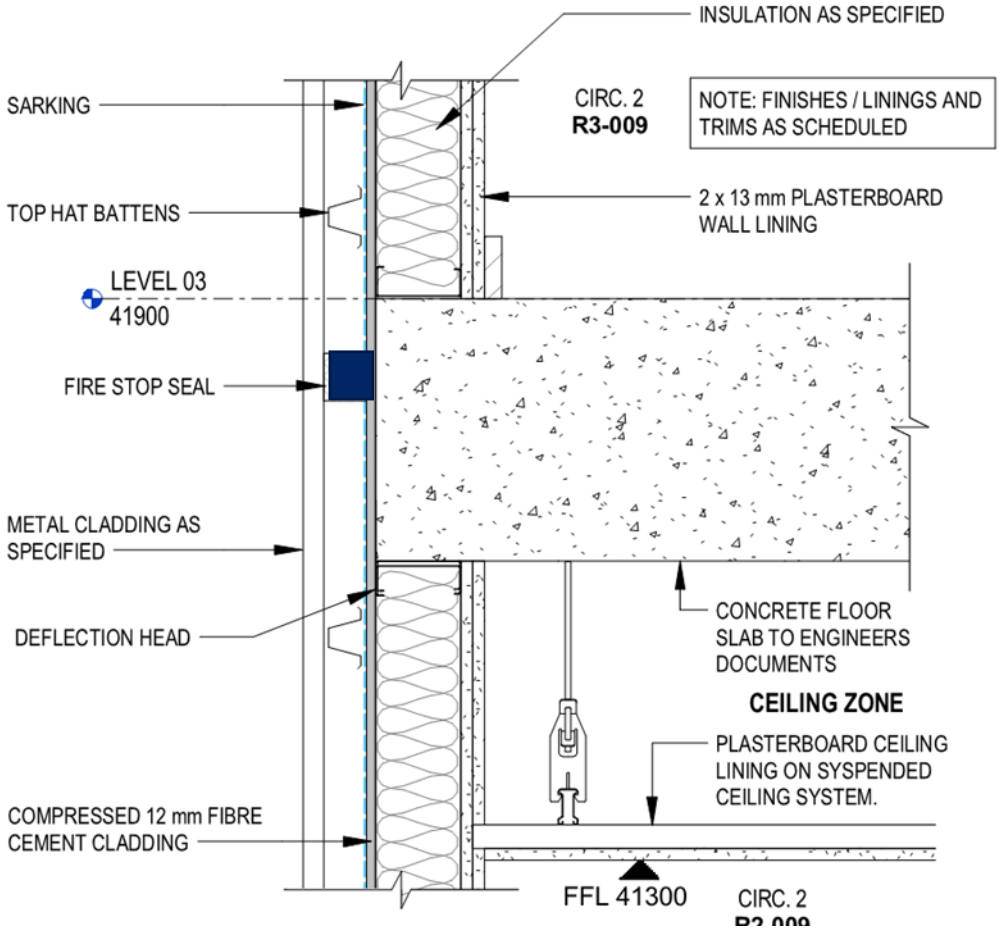


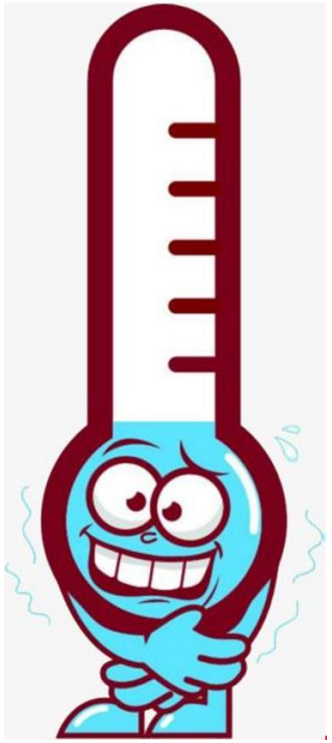
Design Fire Safety – Part 2
Cavity Barriers (continued)

- Façade fire test with no cavity barriers
- Fibre cement panelling

Design Fire Safety – Part 2
Cavity Barriers (continued)

- Solid aluminium with cavity barriers – left
- Solid aluminium with no cavity barriers - right
- Window frame locations shown dashed in red

Design Condensation

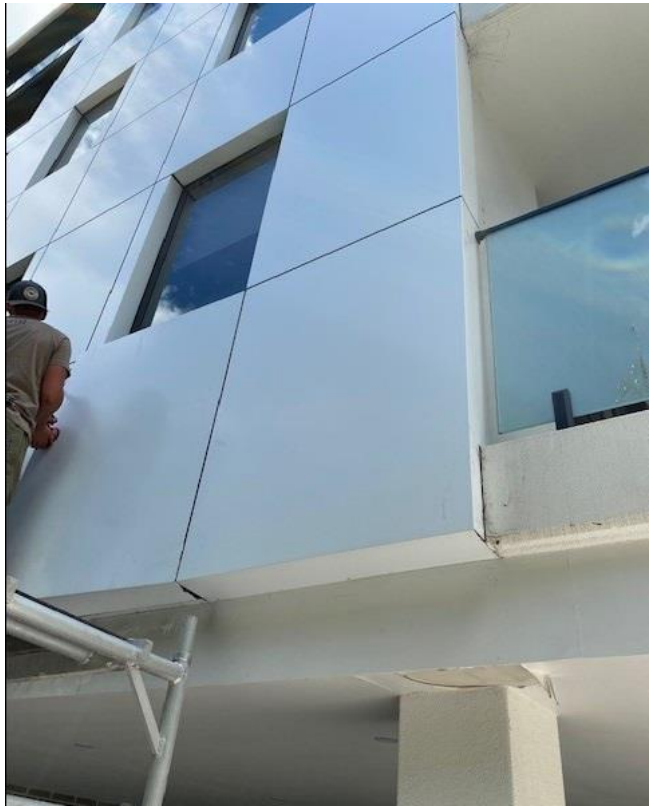


Steel stud, insulation, air gap, inside heated

PE ACP > 6ºC

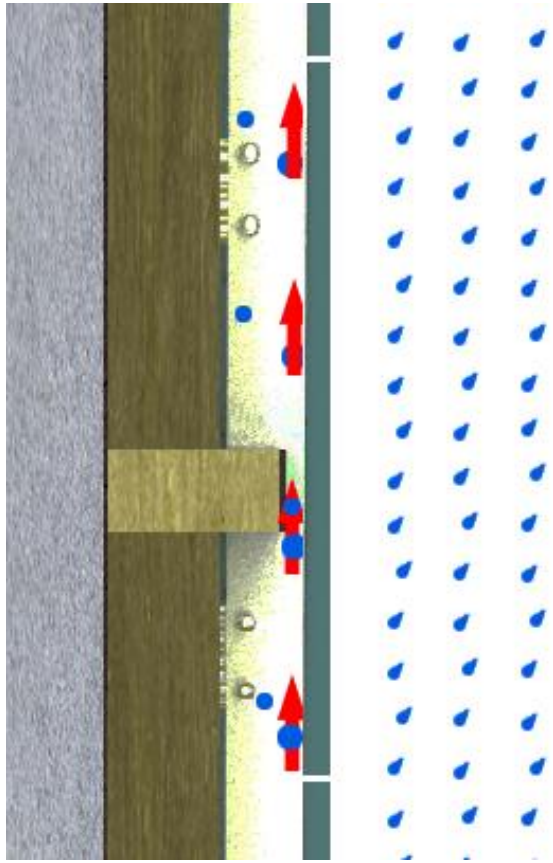
Solid Al > 13ºC

Design Condensation – Case Study



- No cavity drainage
- No cavity ventilation
- No sarking (aerated concrete)
- Combustible packers

Design Weatherproofing



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Design Weatherproofing