
Appendix J

Fire safety in waste facilities report

FORMIGA1

Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Report

Project: Central Waste

Location: 8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri

Completed For: Ray Neilsen

On Behalf of: Central Waste

Date: 29th August 2025

Revision Number: G

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Revision Schedule				
Revision	Date	Report Information		
A	14th September 2020	Reason for Revision	Draft issued for comment	
			Prepared by	Reviewed by
		Name	Steve Passfield	
B	4th November 2020	Reason for Revision	Final Report	
			Prepared by	Reviewed by
		Name	Steve Passfield	
C	14th January 2021	Reason for Revision	Amendments to Clauses 7.4.4 and 7.9.5 as a pond will be replaced with an underground tank	
			Prepared by	Reviewed by
		Name	Scott Naylor	
D	8th February 2021	Reason for Revision	Amendments to Clauses 7.9.1, 7.9.2, 7.9.3 and 7.9.4 as the pond will be replaced with an underground tank	
			Prepared by	Reviewed by
		Name	Scott Naylor	
E	19th February 2021	Reason for Revision	Amendment of details in Section 'Existing Restrictions Imposed on the Operation' from 10% to 15% of combustible stockpiles	
			Prepared by	Reviewed by
		Name	Scott Naylor	
F	4th August 2025	Reason for Revision	Amended based on revised on an increase to the development site and new buildings	
			Prepared by	
		Name	Scott Naylor	
		Signature		
F	29th August 2025	Reason for Revision	Update to include amended plans	
			Prepared by	
		Name	Scott Naylor	
		Signature		

This report has been prepared and checked by the experienced team at Formiga1. For any queries regarding this report, please contact our office.

1. Building and Inspection Details

Building Name - Material Processing Shed & Awnings			
Address:	8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri, NSW, 2327		
Building Use:	Waste Facility	BCA Class:	Class 8
Rise in Storeys:	1 Storey	Construction Type:	Type B - For compartment sizes
Building Area:	4,100m ²	Site Area:	Approximately 4.2Ha

Building Name - Separate Awnings			
Address:	8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri, NSW, 2327		
Building Use:	Waste Facility	BCA Class:	Class 8
Rise in Storeys:	1 Storey	Construction Type:	Type C
Building Area:	2,250m ²	Site Area:	Approximately 4.2Ha

Building Name - Weighbridge and Office Shed - Not forming part of this report as there is no additional fire risk for this building			
Address:	8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri, NSW, 2327		
Building Use:	Waste Facility	BCA Class:	Class 5
Rise in Storeys:	3 Storeys	Construction Type:	Type B
Building Area:	1,200m ²	Site Area:	Approximately 4.2Ha

Building Name - Residual Materials Shed			
Address:	8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri, NSW, 2327		
Building Use:	Waste Facility	BCA Class:	Class 8
Rise in Storeys:	1 Storey	Construction Type:	Type A - For compartment sizes
Building Area:	4,750m ²	Site Area:	Approximately 4.2Ha

Description of the Proposal

The site is subject to an increase in capacity, from the existing 90,000 tonnes per annum to 450,000 tonnes per annum. The scale of this increase means that the project is deemed to be Designated Development in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021. SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011 clause 23 of Schedule 1, lists recycling facilities that handle more than 100,000 tonnes per year as State Significant Development.

The existing buildings constructed under Cessnock City Council DA 8/2018/8792/1 total approx 3,115m² in floor area. The development includes an extension to the Automated Processing Plant, awnings over the existing Material Storage Bays, trailer parking, new Weighbridge/Office Building, car and truck parking and a new Residual Waste Recovery Plant Building.

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to consider the requirements of the Fire Safety in Waste Facilities Guidelines (vs02.02 dated February 2020) that Fire & Rescue NSW have developed.

The Fire Safety Guidelines reference Section 4.15(1)(e) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. This clause is under the heading “evaluation” and is a matter to be considered in the determination of a Development Application by the consent authority.

Existing Fire Safety Measures

The existing site has essential fire safety measures installed. These include a Hydrant System, Fire Hose Reels and Portable Fire Extinguishers. The existing hydrants system installation code is nominated as AS2419.1 (no year reference) and there is no date on installation. Two dual head hydrants and one in ground hydrant are shown on the block plan. There is also a hydrant point, not currently shown on the block plan, on the access roadway on the eastern side of the site.

Maintenance of Essential Fire Safety Measures

The Environmental Planning and Assessment (DCFS) Regulation 2021 requires the owner of a building to provide an Annual Fire Safety Statement (AFSS) that details the statutory fire safety measures within the building. The maintenance is required to be carried out to the standard required at the time of installation, not the current standard. The EP&A (DCFS) Regulation 2021, Clause 79 defines the various statutory fire safety measures that are subject to the AFSS requirement and identifies those installed in a building approved under Ord 70 and the Local Government Act 1919 prior to 1993. A building is also required to have on display a Fire Safety Schedule which identifies the statutory fire safety measures installed within the building, nominating the standard of installation for each of the statutory fire safety measures.

2. Background to Fire Safety Guidelines

Historically, fire brigades have attended numerous fires at waste facilities in NSW. These fires are often quite large and have a detrimental impact on firefighting intervention, the environment, local community and the waste industry itself. The potential fire size correlates with the nature of the combustible waste material being processed, stockpile arrangements, on-site fire safety systems and emergency procedures specific to each facility.

The facility currently contains advanced fire safety systems, and the expansion of the facility will seek to extend these existing systems to ensure the safety of workers and patrons in the facility.

Examples of a waste facility include:

- recycling centres
- resource recovery
- materials recovery facility
- energy recovery centre, and
- transfer stations.

Processes undertaken at waste facilities have higher risks than for other industries and can result in greater frequency and severity of fires. A fire involving bulk storage of mixed, loose combustible waste material presents a high and volatile fire load and causes significant challenges for firefighting intervention. Waste fires in NSW have demanded significant fire brigade resources and intervention over multiple days to extinguish the fire. The largest and longest-lasting fires often involve large stockpiles of unsorted waste with inadequate separation, where physical removal, separation and extinguishment is required. These fires also result in major pollution impact on the community, especially from smoke, which is unable to be contained.

Combustible waste therefore generally presents 'special problems of firefighting' that warrant classification and consideration of 'special hazards' provisions under Clause E1D17 and E2D21 of the NCC.

Fires in waste facilities present specific issues for firefighting, including:

- a. the physical nature of combustible waste and waste by-products, including fire properties and ignition potential of both unsorted and sorted materials
- b. unsuitable storage method, stockpile size, separation distances and accessibility
- c. mechanised waste handling, sorting and processing systems, including vehicles
- d. poor fire brigade vehicle and/or firefighter access for firefighting intervention
- e. facilities having an inadequate or no fire hydrant system, including water capacity
- f. facilities having an inadequate automatic fire suppression system installed
- g. buildings having an inadequate smoke hazard management system installed, and
- h. facilities having inadequate provision to contain fire water run-off.

Guidance on fire safety for waste facilities is generally limited due to the case-by-case considerations of the special hazards unique to each facility. It is the intention of this guideline to assist the responsible person to plan, manage, advise, assess or determine the risks and measures applicable to any given facility in the absence of any other requirements.

Specific requirements may be imposed on the waste facility, or any processes undertaken (e.g. storage, processing, transportation), by the relevant regulatory authority, such as local council, DPIE, NSW EPA or SafeWork NSW.

Note: A regulatory authority may impose requirements from this guideline on the waste facility as either a condition of consent, licensing or Development Control Order.

Disclaimer

This report does not consider the requirements of other applicable legislation e.g. NSW EPA Environment Protection Licensing, Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, Work Health & Safety Act 2011 and Workplace Health & Safety Regulations.

Existing Restrictions Imposed on the Operation

The application is to permit Central Waste facility to operate so as to accept a commingled waste capacity of 450,000 tonnes per annum.

The breakdown of the various different materials contained within the recyclable materials is set out in Table B.

The materials received at the facility include a high proportion of non-combustible plasterboard, concrete, aggregates and soil. The combustible products recovered from the initial supply of commingled waste are wood products and recovered processed timber products and the residual waste materials that are not recovered in processing. Residual material is a small proportion of the original materials, estimated to be less than 15% and this material is stored in Bays 14 & 15. Frequent removal of this material to landfill will keep the stockpile sizes to a minimum.

Eg. When an existing waste facility has restrictions on stockpile sizes and separations, control measures should be implemented to maintain such limits and ensure the fire load remains appropriate to the building and installed fire safety systems.

Note: Restrictions may be imposed by an authority including condition of consent, an order, or a licence condition. Installing or upgrading fire safety systems may remove or reduce any restrictions on operations (e.g. larger stockpiles).

The Central Waste Materials Receival and Processing shed is subject to recent Development Consent conditions ref: Cessnock City Council DA 8/2018/892/01 26th April 2019. The operation of the facility to 90,000 tpa throughput is subject to Development Consent conditions ref: DA 8/2019/568/1.

This Fire Safety Guidelines assessment is to support an application for increase in throughput to 450,000 tpa and increase in stockpile heights under the State Significant Development process of the NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment.

The following Table sets out the requirements of the Fire & Rescue NSW “Fire Safety in Waste Facilities” guidelines version 2.02 issued 27 February 2020.

3. Table A - Acceptable Solutions

Performance Requirement	Description of Provisions	Guideline Reference	Site Details
7.3 Development of existing waste facilities			
	When development is being applied for, the owner or PCBU should undertake an assessment of the design and performance of their existing waste facility against the requirements specified within this guideline and provide this to the relevant consent or regulatory authority for determination.	7.3.1	The purpose of this report is to address the requirements of the FRNSW Guidelines for fire safety in waste facilities.
	If the assessment determines that an upgrade is required to address a deficiency in the design or performance, the relevant authority should impose an appropriate condition (e.g. licensing) or direction (e.g. issue an Order) on the owner.	7.3.2	The assessment of the State Significant Development (SSD) proposal will include consideration of this report and will likely engage with FRNSW to seek their advice on compliance or otherwise of the proposal with these guidelines.
	When an existing waste facility undergoes demolition, erection, rebuilding, alteration, enlargement or extension (i.e. development), the relevant consent authority should consider imposing this guideline (in part or full) as a condition on the development.	7.3.3	The facility sheds (Materials receival shed & Processing plant) granted a development consent by Cessnock City Council ref: 8/2018/892/1 approved 26/04/2019. Fire Engineered Performance Solution implemented to the requirements of Type B. Existing approval to operate to 90,000 tpa throughput and external stockpile heights of 6m maximum under Cessnock City Council ref 8/2019/563/1.
	When an existing waste facility has restrictions on stockpile sizes and separations, control measures should be implemented to maintain such limits and ensure the fire load remains appropriate to the building and installed fire safety systems.	7.3.4	The proposed SSD development seeks to increase throughput at the existing facility from 90,000 tpa to 450,000 tpa and includes expansion of external materials bays to support a stockpile height of 6m. Internal stockpile height at the Materials Receival shed to remain limited to 6m as per the Fire Engineer performance solution requirement. Due to the composition i.e. includes large, loose items, this stockpile has an extremely low density and is considered acceptable.

			The stockpiles of non-combustible concrete, aggregate and soil could reach a maximum height of 6m. Stockpiles of sorted timber waste within the extended concrete material bays, could reach a maximum height of 6m and would not be stored for any longer than 48 hours.
7.4 Firefighting intervention			
CP9	The waste facility is to provide safe, efficient and effective access as detailed in FRNSW guideline Access for fire brigade vehicles and firefighters.	Clause 7.4.1	Access is provided to the site through both Styles Street and Mitchell Avenue. Appropriate allowances have been made for fire brigade appliance access to hardstand areas within the site. Pinch points are >4.5m in width with sufficient turning spaces and clearance heights provided for pumping appliances. Gradients, weight loads and security points are assumed to be compliant.
	Performance requirement CP9 of the NCC (BCA 2022 C1P9) requires access to be appropriate to the building function/use, fire load, potential fire intensity, fire hazard, active fire safety systems and fire compartment size.	Clause 7.4.2	The site has an existing Materials Processing Shed of 3,115m². This shed is utilised for the delivery of the commingled waste. This shed holds 1,000m³ at a maximum height of 6m as per the existing Fire Engineering Report. Machine/hand separation begins in these sheds with the removal of large items. The waste then travels, via conveyor belt, to the plant processing shed. The plant processing shed is 1,527m². Once sorted, the materials are separated into the following categories and moved to the storage bay: • Concrete (Pieces up to 500mm) • Aggregates (from concrete/bricks) • Fines (Mostly sand & grit) • Scrap Metal • Wood • Gyprock

			Residual mixed waste (Non-recyclable plastics, carper, cardboard, wood - mainly engineered) Materials handling and processing sheds total 3,115m² not including the associated stockpile awning areas.
	Enhanced fire brigade access should be provided for firefighting intervention, including a perimeter ring road around any large non-sprinklered building and access roads between external stockpiles	Clause 7.4.3	The Residual Materials Shed, Material Processing Shed/Awnings and possibly Separate Awning Structure are proposed to have sprinkler systems installed to AS2118.1-2017(amd2) as per BCA E1D17. The Separate Awning Structure will not be triggered for sprinklers as there is no storage of combustibles in this area. Only concrete, bricks, crushed aggregate, soils and fines (sand and grit from plant) are proposed. The timber products are stockpiled to the awnings West of the Material Processing Shed totalling 1,140m³.
	The facility should cater for a large emergency service response (e.g. multiple alarm and multiple agency) if the potential hazard may result in a large emergency. Note: This includes from any pollution event requiring a protracted hazardous materials response (e.g. contain and remove fire water run-off).	Clause 7.4.4	Both the internal maneuvering and the external access roadways provide space for more than one fire appliance and also provide the possibility of attack from both within and from outside the buildings on the site. Space is also provided for additional agency emergency response vehicles. The existing site has a drainage and catchment system that retains any runoff from the paved maneuvering areas. The intention is to drain the firefighting water to the oily water interceptor that flows into the pond, and pump it directly to the underground tank. The facility is monitored to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Authority's requirements regarding wastewater and runoff.
	A building not fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system should have a dedicated external quarantine area not less than four times the floor area of the largest internal stockpile to receive, breakdown and extinguish that stockpile (refer to clause 8.5.3).	Clause 7.4.5	All buildings containing combustible stockpiles will be provided with sprinkler protection. The Separate Awning Structure is provided with an external quarantine area in the open yard of 500m² has been provided.

	Any development application should be accompanied by a flow rate and pressure test of the water main connected to the fire hydrant system	Clause 7.4.6	The Hunter Water statement of flows and pressures from 2020 demonstrates 50l/ @ 255kPa. An updated statement of flows and pressures should be obtained to confirm current achievable water supply.
CP9	Firefighter access should be provided to buildings, structures and storage areas, including to any fire safety system or equipment provided for firefighting intervention.	Clause 7.4.7	The configuration of the proposed structures on the site provides ease of access for firefighters from the front approach. The vehicular accessways around the site also provide for firefighter access to the rear of the buildings, though not located on the same allotments. The proposed hydrant system will include attack hydrants to provide coverage to all parts of the site. The existing booster will be upgraded to include the sprinkler booster connection and will also be provided full details as required by AS2419.1-2021 & AS2118.1-2017(amdt 2).
7.5 Fire hydrant system			
EP1.3	The waste facility is to have a fire hydrant system installed to the risks and hazards for the waste facility	Clause 7.5.1	The site is located 4.1km from Kurri Kurri, 4.8km from Abermain and 13km from Cessnock Fire Stations. The Material Processing Sheds/Awnings and Residual Materials Shed are proposed to be sprinklered to AS2118.1-2017(amdt 2) high hazard class. The combustible material stockpiles on site include: • Material Processing Shed/Awnings - 21 x 30-150m² and 2 x Feed Stockpiles of 1,000m³ each • Residual Materials Shed - Feed Stockpile of 1,000m³ and 6 x fire separated sorted waste of 966m³ • Wood Waste Stockpiles 2 x 225m² up to 1,140m³
	The fire hydrant system should consider facility layout and operation, with fire hydrants being located to provide compliant coverage and safe firefighter access during a fire, including having external fire hydrants to protect any open yard storage (i.e. external stockpiles)	7.5.2	A fire hydrant system to Australian Standard AS2419.1-2021 is required to be installed to provide coverage for all stockpiles. To satisfy the FRNSW Guidelines 7.5.3 the hydrant system will be designed to flow 2 outlets @10l/sec each - Design Criteria 20L/sec at 250kPa if no pump or full duty pump is proposed or 10L/s at 700kPa if a half duty pump is proposed under AS2419.1-2021.

			Additional hydrants will be installed to ensure coverage and also to provide coverage to the stockpiles from a minimum of two hydrant outlets when pressurised by the fire brigade appliance at the booster connection.
	The design of the fire hydrant system is to have enhanced standard or performance when combustible waste material is not protected by a fire sprinkler system, including having an additional external hydrant outlet to flow simultaneously for any open yard storage and for any non-sprinklered internal stockpiles, as given in Table 2. <i>The fire hydrant system incorporates enhanced standard of performance for external stockpiles (i.e. one additional hydrant to flow).</i>	7.5.3	The Material Processing Sheds/Awnings and Residual Materials Shed are proposed to be sprinklered to AS2118.1-2017(amdt 2) high hazard class. The Separate Awning Structure does not have sprinklers, but does not consist of combustible storage. There are no proposed external stockpiles as a result of the proposed development.
	Fire hydrants are not to be located within 10m of stockpiled storage and must be accessible to firefighters entering from the site and/or building entry points.	7.5.4	The fire hydrant system will be designed so as to be accessible for firefighters entering from the main vehicular entry point. The hydrants will be located outside the buildings and be >10m from stockpile areas to provide coverage to all parts of the buildings as per AS2419.1-2021 hydrants i.e. max 70m to all parts of the floor and into all rooms. The booster location is assumed to be adjacent to the new main vehicular site entry point along Mitchell Avenue, which will achieve compliance.
	Where appropriate to protect against high risk and hazards, suitable on-site fixed external fire monitors may be provided as part of the fire hydrant system.	7.5.5	Fire monitors are not considered to be necessary given the risk profile of the materials and the layout of the site.
	The fire brigade booster assembly is to be located within sight of the designated site entry point, or other location approved by the fire brigade, and be protected from radiant heat from any nearby stockpile (e.g. by a masonry wall).	7.5.6	The booster location is assumed to be adjacent to the new main vehicular site entry point along Mitchell Avenue, which is capable of achieving compliance if >10m from EV Charging Stations. Further details of setout will be required to confirm hardstand compliance <10m from the booster and >10m from EV chargers.

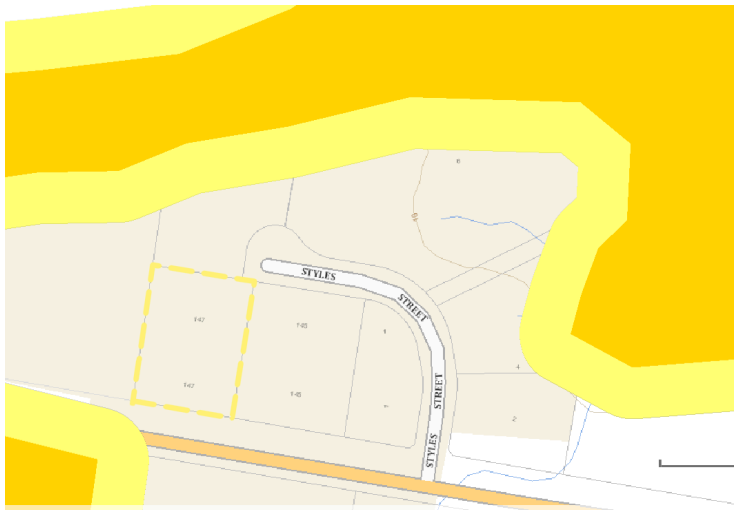
	The fire hydrant system is to have a minimum water supply and capacity providing the maximum hydraulic demand (i.e. flow rate) for not less than four hours.	7.5.7	The Hunter Water statement of flows and pressures from 2020 demonstrates 50l/ @ 255kPa. The town mains provide sufficient supply for the hydrant system. Additional onsite storage is to be provided for the sprinkler system. An updated statement of flows and pressures should be obtained to confirm current achievable water supply. Your REF: 2020-1389 Property Address: Lot 5 DP 1251190, 8 Styles Kurri Kurri NSW 2327 Approximate Ground Level: 12.06 m AHD Water Main Size and Location: DN150 mm PVC-M (SER2) located in Styles Kurri Kurri NSW 2327 Hydrant No. 2019734 <table><tr><th>Expected Pressure at Hydrant</th><th>Additional Fire Flow (L/s)</th><th>Pressure (kPa)</th></tr><tr><td>Maximum pressure (Average Day Demand)</td><td>0</td><td>950</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum pressure (Peak Day Demand)</td><td>0</td><td>600</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Pressure expected under peak day demand conditions</td></tr><tr><td>Fire hose reel (x2)</td><td>0.66</td><td>600</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Pressure expected under 95%ile peak day demand conditions</td></tr><tr><td>Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations</td><td>0.0 L/s</td><td>610</td></tr><tr><td>Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations</td><td>5.0 L/s</td><td>595</td></tr><tr><td>Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations</td><td>10.0 L/s</td><td>585</td></tr><tr><td>Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations</td><td>20.0 L/s</td><td>545</td></tr><tr><td>Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations</td><td>30.0 L/s</td><td>465</td></tr><tr><td>Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations</td><td>40.0 L/s</td><td>370</td></tr><tr><td>Max available flow</td><td>50.0 L/s</td><td>255</td></tr></table>	Expected Pressure at Hydrant	Additional Fire Flow (L/s)	Pressure (kPa)	Maximum pressure (Average Day Demand)	0	950	Minimum pressure (Peak Day Demand)	0	600	Pressure expected under peak day demand conditions			Fire hose reel (x2)	0.66	600	Pressure expected under 95%ile peak day demand conditions			Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations	0.0 L/s	610	Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations	5.0 L/s	595	Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations	10.0 L/s	585	Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations	20.0 L/s	545	Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations	30.0 L/s	465	Fire hydrant /sprinkler installations	40.0 L/s	370	Max available flow	50.0 L/s	255
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	The fire hydrant system should incorporate fire hose reels installed in accordance with Clause E1.4 (BCA 2022 E1D3) of the NCC and externally to cover open yard storage areas to enable effective first attack of fires by appropriately trained staff.	7.5.8	Fire hose reels will be provided to provide first attack firefighting for staff and staff are trained in the principles of first attack firefighting. Central Waste's management plan provides details of induction and training that all staff are required to undertake. Annual fire safety training is also undertaken in accordance with the CW Operation and Management Plan.																																							
7.6 Automatic fire sprinkler system																																										
EP1.4	The waste facility is to have an automatic fire sprinkler system installed in any fire compartment that has a floor area greater than 1000m² and contains combustible waste material.	7.6.1	An automatic fire sprinkler system is to be installed to AS2118.1-2017(amdt 2) in the Material Processing Sheds/Awnings and Residual Materials Shed as each area is >1,000m². The Separate Awning Structure does not contain combustible storage.																																							

	The fire sprinkler system should be demonstrated as being appropriate to the risks and hazards identified for buildings, including externally as necessary (e.g. drenchers to protect plant/equipment, exposures, high-risk external storage).	7.6.2	The fire sprinkler system will be designed to a AS2118.1-2017(amdt 2) "High Hazard" classification.
	The fire sprinkler system design should be appropriate to the hazard class (e.g. 'high hazard class') and have enhanced standard of performance as appropriate to the special hazard.	7.6.3	The high hazard sprinkler system will provide the initial fire suppression within the Material Processing Sheds/Awnings and Residual Materials Shed. The Separate Awning Structure does not contain combustible storage. Stored water for 2 hours supply is proposed with dual diesel pumps.
	To protect vital systems, storages or equipment or protect against high risk hazards, a deluge, drencher, fast response, mist or foam system should be provided.	7.6.4	The processing plant equipment will be protected by the high hazard sprinkler system designed to AS2118.1-2017(amdt 2) "High Hazard" with fast response heads.
	The fire brigade booster assembly for the fire sprinkler system should be co-located with the fire hydrant system booster within sight of the designated site entry point, or in a location approved by the fire brigade.	7.6.5	The booster location is assumed to be adjacent to the new main vehicular site entry point along Mitchell Avenue, which is capable of achieving compliance if >10m from EV Charging Stations. Further confirmation of setout will be required to confirm compliance for the hardstand to be <10m from the booster and >10m from EV charging stations.
	The fire sprinkler system is to have a minimum water supply and capacity providing the maximum hydraulic demand (i.e. flow rate) for not less than two hours.	7.6.6	The Hunter Water statement of flows and pressures from 2020 demonstrates 50l/ @ 255kPa. The required flow and pressure of the sprinkler system is not yet confirmed (depending on sprinkler spacings, sprinkler head types and K-factors), but this appears to be approximately 121l/s based on the existing commissioning data. A water storage tank of 999,000L serves the existing sprinkler and hydrant system as was deemed sufficient at the time of the previous recent Occupation Certificate.

			Consideration will need to be given to the system extensions to ensure additional flow and pressure is not needed in excess of what the existing tank can supply.
7.7 Fire detection and alarm system			
EP2.2	The waste facility is to have a fire detection and alarm system installed appropriate to the risks and hazards identified for each area of a building.	7.7.1	A fire detection and alarm system designed to satisfy the requirements of E2P2 will be provided in the Material Processing Sheds/Awnings, Residual Materials Shed and Separate Awning Structure. The design will take into consideration the design and layout of the buildings, the familiarity of the staff to the buildings and the distances of travel for the various buildings on the site. Infrared and/or flame detectors proposed.
	The fire detection and alarm system should warn all occupants of fire and to evacuate the facility, with each component being appropriate to the environment (e.g. flame detector or infrared detector in sorting area, visual alarms around noisy machinery).	7.7.2	The fire detection and alarm system, as well as smoke hazard management systems, whilst being required by BCA E2D21 "provisions for special hazards" are also required to be designed and installed in accordance with the FRNSW "fire safety guidelines for waste facilities". The provisions of AS1670.1 require audible alarms. Where excessive noise is present from machinery/plant, Visual Warning Devices are required in lieu of audible alarms.
	Upon positive detection of fire, the system is to activate any required alarm, fire suppression system, passive measure (e.g. fire door, fire shutter) or plant/machinery override (e.g. shutdown of conveyor, shredder) as appropriate to the detector.	7.7.3	Systems designed and to be implemented include: 1. Sprinklers are not a deluge or mist system, therefore, will not activate upon initiating the fire alarm. 2. Processing plant override system upon detection of fire. 3. Smoke exhaust system to the Material Processing Shed and Residual Materials Shed to automatically activate on detection of fire.
	Manual alarm points should be provided in clearly visible locations as appropriate to the environment so that staff can initiate early alarm of fire.	7.7.4	Manual Call Points will be provided so that no point on the floor of the materials handling sheds and processing plant will be greater than 30m from one. Additional MCPs will be provided in the open awning materials storage areas and the site office areas in other buildings.

7.8 Smoke hazard management			
EP2.2	Buildings containing combustible waste material are to have an automatic smoke hazard management system appropriate to the potential fire load and smoke production rate installed within the building.	7.8.1	The Material Processing Shed and Residual Materials Shed require a smoke exhaust system or smoke-and-heat vent system, appropriately designed, and automatically activated upon detection of fire. The Separate Awning Structure is not triggered by this requirement as it does not contain combustible storage. Additionally, they are sufficiently ventilated with permanent openings.
	Under Clause E2.3 (BCA 2022 E2D21) of the NCC, additional smoke hazard management measures should be provided to vent or exhaust smoke so that in at least 90% of the compartment, the smoke layer does not descend below 4 m above floor level.	7.8.2	The buildings are designed so that smoke will naturally vent to the outside and that no smoke layer can descend to below 4m above the floor level.
	Natural low-level openings, either permanent or openable such as roller doors, should be provided on two or more walls to assist with venting de-stratified (i.e. cooled) smoke and ensure minimum visibility is maintained during a fire.	7.8.3	The Material Processing Shed is proposing to enclose a number of existing openings which only achieves 173m² of opening sizes which would not be considered to be sufficient. The Residual Materials Shed has 645m² of opening area. Associated awning areas all contain substantial openings along the front sides.
	Any smoke exhaust system installed should be capable of continuous operation of not less than two hours in a sprinkler-controlled fire scenario, or four hours in any non-sprinkler-controlled fire scenario.	7.8.4	As above, a smoke exhaust system or smoke-and-heat vent system is being proposed to the Material Processing Shed and Residual Materials Shed.
	Automatic operation of the smoke hazard management system from smoke detection should not cause undue delay to the activation of any automatic fire sprinkler system.	7.8.5	To comply.

7.9 Fire water run-off containment			
	The waste facility should have effective and automatic means of containing fire water run-off, with primary containment having a net capacity not less than the total hydraulic demand of installed fire safety systems.	7.9.1	The existing Material Processing Shed and new Separate Awning Structure will have sprinkler water captured by an existing drainage and catchment system that retains any run-off from the paved maneuvering areas and the yard walls. The oily water interceptor will be fitted with an actuated valve (automatically triggered via FIP, in the event of a fire), preventing water from entering the water treatment pond. The bunded containment area has a total of 1,500m³ or 1,500,000 litres. A new tank system for sprinkler runoff containment of the Residual Materials Shed is proposed. The water flows to the tank from a series of pits in the paved maneuvering areas.
	An alternative means of fire water run-off containment may be proposed, particularly for development of an existing waste facility, including being validated by hydrological engineering assessment where appropriate.	7.9.2	Any wastewater from firefighting activities would be captured by new underground tanks and the existing bunded areas.
	The containment system is to wholly incorporate any dedicated external quarantine area required to extinguish any internal stockpile from a building (refer to clause 7.4.5).	7.9.3	Confirmed.
	The containment system, which includes the base of any storage area, should be impermeable (i.e. sealed) and prevent fire water run-off from entering the ground or any surface water course (e.g. river, stream, lake, estuary).	7.9.4	The entire paved area for maneuvering and storage is concrete paved and the new underground tanks will be impermeable.
	The containment system should include secondary/tertiary facilities such as impermeable bunds, storage lagoons, isolation tanks or modified site design (e.g. recessed catchment pit, drainage basin) as appropriate to the facility.	7.9.5	The existing waste facility has a system of runoff containment. The water flows to the treatment basin on the eastern side of the site, from a series of pits in the paved maneuvering area. The wastewater is processed through an oily water interceptor that flows into the pond, and pump it directly to the underground tank. The same will apply to the Residual Materials Shed through new construction.

	Pollution control equipment such as stormwater isolation valves, water diversion booms, drain mats, should be provided as necessary for the facility's emergency response procedures, and be kept readily accessible for the event of fire.	7.9.6	Pollution control equipment, booms etc are kept on site and are readily accessible to fire fighters.
7 .10 Bushfire Prone Land			
	The NSW RFS <i>Planning for Bush Fire Protection – A guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers</i> (PBP) applies to all development on 'bush fire prone land'.	7.10.1	Noted.
	Bush fire prone land is mapped by each respective council under <i>section 146 or the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> 	7.10.2	Only 8 and 10 Styles Street are mapped as bushfire prone land, therefore, only works within these allotments are triggered for compliance. Refer to Bushfire Prone lands map extract below. The subject land use (Waste Resource Recovery facility) is not classified as the type of development requiring a Bushfire Safety Authority under S100B as it is neither a subdivision nor Special Fire Protection Purpose. The existing facility is separated from the creek edge vegetation by a 10m gravel access between the vegetation and the solid rear walls of the facility yard and shed walls. The rear access also has a fire hydrant as denoted by blue circle on the aerial photo below.

			
	Suitable fire brigade vehicle access is to be provided to within 4 m of any static water supply if no reticulated water supply is otherwise available (e.g. bulk water tank, dam).	7.10.3	Not applicable to this development.
8.1 Facility Operation & Management			
	This whole section, being ' <i>Facility operation and management</i> ', applies to new and existing waste facilities as determined by the relevant regulatory authority, such as NSW EPA as a condition of licence or the local Council as a condition of consent.	8.1.1	The existing facility is proposed to be expanded from 90,000 tonnes per year to 450,000 tonnes per year of throughput. The proposal is subject to a State Significant Development application.
	This section relates to general requirements and processes.	8.1.2 - 8.1.5	Noted
8.2 Storage and stockpiles			
	Storage and stockpiling of combustible waste material should be limited in size and volume appropriate to the given combustible waste material, fire risks, building design and installed fire safety systems.	8.2.1	Plans showing the size, volume and type of waste of all stockpiles should be submitted with the development application.

	Variations to storage and stockpile requirements, including maximum size and volume, movement, separation distances etc., will be considered through an appropriate pathway such as a performance solution.	8.2.2	This will need to be considered if stockpiles >4m in height are proposed.
	The maximum height of any stockpile, loose piled or baled, should not exceed 4 m	8.2.3	Restrictions on the height of the stockpiles on site are limited to 4m. It is proposed to have the loosely mixed commingled waste in the materials receiving shed up to a height of 6m. The commingled waste is processed immediately and would not be stored in the materials receiving sheds for longer than overnight and may form part of the Performance Solution under 8.2.2 above. The non-combustible concrete, aggregates and soil can reach 6m in height in proposed expanded concrete bays. This would require consideration under a Performance Solution. Timber and green waste is stored in covered stockpiles <4m high with sufficient separation between stockpiles. Residual Materials Shed - Feed Stockpile of 1,000m³ and 6 x fire separated sorted waste of 966m³ and will not exceed 4m.
	The uncontained vertical face of any stockpile (i.e. any face not being retained by a masonry wall) should recede on a slope no greater than 45° to minimise the risk of collapse and fire spread (see Figure 2).	8.2.4	All waste stockpiles have battered sloping sides of approximately 45°.
	The storage method and arrangement of stockpiles is to minimise the likelihood of fire spread and provide separation which permits access for firefighting intervention. Note: Fire separating masonry walls (e.g. bunkers) and automatic fire sprinkler systems may allow larger stockpile sizes and/or shorter separation distances.	8.2.5	The onsite stockpiling is separated by 4m high concrete bunker walls. The stockpiles are kept to minimal sizes due to the layout of the storage areas. The only significant stockpiles being within the materials sheds. These Sheds and Awnings are having a high hazard sprinkler system installed and the maximum size of the stockpile of commingled waste is 375m² with a maximum height 6m considered to be acceptable.

			Residual Materials Shed - Feed Stockpile of 1,000m ³ and 6 x fire separated sorted waste of 966m ³ and will not exceed 4m.
	A separating masonry wall, revetment or pen should extend at least 1 m above the stockpile height and at least 2 m beyond the outermost stockpile edge	8.2.6	All storage areas are separated by minimum 4m high concrete walls and 1m above stockpile heights as well as 2m beyond stockpiles.
	Stockpile boundary limits should be permanently marked to clearly identify limits that maintain maximum stockpile sizes and/or minimum separations.	8.2.7	The layout of the concrete bunker walls limits the areas for storage and also the size of the individual storage areas. Further, the Development approval ref 8/2019/563/1 that the storage of waste is limited to 30,000 tonnes on site at any one time. This is proposed to change under the SSDA Project to 40,000 tonnes.
8.3 Stockpile movement			
	Stockpiles of combustible waste material should be rotated to dissipate any generated heat and minimise risk of auto-ignition as required.	8.3.1	The only materials on site, that are considered combustible with the capability of auto-ignition, is the commingled waste that begins the process in the materials handling sheds and the residual waste in Bays 14 & 15. The commingled waste - receiving shed area is to be sprinkler protected and is limited in size and height due to the building layout. The steel column supports between the two parts result in there being two stockpiles of 375m² maximum size. The incoming commingled materials are delivered directly to the materials receival shed for processing. It will be processed continually. The two combustible materials discharged from the plant are wood and residuals. These are transferred immediately to the Residual Materials Shed, then to the covered storage bays or straight to the covered storage bays. From these bays, both respective materials are transported off site frequently. This means the material does not sit for more 48 hours, typically less.

	Any stockpile of combustible waste material prone to self-heating should have appropriate temperature monitoring to identify localised hotspots; procedures outlined in the operations plan should be implemented to reduce identified hotspots.	8.3.2	There is no stockpiling of combustible waste that is prone to self-heating on the site. As stated above, the commingled waste is moved into the processing plant within hours of arrival.
	Any processed or treated waste material, such as chipping, shredding, baling or producing crumb should be cooled before being stockpiled.	8.3.3	By the nature of the processes and conveyance, any output materials are not heated beyond ambient temperature during the processing.
	Procedures for stockpile rotation and monitoring of temperature during hot weather are to be included in the operations plan (refer to section 8.6).	8.3.4	The CWS Operations plan will include procedures for stockpile management during hot weather.
8.4 External stockpiles			
	The maximum width of an external stockpile should be 20 m if fire brigade vehicle access is provided down both sides of the stockpile, and 10 m if access is provided down one side of the stockpile only	8.4.1	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	The maximum length of an external stockpile should be 50 m, or as determined from required minimum separation distances (refer to clauses 8.4.3 and 8.4.5).	8.4.2	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	Minimum separation should be maintained between external stockpiles, depending on storage method and fire risk of materials, as given in Table 3 (see also Figure 5).	8.4.3	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	If two separation distances apply between different stockpiles (i.e. due to different lengths of each stockpile), the greatest distance is to be used	8.4.4	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	Minimum separation should be maintained between external stockpiles and any fire-source feature, depending on storage method and fire risk of materials, as given in Table 4	8.4.5	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.

	Covered areas attached to buildings or structures, such as areas under awnings and undercrofts, should not encroach into the minimum separation distance unless protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system	8.4.6	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	The minimum separation between external stockpiles or an external stockpile and any fire-source feature may be reduced when the stockpile is separated by masonry wall or protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system	8.4.7	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	External stockpile limits should be maintained and not exceeded as per the operations plan, and as appropriate to the facility, boundaries, exposures, buildings, terrain, drainage, vegetation, prevailing winds, vehicular access etc.	8.4.8	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	External stockpiles should be protected from high or unnecessary external risks (e.g. bushfire, adjacent property fire, arson, self-combustion in hot weather).	8.4.9	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	External stockpiles should be maintained so that all required fire brigade vehicle access points are always kept clear and unobstructed.	8.4.10	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
	External stockpiles should be maintained so that all required fire brigade vehicle access (e.g. around buildings, between stockpiles and to hardstand areas) is always kept clear and unobstructed.	8.4.11	N/A - No external stockpiles proposed.
8.5 Internal stockpiles			
	Internal stockpiles of combustible waste material should be maintained as determined by the operations plan, and appropriate to the building size/layout, compartmentation, installed safety systems, process equipment and plant etc.	8.5.1	The internal stockpiles within the Material Processing Sheds/Awnings, Separate Awning Structure and Residual Materials Shed are considered acceptable considering the length of time they remain “stored” for their size (maximum 48 hours), materials stored for longer periods are non-combustible and the provision of a high hazard sprinkler system.

			The storage bays, beneath the awnings, are considered to be internal for the purposes of this clause and are considered acceptable due to the minimal size and that the majority of the stored items are non-combustible and sprinklers.
	The maximum internal stockpile size in a building fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system should be 1,000m ³ .	8.5.2	The internal stockpiles within the Material Processing Sheds/Awnings, Separate Awning Structure and Residual Materials Shed are below 1,000m ³ . Internal stockpile heights of 6m maximum in the middle, then tapering down to nil.
	Internal stockpiles should have a minimum of 6m unobstructed access on each accessible side in a building fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system, or a 10 m in a building not fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system	8.5.3	The internal stockpiles in the Material Processing Sheds/Awnings, Separate Awning Structure and Residual material Shed are accessible through the large openings from the central maneuvering area. Compliance is achieved.
	Internal stockpiles may be located side by side when separated by a masonry wall	8.5.4	The internal stockpiles in the Material Processing Sheds/Awnings and Separate Awning Structure are separated by masonry 4m high walls or a minimum of 1m above the stockpiles.
	The internal stockpile of a building not fitted with an automatic fire sprinkler system should be limited in size to be able to be moved to the dedicated external quarantine area using on-site resources only within one hour or less	8.5.5	The internal stockpiles are sprinklered for the Material Processing Sheds and Residual Materials Shed. The Separate Awning Structure is not sprinklered, but stockpiles are limited in size and consist of non-combustible materials.
	Internal stockpiles should be protected from high or unnecessary ignition risks (e.g. friction/heating from conveyors, waste movers, heaters, chippers, shredders, balers, sorters, other machinery etc.).	8.5.6	The internal stockpiles within the materials handling sheds are separated from the conveyor belt and other friction and heat sources of the processing plant.
	Internal stockpiles should be maintained so that all building egress points and required paths of travel are not blocked or impeded at any time.	8.5.7	The internal stockpiles do not cause any obstruction to the egress pathways from within the materials handling sheds.
	Internal stockpiles should be maintained so that access to the dedicated external quarantine area is always kept clear/unobstructed (i.e. waste handlers)	8.5.8	The openings into the materials handling sheds, from the central maneuvering area, are permanent openings. The materials handling sheds are to be sprinkler protected.

8.6 Operations plan			
	The waste facility should develop and implement a written operations plan outlining the daily operations of the waste facility, including describing the combustible waste materials likely and the method of storage, handling or processing at the facility.	8.6.1	Central Waste has implemented an Operation & Management Plan which maintains a record of the daily operations of the facility including any combustible waste and the handling of it.
	The operations plan should include a site plan drawing that identifies the layout of the waste facility and all locations of storage, handling and processing of combustible waste material.	8.6.2	The Operation & Management Plan is to include a site plan and nominates the handling of waste.
	The operations plan should identify the expected daily and holding inventory of combustible waste material including daily capacities and maximum stockpile limits.	8.6.3	The Operation & Management Plan to include a site plan and nominate the inventory of combustible waste material including daily capacities and maximum stockpile limits.
	The operations plan should define the procedures that ensure maximum stockpile limits are not exceeded by operations at the waste facility.	8.6.4	The Operation & Management Plan to nominate the maximum stockpile limits.
	The operations plan site plan should identify separate and clearly designated areas for materials drop-off, transfer and storage method of combustible waste materials (e.g. internal or external, sorted or unsorted, loose stockpile, bailed stockpile, binned, bundled, bunkered, container etc.).	8.6.5	The Operation & Management Plan to identify the designated areas for material drop-off, transfer, processing and storage including the storage of combustible waste.
	The operations plan should identify all primary and secondary methods of combustible waste material transfer and stockpile movement	8.6.6	The Operation & Management Plan to identify all primary and secondary methods of combustible waste material transfer and stockpile movement.
	The operations plan should include procedures for turnover of stockpiles to dissipate internal heat confinement, with the frequency determined by the combustible waste material, storage environment and ambient conditions.	8.6.7	The Operation & Management Plan to include the processing of the commingled waste materials is an ongoing process at the facility and the stockpiles of combustible materials are not kept on site for more than 48hours.

	The operations plan should be regularly reviewed and updated (i.e. annually from the date of implementation) upon any change in combustible waste materials, storage, handling, processes or other conditions affecting daily operations.	8.6.8	The Operation & Management Plan to set an annual review date and specify requirement to update the Plan should material changes to the storage and handling of combustible material occur.
	The operations plan should be stored on site at the waste facility and kept in a readily accessible location (e.g. with the emergency management plan).	8.6.9	The Operation & Management Plan to be kept on site at the Site Office which is adjacent to the site entry and fire brigade access point.
	A copy of the operations plan should be placed within the ESIP (Emergency Services Information Package)	8.6.10	A copy of the Operation & Management Plan is included in the ESIP also kept at the Site Office
9.1 Workplace fire safety			
	This whole section, being ' <i>Workplace fire safety</i> ', applies to any person who conducts the business or undertaking of owning, operating or managing a waste facility.	9.1.1 9.1.4	- Noted. Central Waste acknowledges their responsibilities under the Workplace Health & Safety Act and has ongoing procedures implemented to satisfy their obligations and responsibilities including risk management, identification of hazards, assessment of risks, maintenance and safety checks, reporting and communication.
9.2 Risk assessment and mitigation			
	The PCBU should implement a hierarchy of control measures for the waste facility including providing information, instruction and training to employees and other persons as necessary to ensure health and safety (e.g. an emergency plan).	9.2.1 9.2.8	- Central Waste have procedures in place for the following: training, fire safety, stockpile creep, litter buildup, hot-works, smoking policy, heat shrouds, refueling, storage of hazardous materials e.g. gas cylinders, fuels, paints & solvents, signage and marking, warning signs, emergency and evacuation signs, fire safety signage, security including after-hours access, alarm system and surveillance.

9.3 Emergency plan			
	The PCBU is required to develop an emergency plan for the waste facility, which is done in accordance with AS 3745–2010 <i>Planning for emergencies in facilities</i> .	9.3.1 - 9.3.6	Central Waste acknowledge their responsibilities for the development and maintenance of an Emergency Plan which: - Assesses fire safety risks - Identifies appropriate responses and controls including emergency response procedures for staff and other persons at the waste facility - The EP identifies the emergency control organisation for the facility including the nominated staff as fire wardens - The EP identifies safe evacuation routes and assembly area, shutdown process, firefighting team evacuation, removal of uninvolved vehicles, activation of pollution control measures Central Waste ensure that all staff and visitors receive appropriate training in fire safety including emergency response procedures, use of firefighting equipment and evacuation drills Maintenance of all essential fire safety measures installed within the facility are maintained in accordance with the NSW EP&A legislation and AS1851. Central Waste has an ongoing contact with a fire service maintenance company for these services.
9.4 Emergency services information package (ESIP)			
	An ESIP, as detailed in FRNSW guideline <i>Emergency services information package and tactical fire plans</i> , should be developed and provided by the PCBU.	9.4.1	Central Waste is developing an ESIP in accordance with the FRNSW guideline which will be stored in the site office. The ESIP will be updated as and when it's necessary to maintain a clear and accurate plan for the facility.

	The ESIP should provide firefighters with specific information that can be used to develop strategies and tactics for firefighting intervention	9.4.2	The ESIP will include: • Facility processes and systems including emergency shutdown procedures • Facility evacuation plan including ward areas and safe assembly area/s • Fire safety systems including on-site fixed fire monitors, deluge or drenchers static water supplies, special extinguishing agents or systems • Firewater containment system including secondary/tertiary facilities • Pollution control equipment including location and procedures, and • Machinery available for waste removal (e.g. waste movers) and location of designated quarantine area/s.
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4. Table B - Breakdown of Materials

Type	Description and Location of Stockpile	Density	Total Tonnage (max at any one time)	Burn Temperature - Fire Risk
Unprocessed Mixed Waste	Receival Shed		< 1,000	1,130° C - High
Processed materials				
Aggregates & crushed concrete and brick	From crushed concrete and bricks, Bays 4 & 5		< 2,000 - 1743.82t (@ 0.77t per m3)	N/A
Concrete	Pieces up to 500mm, Bays 7 & 8		< 2,000 - 1932t (@ 2t per m3)	N/A
Fines	Mostly sand and grit, Bay 10		< 1,000	N/A
Scrap Metals	Mixed, Bay 11		< 300	N/A
Wood	New awnings West of the Material Processing Shed	200kg/m3	< 300 Separated into factory offcuts & recovered processed materials - 750m ³ per stockpile.	860° C - Ordinary
Gyprock	Bay under Plant		<60	N/A
Residual	Mixed non-recyclable plastics, carpet, some cardboard, some wood (mainly engineered) Bays 14 & 15 adjacent to treatment pond		< 300	1,130° C - High
PVC - HDPE	N/A		~100	1,200° C - High

5. Draft Fire Safety Schedule

The following is a list of the statutory fire safety measures that will be listed on the Fire Safety Schedule and become the ongoing maintenance Annual Fire Safety Statement (AFSS).

In order to make these changes to the AFSS a Fire Safety Statement amendment request will need to be made to Council. This submission generally needs to be accompanied by a report outlining the amendments and reasons for the amendments. We can provide this service as a variation to our original scope of work if desired.

Statutory Fire Safety Measure Installation	Minimum Performance Standard
AUTOMATIC FAIL-SAFE DEVICES	BCA 2022 D3D26
AUTOMATIC FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEMS (INCLUDING BUILDING OCCUPANT WARNING SYSTEM)(INCLUDING MONITORING)	AS1670.1-2018(amdt1) AS1670.3-2018(amdt1) BCA 2022 E2D21
AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS (SPRINKLERS) (INCLUDING MONITORING)	AS1670.3-2018(amdt1) AS2118.1-2017(amdt2) BCA 2022 E1D4,
EMERGENCY LIGHTING	AS2293.1-2018(amdt1) BCA 2022 E4D2, E4D4
EXIT SIGNS	AS2293.1-2018(amdt1) BCA 2022 E4D5, E4D6, E4D8
FIRE HYDRANT SYSTEMS	AS2419.1-2021 BCA 2022 E1D2
HOSE REEL SYSTEMS	AS2441-2005(amdt1) BCA 2022 E1D3
LIGHTWEIGHT CONSTRUCTION (TBC)	BCA 2022 C2D9, Spec 6
MECHANICAL AIR HANDLING SYSTEMS (SMOKE EXHAUST TBC)	AS1668.1-2015(amdt1) BCA 2022 E2D21, Spec 20 Clause 6, Spec 21
PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	AS2444-2001 BCA 2022 E1D14
SMOKE AND HEAT VENTS (TBC)	AS2665-2001 BCA 2022 E2D21, Spec 22
WARNING AND OPERATIONAL SIGNS (TBC)	

6. Conclusion

This report has considered the current and proposed increase in operation at the Central Waste facility and the requirements of the FRNSW Fire Safety in Waste Facility guidelines and has demonstrated that the operations at the site will not result in an unacceptable risk in relation to fire within the facility.

The installation and upgrade of essential fire safety measures, high hazard sprinkler system, fire hydrant system, upgraded booster connections and onsite water storage tanks, fire hose reels and portable fire extinguishers will provide an enhanced level of fire fighting capability that, together with the training provided to all staff who operate the facility, will ensure the risk of a fire within the stockpiled materials is minimised.

Central Waste is committed to the operation of the facility in accordance with their environmental, planning and safety requirements and legal obligations. The Operations and Management Plan for the site acknowledges the FRNSW Guidelines and will ensure the ongoing maintenance of management of the fire risk in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines.