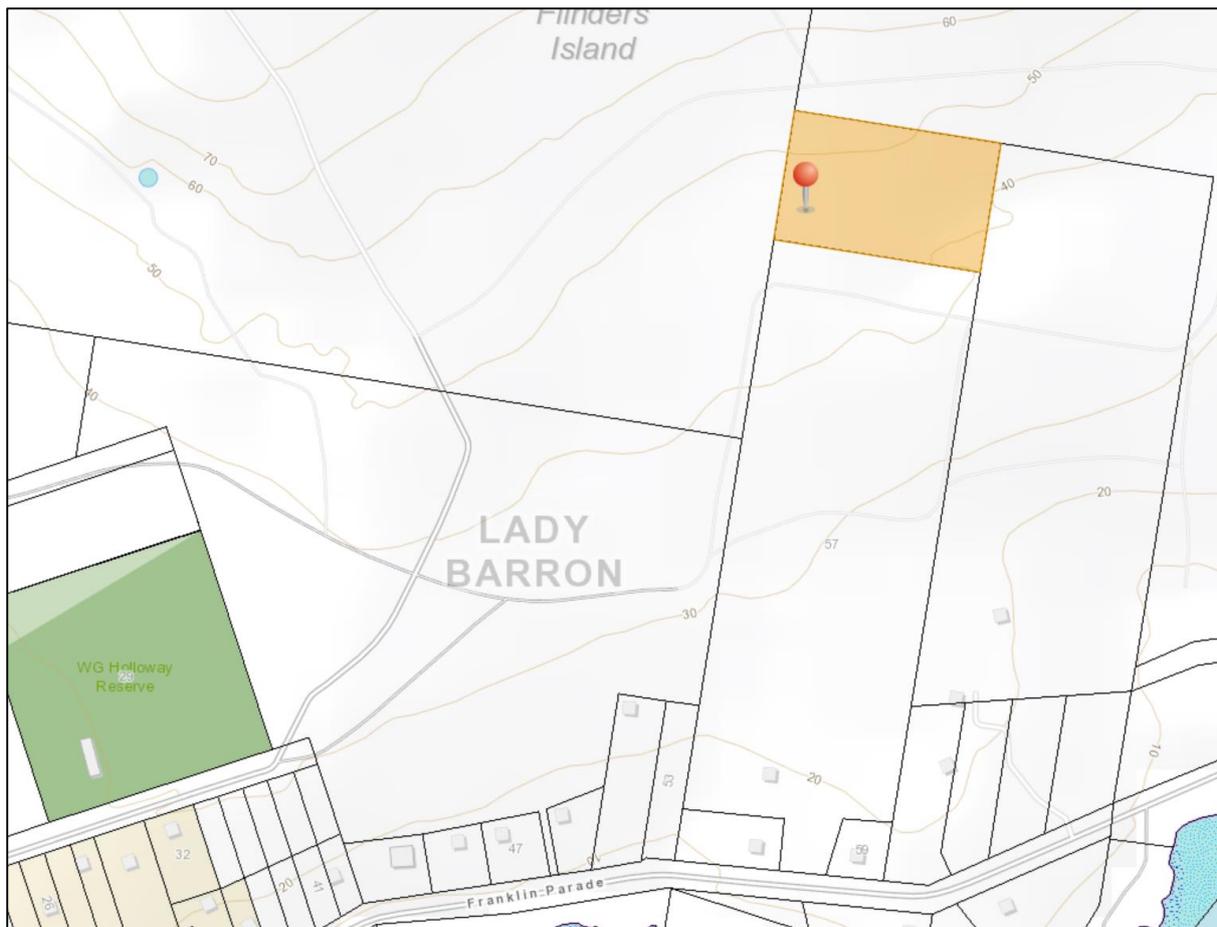

BUSH FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROPOSED NEW DWELLING (HOUSE)

57A FRANKLIN PARADE – LADY BARRON

24TH FEBRUARY 2014



Disclaimer: The information in this report is ensuring compliance with the Flinders Planning Scheme 1994 – Amended June 2013, Schedule E1.0 – Bushfire Prone Areas Code, specifically Section E.1.6.3 – “Development Standards for New Habitable Buildings on Pre – Existing Lots”. The information stated within this report is also based on the instructions of AS 3959 – 2009 (Incorporating Amendment No’s 1, 2 & 3) – Construction of buildings in bush fire-prone areas. “This Standard is primarily concerned with improving the ability of buildings in designated bushfire-prone areas to better withstand attack from bushfire thus giving a measure of protection to the building occupants (until the fire front passes) as well as to the building itself”.

“It should be borne in mind that the measures contained in this Standard cannot guarantee that a building will survive a bushfire event on every occasion. This is substantially due to the degree of vegetation management, the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire, and extreme weather conditions”.

GPM P/L has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that the information provided in this report is accurate and reflects the conditions on and adjoining the site and allotment on the date of this assessment.

Document Version: 01 – 24th February 2014

 CONTENTS

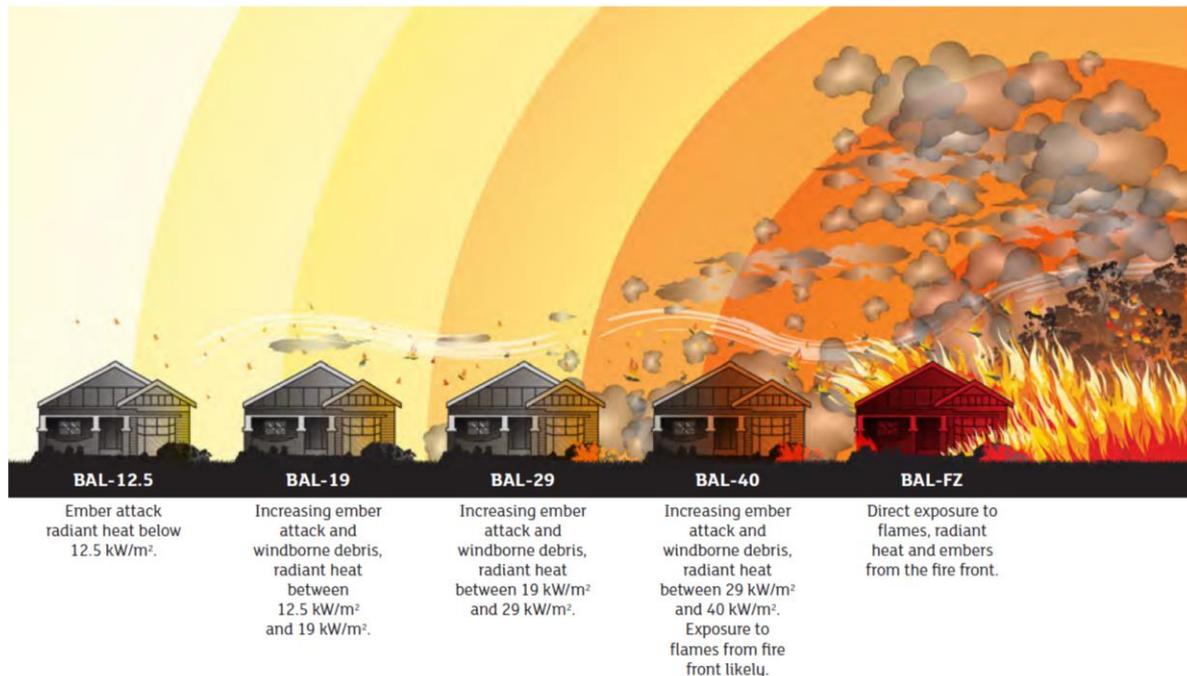
Executive Summary	3
Introduction	4
Description of Proposal	5
Bushfire Site Assessment	6
Bushfire Management Objectives	10
Other Planning Provisions	11
Conclusions / Recommendations	12
Report Preparation & Certification	13
Definitions	14
References	15
Appendixes:	
- Title Plan	16
- Site Plan (1:500)	17
- Floor Plan (1:100)	18
- Dwelling Elevations (1:100)	19
- Aerial View	20
- Photograph (development site)	20
- Photographs to North & East	21
- Photographs to South & West	22
- Photograph of Western Boundary	23
- Vegetation Map	23
- Natural & Cultural Values Map	24
- Accreditation Documentation	25
- Copy of Insurance	26
Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (BHMP) Map	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The development is a proposed 255m² (including decked areas – 51m²) single storey dwelling at 57A Franklin Parade, Lady Baron, Flinders Island. The proposed dwelling consists of living areas, kitchen, bathrooms, bedrooms and decks. The proposed dwelling is located in a heathland / scrubby and coastal complexes vegetated area that borders other identical vegetated areas and a cleared allotment to the south. There are areas of *Eucalyptus nitida* Furneaux forest greater than 100m to the north of the development that grades into *Leptospermum glaucescens* heathlands and scrub, thus the vegetation was identified as this type. Assessment of the allotment has concluded that there is a risk of bushfire associated with this development

The proposed dwelling is located within an area of Rural Zoning and the Planning Scheme advises of Permitted use (with Planning Permit – Home Occupation). The lot size is 1.619ha and is typical of undeveloped allotments within this area. Using ASA3959 – 2009 Simplified procedure (Method 1) the Bushfire Attack Level of the site and the associated construction requirements will be classified as BAL 29. BAL – 29 is described as being exposed to “increasing ember attack and windborne debris, radiant heat between 19kW/m² and 29 kW/m²”.

The development does not require the clearing of further vegetation from neighbouring properties as acceptable distances of clearing for the proposed defendable space management area can be met within the property boundaries. The proposal is considered to be consistent with the requirements of the Flinders Planning Scheme 1994 – Amended June 2013, Schedule E1.0 – Bushfire Prone Areas Code, specifically (section E1.6.3) and comply with the requirements of bushfire attack level classification BAL – 29. The site is to be maintained to the level specified in this report and the new dwelling is constructed and maintained in accordance with Construction Sections 3 and 7 of AS3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas for BAL 29.





INTRODUCTION

Client: J Hammond & B Rattray

Development Type: Proposed 255m² Class 1A Building (Single Storey), and a Class 10 shed.

* Please note that the Class 10A Outbuilding (Shed) does not have to be assessed as per E1.4 (b):

“A structure, or building, which is not a habitable building” that is greater than 6m from the dwelling (house).

Date of Site Inspection: 07th February 2014

Inspected by: Justin Cashion – Ground Proof Mapping P/L

The Planning Directive No.5 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code defines a bushfire-prone areas as:

- (1) land that is within the boundary of a bushfire-prone area shown on an overlay on a planning scheme map: and
- (2) where there is no overlay on a planning scheme map, or where the land is outside the boundary of a bushfire-prone area shown on an overlay on such a map, land that is within 100m of an area of bushfire-prone vegetation equal to or greater than 1 hectare.

This proposal will ensure that “use and development is appropriately designed, located, serviced and constructed, to reduce the risk to human life and property, and the cost to the community, caused by bushfires”.

This Bushfire Risk assessment report will define the sites Bushfire attack Level classification and determine its compliance with the requirements of the NCC and AS3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas.

This report will satisfy associated Council Planning & Building Requirements.



DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

Applicants Name: J Hammond & B Rattray

Location: 57A Franklin Parade, Lady Barron, Flinders Island

Property ID: 6429676

Title Reference: 11112/1

Lot Size: 1.619 ha

Zoning: Rural Living

Planning: Permitted Use (with Planning Permit)

Council: Flinders Island

Defendable Space – Maintain the vegetation in a “low fuel” state within the required distance set out in this report (as shown on the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan) to satisfy ongoing compliance.

Access – Multiple access is available. Construction of a new private access road to the standard as prescribed in this report and (as shown on the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan). This access is onto Franklin Parade (Council maintained sealed street / road). Alternative access is also available onto Gunter and Barr Streets to the west of the development.

Water Supply – Installation of above ground water storage of at least 10,000 litres, greater than 6 meters of the dwelling, specifically for firefighting purposes as prescribed in this report (as shown on the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan).

Construction – Construct and maintain the proposed dwelling to a minimum standard of BAL – 29 in accordance with AS3959 – 2009.

Surrounding Area - The allotment is located in the coastal area of Lady Barron. It is surrounded by scrubby areas typical of coastal vegetation on Flinders Island and some previously cleared areas. It is the scrubby vegetated areas which contains flammable vegetation providing the risk to this development.

Predominant Fire Direction – The weather events that provide potential for fire are generally from the north or northwest. The vegetation in this direction from the proposed dwelling is predominantly scrubby vegetated and forested areas that are quite large in size and continuous and it is from this direction that the biggest threat lies.

Existing Fire Control Advantages – There is a wide (10m+) firebreak on both the northern and western boundaries that is trafficable by firefighting vehicles. There are also an extensive network of existing fire trails to the west and north of the property that allow for multiple access and egress points. Mitigation planning for Lady Barron has commenced and it is likely that fire management fuel reduction strategies will occur in the area of the development which will provide further protection from bush fires.

Contextual Plan – The proposed new development is in harmony with the existing residential dwellings in the area, and it is expected to sit comfortably within the landscape.

BUSHFIRE SITE ASSESSMENT

Vegetation

Vegetation within the lot is managed grass with some scattered retained Eucalypts. All “ladder fuels” that enable fire to travel from ground level and into the crowns of the eucalypt trees has been removed. To the west, north and east is scrub, heathland and coastal complexes (SLG). To the south is previously cleared ground that has some scattered retained Eucalypt trees but is predominantly semi managed agricultural land grassland (FAG). It is the scrub, heathland and coastal complexes and its proximity to the development, which results in the elevated BAL rating.

Slope / Aspect

The allotment has 2 natural benches with the northern bench slope being in the 5 - 10° range and the southernmost bench in the 0 - 5° range. These benches are dissected by a section of 14° slope. The aspect of the allotment is southerly. The altitude ranges from 55m on the north western boundary to 40m on the south eastern boundary.

Distances to Vegetation

Appropriate distances to assessable flammable, once some vegetation clearing takes place will allow for the construction to be classified within those required for a BAL rating of 29. All vegetation within 100m of the proposed dwelling was assessed.

Assessment and Defendable Space

The proposed dwelling is located in an agricultural and forest interface and the risk of bushfire attack is considered to be a realistic outcome. Using AS3959-2009 Simplified Procedure (Method 1) the Bushfire Attack Level of the site and the associated construction requirements will be classified as BAL-29. BAL – 29 is described as being exposed to “increasing ember attack and windborne debris, radiant heat between 19kW/m² and 29 kW/m²”.

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) – Steps 1 to 5 Summary Results

For calculations based on Tasmania’s FDI of 50, please refer to Table 1 below:

	North	East	South	West
Vegetation to 100m	Scrub	Scrub	Grassland	Scrub
Slope	Upslope 5 - 10°	Downslope 5 - 10°	Downslope 0 - 5°	Downslope 0 - 5°
BAL	BAL 29	BAL 29	BAL 29	BAL 29
Defendable Space	13m	17m	8m	15m

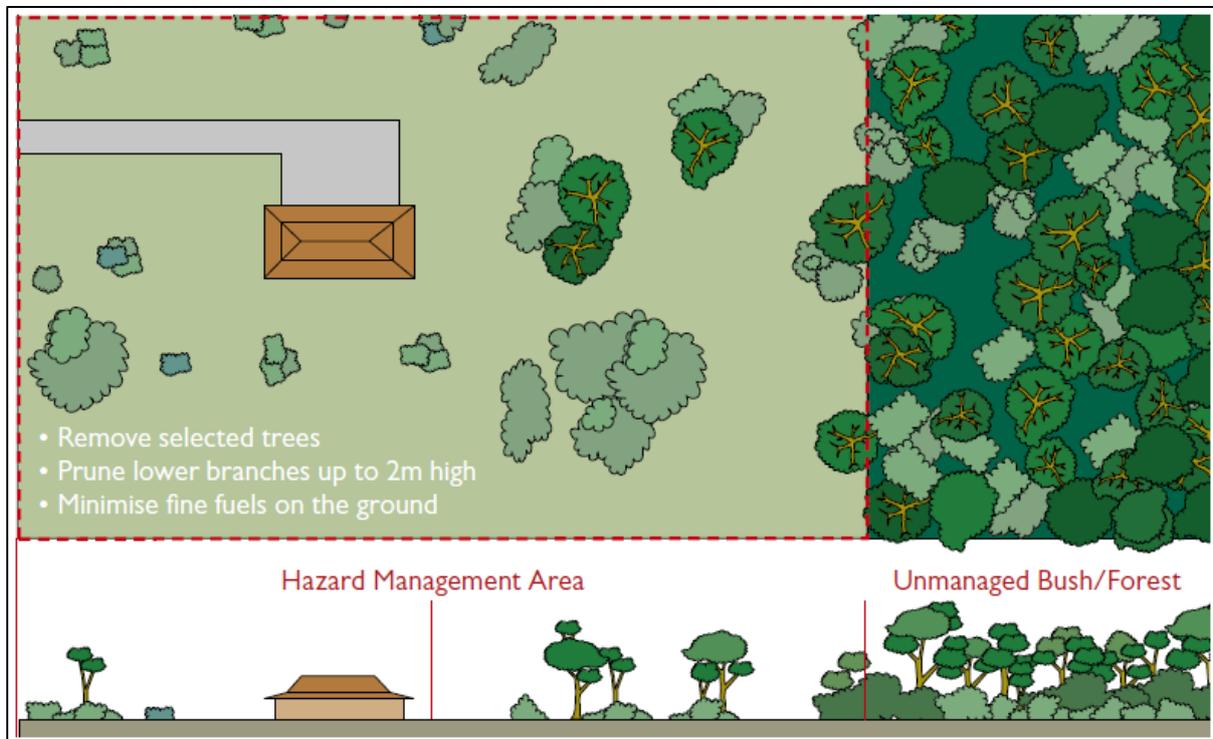
Hazard Management Zone

The defensible space requirements listed in Table 1 are the minimum distances required to achieve a compliant rating of BAL – 29. The Hazard Management Zone (defendable space area), should have significant fuel reduction carried out to ensure compliance with low threat vegetation classification. This single zone hazard management area must be managed and kept at a minimum fuel condition at all times “where fine fuels are minimised to the extent that the passage of fire will be restricted, e.g. short green lawns, paths, driveways etc.”. All grassed areas within this zone need to be short cropped and kept to a nominal height of 100mm.

The four design principles for this zone are to:

- (1) Create space
- (2) Remove flammable objects or materials
- (3) Separate fuel
- (4) Selection, location and maintenance of trees

The diagram below explains this requirement.



Some thought should be given to other landscaping alternatives using such plants as described in the “Fire Resisting Garden Plants” booklet produced by the Tasmanian Fire Service (TFS).



Access/Egress

TAS 3.7.4.1 Vehicular Access:

A Class 1 building in a designated bushfire prone area and the fire fighting water supply access point must be accessible by a private access road which is designed, constructed and maintained to a standard not less than a modified 4C Access Road.

- a) A Modified 4C Access Road is an all-weather road which complies with the Australian Road research Board "Unsealed Roads manual – Guidelines to Good Practice", 3rd Edition, March 2009 as a classification 4C Access Road and the following modified requirements:
- i. Single lane private access roads less than 6m carriageway width must have 20m long passing bays of 6m carriageway width not more than 100m apart.
 - ii. A private access road longer than 100m must be provided with a driveway encircling the building, or a hammerhead "T" or "Y" turning head 4m wide and 8m long, or a trafficable circular turning area of 10m radius.
 - iii. Culverts and bridges must be designed for a minimum vehicle load of 20 tonnes.
 - iv. Vegetation must be cleared for a height of 4m, above the carriageway, and 2m each side of the carriageway.

Access shall be via approximately 590 metres of private access with construction standards not less than a modified 4C access road under ARRB Unsealed Roads Manual – Guidelines to Good Practice 3rd Edition as specified in the Building Code of Australia. The road will have a minimum of 4m single lane carriageway (as the private right of way is only 3.6m in width, as per title plan, the pavement width will be 0.4m less than required). The driveway shall be built to BCA standards and shall not exceed 1:4 (25%) gradient. Access clearance will be a minimum of 4 metres high and 2 metres each side, with vegetation removed within this area. As adjoining lots have been cleared along this right of way, clearing distances are compliant. There will be a requirement for passing bays as the access road is more than 100 metres in length. Private access will be provided to the east of the proposed dwelling with no point of the habitable building being greater than 30 metres from the termination of the access measured as a hose lay. The private road will provide access to a hardstand area. A hammerhead 'Y' or 'T' turning head 4 metres wide and 8 metres long will be constructed at the termination of the private driveway at the dwelling. Culverts have be designed for a minimum vehicle load of 20 tonnes.

As per E.1.6.3.2 – A1 (b): This Bushfire Hazard Management Plan shows that access to habitable buildings are consistent with the objective as per below:

- Sight lines on the proposed access road are straight.
- Multiple alternate access and egress routes will enable firefighting vehicles to access the buildings safely and efficiently. Well-formed fire trails to the west, north and east of the proposed development, enabling vehicles to be manoeuvred safely and efficiently.
- The allotment has a ring track in close proximity that provides further fire control and access and egress options. This existing fire trail network is extensive and connects to multiple roads which can be used to go either away from running fires or to non-bushfire prone areas. The quality of design and construction of the fire trails is high with adequate sight lines and width to allow two way passing and the manoeuvring of large vehicles. The cross overs are existing and acceptable for access to the subject lot and also serve to allow vehicles to pullover.



Water Supply

TAS 3.7.4.2 Water Supply:

- a) *The exterior elements of a Class 1 building in a designated bushfire prone area must be within reach of a 120m long hose connected to –*
 - i. *A fire hydrant with a minimum flow rate of 600 L per minute and minimum pressure of 200kPa; or*
 - ii. *A stored water supply in a water tank, swimming pool, dam or lake available for firefighting at all times which has a capacity of at least 10,000 L for each separate building.*
- b) *A water tank and above ground pipes and fittings used for a stored water supply must be made of non-rusting, non-combustible, non-heat-deforming materials and must be situated more than 6m from a building.*
- c) *The water tank must have an opening in the top of not less than 250mm diameter or be fitted with a 64mm Storz coupling capable of delivering 270L per minute.*

As there is no reticulated supply, an above ground storage with a minimum of 10,000 litres of stored water solely for firefighting purposes and available hardstand area (see Bushfire Hazard Management Plan) will be installed. This shall either have a 64mm “Storz” fitting applicable to TFS specifications (capable of delivering 270 litres/minute) installed or an opening in the top of the tank no less than 250 millimetres in diameter. All materials must be made of non-rusting, non-combustible and non-heat-deforming materials. It must be within 3m of an all-weather hardstand and greater than 6m from the building envelope. It must also be located so that all exterior elements of the building are within 120m long hose reach. All other specifications should be in accordance with NCC 3.7.4.2.

Construction

The new dwelling and its elements shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with Construction Sections 3 and 7 of AS 3959-2009 *Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas* for BAL-29.

BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objective 1 – Flinders Planning Scheme 1994 – Amended June 2013, Schedule E1.0 - Bushfire Prone Areas Code:

- Proposal to be fully compliant as per E1.6.3 Development standards for new habitable buildings on pre-existing lots Table below:

Objective: E1.6.3.1 – Pre-existing lots: Provision of hazard management areas for habitable buildings		
Acceptable Solution	Commitments	Compliance
A1.(c)(i)&(ii)	There are, in relation to habitable buildings, hazard management areas that – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Have widths equal to, or greater than, the separation distances required for BAL 29 in Table 2.4.4 of AS3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas: and ii. Will be managed in accordance with a bushfire hazard management plan that is certified by the TFS or an accredited person and that demonstrates how hazard management areas will be managed consistent with the objective. 	Yes
A2	N/A - All hazard management areas in relation to the habitable building are on the land of the given allotment, thus a Part V agreement is not required.	N/A
Objective E.1.6.3.2 – Pre-existing lots: Private access		
Acceptable Solution	Commitments	Compliance
A1.(b)	Plans showing private access to habitable buildings are included in a bushfire hazard management plan certified by the TFS or an accredited person as being consistent with the objective.	Yes
A2.(b)	Private access to all static water supply points must be provided to a hard stand area within 3m of the static water supply point.	Yes
A3.(i)	Single lane private access roads less than 6m carriageway width must have 20m long passing bays of 6m carriageway width, not more than 100m apart	Part (due to right of way being only 3.6m in width). Refer to Access/Egress section under Bushfire Assessment in report above) as per A1.(b)
A3.(ii)	A private access road longer than 100m must be provided with a driveway encircling the building or a hammerhead “T” or “Y” turning head 4m wide and 8m long, or a trafficable circular turning area of 10 radius	Yes
A3.(iii)	Culverts and bridges must be designed for a minimum vehicle load of 20 tonnes	Yes
A4.(iv)	Vegetation must be cleared for a height of 4m, above the carriageway, and 2m each side of the carriageway	Yes
Objective E1.6.3.3 – Pre-existing lots: Provision of water supply for firefighting purposes		
Acceptable Solution	Commitments	Compliance
A1.(d)	A minimum static water supply of 10000 litres per habitable building is provided and that connections for firefighting purposes are included.	Yes

Objective 2 – Codes

- Proposal to be fully compliant with Australian Buildings Code Board (2011). National Construction Code – Volume 2. ABCB.
- Proposal to be fully compliant with AS 3959 – 2009 (*Incorporating Amendment No’s 1, 2 & 3*) – *Construction of buildings in bush fire-prone areas*. Section 3 and Clauses 5.2 to 5.8.
- Proposal to be fully compliant with the Flinders Planning Scheme 1994 – Amended June 2013, Schedule E1.0 Bushfire Prone Areas Code.

Objective 3 – Planning Schemes

- Proposal to be fully compliant with the Flinders Planning Scheme 1994 – Amended June 2013, Schedule E1.0 - Bushfire Prone Areas Code.



OTHER PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Natural and Cultural Values

No natural or cultural values were identified on site or through desktop assessments, which would prevent the clearing of vegetation communities present on site, required for achieving BAL – 29 classification. The following resources were checked as part of the desktop assessment;

- Natural Values Atlas – DPIPWE
- TASVEG 3.0 – Tasmanian Government / DPIPWE
- The List – DPIPWE

Other Environmental or Planning Issues

No other environmental or planning issues were identified on site or through desktop assessments, including review of the Flinders Planning Scheme 1994 – Amended June 2013, zoning and overlay maps.



CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed dwelling is located in a coastal scrub complexes vegetated interface and the risk of bushfire attack needed to be considered as a threat. By building to a minimum rating of BAL – 29, the defendable space distances are specified and the associated clearing should be completed to this specification. The management and ongoing maintenance of this defendable space area in a low fuel state as prescribed in this plan is of utmost priority in regards to bushfire risk. When the development is built following the construction guidelines of AS3959 and other recommendations outlined in this report, it will ensure that the bushfire protection measures undertaken will avoid increasing the risk from a bushfire.

This report should be considered in conjunction with all other planning documents for this proposed dwelling in case of conflict. It is the client’s responsibility to provide this report to all relevant parties that are involved with the planning, development or construction of this proposed dwelling. Any changes in relation to these functions that may alter the proposed BAL rating, need to be addressed with GPM P/L as there may be a necessity for a new assessment to be undertaken.

Other valuable resources in regards to bushfires and planning and preparation are available on the Tasmanian Fire Service (TFS) website @ www.fire.tas.gov.au



REPORT PREPARATION & CERTIFICATION

This Bushfire Risk Assessment Report was prepared by:

Justin Cashion – Ground Proof Mapping P/L.

Signature: *Justin Cashion*

Date: 24 /02 /2014

This Bushfire Risk Assessment Report is certified by:

Justin Cashion – Ground Proof Mapping P/L.

Signature: *Justin Cashion*

Date: 24/02/2014

Accredited Person under part 4A of the Fire Service Act 1979: Accreditation No: **BFP - 112**

Certificate: **GPM 14-015**

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
accredited person	Means as defined in the act
BAL	A means of measuring the severity of a building's potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact, using increments of radiant heat expressed in kilowatts per square metre, which is the basis for establishing the requirements for construction to improve protection of building elements from attack by a bushfire (AS 3959-2009).
BAL ratings	Used as the basis for establishing the requirements for construction to improve protection of a (proposed) building from bushfire attack. There are 6 BAL ratings; low, 12.5, 19, 29, 40 and FZ.
bushfire hazard management plan	Means as defined in the Act
bushfire-prone area	Means: land that is within the boundary of a bushfire-prone area shown on an overlay on a planning scheme map; and where there is no overlay on a planning scheme map, or where the land is outside the boundary of a bushfire-prone area shown on an overlay on such a map, land that is within 100m of an area of bushfire-prone vegetation equal to or greater than 1 hectare.
bushfire-prone vegetation	Means contiguous vegetation including grasses and shrubs but not including maintained lawns, parks and gardens, nature strips, plant nurseries, golf courses, vineyards, orchards or vegetation on land that is used for horticultural purposes.
contiguous	Means separated by less than 20m.
defendable space	An area of land around a building where vegetation is modified and managed to reduce the effects of flame contact and radiant heat associated with a bushfire.
hazard management zone / area	Means the zone / area, between a habitable building or building area and bushfire-prone vegetation, which provides access to a fire front for fire fighting, which is maintained in a minimal fuel condition and in which there are no other hazards present which will significantly contribute to the spread of a bushfire.
Part 5 agreement	Means as defined in the Act.
TFS	Means the Tasmanian Fire Service.
slope	The slope under the classified vegetation in relation to the (proposed) building.
static water supply	Means water stored in a tank, swimming pool, dam, or lake that is available for firefighting purposes at all times.
vegetation	The vegetation that presents a bushfire hazard within 100 metres of the development and is classified in accordance with Clause 2.2.3 of AS 3959-2009.



REFERENCES

- Standards Australia Limited. (2011). *AS 3959 – 2009 (Incorporating Amendment No’s 1, 2 & 3) – Construction of buildings in bush fire-prone areas.*
- Flinders Planning Scheme 1994 – Amended June 2013, Schedule E1.0 - Bushfire Prone Areas Code.
- Australian Building Codes Board. (2011). *National Construction Code – Volume 2.* ABCB.
- Tasmanian Planning Commission. (2012). *Planning Directive No. 5. Bushfire-Prone Areas Code.*
- UTS:CLG / TFS. Development and Building in Bushfire Prone Areas course resources.



the **LIST.**

FOLIO PLAN
RECORDER OF TITLES
Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980



Owner: Ella Kate Mansell.	PLAN OF SURVEY by Surveyor J.W. Caben of land situated in the	Registered Number: S.P11112
Title Reference: C.T. Vol. 3330 Fol. 48	LAND DISTRICT OF FLINDERS PARISH OF COOMA	Effective from: 19 JUL 1978
Grantee: Part of lot 23531, 50a. Or. Op. granted to Thomas John Gunter.	Scale 1:2 500	P/I Recorder of titles

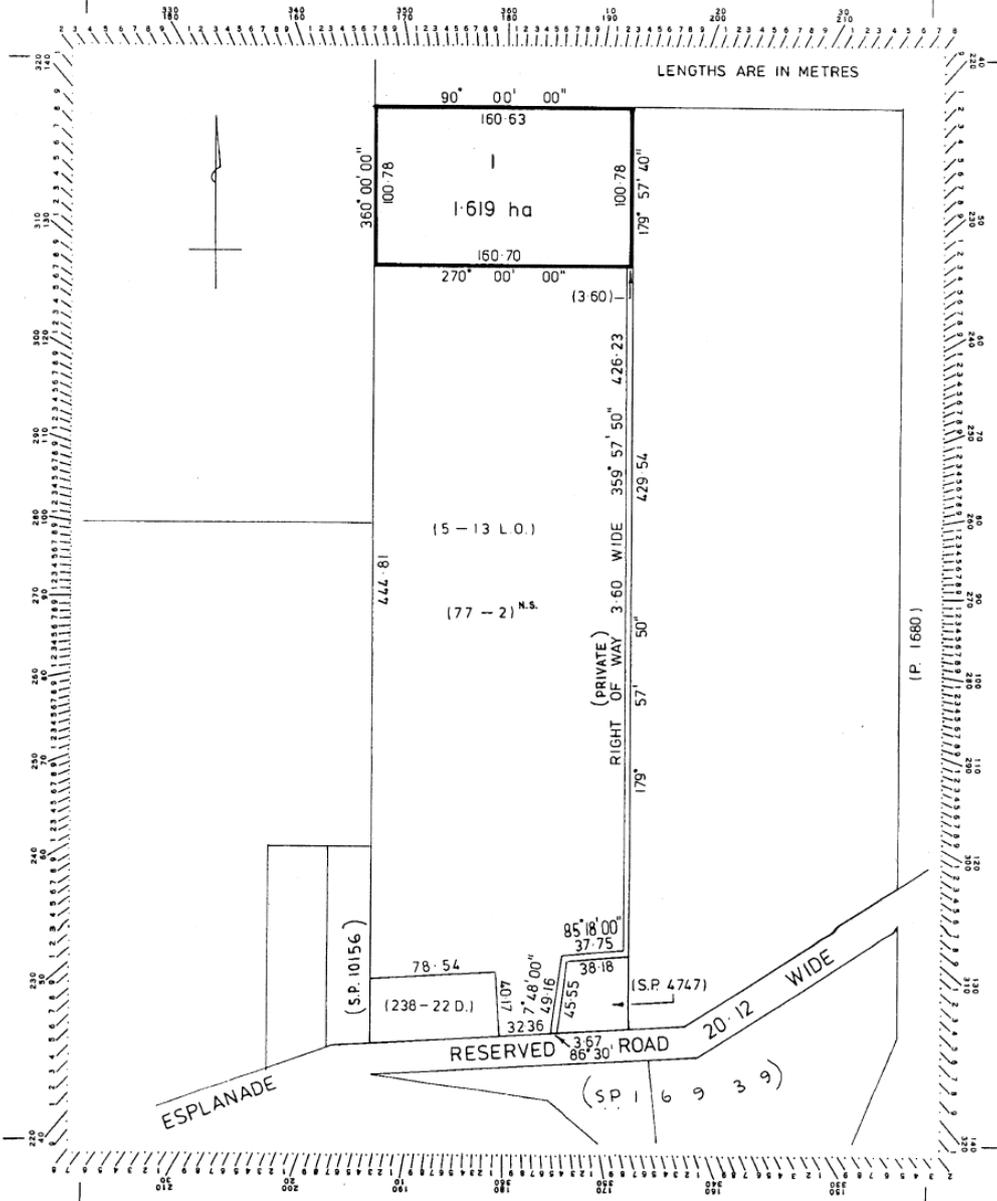


Figure 1: Copy of Title Plan

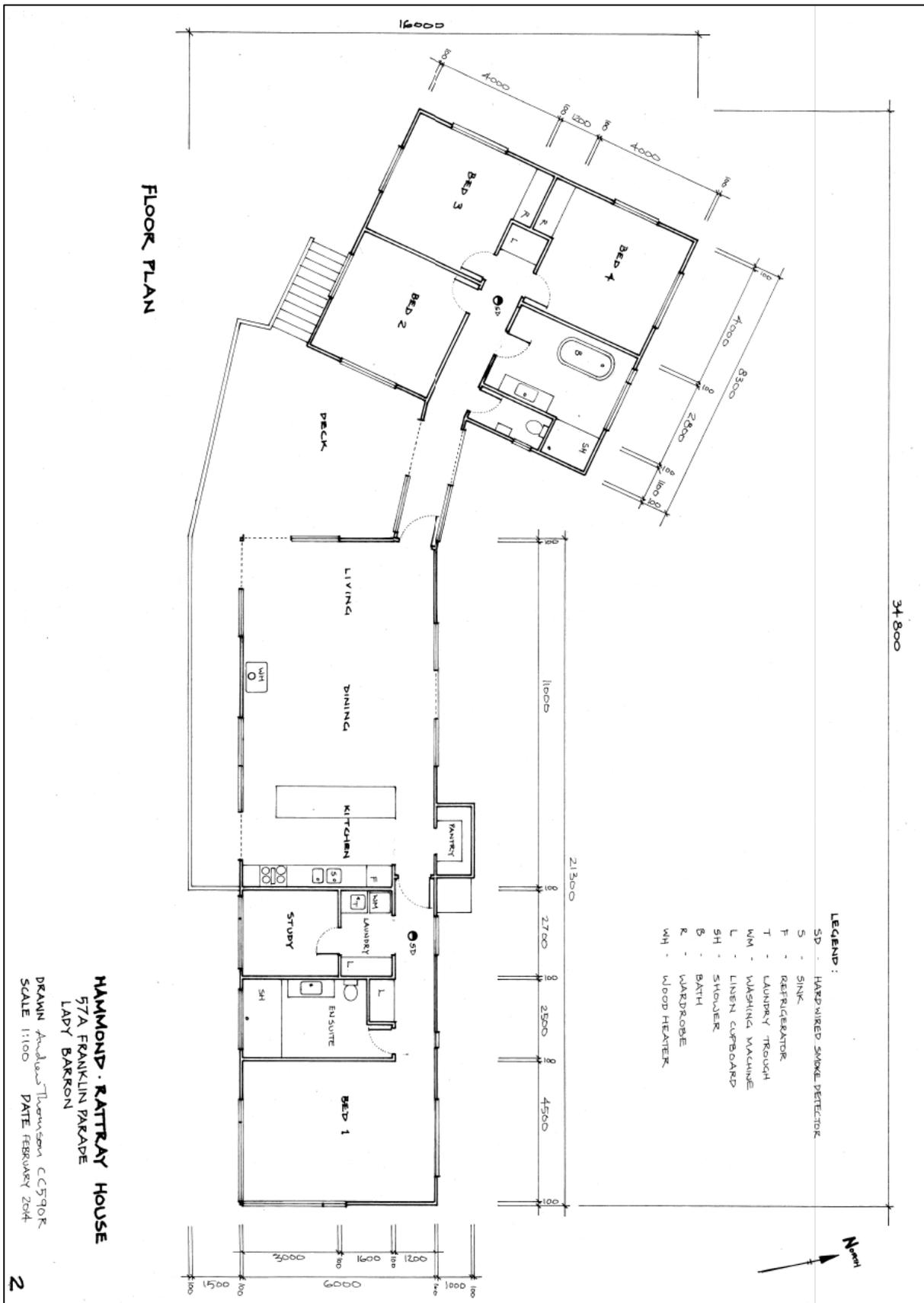


Figure 3: Dwelling Floor Plan (1:100)

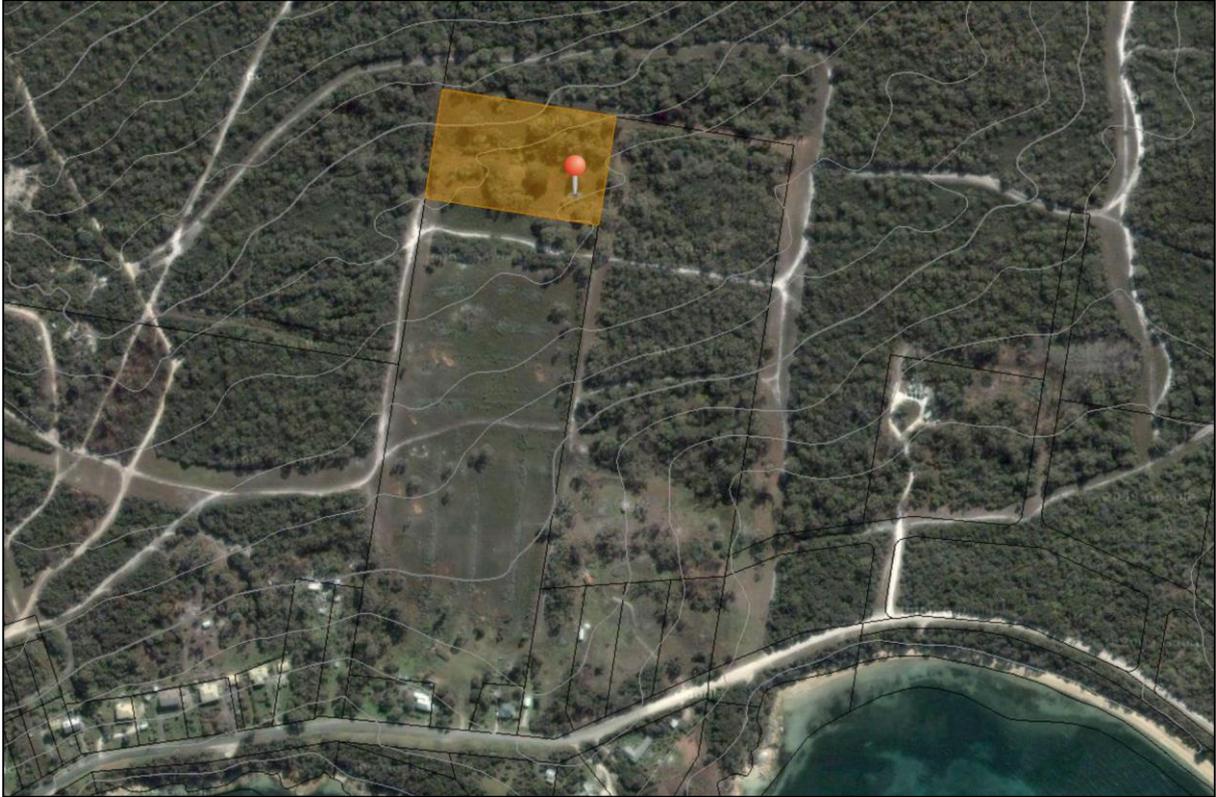


Figure 5: Aerial View of allotment.



Figure 6: Proposed Development Site.



Figure 7: Scrub to the North.



Figure 8: Scrub to the East.



Figure 9: Grassland and previous clearing to the South.



Figure 10: Scrub to the West.



Figure 11: Western Boundary (note alternate access/egress route and vegetation clearing along boundary).

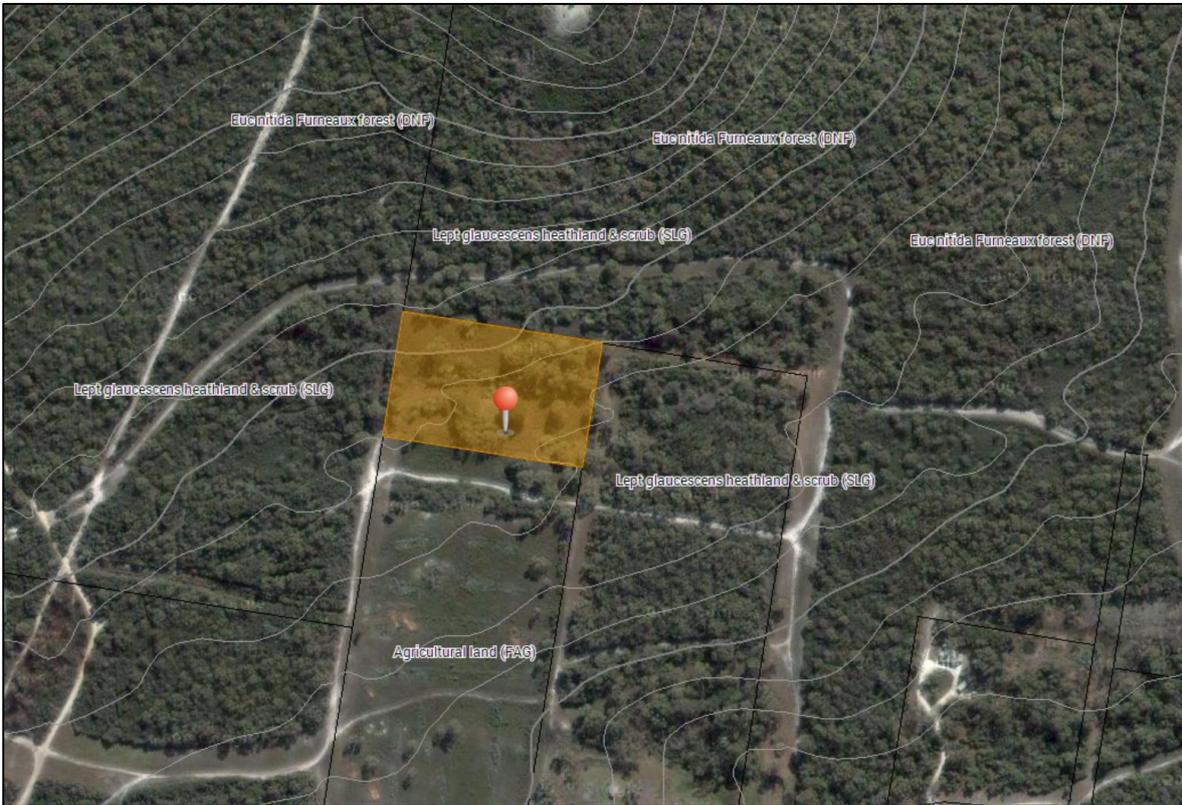


Figure 12: Vegetation based on TasVeg 3.0 and site inspection.

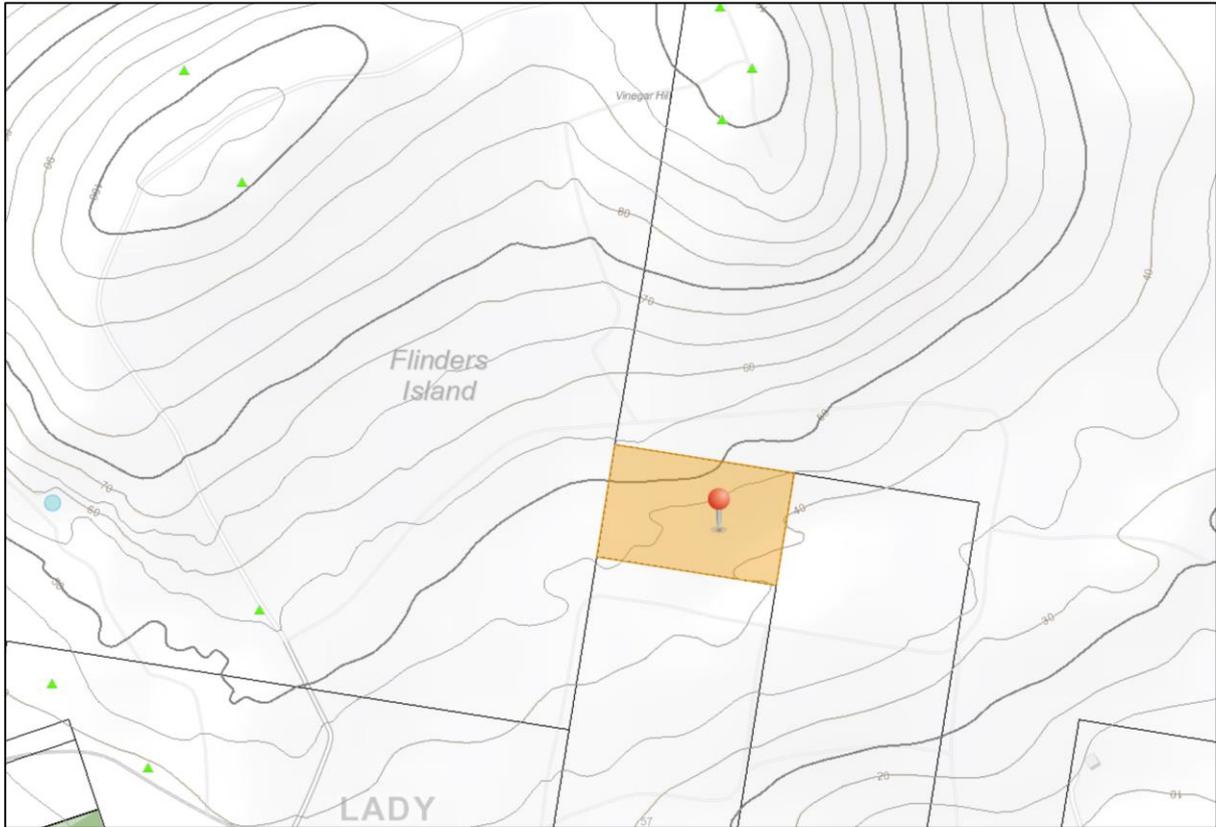


Figure 13: Natural Values Map (none identified on allotment).



Tasmania Fire Service

Office of the Chief Officer

Justin Cashion
Ground Proof Mapping Pty Ltd
PO Box1027
LAUNCESTON TAS 7250

ACCREDITED PERSON UNDER PART 4A OF THE FIRE SERVICE ACT 1979

JUSTIN CASHION

Accreditation Number: BFP - 112

Is hereby accredited to perform the functions of an Accredited Person under Section 60B of the *Fire Service Act 1979* with the following scope of work:

SCOPE OF WORK		STATUS
1.	Certify a Bushfire Attack Level Assessment for Building Work	Accredited 23/12/2013
2.	Certify an Exemption from a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (Clause E1.4 of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code)	Accredited 23/12/2013
3A.	Certify a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan meets the Acceptable Solutions for Buildings or Extensions (Clauses E1.5, E1.6.2, E1.6.3, E1.6.4 and E1.6.5 of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code)	Accredited 23/12/2013
3B.	Certify a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan meets the Acceptable Solutions for small subdivisions (less than 10 lots or a single stage) (Clause E1.6.1 of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code)	Accredited 23/12/2013
3C.	Certify a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan meets the Acceptable Solutions for large subdivisions (minimum of 10 lots or multiple stages) (Clause E1.6.1 of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code)	Not Accredited
4.	Certify a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan meets the Performance Criteria (Clauses E1.5 & E1.6 of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code)	Not Accredited

Signed



Mike Brown AFSM
CHIEF OFFICER

5 February 2014

Headquarters/Southern Region Cnr Argyle and Melville Streets | GPO Box 1526 Hobart Tasmania 7001 | Phone (03) 6230 8600 Fax (03) 6234 6647

Northern Region 339 Hobart Road Youngtown Tasmania 7249 | Phone (03) 6336 5633 Fax (03) 6344 6801

North West Region 15 Three Mile Line | PO Box 1015 Burnie Tasmania 7320 | Phone (03) 6434 6700 Fax (03) 6433 1551

www.fire.tas.gov.au



Figure 14: Accreditation Documentation



INTAS INSURANCE SERVICES

Registered Insurance Brokers

Wednesday, 4 December 2013

To whom it may concern,

This letter is to certify that the below mentioned client's policy is current as detailed:

Insured Party: Ground Proof Mapping

Policy Class: Professional Indemnity Insurance

- Limit of Indemnity: \$5,000,000 any one claim

Public Liability Insurance

- Limit of Indemnity: \$20,000,000 any one claim

Expiry Date: 1st April, 2014

Occupations: Land Mapping

Water Access Plans

Fire Management Plans

Bushfire Attack Level Assessment

Bushfire Hazard Management Plans

Burn Plans

Vegetation Plans

Fuel Assessments

Ecological Assessments

Post Fire Regeneration Plans

Supervision of Prescribed Planned Burning

Kind regards,

Callum Woolley ANZIIF (Snr Assoc) CIP
ACCOUNT MANAGER

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Telephone: (03) 6334 6922 Facsimile: (03) 6334 7860 email: enquiries@intasgroup.com.au
Intas Insurance Services Pty Ltd ABN 53 143 137 517 AGN 143 137 517
Australian Financial Services Licence Number 365432

Figure 15: Copy of Insurance.