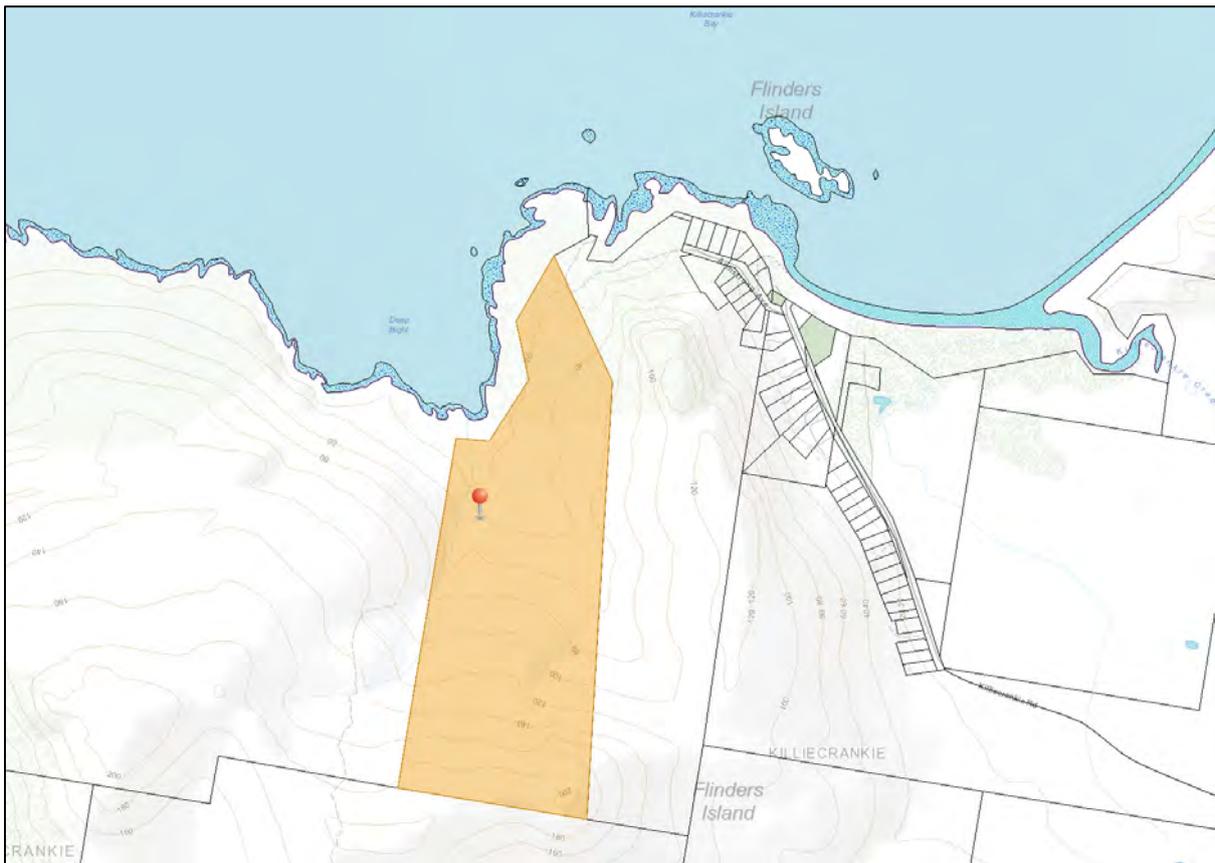

BUSH FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROPOSED NEW DWELLING (HOUSE)

LOT 2 ARMSTRONG AVENUE - KILLIECRANKIE

29TH APRIL 2015



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 – 29th April 2015



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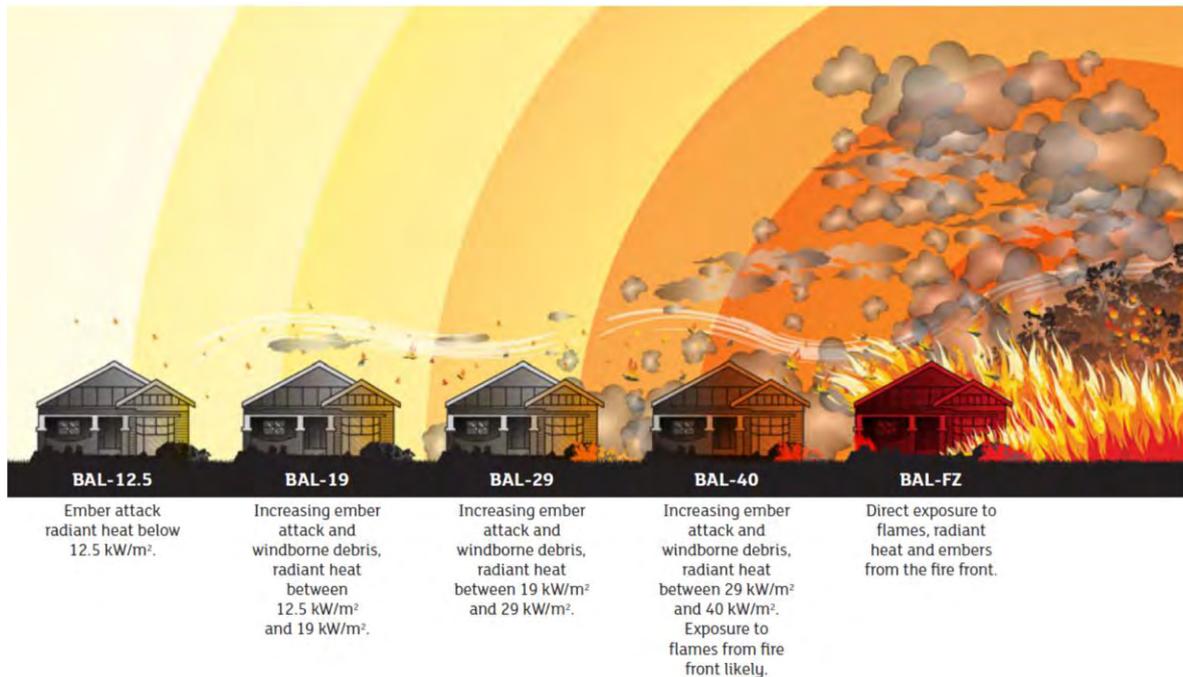
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The development is a proposed single storey dwelling at Lot 2 Armstrong Avenue, Killiecrankie on Flinders Island. The proposed dwelling consists of living areas, kitchen, bathrooms, bedrooms, gym, study, store, courtyard, outdoor areas, decks, attached garage and workshop. The proposed dwelling is located in a heathland / scrubby and coastal complexes vegetated area that borders similar vegetation types in all directions. Assessment of the allotment has concluded that there is a realistic risk of bushfire associated with this development.

The proposed dwelling is located within an area of Rural Zoning (however it is envisaged that with the introduction of the new Planning Scheme, that it will be zoned as Environmental Living) and the Planning Scheme advises of Permitted use (with Planning Permit – Home Occupation). The lot size is 45.75 ha 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.

The constructions standards for BAL 29 and defendable space requirements for this development should be met as a minimum standard. However this report recommends that further measures such as shutters installed on all windows is worth considering, given the flammability of consolidated areas of fire prone vegetation that surrounds this proposed development.





INTRODUCTION

Client: Richard Broome & Heather Wagner

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

* Please note that the Class 10A Workshop (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: 01st May 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: Richard Broome & Heather Wagner

Location: Lot 2 Armstrong Avenue, Killiecrankie, Flinders Island

Property ID: 1961858

Title Reference: 133609/2

Lot Size: 45.75 ha

Zoning: Rural

Planning: Discretionary

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 a satisfy ongoing compliance.

Access –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 Armstrong Avenue (Council maintained street / road).

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 western coastal area of Killiecrankie on Flinders Island. It is surrounded by scrubby areas typical of coastal vegetation on Flinders Island. 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.

Contextual Plan – The proposed new development is expected to be in harmony with the characteristics of the area, and it is expected to sit comfortably within the landscape.

BUSHFIRE SITE ASSESSMENT

Vegetation

Vegetation within the lot is Coastal Scrub (SSC) consisting of scrub, heathland and coastal complexes. The building site has been cleared of all vegetation with the odd eucalypt tree remaining. 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, south and east is also Coastal Scrub (SSC). 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 consists of varying slopes and aspects. The development site is predominantly flat with surrounding slopes within 100m being in the 5 - 20°. The aspect of the allotment is northerly. The altitudinal range is approximately.

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 a coastal 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 West	North East	South East	South West
Vegetation to 100m	Scrub	Scrub	Scrub	Scrub
Slope	Upslope	Downslope 10 - 15°	Upslope	Upslope
BAL	BAL 29	BAL 29	BAL 29	BAL 29
Defendable Space	13m	19m	13m	13m

Running parallel to the western side of the development is a Class 4 creek. There is very little vegetation within the zone between the building footprint and this creek, thus a fire has no potential to burn from out of the creek upslope to the development (even with upslope). It is for this reason that the slope class of the vegetation assessed where the actual fire impact would come from (spotting) is the upslope across the creek.

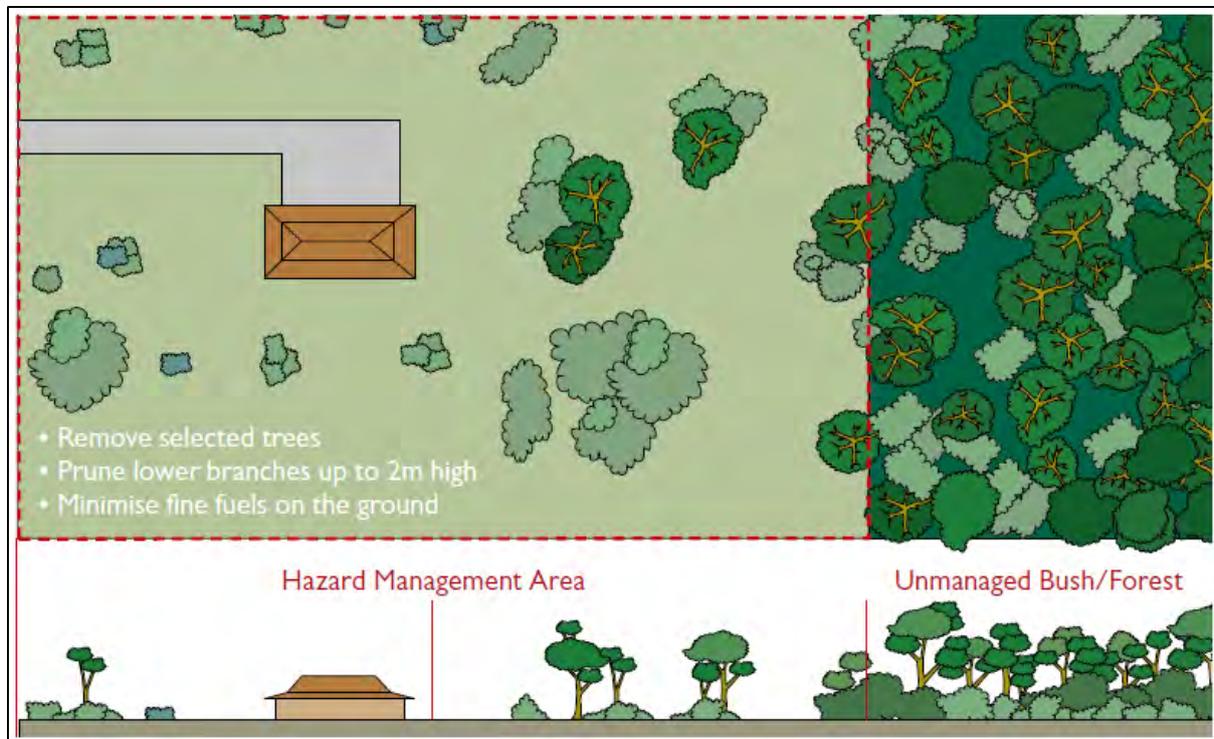
Hazard Management Zone

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 firefighting 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. Please see comments below in relation to this requirement.
 - 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 1100 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. 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 hindering access or of a flammable nature, removed within this area. There will also be a requirement for the provision of passing bays, with a minimum length of 20 metres and a width of 2m (combined width of 6m), every 90 metres along the private access (thus a minimum of 12 passing bays is required for the access).

Private access will be provided to 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 circular turning area with a minimum trafficable radius of 10 metres (shoulders, seal or other consolidate edges may be acceptable) or 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 and other road structures (if required) should be designed for a minimum vehicle load of 20 tonnes. The maximum design speed should be 15 km/hr. and the pavement type should be all-weather construction.

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.

As previously mentioned, this report stipulates the minimum standards, however I recommend that some thought be given to, but not limited to the following:

- Extending the hazard management areas where practicable to do so.
- As noted on the site plan, the positioning of “low threat” vegetated areas to the north of the dwelling such as cleared outdoor areas, paths and vegetable gardens etc.
- The fixing of bushfire shutters to windows and doors.
- Increase capacity of on-site water for firefighting purposes from the minimum 10,000 litres.
- The use of construction materials for the next higher BAL rating (BAL 40).
- Careful use of landscaping utilising fire resistant plants.
- The use of constructed garden walls (none flammable materials) for shielding.

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	Yes
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 10m 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.

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: 29/04/2015

This Bushfire Risk Assessment Report is certified by:

Justin Cashion – Ground Proof Mapping P/L.

Signature: *Justin Cashion*

Date: 29/04/2015

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

Certificate: **GPM 15 - 095**

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 DASILU PTY LIMITED ALICE AMELIA KELLY FOLIO REFERENCE C.T. VOL 103974 FOL 7 GRANTEE PART OF LOT 33117 (23L ^A 1516 ^P) GRANTED TO RAYMOND CECIL FAULKNER & MARY ELIZABETH MARY FAULKNER.	PLAN OF SURVEY BY SURVEYOR S. H. STRONG OF COHEN & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD LAUNCESTON LOCATION LAND DISTRICT OF FLINDERS PARISH OF LIAPOTA SCALE 1:5000 LENGTHS IN METRES		REGISTERED NUMBER SP133609 APPROVED EFFECTIVE FROM 23 MAR 2000 <i>Alice Kawa</i> Recorder of Titles
	MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 110 (5658, 5659)	LAST UPI No. D.G.M.77	LAST PLAN No. S.P.103974

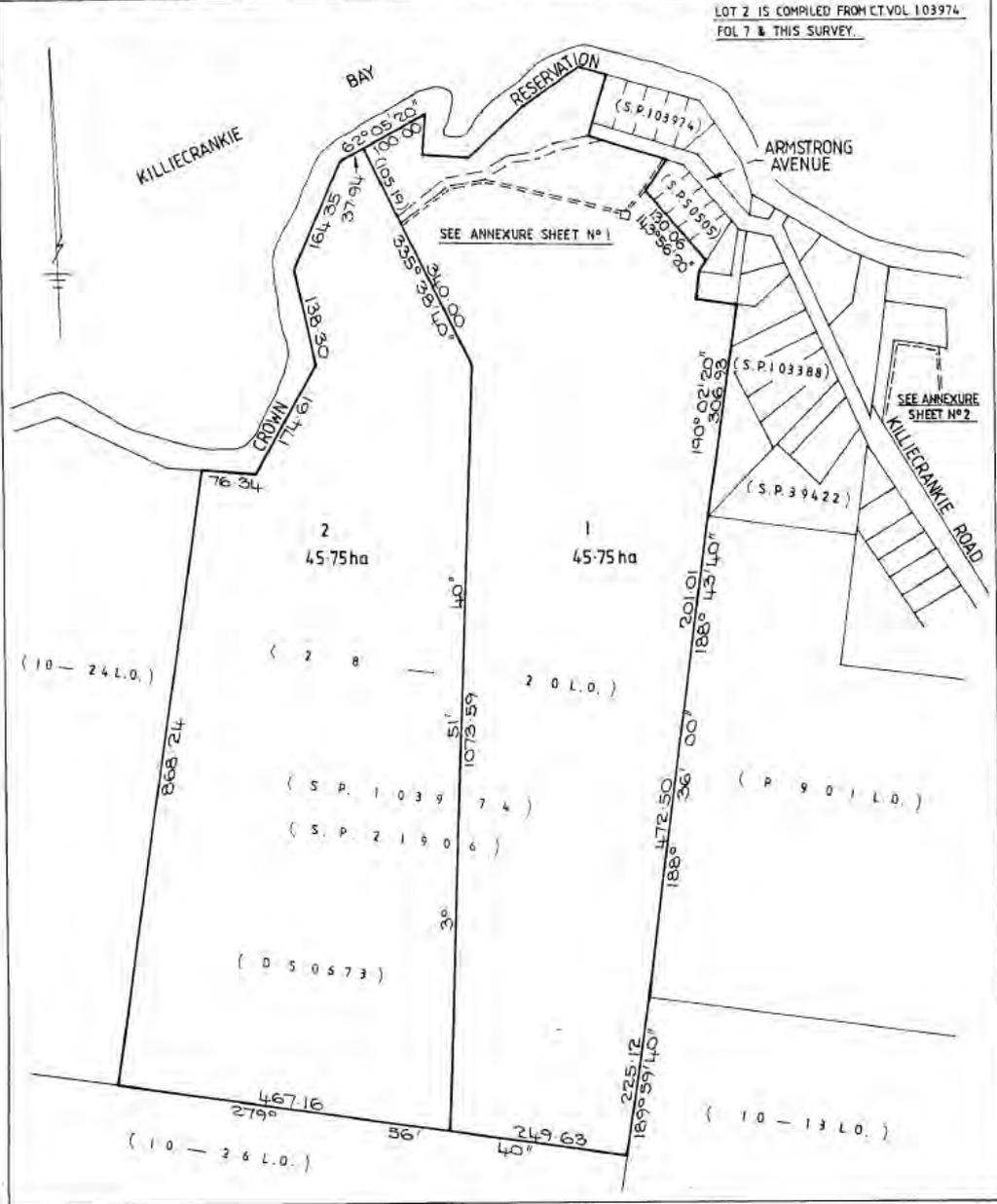


Figure 1: Copy of Title Plan

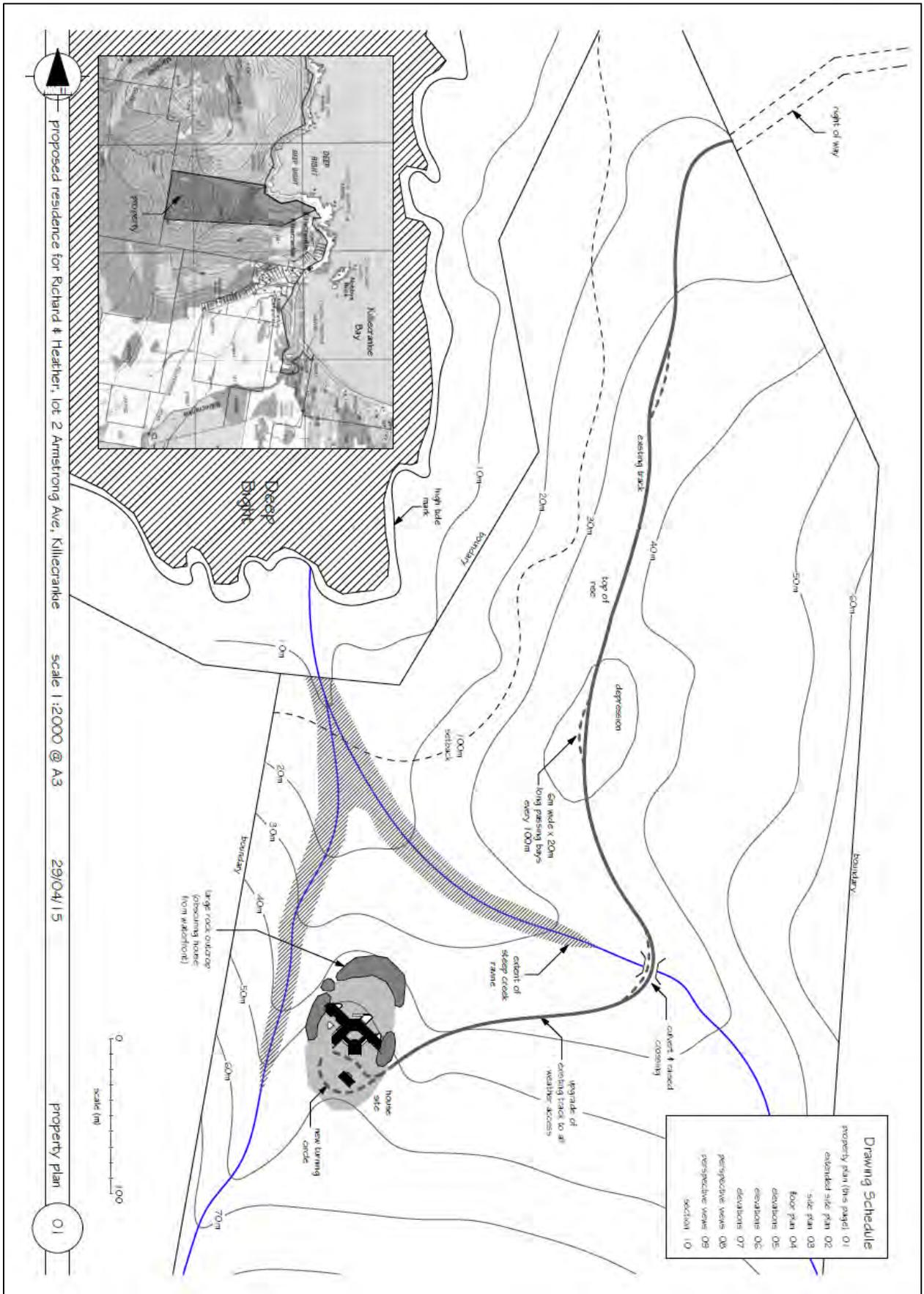


Figure 2: Property Plan (1:2000)

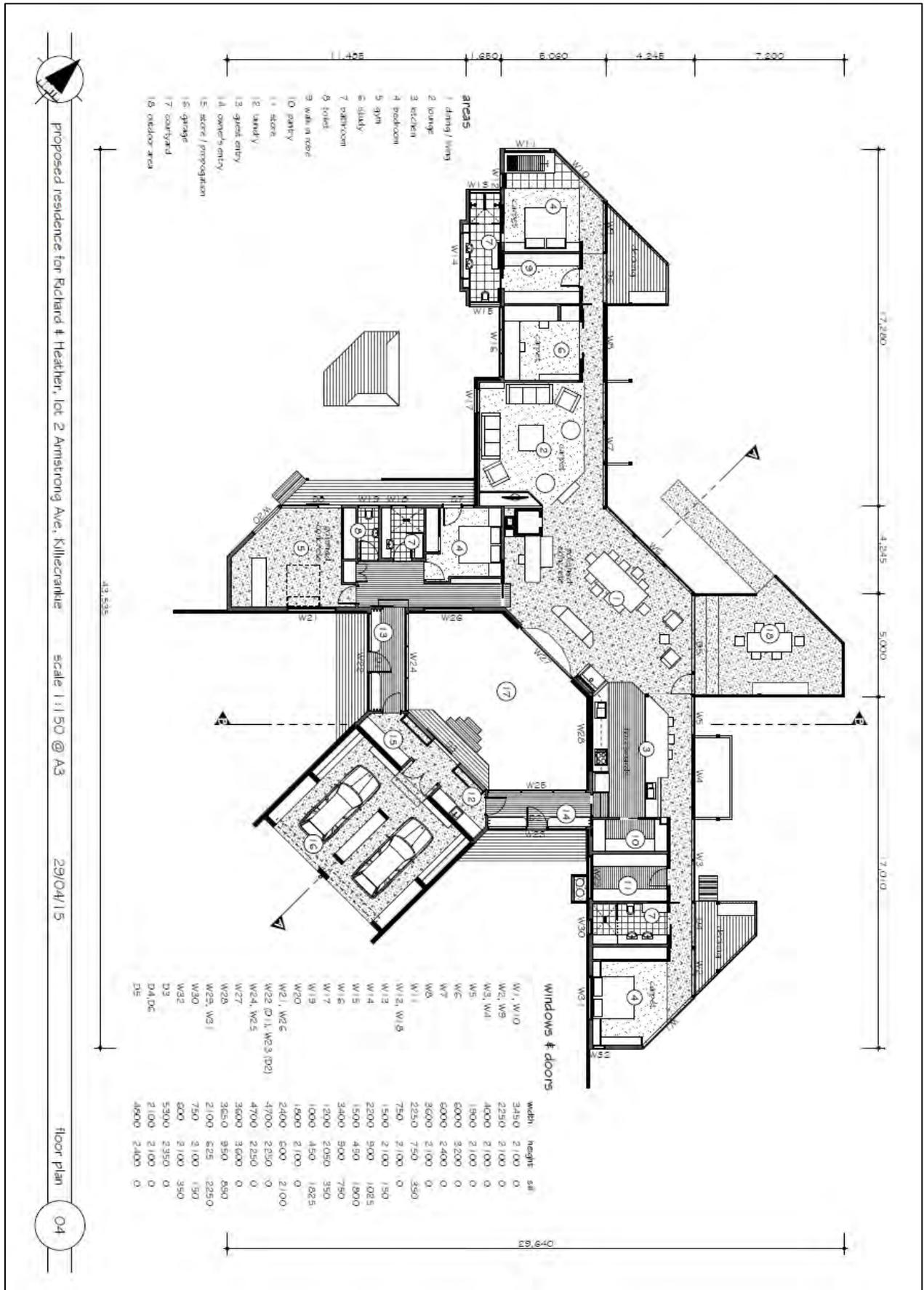


Figure 4: Floor Plan (1:150)

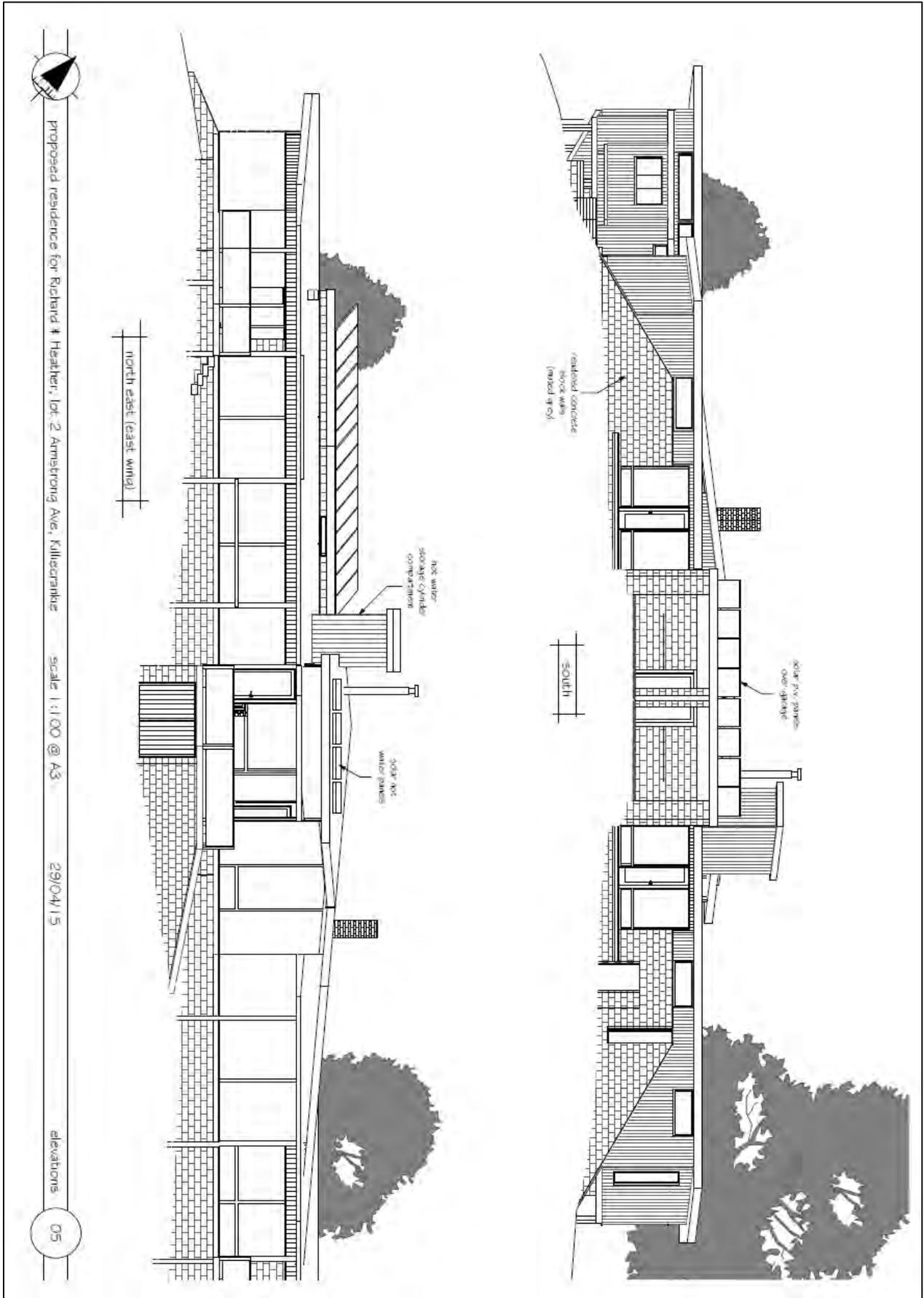


Figure 5: Dwelling Elevations (1:100)

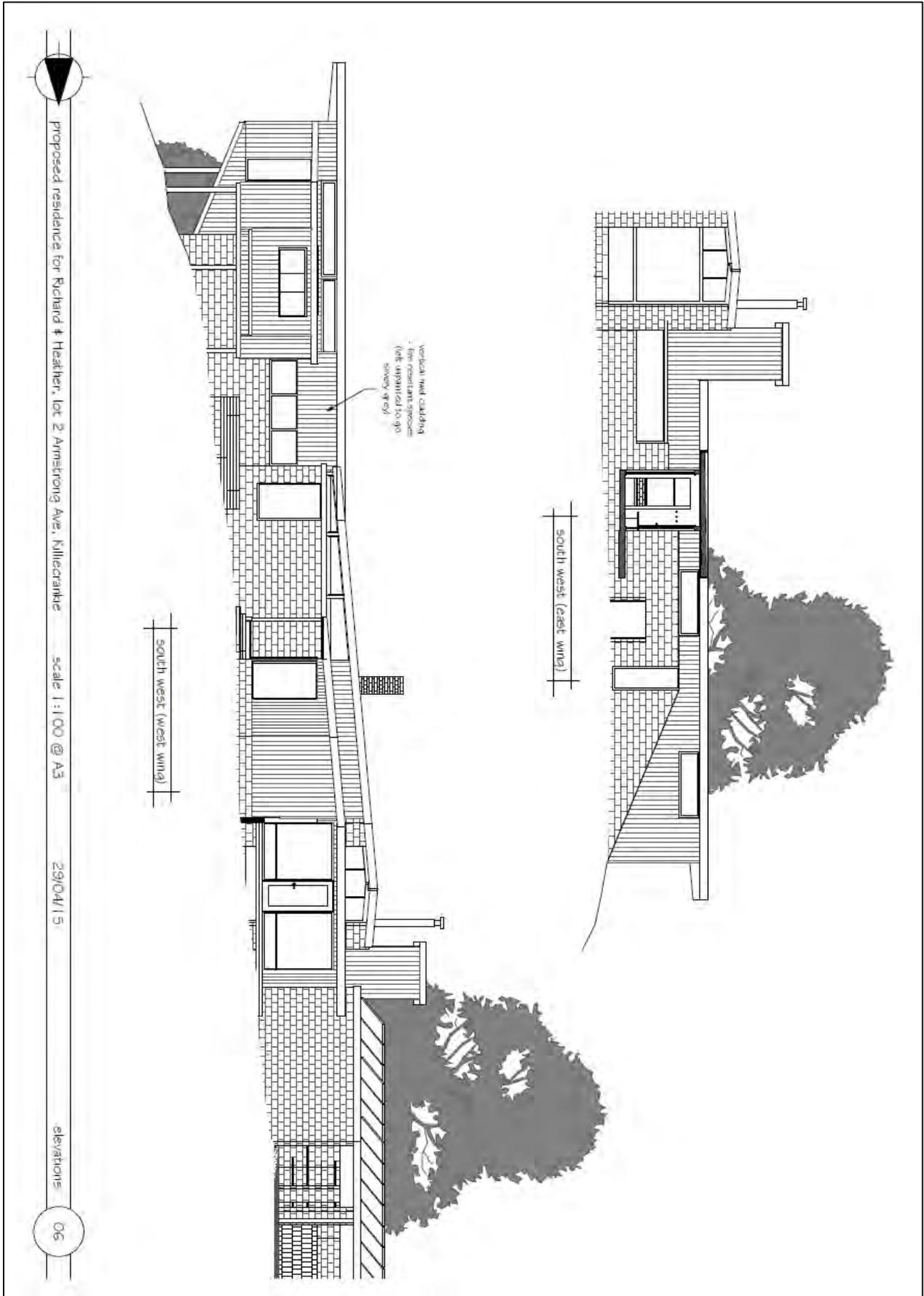


Figure 6: Dwelling Elevations (1:100)

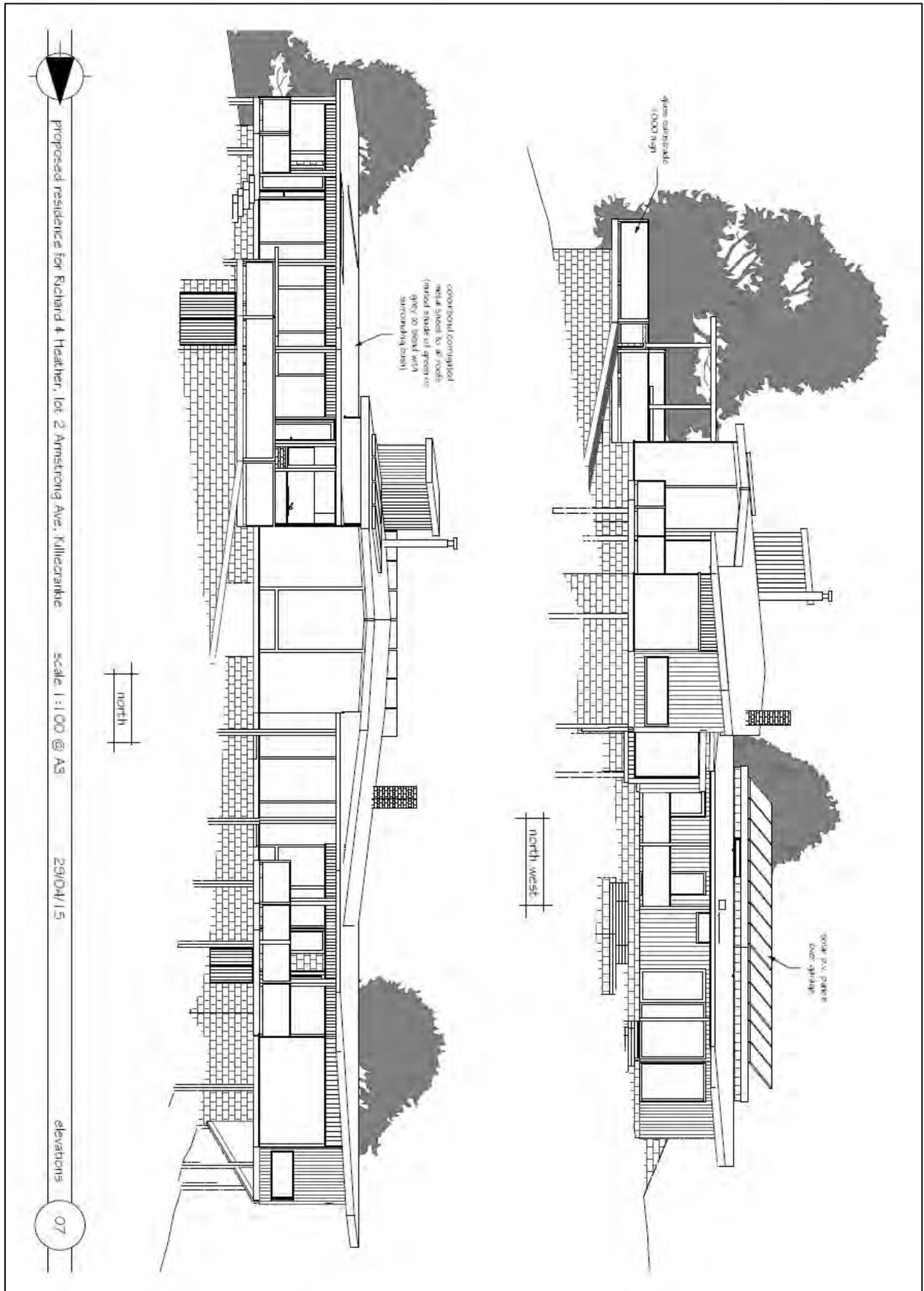


Figure 7: Dwelling Elevations (1:100)

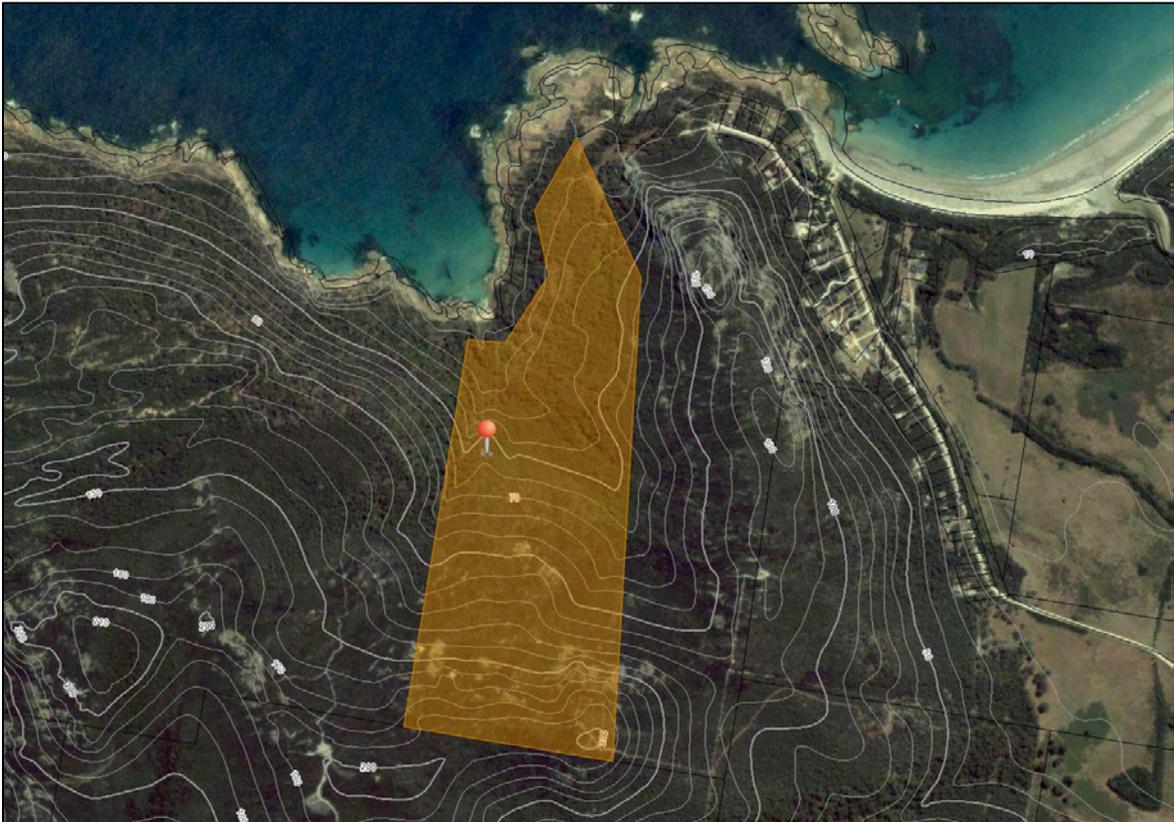


Figure 8: Aerial View of allotment.



Figure 9: Proposed Development Site.

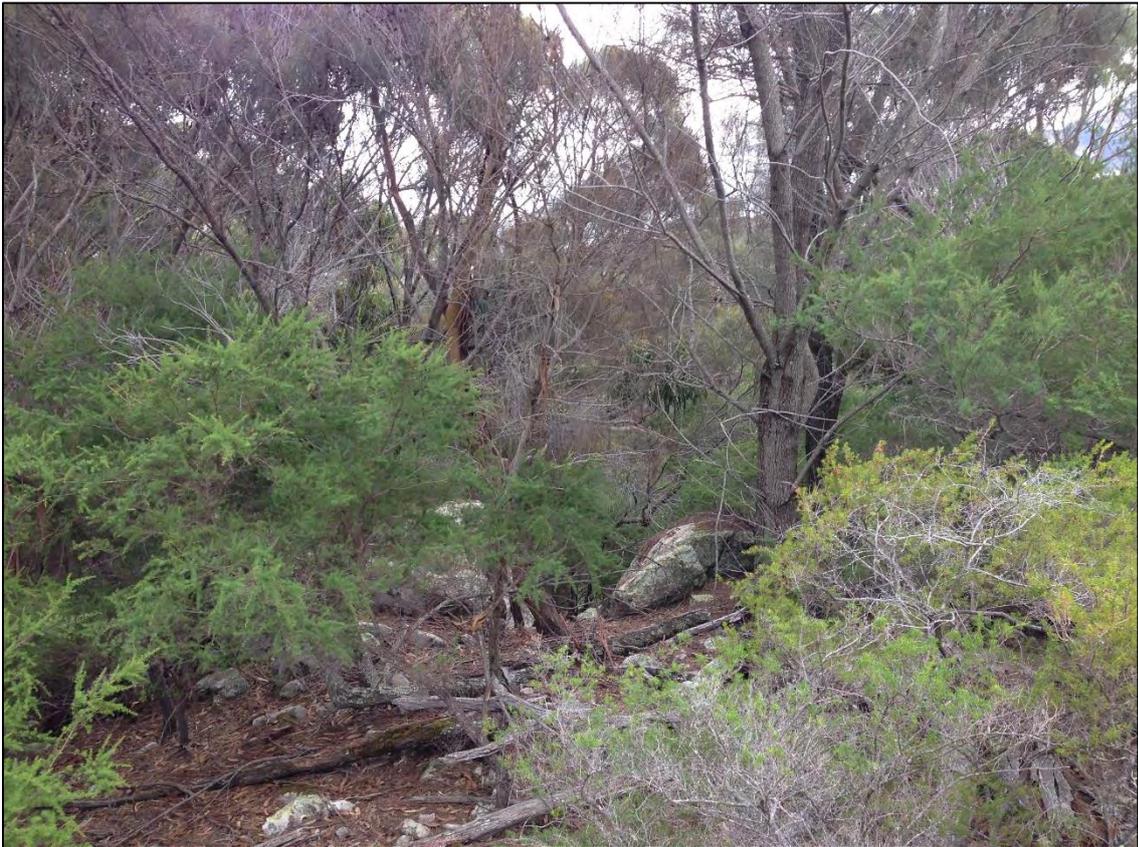


Figure 10: Scrub to the North.



Figure 11: Scrub to the East.



Figure 12: Scrub to the South.



Figure 13: Scrub to the West.



Figure 14: Part of proposed access road (note creek crossing requiring culvert installation).



Figure 15: Part of proposed access road requiring upgrade to standards specified in BHMP.



Figure 16: Start of proposed access road off Armstrong Avenue.

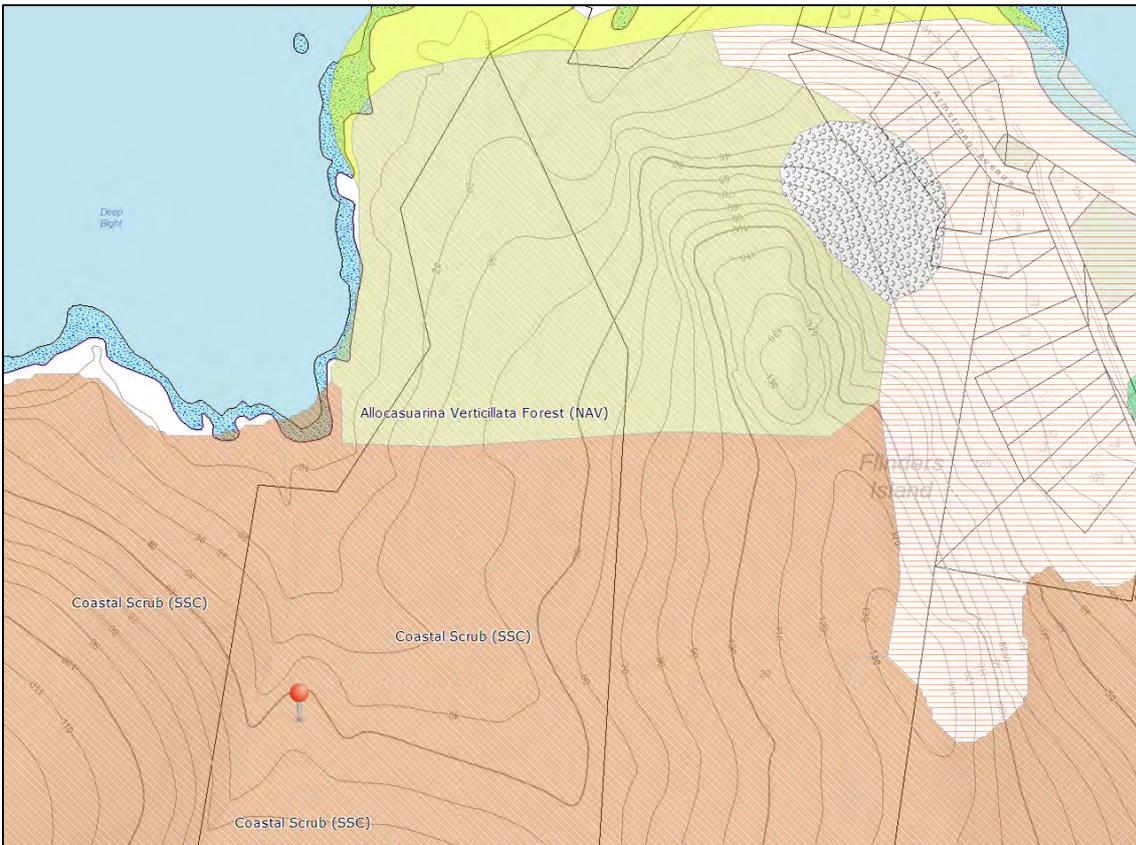


Figure 17: Vegetation based on TasVeg 3.0 and site inspection.

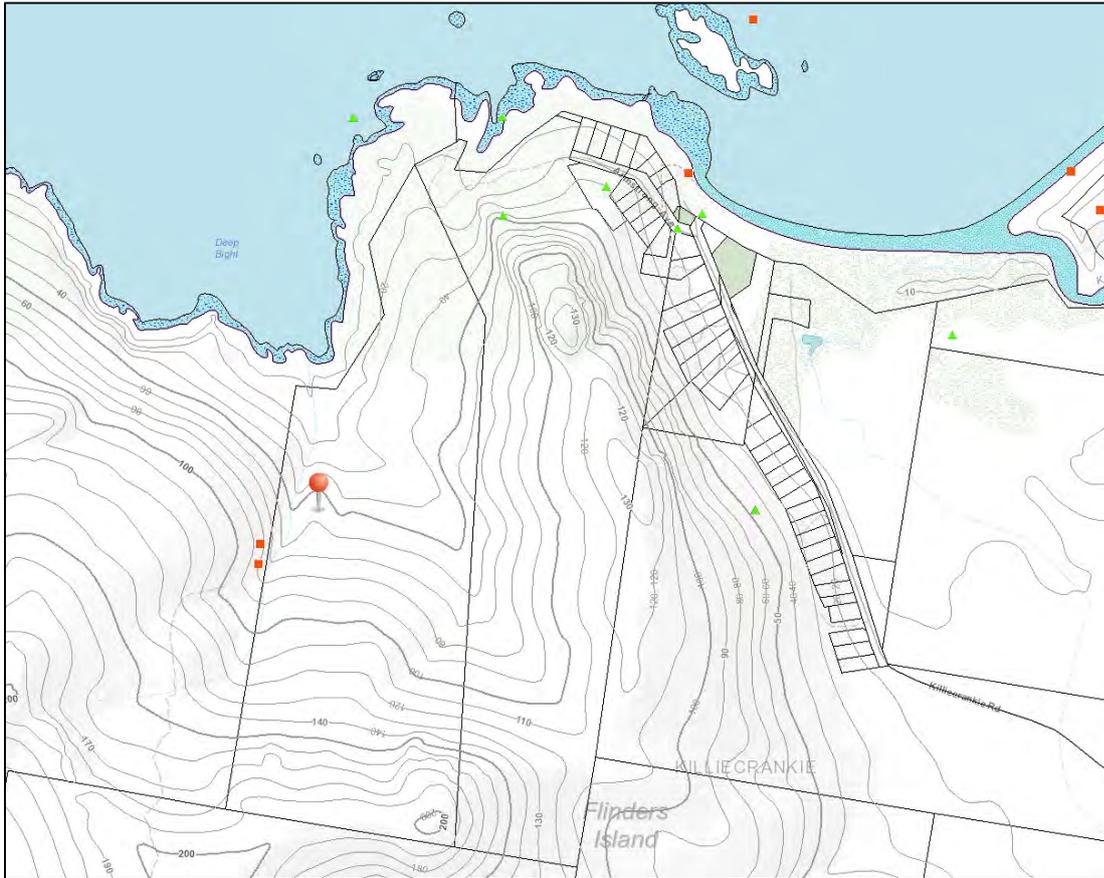


Figure 18: Natural Values Map (none identified on allotment).



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)	Accredited 16/07/2014
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**

16 July 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



INTAS INSURANCE SERVICES

Registered Insurance Brokers

Wednesday, 15 April 2015

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

Workers Compensation

Covering all Employees

Expiry Date: 1st April, 2016

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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Intas Insurance Services Pty Ltd ABN 53 143 137 517 ACN 143 137 517
Australian Financial Services Licence Number 365432

Figure 20: Copy of Insurance.