



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

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Effective until 31 October 2019
Replaced by C/AS2 First Edition

C/AS3

Acceptable Solution for Buildings Where Care or Detention is Provided (Risk Group SI)

For New Zealand Building Code Clauses
C1-C6 Protection from Fire



Using this Acceptable Solution

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment may amend parts of this Acceptable Solution at any time. People using this Acceptable Solution should check on a regular basis whether new versions have been published. The current version can be downloaded from www.dbh.govt.nz/compliance-documents

Users should make themselves familiar with the preface to the New Zealand Building Code Handbook, which describes the status of Acceptable Solutions and explains other ways of achieving compliance.

Defined words (italicised in the text) are explained in the Building Code Clause A2 and in the Definitions section of this Acceptable Solution. Classified uses of buildings are explained in the Building Code Clause A1.

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from www.building.govt.nz**

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Status of C/AS3

This Acceptable Solution C/AS3, for buildings where care or detention is provided (Risk Group SI), provides a means of compliance with the New Zealand Building Code Clauses C1-C6 Protection from Fire. It is issued under section 22 of the Building Act 2004 as an Acceptable Solution.

This Acceptable Solution is one way that can be used to show compliance with the New Zealand Building Code Clauses C1-C6 Protection from Fire. Other ways of complying with the Building Code are described, in general terms, in the preface of the New Zealand Building Code Handbook.

When can you use C/AS3

This Acceptable Solution is effective from 1 January 2017. It can be used to show compliance with the Building Code Clauses C1-C6 Protection from Fire. It does not apply to building consent applications submitted before 1 January 2017.

The previous version, Amendment 3, of this Acceptable Solution can be used to show compliance with the Building Code Clauses C1-C6 Protection from Fire until 30 May 2017. It can be used for building consent applications submitted before 31 May 2017.

Document History			
	Date	Alterations	
New document	Effective from 10 April 2012	C/AS3 is a new publication that can be used to show compliance with the Building Code Clauses C1-C6 Protection from Fire.	
Amendment 1 (Errata 1)	Effective from 15 February 2013 until 18 June 2014	pp. 7–8 References pp. 13, 14, 17 Definitions p. 23 1.3 p. 24 2.2.3 p. 35 Figure 3.7 p. 39 Figure 3.12	p. 47 3.15.5 p. 78 Table 4.2 pp. 81–91 5.2.1, 5.3.2, 5.5.4, 5.8.1, Table 5.2, Figure 5.3 p. 103 C4.1.2 and C5.1.1
Amendment 2	Effective from 19 December 2013 until 28 February 2015	p. 7 References pp. 10 and 15 Definitions p. 20 Table 1.1 p. 23 1.3 p. 24, 26–27 2.2.1, 2.2.8, 2.3.1 p. 47 3.15.2	p. 56 4.4.4, 4.4.5 pp. 60–61 Figure 4.4, 4.6.5 pp. 77–79 4.16.12, 4.17.1, 4.17.6 p. 95 7.2 p. 102 B2.1.1 pp. 103–104 C6.1.2
Amendment 3	Effective from 1 July 2014 until 30 May 2017	p. 7 References p. 10, 14 and 15 Definitions p. 20 1.1.1, Table 1.1 p. 23 1.3 p. 24 2.2.1 p. 30 3.3.2 p. 39 3.7.13 pp. 43–44 3.10.2, 3.10.5, 3.11.1, 3.11.5	p. 47 3.15.2 p. 53 4.2.1 p. 62 4.10.3 pp. 77–79 4.16.12, 4.17.2, 4.17.5, 4.18.2 p. 82 5.3.1 p. 87 5.6.8 p. 103 C1.1, C2.1, C4.1.2, C5.1.1 p. 107 Index
Amendment 4	Effective 1 January 2017	pp. 8, AA References p. 21 1.1.2 p. 27 2.3.1 p. 47 3.15.5	p. 77 4.16.12 p. 84 5.5.7 p. 103 C4.1.2 Table C1

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References

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For the purposes of New Zealand Building Code compliance, the New Zealand and other Standards, and other documents referred to in this Acceptable Solution (primary reference documents) shall be the editions, along with their specific amendments, listed below. Where the primary reference documents refer to other Standards or other documents (secondary reference documents), which in turn may also refer to other Standards or other documents, and so on (lower order reference documents), then the applicable version of these secondary and lower order reference documents shall be the version in effect at the date this Acceptable Solution was published.

Standards New Zealand		Where quoted
NZS/BS 476:- Part 21: 1987	Fire tests on building materials and structures	C5.1.1
	Methods for determination of the fire resistance of loadbearing elements of construction	
Part 22: 1987	Methods for determination of the fire resistance of non-loadbearing elements of construction	C5.1.1
AS/NZS 1668:- Part 1: 1998	The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings	4.16.12, Table 2.1, A2.1.1
	Fire and smoke control in multi-compartment buildings <i>Amend: 1</i>	
AS/NZS 2918: 2001	Domestic solid fuel burning appliances – installation	7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.3.3, 7.5.5, 7.5.10 Comment, 7.5.12, Figure 7.2
NZS 4232:- Part 2: 1988	Performance criteria for fire resisting closures	Definitions
	Fire resisting glazing systems	
NZS 4332: 1997	Non-domestic passenger and goods lifts	6.4.3
NZS 4510: 2008	Fire hydrant systems for buildings	Table 2.1, A2.1.1
	<i>Amend: 1</i>	
NZS 4512: 2010	Fire detection and alarm systems in buildings	2.2.1, Table 2.1, 6.2.1, A2.1.1, C6.1.6
NZS 4515: 2009	Fire sprinkler systems for life safety in sleeping occupancies (up to 2000 m ²)	Definitions, 2.2.1, 6.2.1, B3.1.1
NZS 4520: 2010	Fire resistant doorsets	4.2.4, 4.16.6, C6.1.1
NZS 4541: 2013	Automatic fire sprinkler systems	Definitions, 2.2.1, Table 2.1, 5.2.2, 6.2.1, B2.1.1
AS/NZS 5601:- Part 1: 2010	Gas installation	7.2.1, 7.2.2
	General installations <i>Amend: 1</i>	
Standards Australia		
AS 1366:- Part 1: 1992	Rigid cellular plastics sheets for thermal insulation	4.17.2
	Rigid cellular polyurethane (RC/PUR) <i>Amend: 1</i>	
Part 2: 1992	Rigid cellular polyisocyanurate (RC/PIR)	4.17.2
Part 3: 1992	Rigid cellular polystyrene – moulded (RC/PS-M)	4.17.2
	<i>Amend: 1</i>	
Part 4: 1989	Rigid cellular polystyrene – extruded (RC/PS-E)	4.17.2

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		Where quoted
AS 1530:-	Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures	
Part 1: 1994	Combustibility test for materials	Definitions, C3.1, C4.1.1
Part 2: 1993	Test for flammability of materials	4.17.8
Part 4: 2005	Fire-resistance tests of elements of building construction	4.5.9, C5.1.1
AS 1691: 1985	Domestic oil-fired appliances – installation	7.3.1, 7.3.2
AS 4072:-	Components for the protection of openings in fire-resistant separating elements	
Part 1: 2005	Service penetrations and control joints <i>Amend: 1</i>	C5.1.2
Errata 1 Feb 2013		
Amend 4 Jan 2017	AS ISO 9705: 2003 Fire tests – Full scale room test for surface products	Table C1
International Standards Organisation		
ISO 5660:-	Reaction-to-fire tests – Heat release, smoke production and mass loss rate	
Part 1: 2002	Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method)	C4.1.2, C7.1.1, C7.2.1
Part 2: 2002	Smoke production rate (dynamic measurement)	Table C1
Errata 1 Feb 2013		C4.1.2, Table C1
Amend 4 Jan 2017		
ISO 9239:-	Reaction to fire tests for flooring	
Part 1: 2010	Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source.	4.17.3, Table 4.2, C2.1
Errata 1 Feb 2013		
Amend 4 Jan 2017	ISO 9705: 1993 Fire tests – Full scale room test for surface products	C4.1.2, Table C1
European Standards Organisation		
Errata 1 Feb 2013		
BS EN 12101:-	Smoke and heat control systems	
Part 1: 2005	Specification for smoke barriers	Definitions
EN 13501	Fire classification of construction products and building elements.	
Part 1: 2007	Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests <i>Amend: 1</i>	Table C1
Amend 4 Jan 2017		
Building Research Establishment (UK)		
BRE Defect Action Sheet DAS 131: May 1989	External walls: Combustible external plastics insulation: Horizontal fire barriers	5.7.18 Comment
BRE Report 135: 1988	Fire performance of external thermal insulation for walls in multi-storey buildings. Rogowski B.F., Ramaprasad R., Southern J.R.	5.7.18 Comment
National Fire Protection Association of America		
NFPA 285: 1998	Standard method of test for the evaluation of flammability characteristics of exterior non-load-bearing wall assemblies containing components using the intermediate scale, multi-storey test apparatus	5.8.2

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American Society for Testing and Materials

ASTM D 2898: 2010 Standard practice for accelerated weathering of fire-retardant-treated wood for fire testing

New Zealand Legislation

Fire Safety and Evacuation of Buildings Regulations 2006

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

Australian Building Codes Board

National Construction Code

Where quoted

C7.1.3

Definitions

1.1.5

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Definitions

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The full list of definitions for italicised words may be found in the New Zealand Building Code Handbook.

Access route A continuous route that permits people and goods to move between the apron or *construction* edge of the *building* to spaces within a *building*, and between spaces within a *building*.

Accessible Having features to permit use by *people with disabilities*.

Accessible route An *access route* usable by *people with disabilities*. It shall be a continuous route that can be negotiated unaided by a wheelchair user. The route shall extend from street *boundary* or car parking area to those spaces within the *building* required to be *accessible* to enable *people with disabilities* to carry out normal activities and processes within the *building*.

Adjacent building A nearby *building*, including an adjoining *building*, whether or not erected on *other property*.

Basement Any *firecell* or part of a *firecell* below the level of the lowest *final exit*.

Comment:

Because *fire safety systems* are increased with increases in *escape height*, the precautions for *basements* increase with *basement* depth. Thus a single floor *building* with one *basement* level is treated as a two floor *building*, a single floor *building* with three *basement* levels as a four floor *building*.

Boundary means any *boundary* that is shown on a survey plan that is approved by the Surveyor-General and deposited with the Registrar-General of Land, whether or not a new title has been issued.

Building has the meaning given to it by sections 8 and 9 of the Building Act 2004.

Comment:

Notwithstanding the definition of *building*, a number of separated *buildings* cannot be taken as a single *firecell* for the purposes of this Acceptable Solution.

Building Act 2004 (the Building Act) means the principal legislation dealing with building controls in New Zealand.

Comment:

The *Building Act* applies to the construction, alteration, and demolition of new and existing buildings throughout New Zealand.

Building Code means the regulations made under section 400 of the *Building Act 2004*.

Building consent means consent to carry out *building* work granted by a *building consent authority* under section 49 of the *Building Act 2004*.

Building consent authority has the meaning ascribed to it by section 7 of the *Building Act 2004*.

Building element Any structural and non-structural component or assembly incorporated into or associated with a *building*. Included are *fixtures*, services, *drains*, permanent mechanical installations for access, glazing, partitions, ceilings and temporary supports.

Building height Building height means the vertical distance between the floor level of the lowest *occupied space* above the ground and the top of the highest occupied floor, but not including spaces located within or on the roof that enclose stairways, lift shafts, or machinery rooms.

Cavity barrier A *construction* provided to close openings within a *concealed space* against the passage of *fire*, or to restrict the spread of *fire* within such spaces.

Chimney A *non-combustible* structure which encloses one or more *flues*, *fireplaces* or other heating appliances.

Chimney back The *non-combustible* wall forming the back of a *fireplace*.

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Chimney breast The front *fireplace* wall construction above the *fireplace* opening.

Chimney jambs The side walls of a *fireplace*.

Combustible See *non-combustible*.

Concealed space Any part of the space within a *building* that cannot be seen from an *occupied space*.

Comment:

This term includes any ceiling space, roof space, space under a raised floor (such as computer rooms, floors, or stages), plenums, spaces under a tiered floor, "left-over spaces" created when some structural element or the like has been covered in; small service or duct spaces within the volume of a *firecell* and the like, but not a *protected shaft*.

Construct in relation to a *building*, includes to design, build, erect, prefabricate, and relocate the *building*; and construction has a corresponding meaning.

Damper blade A component of a *fire damper* that closes off the airway within a *fire damper* upon detection of *fire* or smoke.

Dead end That part of an open path where escape is possible in only one direction.

Comment:

A *dead end* ceases to exist where the *escape route* reaches a point in the *open path* which offers alternative directions of travel, or at a *final exit* or an *exitway*.

Doorset A complete assembly comprising a door leaf or leaves including any glazed or solid panels adjacent to or over the leaves within the door frame including hardware or other inbuilt features; and a door frame, if any, with its fixings to the wall and, for a sliding or tilting door, all guides and their respective fixings to the lintel, wall or sill.

Early childhood centre (ECC) means premises used regularly for the education or care of 3 or more children (not being children of the persons providing the education or care, or children enrolled at a school being provided with education or care before or after school) under the age of six—

a) by the day or part of a day; but

b) not for any continuous period of more than seven days.

ECC does not include home based early childhood services.

Escape height The height between the floor level in the *firecell* being considered and the floor level of the required *final exit* which is the greatest vertical distance above or below that *firecell*.

Comment:

1. It is necessary only to use the greatest height to the exits required for the *firecell* being considered, even though the *building* may have other *final exits* at lower or higher levels.
2. Where the *firecell* contains *intermediate floors*, or upper floors within *household units* the *escape height* shall be measured from the floor having the greatest vertical separation from the *final exit*.

Escape route A continuous unobstructed route from any *occupied space* in a *building* to a *final exit* to enable occupants to reach a *safe place*, and shall comprise one or more of the following: *open paths* and *safe paths*.

Comment:

Doors are not obstructions in an escape route provided they comply with C/AS1–C/AS7 and D1/AS1.

Exitway All parts of an *escape route* protected by *fire* or *smoke separations*, or by distance when exposed to open air, and terminating at a *final exit*.

External wall Any exterior face of a *building* within 30° of vertical, consisting of *primary* and/or *secondary elements* intended to provide protection against the outdoor environment, but which may also contain *unprotected areas*.

Comment:

A roof is an *external wall* if within 30° of the vertical.

Final exit The point at which an *escape route* terminates by giving direct access to a *safe place*.

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Comment:

Final exits are commonly the external doors from a ground floor, but this applies only if such doors open directly onto a *safe place*. If a *safe place* can be reached only by passing down an alley, or across a bridge, then the *final exit* is not reached until the end of such an alley or bridge. *Final exits*, therefore, should be seen strictly as a point of arrival, rather than as any particular element of a *building*. They are determined entirely by the definition of *safe place*.

Fire The state of combustion during which flammable materials burn producing heat, toxic gases, or smoke or flame or any combination of these.

Firecell Any space including a group of contiguous spaces on the same or different levels within a *building*, which is enclosed by any combination of *fire separations*, *external walls*, roofs, and floors.

Comment:

Floors, in this context, includes ground floors, and those in which the underside is exposed to the external environment (eg, when cantilevered). Note also that internal floors between *firecells* are *fire separations*.

Fire damper A device with a specified *FRR* complete with fixings and operating mechanism for automatically closing off an airway where it passes through a *fire separation*.

Comment:

An airway may be a duct, plenum, ceiling space, roof space or similar *construction* used for the passage of ventilating air.

Fire door A doorset, single or multi-leaf, having a specific *fire resistance rating*, and in certain situations a smoke control capability, and forming part of a *fire separation*. The door, in the event of *fire*, if not already closed, will close automatically and be self latching.

Fire hazard means the danger of potential harm and degree of exposure arising from—

- a) the start and spread of *fire*; and
- b) the smoke and gases that are generated by the start and spread of *fire*.

Fire load The sum of the net calorific values of the *combustible* contents which can reasonably be expected to burn within a *firecell*, including furnishings, built-in and removable materials, and *building elements*. The calorific values shall be determined at the ambient moisture content or humidity. (The unit of measurement is MJ.)

Fireplace A space formed by the *chimney back*, the *chimney jambs*, and the *chimney breast* in which fuel is burned for the purpose of heating the room into which it opens.

Fire resistance rating (FRR) The term used to describe the minimum *fire resistance* required of *primary* and *secondary elements* as determined in the *standard test* for *fire resistance*, or in accordance with a specific calculation method verified by experimental data from standard *fire resistance* tests. It comprises three numbers giving the time in minutes for which each of the criteria *structural adequacy*, *integrity* and *insulation* are satisfied, and is presented always in that order.

Comment:

Examples of FRRs are:

- a) 60/60/30 indicating *structural adequacy* 60 minutes, *integrity* 60 minutes, *insulation* 30 minutes.
- b) 30/-/- indicating *structural adequacy* 30 minutes, but no time requirement for *integrity* or *insulation*.
- c) 60/30/x indicating *structural adequacy* of 60 minutes, *integrity* of 30 minutes, and a requirement for *insulation*.

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Fire resisting closure A *fire* rated device or assembly for closing an opening through a *fire separation*.

Comment:

A *fire resisting closure* is intended to include *fire doors*, *fire windows* or access panels. In this context the opening may be used to permit passage of people or goods, or to transmit light, but does not include an opening to permit the passage of *building services*.

Fire resisting glazing Fixed or openable glazing, complete with frame and fixings, mullions, transoms and glazing beads, with a specified *FRR* and complying with NZS 4232: Part 2.

Comment:

1. The requirement for *fire resisting glazing* will not be met by ordinary window glass, or safety glasses, but rather by wired glass, or by special *fire* resisting glass shown by test to perform. The nature and design of the frames also have an effect on the performance of *fire resisting glazing*.
2. Openable glazing is required by NZS 4232 Part 2 to be fitted with an automatic device which, in the event of *fire*, will close and latch the window sash.

Fire retardant A substance or a treatment, incorporated in or applied to a material, which suppresses or delays the combustion of that material under specified conditions.

Fire safety systems means the combination of all active and passive protection methods used in a *building* to—

- (a) warn people of an emergency; and
- (b) provide for safe evacuation; and
- (c) provide for access by, and the safety of, firefighters; and
- (d) restrict the spread of *fire*; and
- (e) limit the impact of *fire* on structural stability

Fire separation Any *building element* which separates *firecells* or *firecells* and *safe paths*, and provides a specific *fire resistance rating*.

Fire shutter A *fire* rated device, complete with fixings and operating mechanism, for automatically closing off an opening in a *fire separation* or *protected shaft*.

Fire stop A material or method of *construction* used to restrict the spread of *fire* within or through *fire separations*, and having a *FRR* no less than that of the *fire separation*.

Comment:

Fire stops are mainly used to seal around *penetrations*, but can also be used to seal narrow gaps between *building elements*.

Fixture An article intended to remain permanently attached to and form part of a *building*.

Flammability index (FI) That index number for flammability, which is determined according to the *standard test* method for flammability of thin flexible materials.

Flue The passage through which the products of combustion are conveyed to the outside.

Flue liner Pipes or linings of *fire clay*, metal or *fire brick* that surrounds *flues*.

Flue system A series of interconnecting *flue* pipe casings which form a safe passage (*flue*) for conveying products of combustion from within an appliance to the outside of a *building* or structure.

Foamed plastics *Combustible* foamed plastic polymeric materials of low density (typically less than 100 kg/m³) and are classified as cellular polymers which are manufactured by creating a multitude of fine void (typically 90 to 98%) distributed more or less uniformly throughout the product. Examples of *foamed plastics* are latex foams, polyethylene foams, polyvinyl chloride foams, expanded or extruded polystyrene foams, phenolic foams, ureaformaldehyde foams, polyurethane foams and polychloroprene foams.

Comment:

1. *Foamed plastics* may be rigid or flexible, but rigid foams are the most common in *building* products. When burnt they tend to generate high levels of heat energy (kJ/kg) and varying quantities of smoke and other toxic gases depending on the nature and volume of the particular product.
2. Where doubt exists as to whether a *building* material is *foamed plastics*, an opinion should be sought from a *person* or organisation with appropriate skill and experience in *fire* engineering. That opinion should be included with the *building consent* application to the *building consent authority*.

Group Number The classification number for a material used as a finish, surface, lining, or attachment to a wall or ceiling within an *occupied space* and determined according to the *standard test* methods for measuring the properties of lining materials.

Comment:

The method for determining a Group Number is described in C/VM2 Appendix A.

Group sleeping area A *firecell* containing communal sleeping accommodation for a specified number of people who may or may not be known to one another. Partial subdivision within the *firecell* is permitted with specific limitation including that no *occupied space* is fully enclosed and all *occupied spaces* are open and available to all occupants at any time. A *group sleeping area firecell* may include spaces for associated direct support functions, such as hygiene facilities and tea making (not cooking) activities, for use by the occupants. It does not include spaces, such as waiting rooms, lounges, dining rooms or kitchens, providing a communal service function for all occupants.

Comment:

1. Examples of *group sleeping area firecells* are dormitories, hospital wards, *wharehenui*, backpacker hostels and ski lodges.
2. The maximum number of people permitted in a *group sleeping area firecell*, and the permitted form of subdivision, will depend on the ability of the occupants to react to the presence of *fire* and escape to a *safe place*.

Handrail A rail to provide support to, or assist with the movement of a *person*.

Hazardous Creating an unreasonable risk to people of bodily injury or deterioration of health.

Hazardous substance has the meaning ascribed to it by section 2 of the Fire Service Act 1975 and section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Hearth The insulating floor under the *fire* and in front and at the sides of the *fireplace*.

Hold-open device A device which holds a *smoke control door* or *fire door* open during normal use, but is released by deactivating the device by an automatic *fire* detection system, allowing the door to close automatically under the action of a self-closing device.

Household unit

(a) means a *building* or group of *buildings*, or part of a *building* or group of *buildings*, that is—

- (i) used, or intended to be used, only or mainly for residential purposes; and
- (ii) occupied, or intended to be occupied, exclusively as the home or residence of not more than 1 household; but

(b) does not include a hostel, boarding house, or other specialised accommodation.

HVAC An abbreviation for heating, ventilating and airconditioning.

Insulating material A material that has a thermal conductivity of less than 0.07 W/mK.

Insulation In the context of *fire* protection, the time in minutes for which a prototype specimen of a *fire separation*, when subjected to the *standard test* for *fire* resistance, has limited the transmission of heat through the specimen.

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Integrity In the context of *fire* protection, the time in minutes for which a prototype specimen of a *fire separation*, when subjected to the *standard test* for *fire* resistance, has prevented the passage of flame or hot gases.

Comment:

The precise meaning of *integrity* depends on the type of *building elements* being treated and how it is defined in the *standard test* being used.

Intended use In relation to a *building*,—

- (a) includes any or all of the following:
- (i) any reasonably foreseeable occasional use that is not incompatible with the *intended use*;
 - (ii) normal maintenance;
 - (iii) activities undertaken in response to *fire* or any other reasonably foreseeable emergency; but
- (b) does not include any other maintenance and repairs or rebuilding.

Intermediate floor Any upper floor within a *firecell* which because of its configuration provides an opening allowing smoke or *fire* to spread from a lower to an upper level within the *firecell*.

Comment:

1. Upper floors within *household units* need not meet the specific *fire* safety requirements which apply to *intermediate floors* in all other situations.
2. An *intermediate floor* may be open to the *firecell* or enclosed with non-*fire* rated *construction*. If enclosed with *fire* rated walls another *firecell* is created.
3. *Household units* occur only in *risk groups* SM and SH. Life safety provisions are governed by the limitations in permitted *open path* lengths.
4. *Risk groups* SM, SI, CA, WB, WS and VP allow limited area intermediate floors of 20% or 40% of the floor area depending on other *fire* safety requirements. In other situations C/VM2 is to be used.

Life rating The *fire resistance rating* to be applied to elements of *construction* that allows movement of people from their location in a *building* to a *safe place*.

Means of escape from fire In relation to a *building* that has a floor area,—

- a) means continuous unobstructed routes of travel from any part of the floor area of that *building* to a place of safety; and

- b) includes all active and passive protection features required to warn people of *fire* and to assist in protecting people from the effects of *fire* in the course of their escape from the *fire*.

Comment:

Means of escape include features providing visibility in *escape routes* complying with F6 and signs complying with F8.

Non-combustible Materials shall be classified as *combustible* or *non-combustible* when tested to AS 1530 Part 1.

Notional boundary The *boundary* which for *fire* safety purposes, is assumed to exist between two *buildings* on the same property under a single land title.

Comment:

The *notional boundary* is assumed to exist in the space between the *buildings* and is positioned so that each of the *buildings* would comply with the provisions of the space separation having regards to the amount of its unprotected area. In practise if one of the *buildings* is existing, the position of the *boundary* will be set by the space separation factors for that *building*.

1. The siting of the new *building* which is adjacent to the existing *building* can be checked to see that it also complies, using a revised *notional boundary* location that is no closer than 1.0 metre from the existing *building*.
2. Where both *buildings* are new it is allowable to move the *notional boundary* between *buildings*. However in assessing *fire* spread from one *building* to the other and vice versa, the *notional boundary* should not be located any closer than 1.0 metre from the *building* that is receiving the radiation.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

Occupant load The greatest number of people likely to occupy a particular space within a *building*. It is determined by:

- a) dividing the total floor area by the m² per person (occupant density) for the activity being undertaken, or
- b) for sleeping areas, counting the number of sleeping (or care) spaces, or
- c) for fixed seating areas, counting the number of seats.

Comment:

See Paragraphs 1.4.5 (for fixed seating) and 1.4.6 (for sleeping areas) where appropriate.

Occupied space Any space within a *building* in which a *person* will be present from time to time during the *intended use* of the *building*.

Open path That part of an *escape route* (including *dead ends*) within a *firecell* where occupants may be exposed to *fire* or smoke while making their escape.

Open space Open space means land on which there are, and will be, no *buildings* and which has no roof over any part of it other than overhanging eaves.

Other property Any land or *buildings* or part of any land or *buildings*, that are:

- a) not held under the same *allotment*; or
- b) not held under the same *ownership*; and includes a *road*.

Owner In relation to land and any *buildings* on the land,—

- (a) means the *person* who—
 - (i) is entitled to the rack rent from the land; or
 - (ii) would be so entitled if the land were let to a tenant at a rack rent; and
- (b) includes—
 - (i) the *owner* of the fee simple of the land; and
 - (ii) for the purposes of Building Act 2004 sections 32, 44, 92, 96, 97, and 176(c), any person who has agreed in writing, whether conditionally or unconditionally, to purchase the land or any leasehold estate or interest in the land, or to take a lease of the land, and who is bound by the agreement because the agreement is still in force.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

Penetration A *building element* passing through an opening in a *fire separation*.

Comment:

A *penetration* may include, but is not limited to: pipes, cables, ducts, hoses, drains, cable trays, ropes, data outlets, power outlets, hatches, glazing, structural bracing etc.

Amend 2
Dec 2013

People with disabilities People whose ability to use *buildings* is affected by mental, physical, hearing or sight impairment.

Place of safety Place of safety means either—

- (a) a *safe place*; or
- (b) a place that is inside a *building* and meets the following requirements:
 - (i) the place is constructed with *fire separations* that have fire resistance sufficient to withstand *burnout* at the point of the *fire source*; and
 - (ii) the place is in a *building* that is protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system that complies with NZS 4541 or NZS 4515 as appropriate to the *building's* use; and
 - (iii) the place is designed to accommodate the intended number of persons; and
 - (iv) the place is provided with sufficient means of escape to enable the intended number of persons to escape to a *safe place* that is outside a *building*.

Primary element A *building element* providing the basic loadbearing capacity to the structure, and which if affected by *fire* may initiate instability or premature structural collapse.

Comment:

Suspended floors in multi-storey *buildings* are *primary elements*.

Property rating The *fire resistance rating* to be applied to elements of *construction* that allows for protection of *other property*.

Protected shaft A space, other than a *safe path*, enclosed by *fire separations* or *external walls* used to house *building services*, lifts, or conveyors which pass from one *firecell* to another.

Railway line has the meaning ascribed to it by section 4 of the Railways Act 2005.

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Relevant boundary Relevant *boundary* means the *boundary* of an *allotment* that is *other property* in relation to the *building* in question and from which is measured the separation between the *building* and that *other property*; and for the *external wall* of any *building*, the *relevant boundary* is the nearest of—

- (a) a *boundary* of a freehold *allotment*, except that if the *other property* is a *road*, *railway line*, or public *open space*, the *relevant boundary* is the *boundary* on the far side of that *other property*; or
- (b) a *boundary* of a cross-lease or a company lease or a licence, except that if the *other property* is *open space* to which the lessee or licensee of the *building* in question has an exclusive right of access and occupation or to which 2 or more occupiers of the *building* in question have rights of access and occupation, the *relevant boundary* is the *boundary* on the far side of that *other property*; or
- (c) a *boundary* shown on a unit plan (but excluding a *boundary* between a principal unit and its accessory unit), except that if the *other property* is open space and is common property, the *relevant boundary* is the *boundary* on the far side of that *other property*.

Comment:

1. Where an easement, such as a right of way, occurs within an *allotment*, the *relevant boundary* shall remain the same as if the easement did not exist.
2. *Boundaries* within a cross-lease or company lease or licence are shown on a survey plan. In some cases the *boundary* is the *external wall* or roof of a *building*.
3. The unit title *boundaries* of principal units, accessory units, and common property are shown in the unit plan. A *boundary* is frequently an internal or *external wall*, an upper floor, or the roof of a *building*.
4. A wall along a *boundary* between two *allotments* is called a “party wall” when the *owners* of the *allotments* each have legal rights in respect of that wall registered by way of easements on one or both titles. An internal wall between cross-leases, company leases, or unit titles, or between one of them and common property, is not generally called a party wall but in that case also the lessees, unit title holders, or corporate body concerned each have legal rights in respect of that wall. Such a wall separates areas which are *other property* in relation to each other, but the wall itself is part of each property. The *fire* protection consequence of that legal concept is that such a wall can be regarded as a *fire separation* providing protection against horizontal *fire* spread in each direction. In other words, that wall may provide the appropriate *FRR* instead of each property having its own wall of that *FRR*.

Risk group The classification of a *building* or *firecells* within a *building* according to the use to which it is intended to be put.

Road This term has the meaning ascribed to it by section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 and includes a public place and also includes a motorway.

Safe path That part of an *exitway* which is protected from the effects of *fire* by *fire separations*, *external walls*, or by distance when exposed to open air.

Safe place A place, outside of and in the vicinity of a single *building* unit, from which people may safely disperse after escaping the effects of a *fire*. It may be a place such as a street, *open space*, public space or an *adjacent building* unit.

Comment:

The Fire Safety and Evacuation of Buildings Regulations 2006 use the term *place of safety* and allow the *place of safety* to be within the *building* provided that it is protected with a sprinkler system. In this Acceptable Solution a *place of safety* can only be within a *building* in Risk Group S1.

Secondary element A *building element* not providing load bearing capacity to the structure and if affected by *fire*, instability or collapse of the *building* structure will not occur.

Smokecell A space within a *building* which is enclosed by an envelope of *smoke separations*, or *external walls*, roofs, and floors.

Smoke control door A *doorset* that complies with Appendix C, C6.1.2 of this acceptable solution.

Smoke lobby That portion of an *escape route* within a *firecell* that precedes a *safe path* or an *escape route* through an adjoining *building* which is protected from the effects of smoke by *smoke separations*.

Smoke separation Any *building element* able to prevent the passage of smoke between two spaces. *Smoke separations* shall:

- a) Be a smoke barrier complying with BS EN 12101 Part 1, or
- b) Consist of rigid *building elements* capable of resisting without collapse:
 - i) a pressure of 0.1 kPa applied from either side, and
 - ii) self weight plus the intended vertically applied live loads, and
- c) Form an imperforate barrier to the spread of smoke, and

- d) Be of *non-combustible construction*, or achieve a *FRR* of 10/10/-, except that *non-fire resisting glazing* may be used if it is toughened or laminated *safety glass*.

Comment:

The pressure requirement is to ensure rigidity and is not a smoke leakage requirement.

Walls and floors, whether *constructed* of sheet linings fixed to studs or joists, or of concrete, glazing, metal or fired clay, need only be inspected by someone experienced in *building construction* to judge whether the *construction* is tight enough to inhibit the passage of smoke.

Item d) is intended to ensure that the *smoke separation* will continue to perform as an effective barrier when exposed to *fire* or smoke for a short period during *fire* development.

There is no requirement for *smoke control doors* or other closures in *smoke separations* to meet the provisions of item d).

Stability In the context of *fire* protection is the support provided to a *building element* having a *FRR*, intended to avoid premature failure due to structural collapse as a result of applied load, dead and live loads or as a result of any additional loads caused by *fire*.

Stairway A series of steps or stairs with or without landings, including all necessary *handrails* and giving access between two different levels.

Standard test A test method which is recognised as being appropriate for the *fire* protection properties being assessed.

Comment:

A list of *standard test* methods is given in Appendix C.

Structural adequacy In the context of the standard test for *fire* resistance, is the time in minutes for which a prototype specimen has continued to carry its applied load within defined deflection limits.

Comment:

The *fire* design load should be as specified in B1/VM1.

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Suite A *firecell* providing residential accommodation for the exclusive use of one *person* or of several people known to one another. It comprises one or more rooms for sleeping and may include spaces used for associated domestic activities such as hygiene and cooking.

Comment:

1. Bed numbers are limited to six in *risk group* SI or 12 in *risk group* SM in accordance with C/AS2 and C/AS3. Examples may be found in hotels, motels and residential care facilities, such as old people's homes or in hospices providing temporary family accommodation.
2. It is assumed that the social cohesion of the occupants by virtue of the personal relationship (as family members, friends or associates) would ensure that any individual, becoming aware of *fire*, would naturally assist others within the *firecell* to escape. The term *suite* does not apply to a group of bedrooms where each room is available to different "key-holders". In some cases a *suite* may be a single bedroom.

Surface finish The combination of a surface coating and substrate material on surfaces of *building elements* exposed to view. It can be an applied decorative coating or the uncoated *building element* itself. For interior surfaces the requirements are evaluated in terms of a *Group Number*. For exterior surfaces the requirements are evaluated in terms of rate of heat release as determined by Appendix C, Paragraph C6.1.

Travel distance The length of the *escape route* as a whole or the individual lengths of its parts, namely:

- a) *open paths* and
- b) *safe paths*.

Unprotected area In relation to an *external wall* of a *building*, this means:

- a) Any part of the *external wall* which is not *fire* rated or has less than the required *FRR*, and
- b) Any part of the *external wall* which has combustible material more than 1.0 mm thick attached or applied to its external face, whether for cladding or any other purpose.

Comment:

Unprotected area includes non-*fire* rated windows, doors, or other openings, and non-*fire* rated *external wall construction*.

Wharenui A communal meeting house having a large open floor area used for both assembly and sleeping in the traditional Maori manner.

Part 1: General

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CONTENTS

- 1.1 Introduction and scope
- 1.2 Using this Acceptable Solution
- 1.3 Alterations and changes of use to buildings
- 1.4 Calculating occupancy loads

1.1 Introduction and scope

This Acceptable Solution can be used for establishing compliance with NZBC C1 to C6 Protection from Fire. It is one of a suite of Acceptable Solutions C/AS1 to C/AS7, each of them corresponding to a *risk group* (summarised in Table 1.1 and defined in Paragraph 1.1.1).

If the uses of a *building*, or part of a *building*, cover more than one *risk group*, one or more of these Acceptable Solutions may need to be followed to demonstrate compliance. Paragraph 1.2 explains how to determine the relevant *risk groups* for the *building* activities.

Notes shown under '**Comment**', occurring throughout this document, are for guidance purposes only and do not form part of this Acceptable Solution. Words in *italic* are defined at the front of this document. For ease of use, paragraphs, tables and figures containing similar information are allocated the same reference numbers in each of the Acceptable Solutions. If there is no corresponding information in a particular Acceptable Solution, the numbering is preserved by the notation:

- 1) "THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK"
- 2) "**This table not required for this Acceptable Solution**"
- 3) Figures are omitted without notification.

Appendices to this Acceptable Solution are part of and have equal status to this Acceptable Solution.

Comment:

It is recommended that the commentary document for Acceptable Solutions C/AS1 to C/AS7 be read in conjunction with this Acceptable Solution.

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Table 1.1 Risk groups and Acceptable Solutions				
	Acceptable Solution	Risk group	Applies to	
C/AS1	Buildings with sleeping (residential) and outbuildings	SH	Houses, townhouses and small <i>multi-unit dwellings</i> Outbuildings	Amends 2 and 3
C/AS2	Sleeping (non institutional)	SM	Permanent accommodation eg, apartments Transient accommodation eg, hotels, motels, hostels, backpackers, refuge shelters Education accommodation	Amend 3 Jul 2014
C/AS3	Care or detention	SI	Institutions, hospitals (excluding special care facilities), residential care, rest homes, care in the community houses and homes, medical day treatment (using sedation), detention facilities (excluding prisons)	Amend 3 Jul 2014
C/AS4	Public access and educational facilities	CA	Crowds, halls, recreation centres, public libraries (<2.4 m storage height), cinemas, shops, personal services (eg, dentists and doctors except as included above, beautician and hairdressing salons), schools, restaurants and cafes, <i>early childhood centres</i>	
C/AS5	Business, commercial and low level storage	WB	Offices (including professional services such as law and accountancy practices), laboratories, workshops, manufacturing (excluding <i>foamed plastics</i>), factories, processing, temperature controlled storage (capable of <3.0 m storage height other than some limited areas in processing areas) and other storage <i>buildings</i> capable of <5.0 m storage height (except some limited areas <8.0 m to the apex), light aircraft hangars	
C/AS6	High level storage and other high risks	WS	Warehouses (capable of ≥ 5.0 m storage height other than some limited areas, see C/AS5), temperature controlled storage (capable of ≥ 3.0 m storage height other than some limited areas, see C/AS5), trading and bulk retail (≥ 3.0 m storage height)	Amend 3 Jul 2014
C/AS7	Vehicle storage and parking	VP	Vehicle parking – within a <i>building</i> or a separate <i>building</i>	

Comment:

Designing a *building* to provide *fire* safety involves decisions on both the *construction* materials and layout needed to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. The risk is assessed according to: the number and mobility of the occupants (*occupant load* and *risk group* of the *building*); the activities undertaken within the *building*; and the nature of the *building* materials and contents. This assessment allows each *building* activity to be categorised in a *risk group*, which is the basis for determining *fire* safety features.

Scope

1.1.1. The scope of this Acceptable Solution is restricted to *risk group* SI. This covers *buildings* or parts of *buildings* where people are unable to self-evacuate without assistance through requiring special care or treatment, or they are restrained or their liberties are restricted. This will include the following provided they are no more than 20 storeys high (from ground level):

- a) Hospitals, including outpatients and day procedures (excluding special care facilities as described in Paragraphs 1.1.2 c) and 1.1.3.
- b) Medical centres and dental practices where sedation is administered or treatment where people are unable to self-evacuate without assistance (eg, dialysis or chemotherapy)
- c) Aged care facilities
- d) Residential care in an institution and hospices, and
- e) Police Stations and Court *buildings* with detention facilities.
- f) Houses used for care in the community.

Amend 3 Jul 2014

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Outside the scope of this Acceptable Solution

1.1.2. *Buildings* or parts of *buildings* in *risk groups* other than SI are outside the scope of this Acceptable Solution. Refer to Table 1.1 and use the corresponding Acceptable Solution instead.

Buildings with complex features are outside the scope of this Acceptable Solution and also of Acceptable Solutions C/AS1 to C/AS7 corresponding to other *risk groups*. Verification Method C/VM2 or an *alternative solution* shall be used instead. Complex features include:

- a) Atriums
- b) *Intermediate floors*, other than limited area *intermediate floors*
- c) Operating theatres, hyperbaric chambers
- d) *Buildings* more than 20 storeys high, and
- e) Prisons.

If the Acceptable Solution cannot be followed in full, use Verification Method C/VM2 or an *alternative solution* to demonstrate compliance.

1.1.3. This *risk group* invariably requires a *fire* safety strategy involving delayed initiation of evacuation and movement to a *place of safety* within the *building*. However, this Acceptable Solution does not provide for the *building* features that would be required for a stay-in-place strategy for activities such as operating theatres, intensive care units, prisons, delivery rooms and recovery rooms.

1.1.4. For the purposes of C/AS3 the term 'bed' means the number of people that are under care or detention and can include people on beds, recliner or lounge chairs, dentist chairs, treatment tables and other furniture where an occupant may be for the period of treatment, in care or detention.

Hazardous substances not covered by this Acceptable Solution

1.1.5. This Acceptable Solution does not provide for any use, storage or processing of *hazardous substances*. Compliance with NZBC F3 and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 shall be ensured where applicable in addition to the requirements of this Acceptable Solution.

1.2 Using this Acceptable Solution

1.2.1 The process for using this Acceptable Solution shall be as follows.

Step 1: Determine which Acceptable Solutions apply

- a) Determine the *risk group* for each of the activities carried out in the *building* (refer to Table 1.1 and to Paragraph 1.1.1 of this and the other Acceptable Solutions). If the activity is not listed explicitly, choose the nearest suitable *risk group*.
- b) If there is more than one *risk group* for a *firecell*, determine its primary *risk group* (see Paragraph 1.2.2: this is the one with the most onerous *fire* safety requirements).
- c) Apply this Acceptable Solution for any *firecell* in *risk group* SI by following steps 2 and 3.
- d) Then apply the relevant Acceptable Solutions for *firecells* with any other *risk groups* in the *building*.

Amend 4
Jan 2017

Amend 4
Jan 2017



ARCHIVED

Comment:

Firecells: The Acceptable Solutions use the concept of *firecells* to divide *buildings* into compartments. Each *firecell* can be considered individually in the first instance and subsequently the *fire* safety requirements for the whole *building* can be developed, for example when considering a multi- storey *building* that has different activities on a number of floors, or even has different activities/uses on the same floor.

Future flexibility: A *building* is very likely to undergo one or more changes of use over its lifetime. Even under the same use, floor layout and furnishing will alter to accommodate changes in technology and occupant practices. Therefore, at the time of initial *construction*, *owners* should consider the advantages of providing for *fire safety systems* to suit alternative occupancies as these systems could be difficult or excessively expensive to install at a later date.

For Paragraph 1.2.1 Step 1 b), the most onerous *fire* safety requirements usually occur in Part 2: Firecells, fire safety systems and fire resistance ratings of each Acceptable Solution. *Buildings* or parts of *buildings* with sleeping occupancies generally have the most onerous requirements.

Step 2: Determine the parameters for risk group SI

- a) Establish the relevant *building* measurements (these will include *building height*, floor plans, wall openings and distances to *relevant boundaries*).
- b) Work out the *occupant loads* for the relevant *building* spaces (refer to Paragraph 1.4).

Comment:

Applying the Acceptable Solution depends largely on the basic *building* measurements as above; therefore, this should determine these as accurately as possible before using this document.

Step 3: Satisfy the fire safety requirements

Satisfy the *fire* safety requirements of this Acceptable Solution (refer to Parts 2-7), based on the *occupant loads* and on the *building's* dimensions and features where required.

Primary risk groups

1.2.2 If a *building* contains a number of different activities which individually may be categorised in different *risk groups*, the *risk group* designated for a particular *firecell* within a *building* shall be that of the primary *risk group*. The primary *risk group* shall be that one within the *firecell* that has the most onerous *fire* safety requirements.

1.2.3 Depending on the particular *building* and the uses or activities within that *building*, there may be several primary *risk groups*, with one or more on each floor.

Comment:

For example, levels of a multi-storey *building* may be categorised in different *risk groups* such as:

Basement car parks	VP
Shopping floors	CA
Office floors	WB
Domestic accommodation	SM

A single floor may also contain several *risk groups* such as:

Offices	WB
Shops	CA
Cafeteria	CA

1.3 Alterations and changes of use to buildings

If this Acceptable Solution is the basis of compliance of *building work* relating to an *alteration*, addition or change of use of an existing *building*, the *building work* shall comply fully with this Acceptable Solution.

Amend 2
Errata 1

Amend 2
Dec 2013

Comment:

Sections 112 and 115 of the Building Act require the *means of escape from fire* of an existing *building* being altered, or the use being changed, to comply as nearly as is reasonably practicable with the Building Code.

Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Acceptable Solution may be used for an assessment of the *means of escape from fire* of an existing *building* that is being altered, to meet the requirements of section 112 of the *Building Act*.

Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Acceptable Solution may be used for an assessment of the *means of escape from fire*, and Part 5 for the assessment of *fire* rating performance, where an existing *building* is undergoing a change of use, to meet the requirements of section 115 of the Building Act.

The extent of assessment of the *means of escape from fire* of an existing *building* should follow the guidelines issued by MBIE “**Requesting information about means of escape from fire for existing buildings**”. This considers a number of risk factors including:

- a) Age of the *building*
- b) *Importance level* of the *building*
- c) Extent of the alteration.

Amend 2
Dec 2013

An existing *building* with a high *risk score* from the guidelines should be assessed against all of the *building* systems and features specified in Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Acceptable Solution, or alternatively be assessed using Verification Method C/VM2.

Sections 112 and 115 of the *Building Act* require the existing *building* to comply with other parts of the Building Code to at least the same extent as before the *alteration* or addition.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

1.4 Calculating occupant loads

1.4.1 The *occupant load* shall be determined from the *risk group* and number of people in each space of the *building*. The *occupant load* may need to be evaluated not only for each *risk group* but also for:

- a) A space or open floor area involving one or more activities, and
- b) A floor containing more than one *risk group*, and
- c) A single *firecell*, and
- d) Each floor within a *firecell*.

1.4.2 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

1.4.3 Duplication shall be avoided by:

- a) Ensuring that, where people may be involved in more than one activity, they are counted only once, and
- b) Not including an *occupant load* for areas such as *exitways*, lift lobbies or sanitary facilities that are used intermittently by people already counted elsewhere in the *building*.

1.4.4 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Risk group SI

1.4.5 The *occupant load* of *risk group SI* shall be calculated as the number of beds (see Paragraph 1.1.4) in the *firecell*. The requirements of this Acceptable Solution take into account that other people may be present in the *firecell* or *building*, including people who are:

- a) Receiving care, treatment or being detained
- b) Required to attend those described in a)
- c) Who may be visiting those described in a)
- d) Awaiting treatment or care, and
- e) Providing ancillary services (for example receptionists, office staff, kitchen staff and orderlies).

Justification for exceptions

1.4.6 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Table 1.2: This table is not required for risk group SI.

Part 2: Firecells, fire safety systems and fire resistance ratings **ARCHIVED**

CONTENTS

- 2.1 Provision of firecells**
- 2.2 Fire safety systems**
- 2.3 Fire resistance ratings**

2.1 Provision of firecells

Firecell floor area limits

2.1.1 The floor area of a *firecell* shall not exceed 500 m².

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2.1.3 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

2.2. Fire safety systems

2.2.1 The *fire safety systems* for firecells required for this *risk group* shall be as follows. *Fire safety system* types shall be as defined in Table 2.1.

- a) Type 7 alarm system throughout the *building* in compliance with NZS 4541 or NZS 4515 and NZS 4512. Water supplies for the sprinkler system shall be a single supply which may be a public reticulated main except if there are more than 100 people receiving hospital care or in detention, the water supply for the sprinkler system shall be a dual supply and shall comply with NZS 4541 or NZS 4515 and with one of the supplies being independent of the public reticulated main, and

- b) Type 9 *smoke* control in any air handling system, and

- c) Type 18 *building fire* hydrant system in all cases where the height from the Fire Service attendance point to any floor is greater than 15.0 m. Otherwise, a Type 18 system is required unless the Fire Service hose run distance from Fire Service vehicular access to any point on any floor is less than 75 m.

2.2.2 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

2.2.3 If any *firecell* in a *building* requires a manual or automatic *fire* alarm or sprinkler system, that system shall be provided in all other *firecells* throughout the *building* (refer to Figure 2.1). As a Type 5 system (refer to Table 2.1) provides for non-latching smoke detection with heat detection back-up in sleeping spaces, other (non-sleeping) *firecells* shall be protected with standard automatic smoke detection. Where sleeping spaces are provided in the other *firecells* they shall be protected with a Type 5 system where a Type 4 is being extended. Smoke detection shall not be extended into *risk group* VP: heat detection shall be provided instead.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

Errata 1
Feb 2013

Amends
2 and 3

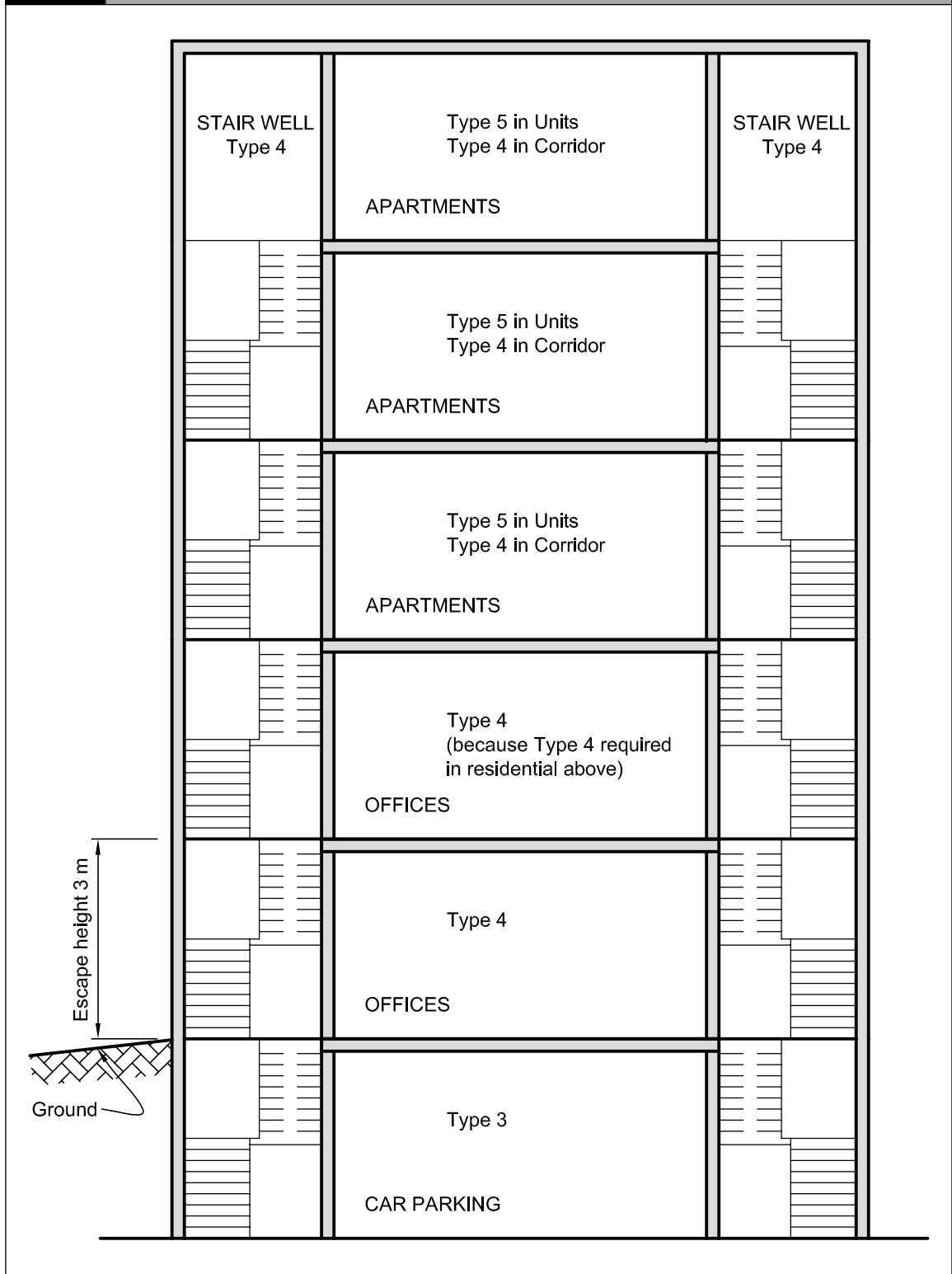
Comment:

The occupant numbers apply to the whole *building*. Therefore if there are 50 persons in one part of the *building* receiving care and 51 in another also receiving care that equals 101 and the requirement applies.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

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Figure 2.1 Systems throughout a building
Paragraph 2.2.3



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More than one risk group on a floor

2.2.4 If there is more than one *risk group* on one floor level, the *fire safety* requirements will depend on whether the *risk groups* occupy the same *firecell*, or whether the floor is divided by *fire separations* into different *firecells*.

Comment:

Refer to Paragraphs 2.2.1 to 2.2.3 for the requirements for individual *firecells* in this *risk group*.

2.2.5 Where *fire separations* are not needed between different *risk groups* on the same floor level, the *fire safety systems* adopted for the whole floor level shall be those of the primary *risk group* (as defined in Paragraph 1.2.2).

2.2.6 The *fire safety systems* required by Paragraph 2.2.3 shall be interconnected to alert all occupants of that floor level in the event of *fire*.

Comment:

Refer to Paragraphs 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 for the requirements for other floor levels in the *building*.

Table 2.1 Fire safety systems specified in this Acceptable Solution		
Type of system	System description	Relevant Standards for installation
7	Automatic <i>fire</i> sprinkler system with smoke detection and alarm system	NZS 4541, NZS 4515, NZS 4512
9	Smoke control in air handling system	AS/NZS 1668.1
18	<i>Building fire</i> hydrant system	NZS 4510

Other floors in a building

2.2.7 The alarm systems required in a *building* shall be interconnected to alert all *building* occupants in the event of *fire* except:

- In areas that have the local smoke component of a Type 5 system, and
- In a *risk group* SI where it is deemed appropriate to alert management and staff without notifying other occupants.

Same risk group on different floors

2.2.8 If *firecells* containing the same *risk group* occur at different levels in the same *building*, the *fire safety systems* for the *firecell* having the most onerous requirements shall be applied to all *firecells* in that *risk group*.

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2.2.10 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Amend 2
Dec 2013

2.3. Fire resistance ratings

FRR values

2.3.1 Unless explicitly stated otherwise in this Acceptable Solution, the *fire resistance ratings (FRRs)* that apply for this *risk group* shall be as follows:

Life rating = 60 minutes

Property rating = 60 minutes.

Amend 4
Jan 2017

Comment:

Throughout this Acceptable Solution, minimum *FRRs* are specified for particular situations. It is therefore essential to check for specific requirements.

Structural elements in a single storey *building* need not be *fire* rated if *FRRs* are not required for any other reason.

Amend 2
Dec 2013

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2.3.3 If there is more than one *risk group* on a floor in the *building*, the highest required *FRR* shall be applied to common spaces and shared *escape routes* for that floor level.

General requirements for FRRs

2.3.4 *FRRs* shall apply to the sides of *primary* and *secondary elements* which are exposed to *fire*.

2.3.5 When different *FRRs* apply on each side of a *fire separation*, being a wall, the higher rating shall apply to both sides.

2.3.6 Floors shall have an *FRR* for exposure from the underside.

2.3.7 The *FRR* of a *primary element* integral with a *fire separation* shall be no less than that of the *fire separation*.

2.3.8 Except as required by Paragraph 4.3.3, areas of *external wall* not permitted to be *unprotected areas* shall be rated for *fire* exposure from within a *firecell*.

2.3.9 Areas of *external wall* not permitted to be *unprotected areas* shall be rated for *fire* exposure from both sides equally where:

- a) Walls are within 1.0 m of the *relevant boundary*, or
- b) The *building height* is more than 10 m, or
- c) The *final exit* is one or more floor levels below any *risk group* SI occupancy.

2.3.10 *Building elements* shall have an *FRR* no less than that of any *building element* to which they provide support within the *firecell* or in any adjacent *firecell*.

2.3.11 Structural framing members connected to *building elements* with an *FRR* shall be rated at no less than the *building elements* to which they are connected, or alternatively their connections and supports shall be designed so that their collapse during *fire* will not cause collapse of the *fire* rated elements.

Applying insulation component in FRR

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2.3.13 *Insulation* ratings are not required in *risk group* SI.

Part 3: Means of escape **ARCHIVED**

CONTENTS

- 3.1 General principles
- 3.2 Number of escape routes
- 3.3 Height and width of escape routes
- 3.4 Length of escape routes
- 3.5 Escape from basements
- 3.6 Open paths
- 3.7 Special cases of open paths
- 3.8 Dead ends
- 3.9 Exitways
- 3.10 Control of exitway activities
- 3.11 External escape routes
- 3.12 Deliberately left blank
- 3.13 Deliberately left blank
- 3.14 Deliberately left blank
- 3.15 Doors subdividing escape routes
- 3.16 Signs

3.1 General principles

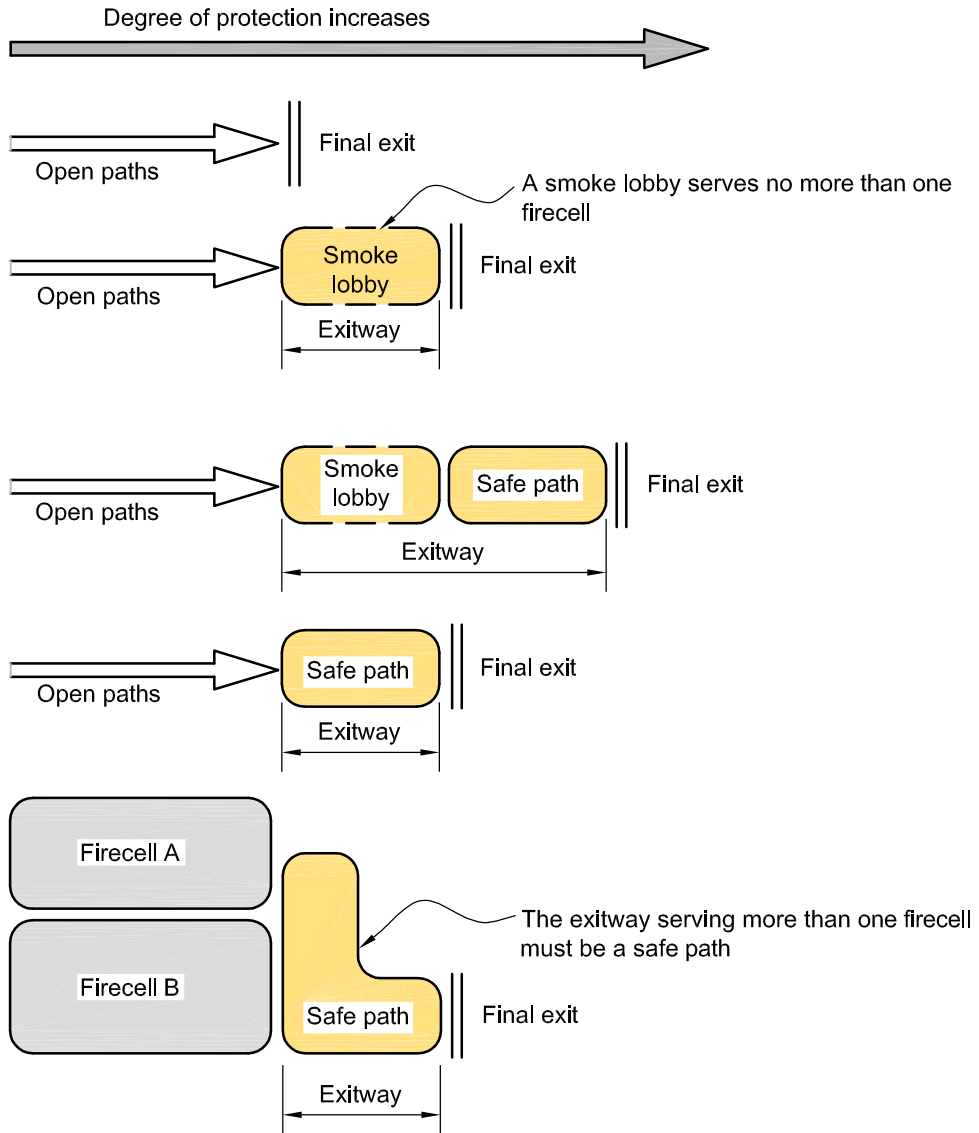
3.1.1. All *buildings* shall have *means of escape from fire* which include *escape routes*. An *escape route* (see Figure 3.1) shall provide protection to any occupant escaping to a *safe place* from a *fire* within a *building*.

3.1.2. The components of an *escape route*, in ascending order of protection, are the *open paths*, *exitways* (these may comprise *smoke lobbies* and *safe paths*), and *final exits* (see Figure 3.1). Two or more of these components will be necessary, depending on the total *travel distance*. An *escape route* shall not pass from a higher to lower level of protection in the direction of escape.

3.1.3. Provided the allowable lengths of *open paths* are not exceeded, an *escape route* may comprise only an *open path* and *final exit*.

3.1.4. *Escape routes* shall comply with NZBC D1. Ramps, stairs, ladders, landings, *handrails*, doors, vision panels and openings shall comply with Acceptable Solution D1/AS1.

Figure 3.1 Escape routes
Paragraphs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2



Note:

The *final exit* is where the *escape route* enters a *safe place*. This might be beyond the exit door from the *building*

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3.2 Number of escape routes

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3.2.2 The minimum number of *escape routes* from a floor level shall be as specified in Table 3.1.

Number of occupants	Minimum number of <i>escape routes</i>
Up to 50	2
Up to 150	3
Up to 250	4

3.3 Height and width of escape routes

Height

3.3.1 Height requirements within *escape routes* shall be as follows:

- The clear height shall be no less than 2100 mm across the full width, except that isolated ceiling fittings not exceeding 200 mm in diameter may project downwards to reduce this clearance by no more than 100 mm, and
- Any door opening within, or giving access to, any *escape route* shall have a clear height of no less than 1955 mm for the required width of the opening.

Width

3.3.2 Width requirements within *escape routes* shall be as follows:

- Width of all available escape routes:** the total combined width of all available *escape routes* shall allow 8 mm/person for horizontal travel and 10 mm/person for vertical travel.
 - Widths of individual routes:** the widths of individual *escape routes* shall be no less than 1200 mm for horizontal travel, and 1500 mm for vertical travel. See Paragraph 3.15.4 for widths of doors required for the passage of beds.
- c) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK
- d) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

e) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

- Horizontal escape route with a single direction of escape:** this shall be wide enough at any point to take the full *occupant load* from all contributing *occupied spaces*. However, the *escape route* may have its width increased progressively as it passes the exit from each *occupied space* (see Figure 3.4).
- Horizontal escape route with two directions of escape:** this shall have sufficient width for the full length of the route to allow for the *occupant load* from all contributing *occupied spaces*. However, this shall not apply if the requirements of Paragraph 3.7.13 e) are met for escape through adjacent *firecells*.

h) **Intermediate floors:** for *firecells* containing an *intermediate floor*, both the vertical and horizontal parts of the *open path escape route* shall be wide enough to take the full *occupant load* from all contributing *occupied spaces*.

i) **Vertical safe paths widths:** Vertical *safe paths* shall have minimum widths at any point determined only by the largest total *occupant load* passing that point in the direction of escape from:

- any single level (where not part of an *intermediate floor firecell*).
- all levels in a *firecell* where it spans more than one level (i.e. *intermediate floors*).

Comment:

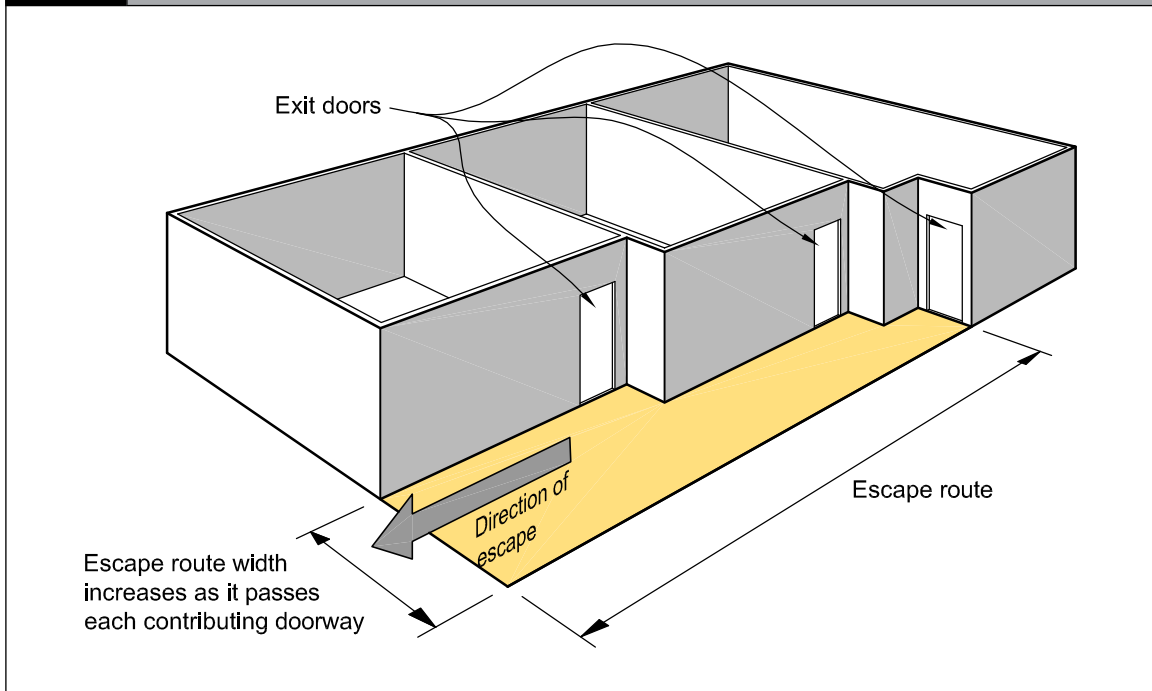
- A stair may have more than one *firecell* entering it at any level. Here the combined occupancy entering the stair from all *firecells* should be used.
- In vertical *safe paths* it is not necessary to provide for cumulative *occupant load* as the *escape route* passes each floor level provided those floor levels are separate *firecells*.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

j) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

k) **Basements:** if an *escape route* from upper floors is joined at the level of a *final exit* by an *escape route* from a *basement* or lower floors, the *escape route* width at the point they combine shall be increased to accommodate the *occupant loads* from both directions (see Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.4 Increase in width for horizontal escape routes having a single direction of escape
Paragraph 3.3.2 f)



l) **Ladders:** the width requirements of Paragraph 3.3.2 b) do not apply to ladders where their use is permitted in this Acceptable Solution.

m) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Handrails and limitations to stairway widths

3.3.3 For safe evacuation on stairs, all stairways shall have at least one *handrail*. Furthermore:

- a) *Stairways* in *escape routes* wider than 1500 mm shall have *handrails* on both sides, and
- b) *Stairways* in *escape routes* wider than 2000 mm (see Figure 3.6) shall also be provided with intermediate *handrails* which are equally spaced and which provide a width not greater than 1500 mm for each section of the *stairway*.

Comment:

Acceptable Solution D1/AS1 requires all *stairways* to have at least one *handrail*, and also requires *accessible* stairs to have *handrails* on both sides.

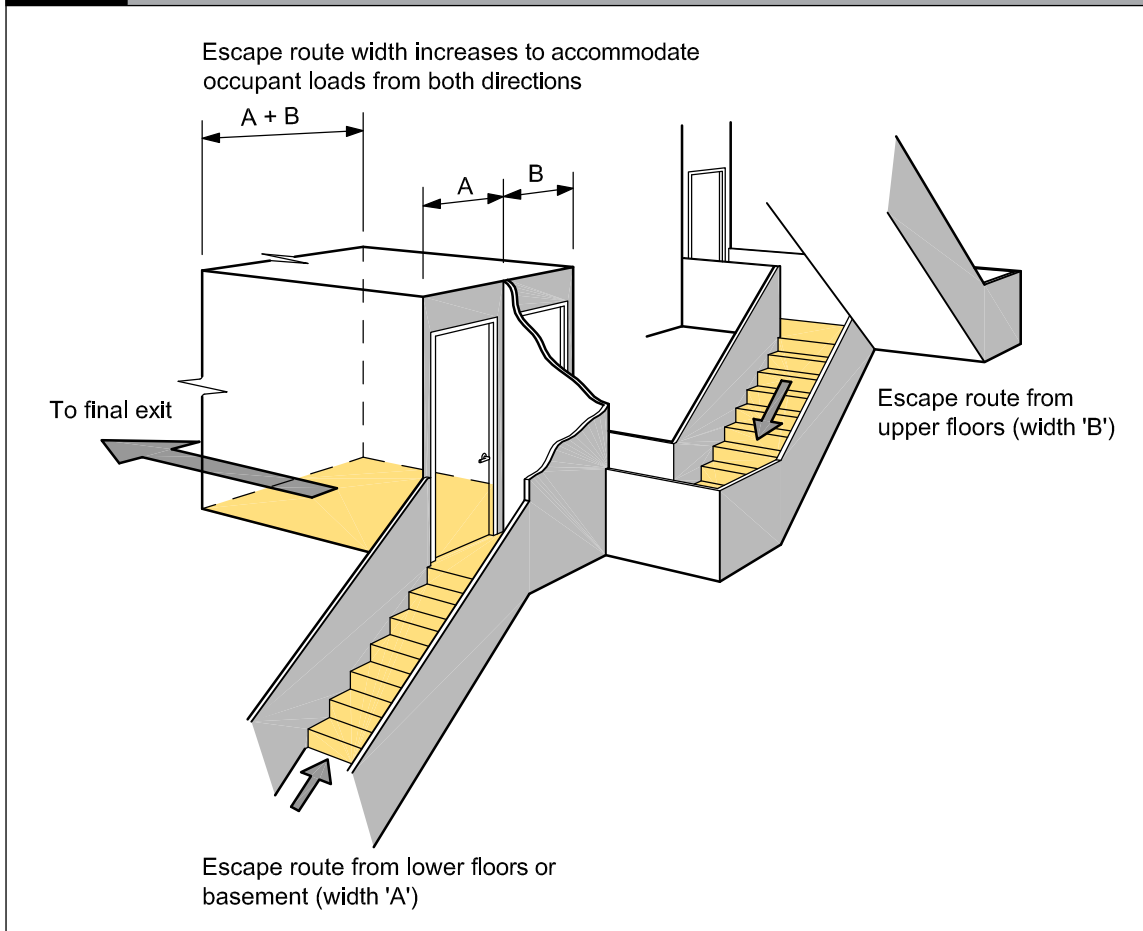
3.3.4 If the *escape height* exceeds 35 m, no more than 1500 mm shall be credited to the width of any *stairway* when calculating *stairway* capacity for an *escape route*.

Comment:

While the *stairway* may be wider than 1500 mm, this is the maximum width that can be used for calculating *stairway* capacity. You may need to provide additional *exitways* to carry the *occupant load*.

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Figure 3.5 Escape routes from lower and upper floors
Paragraph 3.3.2 k)



Curved and spiral stairs

3.3.5 If curved or spiral stairs form part of an *escape route*, the required width shall be that described as 'walking area' in Acceptable Solution D1/AS1.

Obstructions

3.3.6 Except as permitted by Paragraph 3.15.7, *escape routes* shall not be obstructed by access control systems such as revolving or automatic sliding doors, chains, turnstiles, sliding bars, crowd control barriers or similar devices.

The following minor obstructions are acceptable within the width of an *escape route*:

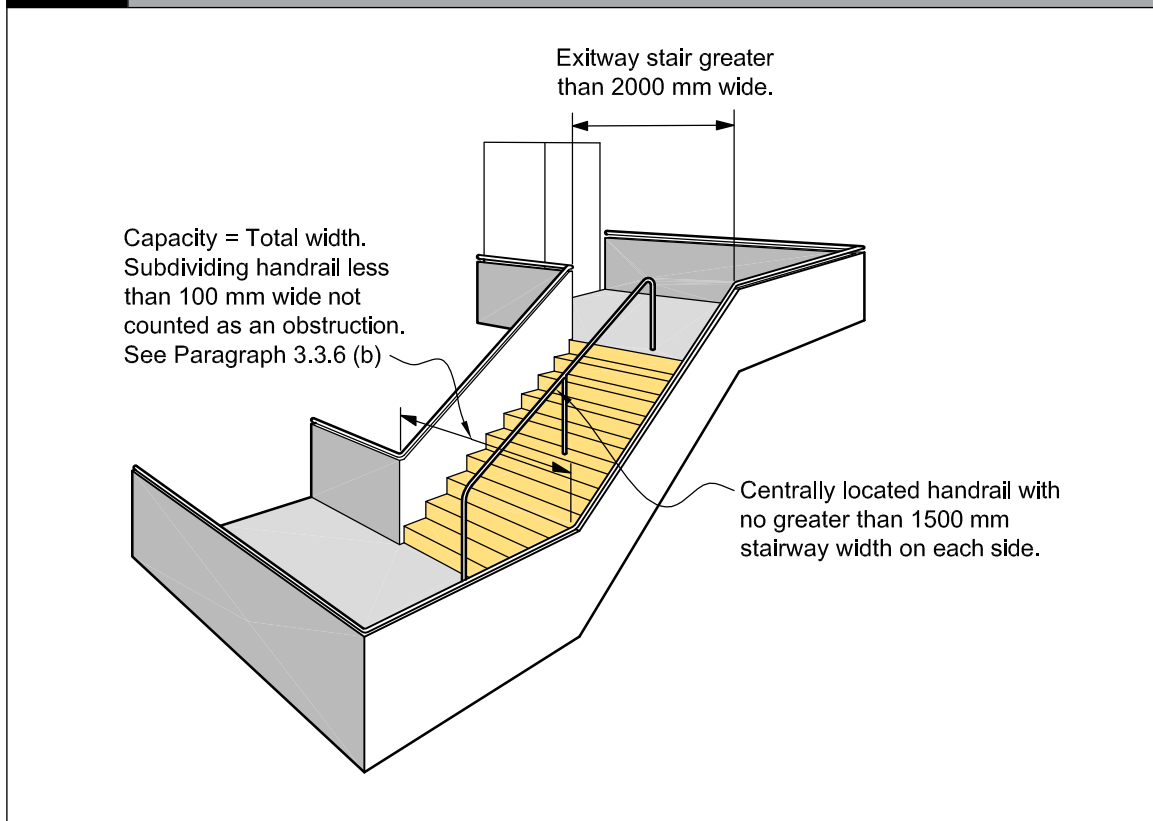
a) **Minor projections** complying with the requirements of Acceptable Solution D1/AS1 such as signs, switches, alarm sounders and similar projections

- b) **Handrails** complying with Acceptable Solution D1/AS1 and projecting no more than 100 mm into the width, and *handrails* subdividing wide *stairways* that reduce the width by no more than 100 mm (see Paragraph 3.3.3), and
- c) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK
- d) **Door assemblies** which reduce the width of an *exitway* by no more than 125 mm when the door is fully open (see Figure 3.22).

Comment:

The 125 mm obstruction allows for projecting parts of the door frame assembly, the thickness of the door when open and similar acceptable obstructions.

Figure 3.6 Limitations to stairway widths
Paragraph 3.3.3 b)



3.4 Length of escape routes

3.4.1 An *escape route* may be any length, but:

- a) The lengths of *dead ends* and total *open paths* shall not exceed the distances given in Table 3.2, adjusted as necessary for:
 - i) Reductions on *intermediate floors* (see Paragraph 3.4.3), and
 - ii) Reductions on stairs and ladders (see Paragraph 3.4.4), and
- b) If the distance to the *final exit* exceeds the allowable length for the total *open path*, the remainder of the *escape route* shall be a *safe path*. (See Paragraph 3.9.7 for *safe path* length restrictions within a single floor level.)

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Table 3.2 Travel distances on escape routes for risk group SI

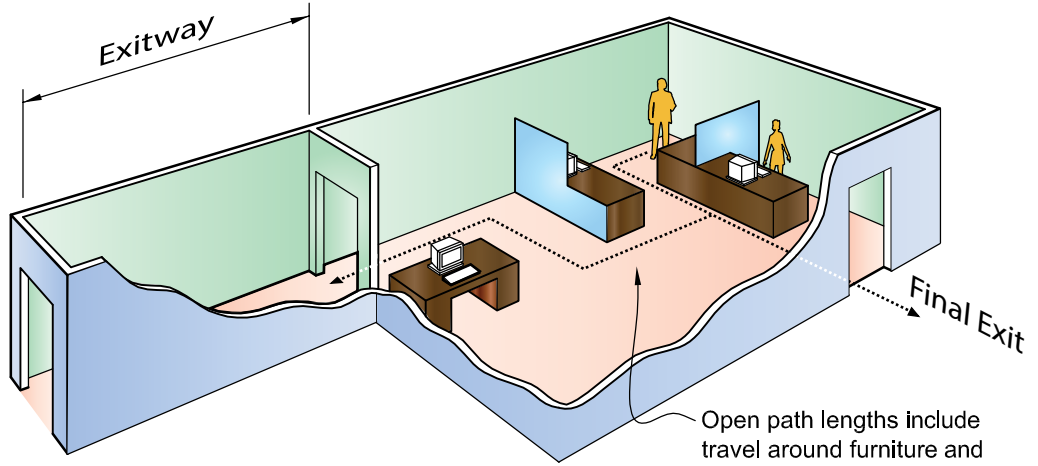
	Systems as required	Type 4 system	Type 6 system	Type 7 system
<i>Dead end open path</i>	20 m	As <i>risk group SI</i> is required to be sprinkler protected with smoke detection, there are no allowable extensions to <i>open path</i> travel distances.		
<i>Total open path</i>	50 m			

Open paths

3.4.2 When determining *open path* lengths, including any *dead end*, the following shall apply:

- a) **Start point:** the length shall be measured from no more than 1.0 m from the most remote point in a space.
- b) **Multiple risk groups:** the lengths specified in Table 3.2 shall apply to *risk group SI*. When other *risk groups* with different allowable maximum *open path* lengths use the same *open path*, the *risk group* with the shortest maximum length shall apply.
- c) **Furniture and fittings:** allowance shall be made for the *travel distance* around obstructions such as furniture, fittings and office equipment located in the *open path*, (see Figure 3.7 a). If the location of such obstructions is not known, then the allowable *travel distance* shall be measured as the length plus the width of the space (see Figure 3.7 b).
- d) **Multiple escape routes:** if two or more *escape routes* are required, *open path* lengths from any point on a floor to no fewer than two exits from the *firecell* shall not exceed the lengths specified in Table 3.2.
- e) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK
- f) **Termination:** an *open path* ends at:
 - i) the start of an *exitway*, or
 - ii) at a *final exit*, or
 - iii) where the *escape route* passes into an adjacent *firecell* on the same level (see Paragraph 3.7.13).

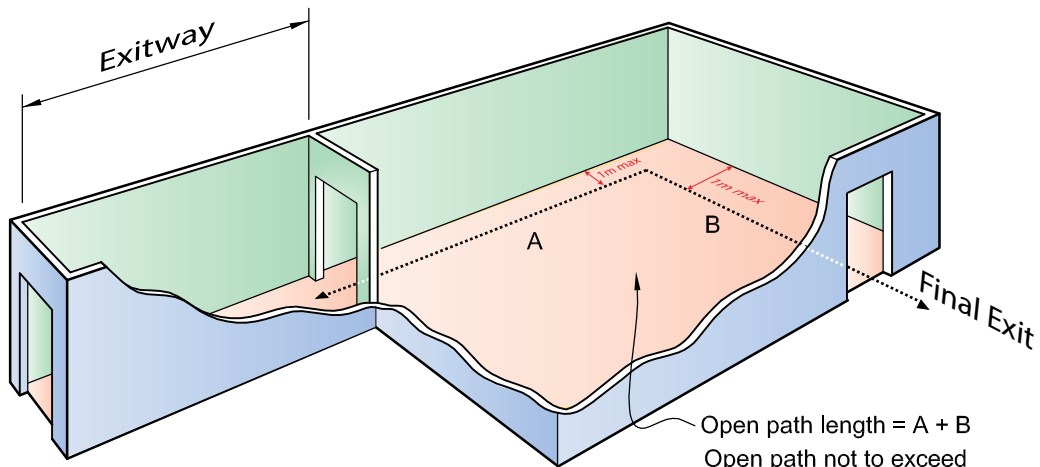
Figure 3.7 Length of open paths
Paragraph 3.4.2 c)



Open path lengths include travel around furniture and fittings.
Open path not to exceed length in Table 3.2

Each person shall have at least two escape routes available.

(a) FIXTURE AND FITTING POSITIONS KNOWN



Open path length = A + B
Open path not to exceed length in Table 3.2

(b) FIXTURE AND FITTING POSITIONS UNKNOWN

Errata 1
Feb 2013

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Intermediate floors

3.4.3 On *intermediate floors* (see Figure 3.8) the *open path* length, for compliance with Table 3.2, shall be taken as 1.5 times the measured length. However, the measured length as determined in Paragraph 3.4.2 c) may be used if the *intermediate floor* is a *smokecell* and an *escape route* is available from the *intermediate floor* without passing through any lower space in the same *firecell*.

Comment:

People on an *intermediate floor* may be exposed to smoke at an earlier stage than people on a full floor. Reduced *open path travel distances* mean reduced exposure time to smoke from the *fire*.

- a) **For straight and curved stairs:** the plan length measured on the stair centreline multiplied by 1.2, plus the plan length of each landing
- b) **For spiral stairs:** twice the vertical height, and
- c) **For ladders:** three times the vertical height.

Comment:

It is acceptable to use two spiral stairs as part of the *escape routes* from such situations as an *intermediate floor* down to the *firecell* floor. Likewise, where ladders are permitted to serve such situations as the fly-tower of a *theatre*, two ladders may be used as the *escape routes*.

Stairs and ladders

3.4.4 Stairs and ladders occurring in an *open path* (see Figure 3.9) shall have their *open path* length taken as:

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3.4.6 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Figure 3.8 Intermediate floor open path length
Paragraph 3.4.3

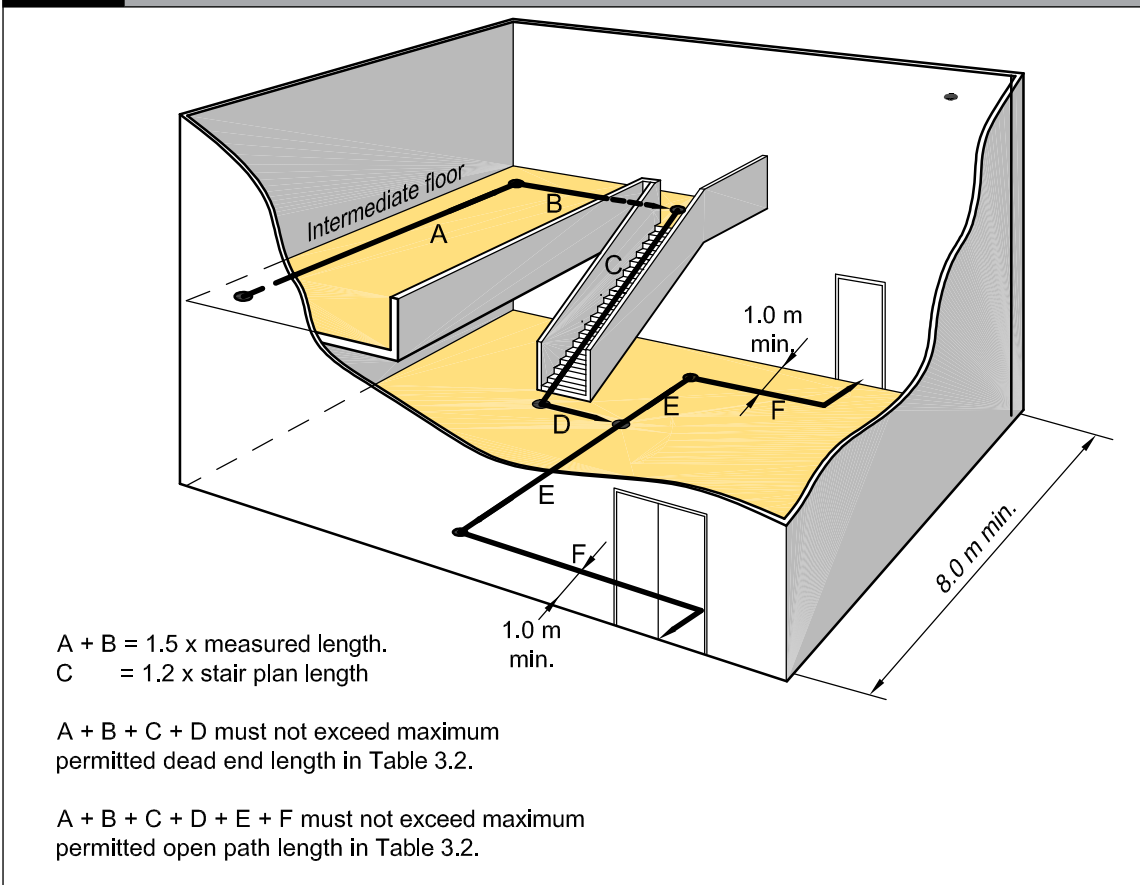
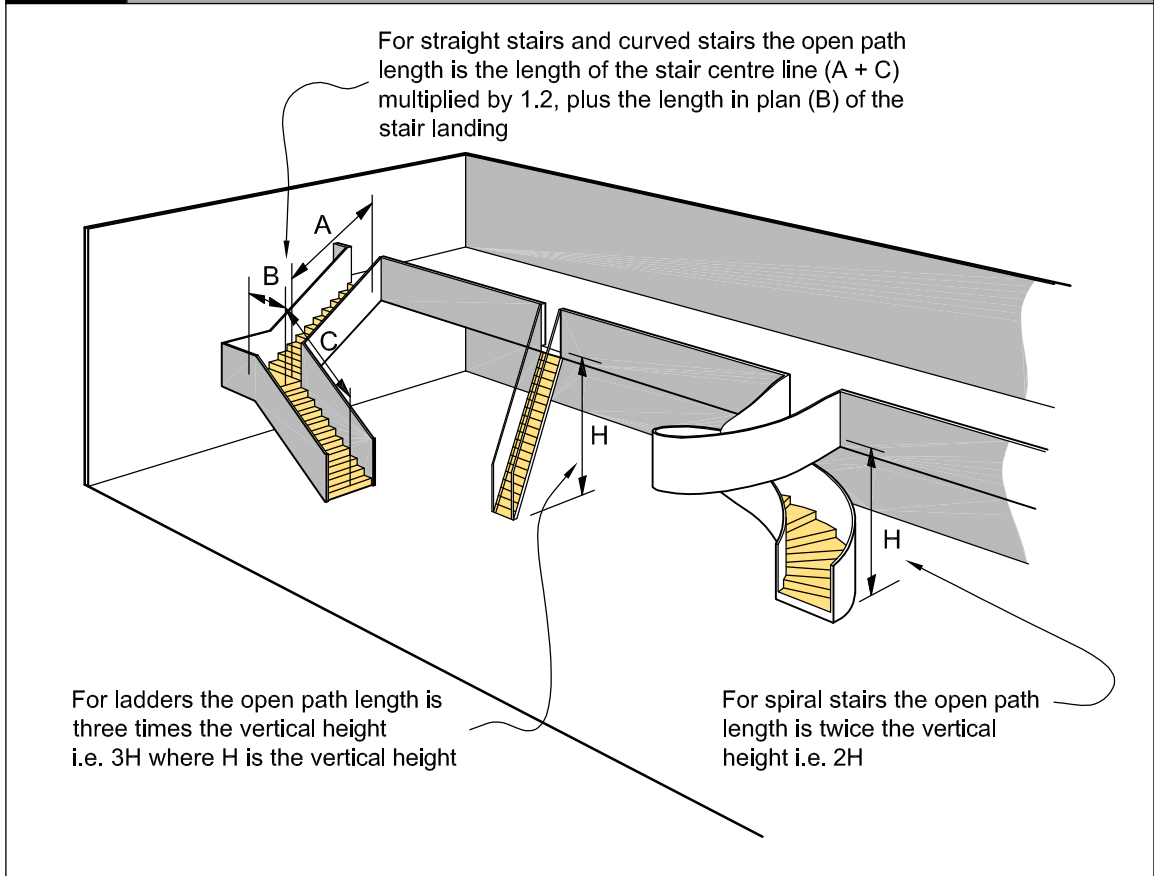


Figure 3.9 Stairs and ladders
Paragraph 3.4.4



3.5 Escape from basements

3.5.1 Except where there are two or more *escape routes* serving only the *basement firecells*, and each terminates in a *safe place*, *safe paths* serving *basement firecells* shall be preceded by a *smoke lobby*, that shall have a plan area in accordance with Paragraph 3.9.2.

3.5.2 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

3.6 Open paths

Number and size

3.6.1 *Open paths* shall satisfy the specific requirements of Paragraphs 3.6.2 and 3.7 where they apply to a particular *building*.

Open path separation

3.6.2 If two or more *open paths* are required, they shall be separated from each other, and remain separated until reaching an *exitway* or *final exit* (see Figure 3.12). Separation shall be achieved by diverging (from the point where two *escape routes* are required), at an angle of no less than 90° until separated by:

- a) A distance of at least 8.0 m, or
- b) *Smoke separations* and *smoke control doors*.

Comment:

If this separation or protection is not provided, the length of the *open path* is limited to that of a *dead end*. This is critical in planning single *stairway buildings*, as the *stairway* must be positioned within the *dead end travel distance* limits.

3.6.3 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

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3.7 Special cases of open paths

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Ramps

3.7.1 Where stairs are not used, changes in level on an *escape route* shall be formed as ramps and shall comply with Acceptable Solution D1/AS1.

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3.7.3 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Table 3.3: This table is not required for this Acceptable Solution.

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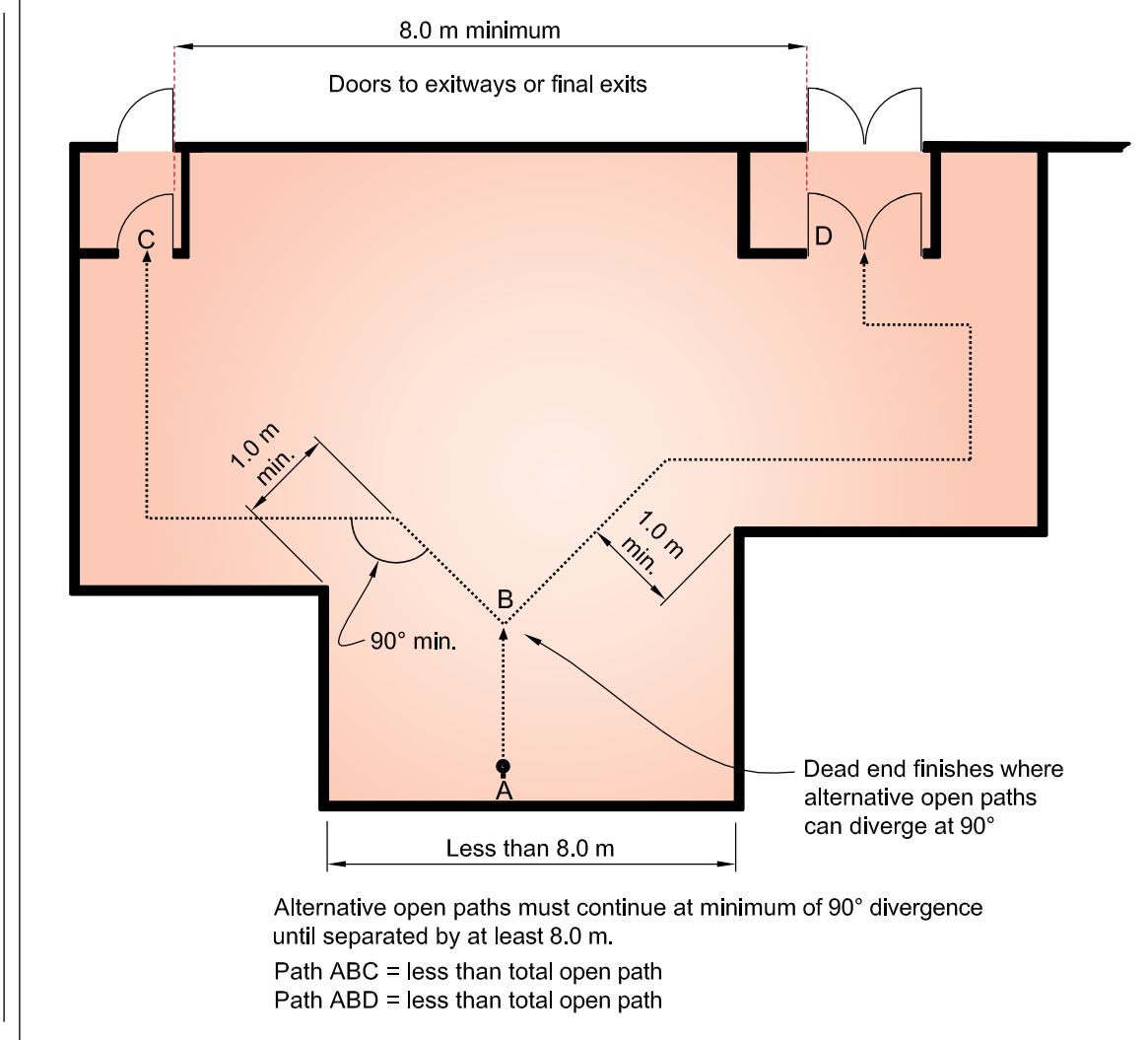
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Figure 3.12 Alternative open path separation
Paragraph 3.6.2



Errata 1
Feb 2013

Passing into an adjacent firecell

3.7.13 If an *open path* passes through a number of *fire separations* it is permitted to continue as the same *open path* provided the cumulative *travel distance* does not exceed the permitted distance specified in Table 3.2.

An *open path* may pass into an adjacent *firecell* on the same level (see Figure 3.15) and recommence as a new *open path* provided that:

- All *firecells* on the *escape route* have no fewer than two directions of escape, separated as required by Paragraph 3.6.2, and
- Adjacent *firecells* into which evacuation may take place have a floor area sufficient to accommodate not only their own occupants, but also the occupants from the

adjacent *firecell*. This shall be calculated on the basis of the *occupant load* of the two *firecells*, and

- Each *firecell* has at least one other *escape route* independent of the route into the adjacent *firecell*. This other route may be by way of a *final exit* or via a third *firecell* provided that the exit from that third *firecell* is independent of exits from the other two *firecells*, and
- The *escape route* does not pass through more than three *fire separations* before entering an *exitway* or *final exit*, and
- The *escape route* width meets the requirements of Paragraph 3.3.2 for the *firecell* on the *escape route* that has the greatest *occupant load*.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

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Comment:

Open path lengths in each *firecell* are controlled by the requirements of Table 3.2 for that *firecell*.

Refer to Paragraph 3.15.3 to determine whether doors between *firecells* need to be hung to swing both ways because escape may be in either direction, and Paragraph 3.15.9 for *hold-open device* requirements.

This provision may be used to divide wards in hospitals and similar institutions where occupants are bedridden, and provision is made for beds to be wheeled through into a 'holding area'. See Paragraph 4.6.3.

3.7.14 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

3.8 Dead ends

No more than 50 occupants

3.8.1 A *dead end* shall not serve an *occupant load* greater than 50.

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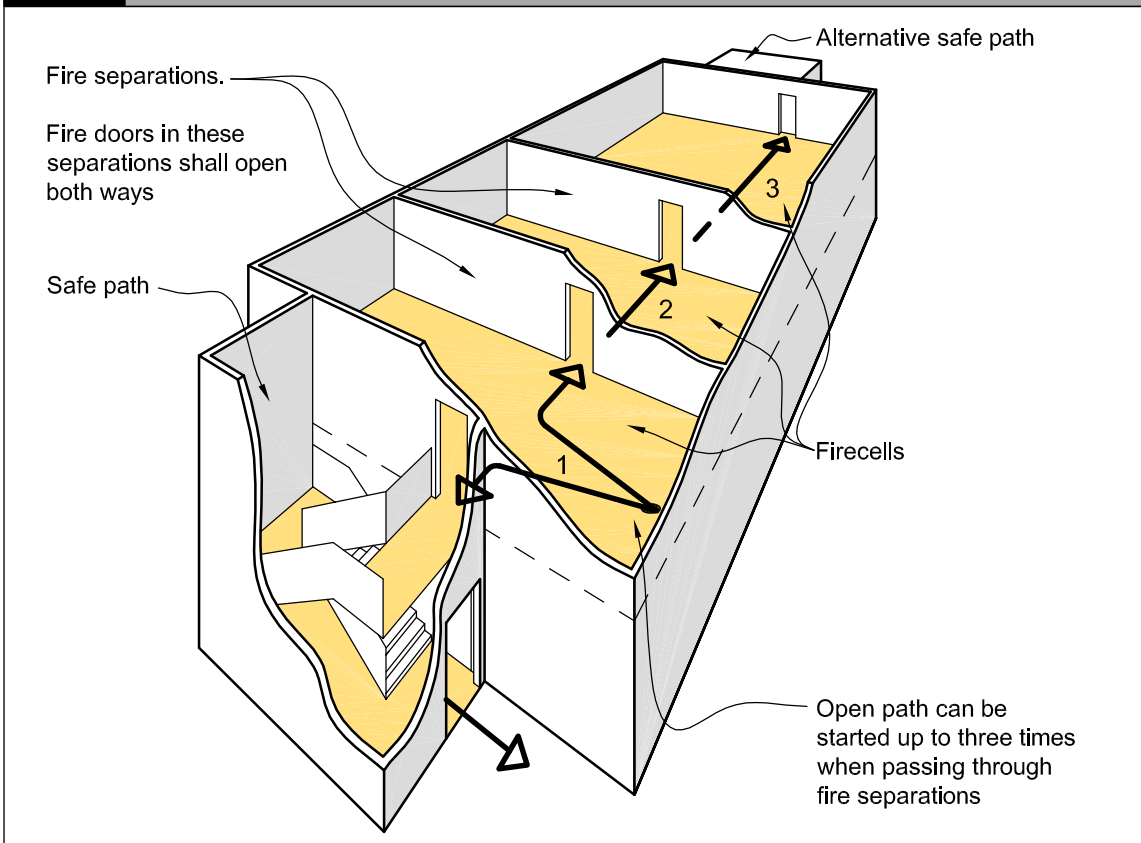
3.9 Exitways

3.9.1 *Exitways* consist of *smoke lobbies* and *safe paths*.

Comment:

Smoke lobbies are not required in *risk group S1*.

Figure 3.15 Open path passing into adjacent firecells
Paragraphs 3.7.13 and 4.16.9



Smoke lobby floor area

3.9.2 If a *smoke lobby* is required preceding a vertical *safe path* (see Paragraph 3.5.1 and Figure 3.16), its floor area shall be calculated for the *occupant load* using that *smoke lobby* by assuming that:

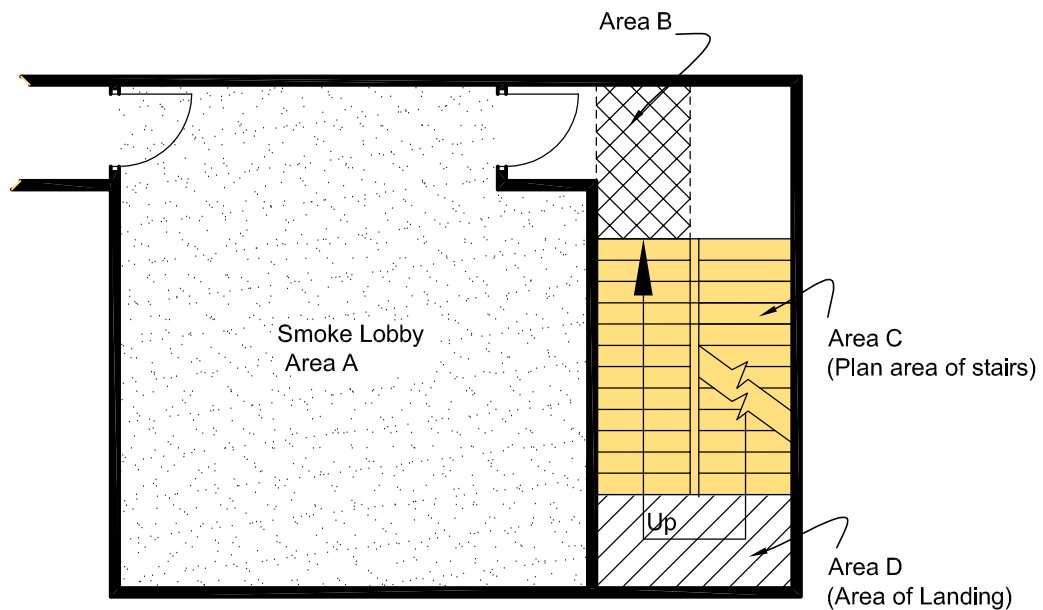
- a) Part of the *occupant load* will be accommodated in the *stairway* vertical *safe path* between the level being considered and the next level in the direction of escape, with the remaining occupants accommodated in the *smoke lobby*, and
- b) The occupant density for calculating the required holding area is 0.25 m² per person in the *stairway*. The floor area shall be taken as the area of the first landing plus the plan area of the flights of stairs between the two floor levels plus the areas of any intermediate landings. Additional space shall be provided for door swings.

Comment:

This paragraph does not call up a requirement for a *smoke lobby*, but when they are required by other parts of this Acceptable Solution, this paragraph states how *smoke lobbies* are to be sized.

3.9.3 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Figure 3.16 Sizing of smoke lobbies
Paragraph 3.9.2



Size of smoke lobby (Area A) required =
Number of persons to be accommodated x 0.25 minus (Area B + Area C + Area D)

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Safe paths

3.9.4 *Escape routes* from *firecells* shall enter directly into a *safe path* or *final exit*, except where Paragraph 3.7.13 permits *open paths* to continue from one *firecell* to another.

3.9.5 *Safe paths* shall be separated from each other, and from all spaces by:

- a) *Fire separations*, or
- b) If external to the *building*, by distance or appropriate *construction* (see Paragraph 3.11).

3.9.6 Except where the conditions for escape via an external *escape route* (see Paragraph 3.11), or successive *open paths* (see Paragraph 3.7.13) apply, exit doors from sleeping area *firecells* shall open directly onto:

- a) A horizontal *safe path*, or
- b) A *final exit*.

Safe path length restrictions

3.9.7 There is no limit on the length of a vertical *safe path*. Horizontal *safe paths* shall be no longer than specified in Table 3.4.

Safe path termination

3.9.8 Horizontal *safe paths* shall terminate at any of the following:

- a) The entrance to an internal *stairway* which is a separate *safe path*, or
- b) An external balcony leading to either an open or enclosed *stairway*, or
- c) An opening in an *external wall* which enters on to a bridge leading to an open or enclosed *stairway*, or
- d) A *final exit*.

Comment:

Long *safe path* corridors may be required to be subdivided by *smoke separations* (see Paragraph 4.12).

Safe path separation, glazing and smoke separation

3.9.9 The vertical and horizontal portions of internal *safe paths* shall be separated at every floor level by *fire separations* and *fire doors* with smoke control capability.

3.9.10 Glazing in *safe paths* shall comply with the requirements of Paragraph 4.2.

Special conditions for risk group SI

3.9.11 At least half the *safe paths* shall terminate in a *safe place* without being combined with an *escape route* from any other *risk group*.

Table 3.4 Travel distances on horizontal safe path

	Systems as required	Type 4 system	Type 6 system	Type 7 system
Single direction	20 m	As <i>risk group SI</i> requires sprinkler protection and smoke detection, there is no allowable increase in horizontal <i>safe path</i> lengths for the provision of these systems.		
Two or more directions	150 m			

3.10 Control of exitway activities

3.10.1 Exitways shall not be used for:

- a) Any storage of goods, solid waste or solid waste containers, or
- b) Entry points to solid waste chutes, or
- c) The location of furniture or other *combustibles*, or
- d) Storage of cloaks or linen, or
- e) A cleaner's cupboard not *fire separated* from the *exitway*, or
- f) The location of an electrical switchboard or similar, or
- g) Any activity (other than as permitted by Paragraph 3.10.2).

3.10.2 Some activities are permitted in an *exitway* if:

- a) An alternative *escape route* is available from all *firecells* served by the *safe path* in which the activities occur, and
- b) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK
- c) The *escape route* is not impeded by the activity or the occupants involved in that activity, and
- d) Those activities:
 - i) are visible to users of the *exitway*, except in the case of *sanitary fixtures*
 - ii) exist only to provide support functions to the activities of the *risk group* served by the *exitway*
 - iii) occupy a total floor area of not more than 6.0 m².

Comment:

Permitted activities include but are not limited to a reception counter (but not an associated office) and toilet facilities

Amend 3
Jul 2014

Lifts

3.10.3 A passenger lift, but not a goods lift, may be located in a vertical *safe path* containing a *stairway* provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) The lift shaft and all its openings are located entirely within a single *firecell* containing the vertical *safe path*, and
- b) Passenger access into and from the lift takes place entirely within the *safe path*, and

c) No other activity occurs within the vertical *safe path*, and

d) The lift machine room is a separate *firecell*, and the openings for lift ropes through the *fire separation* are as small as practicable, and any *penetrations*, such as for electrical cables, are *fire stopped*. (See Paragraph 4.4 for *fire stopping*.)

3.10.4 Lift doors shall be as specified in Paragraphs 4.16.3 and 4.16.11.

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Amend 3
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3.11 External escape routes

3.11.1 If an *escape route* enters a space exposed to the open air (e.g. an open stairway, a balcony, across a roof or a ground level path), it shall meet the requirements of a *safe path* between that point and the *final exit*. *Safe path* separation requirements shall be achieved by providing either distance or *fire rated construction* between the *escape route* and adjacent *firecells*, as specified in Paragraphs 3.11.2 to 3.11.6.

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Comment:

Balconies with one direction of escape comply with the requirements of a *safe path* if the *external wall* beside the balcony has no *unprotected areas* or if the balcony is large enough to allow separation by distance from the *external wall* (see Paragraph 3.11.2). Balconies with two directions of escape from all *firecell* exits are also considered to be *safe paths*, even if the adjacent *external wall* has 100% *unprotected area*.

Separation by distance

3.11.2 Separation by distance shall be achieved by:

- a) Locating the *escape route* no less than 1.0 m from *external walls*, or
- b) Locating the *escape route* so that it diverges from *external walls* (see Paragraph 3.11.5 a), or
- c) Providing alternative directions of escape from the point where the *escape route* passes through an *external wall* and becomes an external *escape route* (see Paragraph 3.11.5 b).

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3.11.3 If there is only one direction of escape, roofs and *external walls* shall have no *unprotected areas* closer than 1.0 m to an *external escape route* as all *firecells* passed by the *external escape route* are sprinklered.

Comment:

This provision is to limit heat radiation exposure to occupants who have only one direction of escape. Therefore, the limiting distances apply horizontally to both sides of the *escape route*.

3.11.4 If the distance separating *external walls* or roofs from an *external dead end escape route* is less than 1.0 m, those walls and roofs shall comply with the *FRR* requirements of Paragraphs 5.3 and 5.7.3 to 5.7.5. Glazing shall comply with Paragraph 4.2 and the *FRR* shall be in accordance with Paragraph 2.3.

3.11.5 For an *escape route* which passes through an opening in an *external wall*, parts of the *external wall* need not be *fire rated* if:

- a) The direction of escape to a single *final exit* diverges from the *external wall* at an angle of no less than 45° in plan, or
- b) The directions of escape to alternative *final exits* diverge from each other at an angle of no less than 90° in plan and the *escape routes* subsequently do not both pass the same *firecell* (other than the *firecell* from which they originated).
- c) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK
- d) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Comment:

The relaxation of *FRR* requirements does not apply where *fire rated construction* is necessary due to the proximity of a *relevant boundary* (see Paragraph 5.3).

Separation by fire rated construction

3.11.6 Except where the separation distance requirements of Paragraphs 3.11.3 or 3.11.5 are achieved:

- a) *External walls* and roofs adjacent to *external escape routes* shall comply with the *FRR* requirements of Paragraphs 5.3 and 5.7 and have no *unprotected areas*, except that glazing for *safe paths* complying with Paragraph 4.2 shall be permitted, and
- b) If the *escape route* is a balcony with a single direction of escape, and the vertical distance between the underside of the balcony and the closest *unprotected area* in the *external wall* below is less than 5.0 m (see Figure 3.19), balcony barriers shall:
 - i) have no openings, and
 - ii) be protected with a material having a *Group Number* of 1

Comment:

See Verification Method C/VM2 Appendix A for the method of assigning the *Group Number*.

- c) If the vertical separation between the underside of an *external escape route* and *unprotected areas* in the *external wall* below is less than 5.0 m:
 - i) the floor of any *external escape route* closer than 2.0 m to an *external wall* shall have an *FRR* of no less than 60/60/60, except that this does not apply if the *escape route* is a balcony with two directions of escape, and
 - ii) treads and risers of stairs on *external escape routes* shall either be *constructed* from a material with a critical radiant flux of no less than 2.2 kW/m² or shall be protected on the underside with a material having a *Group Number* of no greater than 2, and

Comment:

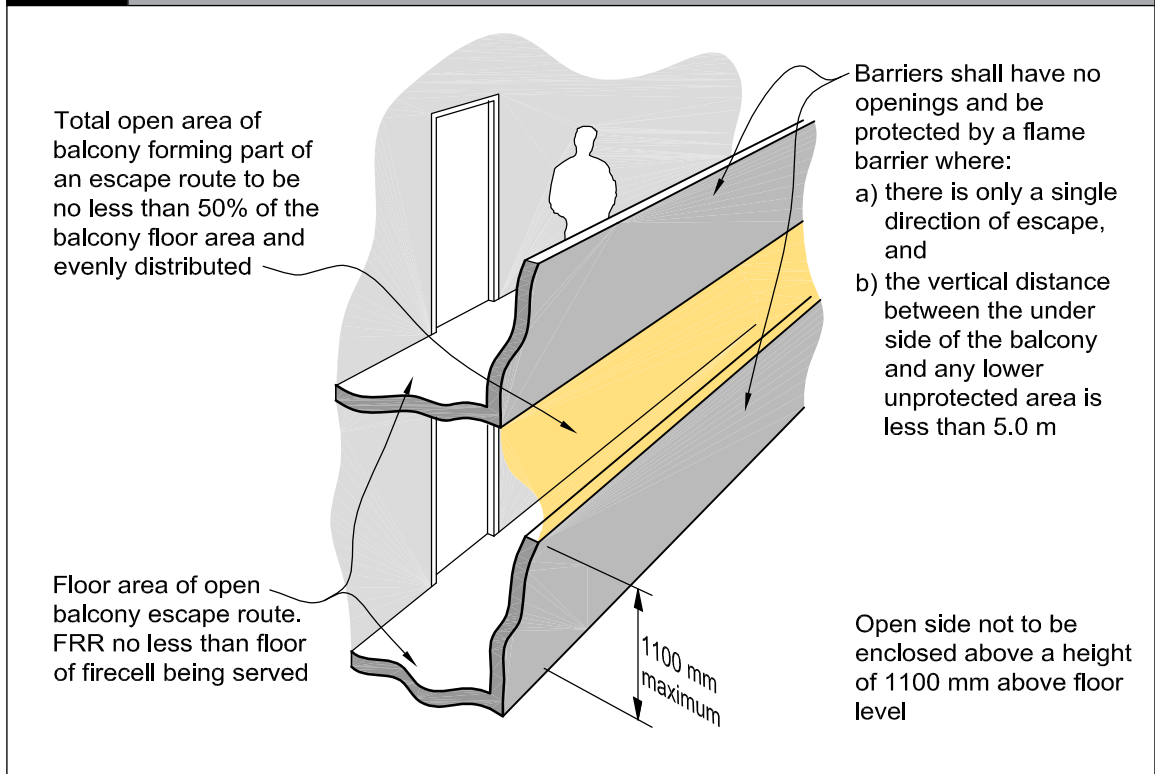
If the *escape route* is a balcony with two directions of escape, the *external wall* need not be a *fire separation* and the requirements for the barrier b) and the floor of the balcony c) i) do not apply.

- d) If the *escape route* comprises external horizontal and internal vertical *safe paths*, a *smoke separation* shall be provided between them.

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Figure 3.19 Open balconies
Paragraphs 3.11.6 and 3.11.7



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Ventilation openings

3.11.7 The open area of a balcony or bridge shall be no less than 50% of the balcony floor area, and shall be evenly distributed along the open sides and any approach ramp (see Figure 3.19). Where an *escape route* on a balcony is served by an open *stairway*, similar ventilation shall be provided on the *stairway*. Open sides shall not be enclosed above a height of 1100 mm from the floor, except that a fixed open grille may be used if it provides the required free air space.

Barriers

3.11.8 Changes in *exitway* floor level other than in the direction of travel shall have barriers that comply with Acceptable Solution F4/AS1.

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3.15 Doors subdividing escape routes

Door closers and latching

3.15.1 Except as permitted by Paragraph 3.15.7 (revolving doors, automatic doors and access control systems), doors on *escape routes* shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) They shall be hinged or pivoted on one vertical edge only, except that sliding doors may be used where the space, including an *exitway*, has an *occupant load* of less than 20. Roller shutter doors or tilt doors shall not be used as *escape route* width except in an intermittently *occupied space* where the roller shutter door is the only *access route* and is open at all times the space is occupied, and

- b) *Fire and smoke control doors* shall be self-closing, and the self-closing device shall either be:
- i) active at all times, or
 - ii) activated by releasing a *hold-open device* in response to operation of a smoke detector (see Paragraph 3.15.10), or
 - iii) a self-closer that is activated by operation of a smoke detector but allows the door to swing freely at other times. The smoke detector requirements shall be the same as for a *hold-open device* (see Paragraph 3.15.10), and
- c) If such doors are required to be secure, they shall be fitted with simple fastenings that can be readily operated from the direction approached by people making an escape complying with Paragraph 3.15.14, and
- d) They shall not be fitted with any locking devices unless these comply with Paragraph 3.15.2, and
- e) They shall have door handles which satisfy the requirements of Acceptable Solution D1/AS1 for use by *people with disabilities*, and
- f) They shall be *constructed* to ensure that the forces required to open these doors do not exceed those able to be applied:
- i) with a single hand to release the latch (where fitted), and
 - ii) using two hands to set the door in motion, and
 - iii) using a single hand to open the door to the minimum required width.

Comment:

These requirements are based on the force requirements of Appendix C C6.1.3.

Locking devices

3.15.2 If the *building* is occupied, locking devices shall:

- a) Be clearly visible, located where such a device would be normally expected and, in the event of *fire*, designed to be easily operated without a key or other security device, and allow the door to open in the normal manner.

If the operation of a locking device is unusual, such as the pressing of a button close to the door, it shall have signage that complies with NZBC F8.3.1, and

Comment:

Examples of unacceptable locking or security devices are card access and keypad locks that are not interfaced with the *fire* alarm and detection systems.

- b) Not prevent or override the direct operation of panic fastenings fitted to any door, and
- c) If they are of an electromechanical type, they shall, in the event of a power failure or door malfunction, either:
 - i) automatically switch to the unlocked (fail-safe) condition, or
 - ii) be readily opened by an alternative method satisfying the requirements of Paragraph 3.15.2 a), and
- d) If the *escape height* is greater than 25 m occupants in the vertical *safe path* shall be able to re-enter every floor. Doors required to be unlocked from the *safe path* side may be unlocked at all times or only when the fire alarm is activated. Doors designated as available for entry shall have signage indicating their status.

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Comment:

One way of ensuring compliance with Paragraph 3.15.2 is to develop a *building* management plan.

This Acceptable Solution specifies that all stair doors are unlocked. This is to ensure that:

- a) In multi stair *buildings* people escaping down a stair are able to move from one stair to another and can continue their escape along an alternative route via a route across a floor if one stair becomes smoke-logged or unusable for any other reason.
- b) In single stair *buildings*, people are able move out of the stair and wait for rescue by emergency services within the floor.

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The requirement applies to the whole height of the vertical *safe path*, meaning that once required on a *safe path* greater than 25 m, *escape height* floors between 25 m and ground also have to comply. The doors may be locked during normal occupation but must be available upon activation of the fire alarm.

Amend 2
Dec 2013

Direction of opening

3.15.3 Doors on *escape routes* shall be hung to open in the direction of escape. However, this is not required if the number of occupants of spaces with egress using the door is no greater than 50. If escape may be in either direction, doors shall swing both ways. For manual sliding doors, see Paragraph 3.15.1.

3.15.4 Manual doors used for the passage of beds shall be capable of swinging in both directions, and in the case of care patients the doors shall be of sufficient width to allow the passage of a bed and essential patient life support equipment.

Comment:

Manual doors are required to swing both ways to allow for the passage of beds that may be being moved into the space during evacuation using a strategy that involves horizontal movement to another *firecell*.

Degree and width of opening

3.15.5 Doors on *escape routes* (see Figure 3.22) shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) In *open paths*, provide an unobstructed opening width of no less than 950 mm, and when multi-leaf, have no single leaf less than 500 mm wide, and
- b) Within *exitways* (including entry and *final exit* doors), reduce the minimum *exitway* width required by Paragraph 3.3 by no more than the 125 mm per door leaf allowed under Paragraph 3.3.6 d) to:
 - i) 950 mm into and within horizontal *safe paths*, or
 - ii) 1250 mm within vertical *safe paths*, and
- c) Open no less than 90°, and
- d) Open onto a floor area which:
 - i) extends for a distance of no less than the arc of the door swing, and
 - ii) is at the same level on both sides of the door for the full width of the *escape route*, and

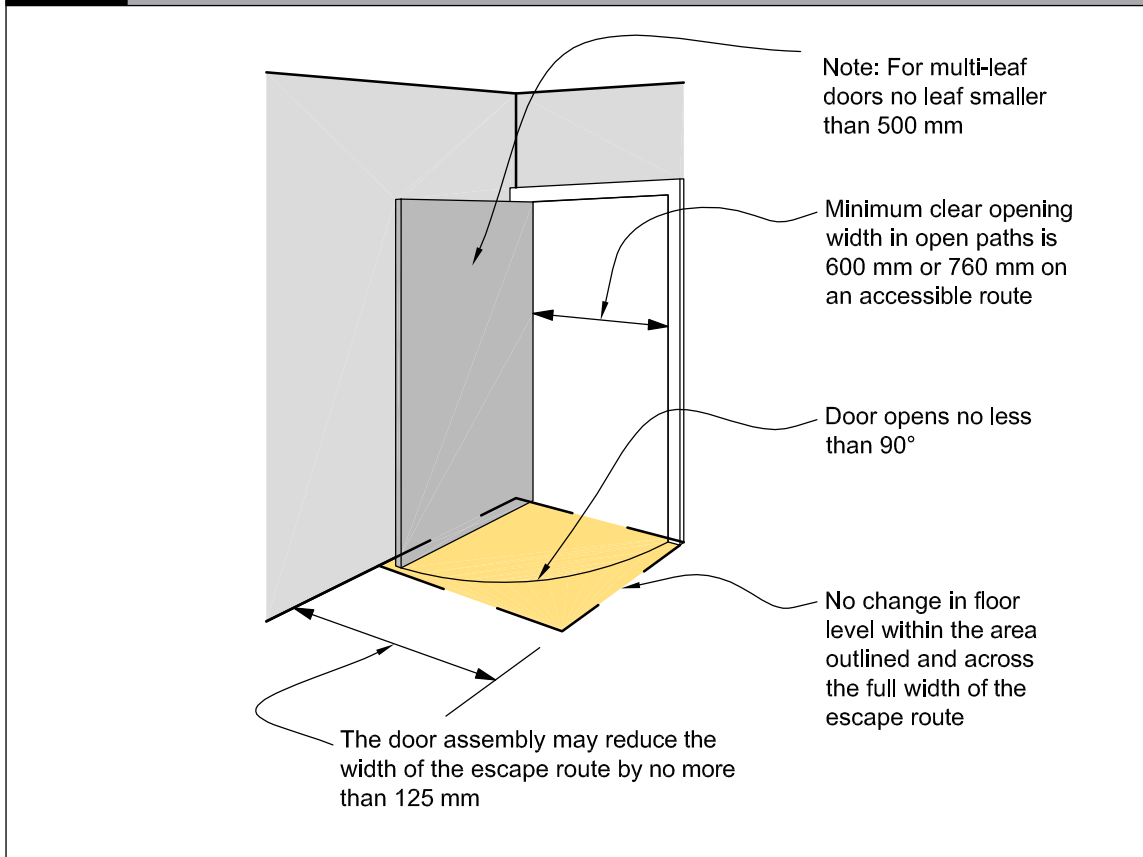
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Comment:

A 20 mm threshold weather-stop is acceptable on external doors (see Acceptable Solution D1/AS1).

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Figure 3.22 Degree and width of openings
Paragraph 3.3.6 d) and 3.15.5



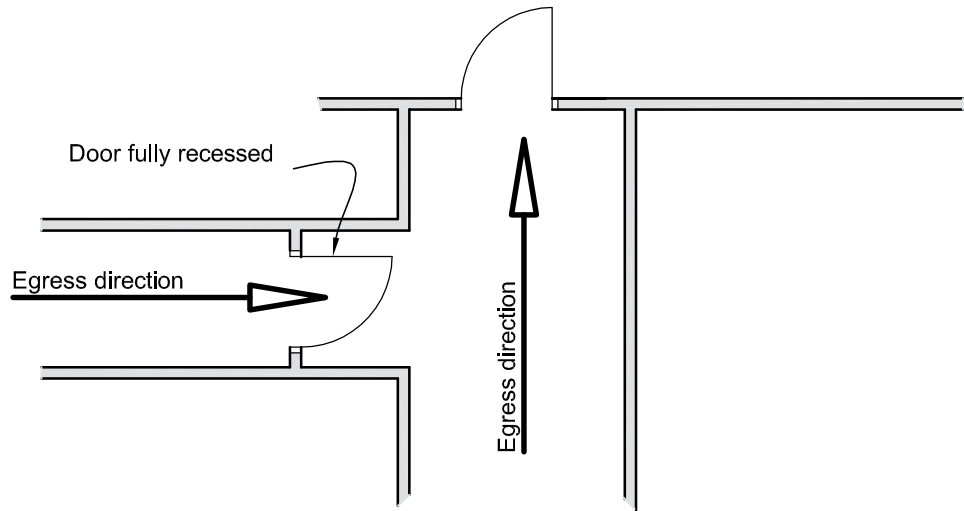
- e) When opened, not cause the door swing to obstruct the minimum required width of any *escape route*. For example, doors which open onto a corridor used as an *escape route* shall not obstruct the minimum required width of that *escape route* (see Figure 3.23).

Vision panels

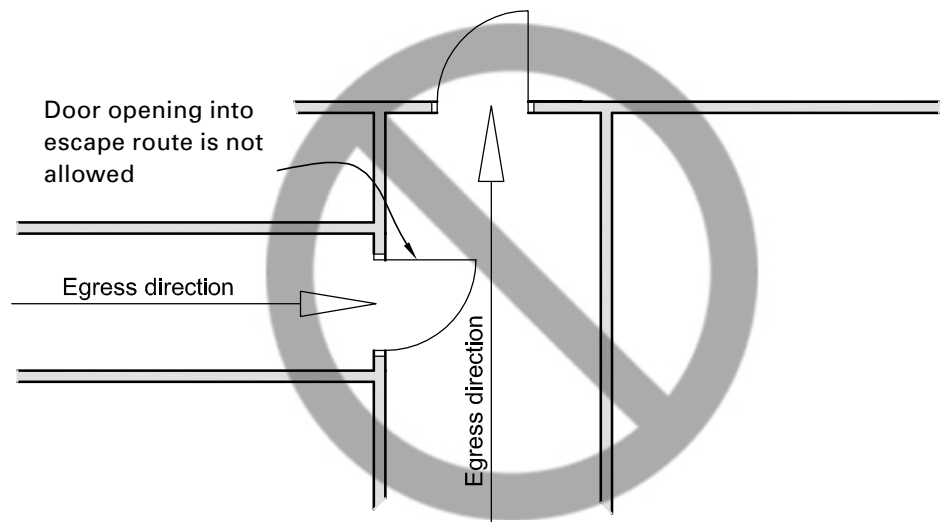
3.15.6 Vision panels, in accordance with Paragraph 4.2, shall be provided on doors which:

- Are hung to swing both ways, or
- Lead into, or are within *exitways*, except when the door is the egress for a sleeping space (such as a ward or *suite*), or
- Subdivide corridors used as *escape routes*.

Figure 3.23 Door opening
Paragraph 3.15.5 e)



(a) CORRECT DOOR OPENING



(b) INCORRECT DOOR OPENING

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Revolving doors, automatic doors and access control systems

3.15.7 Revolving doors (see Figure 3.24 a)), automatic doors (of all types) and access control systems shall:

- a) Not be allowed across an *escape route* at any point leading into or within an *exitway*, but
- b) Be allowed in an *open path* or at a *final exit*, provided that in the event of a power failure or malfunction, the doors or access control systems continue to provide a safe *means of escape from fire* without reducing the required width by:
 - i) automatically opening and remaining open, or
 - ii) being readily pushed to the outward open position by the *building* occupants in an emergency (refer to Figure 3.24 (b)).

Comment:

Access control systems may be in the form of turnstiles or entrance gates, in both horizontal and vertical planes. These are usually found in shopping centres, entertainment venues and similar occupancies.

The requirements in ii) are based on the force requirements in Appendix C C6.1.3.

3.15.8 Paragraph 3.15.7 b) need not apply if alternative swing doors of the required width are provided immediately adjacent to the revolving or sliding doors.

See Paragraph 3.16 for signage requirements.

Hold-open devices

3.15.9 Detector-activated *hold-open devices* shall be fitted to all *fire doors* or *smoke control doors* required:

- a) Between *open paths* and *exitways* if the *occupant load* is greater than 1000, and
- b) For subdividing long corridors (see Paragraph 4.12), and
- c) In *fire separations* where an *escape route* passes into an adjacent *firecell* (see Paragraph 3.7.13), and

Comment:

An example of c) would be between a horizontal *safe path* or *smoke lobby* and a vertical *safe path*.

- d) In locations where, due to the type or volume of occupant traffic using the doors, the doors may be kept open by unauthorised means.

Comment:

Hold-open devices are used where it is not practical to assume that *fire doors* and *smoke control doors* will remain closed because of the type or volume of occupant traffic using these doors. The devices should eliminate the unsafe practice of wedging or otherwise keeping self-closing doors open.

For the convenience of *building* occupants, it is often useful to provide a clearly-labelled push-button release adjacent to doors with *hold-open devices*.

3.15.10 Detectors for releasing *hold-open devices* shall be smoke detectors which are:

- a) Integral with the *hold-open device* and comply with Appendix C, or
- b) Located on the ceiling adjacent to the *doorset* on both sides of the *doorset*, or
- c) Part of an automatic smoke detection system on both sides of the *doorset*.

Delayed action unlocking devices

3.15.11 Delayed action unlocking devices on *escape routes* shall be installed only if:

- a) The *firecell* is protected by a Type 4 or Type 7 system, and
- b) *Fire* alarm activation instantly overrides any delay, and
- c) The delay in operation does not exceed 15 seconds, and
- d) Signage warning of the delay in operation and complying with NZBC F8.3.1 is provided.

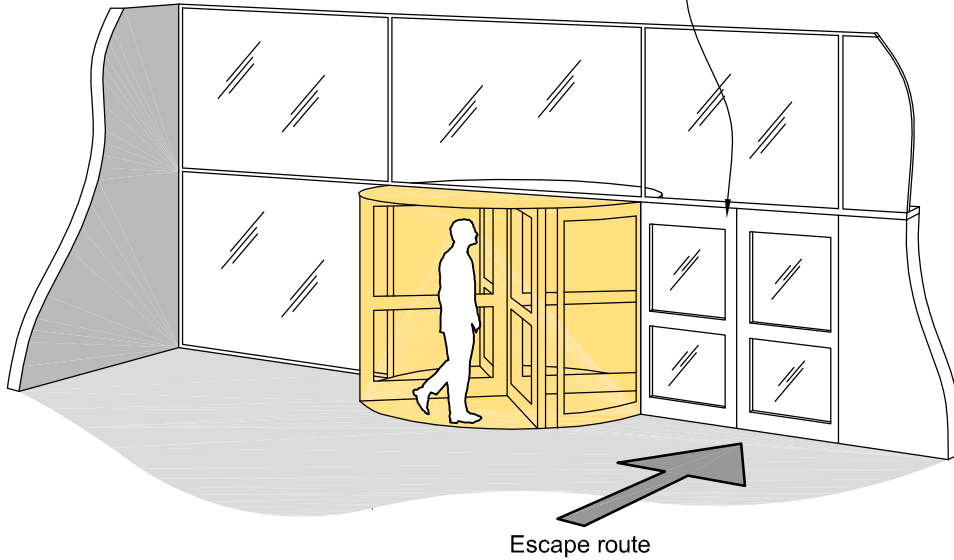
Comment:

A delayed action unlocking device is a security mechanism that allows a door to be unlocked without the use of a key, but does not release the door under non-emergency conditions until after a time delay has elapsed. The time delay allows the *person* intending to use the door to be checked for security reasons.

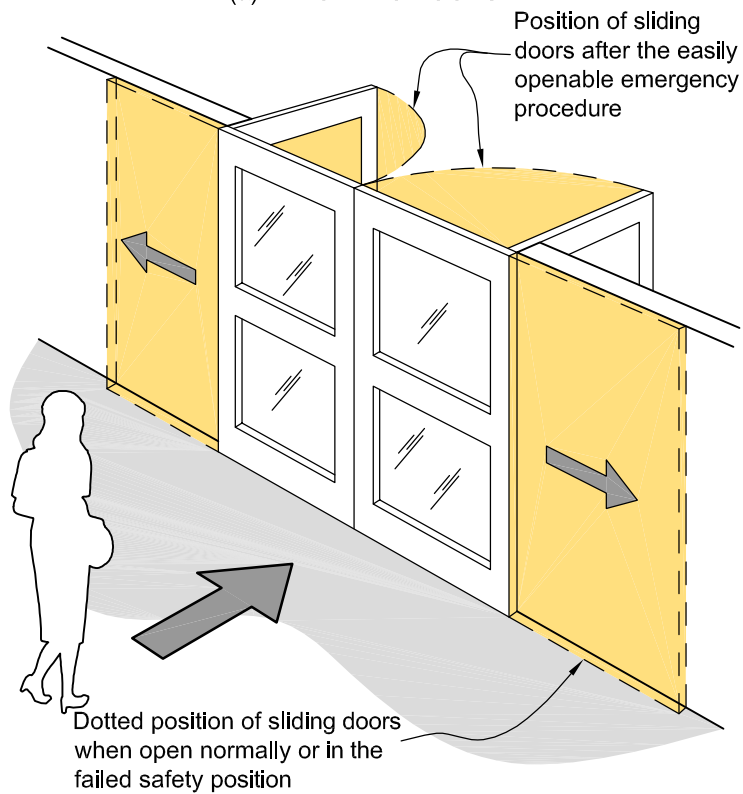
Figure 3.24 Revolving and automatic sliding doors
Paragraph 3.15.7

Revolving doors are permitted across an open path or final exit provided they are constructed to fail safely in an emergency.
Revolving doors are not allowed across an escape route leading to or within an exitway

Alternatively outward opening doors shall be provided immediately adjacent to the revolving doors



(a) REVOLVING DOORS



(b) SLIDING DOORS

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Simple fastenings

3.15.14 Doors on *escape routes* (whether or not the doors are *fire doors*) shall be fitted with simple fastenings that can be easily operated from the direction from which people approach when making their escape.

Comment:

This generally excludes the use of keyed locks and bolt fastenings, see Paragraph 3.15.2 for security and safety.

3.16 Signs

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3.16.1 All *escape routes*, *fire doors* and *smoke control doors* shall have signs complying with NZBC F8.

Part 4: Control of internal fire and smoke spread

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- 4.1 Firecells
- 4.2 Glazing in fire and smoke separations
- 4.3 Structural stability during fire
- 4.4 Fire stopping
- 4.5 Firecell construction
- 4.6 Specific requirements for sleeping areas
- 4.7 Deliberately left blank
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- 4.9 Exitways
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- 4.15 Concealed spaces
- 4.16 Closures in fire and smoke separations
- 4.17 Interior surface finishes, floor coverings and suspended flexible fabrics
- 4.18 Building services plant

4.1 Firecells

4.1.1 *Firecells* shall be *fire separated* from each other by the *life rating* specified in Paragraph 2.3 of this Acceptable Solution if the *firecell* is categorised in *risk group* SI or by the higher of the two *life ratings* if it is categorised in another *risk group* (see Paragraph 2.3 of the relevant Acceptable Solution to determine that *life rating*).

4.2 Glazing in fire and smoke separations

4.2.1 Glazing in *fire separations* shall be fixed *fire resisting glazing* having the same *FRR* value for *integrity* as the *fire separation*.

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4.2.3 There is no restriction on the area of glazing in *smoke separations* (including *smoke lobbies*). Non-*fire resisting glazing* may be used if it is toughened or laminated *safety glass*. Glazing shall have at least the same smoke-stopping ability as the *smoke separation*.

Fire doors and smoke control doors

4.2.4 Glazing in *fire doors* shall be *fire resisting glazing* having the same *integrity* value as the door. If vision panels are used they shall comply with NZS 4520.

4.2.5 Glazing in *smoke control doors* shall meet the requirements for *smoke separations*.

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4.3 Structural stability during fire

Stability of building elements having an FRR

4.3.1 To avoid premature failure, this Acceptable Solution requires the structural stability of *primary building elements* with an *FRR* to be retained for the duration of that *FRR*. *Primary elements*, located entirely within a *firecell* and providing support to *fire separations*, may need to be evaluated for *fire* exposure from multiple sides simultaneously.

Comment:

This situation arises when a *primary element*, such as a column or wall, located entirely within a *firecell* provides lateral support to a *firecell* boundary wall or vertical support to the *firecell* floor/ceiling. Results against the standard furnace test for *fire* resistance may not be a suitable as they commonly relate to exposure from one side only. Separate evaluation is required to assess the performance of *primary elements* when exposed to *fire* from more relevant sides simultaneously.

4.3.2 During a *fire*, *primary elements* shall resist collapse under:

- a) The design dead and live loads required by NZBC B1, and
- b) Any additional loads caused by the *fire*.

Comment:

NZBC B1.3.3 (c) and (i) requires that structural stability take account of vertical and horizontal loads, temperature and *fire* effects.

Additional loadings can arise from changes in length or other deformations in *building elements* as a result of high temperatures.

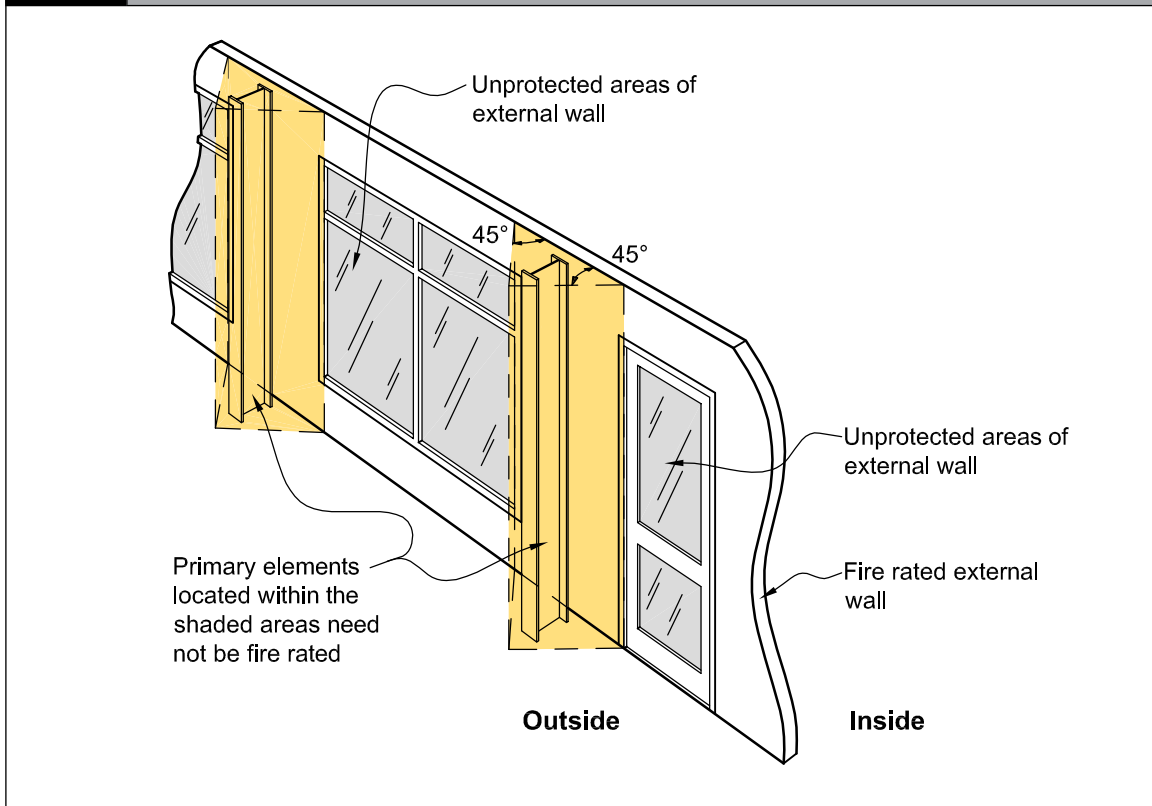
Yield strength of most materials generally reduces with temperature increase, so that strength reduction is related to the time for which the *primary element* is exposed to *fire*. Factors which need to be taken into account include the maximum temperature attained, the capacity of the element to absorb heat, potential loss of section, the degree of exposure, whether any applied coating is used to protect the element from the effects of *fire*, and the degree of restraint provided by the surrounding structure.

Unrated primary elements

4.3.3 In many cases *primary elements* are rated for *structural adequacy*, and sometimes for *integrity* and *insulation*. However, *primary elements* need not have an *FRR* where any of the following circumstances exist:

- a) They are located outside an *external wall* which is 2.0 m or more from the *relevant boundary*, and are shielded from the effects of *fire* by protected areas of the wall (see Figure 4.1)
- b) They are added to strengthen an existing *building* and are required only to carry horizontal loads induced by wind or earthquake.

Figure 4.1 Permissible positioning of unrated primary elements
Paragraph 4.3.3



Providing vertical stability

4.3.4 *Building elements* required to have an *FRR* shall have their vertical *stability* provided in one or more of the following ways:

- a) *Primary elements* in a vertical orientation (eg, walls and columns) shall be rated for *structural adequacy*
- b) *Primary elements* in a horizontal orientation (eg, floors and beams) shall be supported by *primary elements* with at least an equivalent *structural adequacy* rating.

Providing horizontal stability

4.3.5 *Building elements* required to have an *FRR* shall have their horizontal *stability* provided in one or more of the following ways:

- a) Be cantilevered from a structural base having an *FRR* of no less than that of the *building element* concerned

- b) Be supported within the *firecell* by other *building elements* having an *FRR* no less than that required for the element being supported. The *structural adequacy* and diaphragm action of supporting *building elements*, located entirely within a single *firecell*, must be assessed when exposed to *fire* from all relevant sides simultaneously

- c) Be supported by *primary elements* outside the *firecell*.

Comment:

It is assumed that *fire* will be restricted to the *firecell* of origin at least for the time required by the *property rating* of the *primary element* concerned.

The *stability* of a beam or *fire separation* may, for example, be provided by beam or diaphragm action of a floor or wall which is rated only for *structural adequacy*.

A *standard test* for *fire resistance* commonly exposes *fire separations* from one side only and may not be a suitable measure for determining the *structural adequacy* of a *building element* when exposed to *fire* from more than one side simultaneously.

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4.4 Fire stopping

Introduction

4.4.1 The continuity and effectiveness of *fire separations* shall be maintained around *penetrations*, and in gaps between or within *building elements*, by the use of *fire stops*.

Fire stops

4.4.2 *Fire stops* shall have an *FRR* of no less than that required for the *fire separation* within which they are installed, and shall be tested in accordance with Appendix C C5.1.

4.4.3 *Fire stops* and methods of installation shall be identical to those of the prototype used in tests to establish their *FRR*.

4.4.4 The material selected for use as *fire stops* shall have been tested for the type and size of the gap or *penetration*, and for the type of material and *construction* used in the *fire separation*.

Comment:

There are many types of *fire stops* (eg, mastics, collars, pillows), each designed to suit specific situations. A *fire stop* is appropriate for a particular application if it passes the test criteria when installed as proposed.

4.4.5 A *fire stop* for a *penetration* is not required to have an *insulation* rating if means are provided to keep *combustible* materials at a distance of 300 mm away from the *penetration* and the *fire stop* to prevent ignition.

4.5 Firecell construction

4.5.1 Each of the *building elements* enclosing a *firecell* is permitted to have a different *FRR* depending on the characteristics of the *firecell*, the reason for the *FRR*, and the *risk groups* contained on either side of any *fire separation*.

Comment:

An *FRR* of zero may apply to some walls and most roofs.

4.5.2 Except where *intermediate floors* are permitted, each floor in a multi-storey *building* shall be a *fire separation*.

4.5.3 *Fire* and *smoke separations* shall have no openings other than:

- For closures such as *doorsets*, and
- Penetrations* complying with Paragraph 4.4, and
- For glazing permitted by Paragraph 4.2.

4.5.4 *Firecell* and *smokecell* effectiveness shall be maintained by ensuring continuity of *fire* and *smoke separations* at separation junctions, and around joints where closures, *protected shafts* and *penetrations* occur.

Junctions of fire separations

4.5.5 Where *fire separations* meet other *fire separations* or *fire* rated parts of *external walls*, they shall either be bonded together or have the junction *fire stopped* over its full length (see Figures 4.2 and 4.3).

4.5.6 Where one *fire separation* is a wall and the other a floor, the wall/floor junction shall be *constructed* with the *FRR* required for the higher rated element.

Junctions with roof

4.5.7 Vertical *fire separations* and *external walls* shall either:

- Terminate as close as possible to the external roof cladding and *primary elements* providing roof support, with any gaps fully *fire stopped* (see Figures 4.2 and 4.3), or
- Extend not less than 450 mm above the roof to form a parapet.

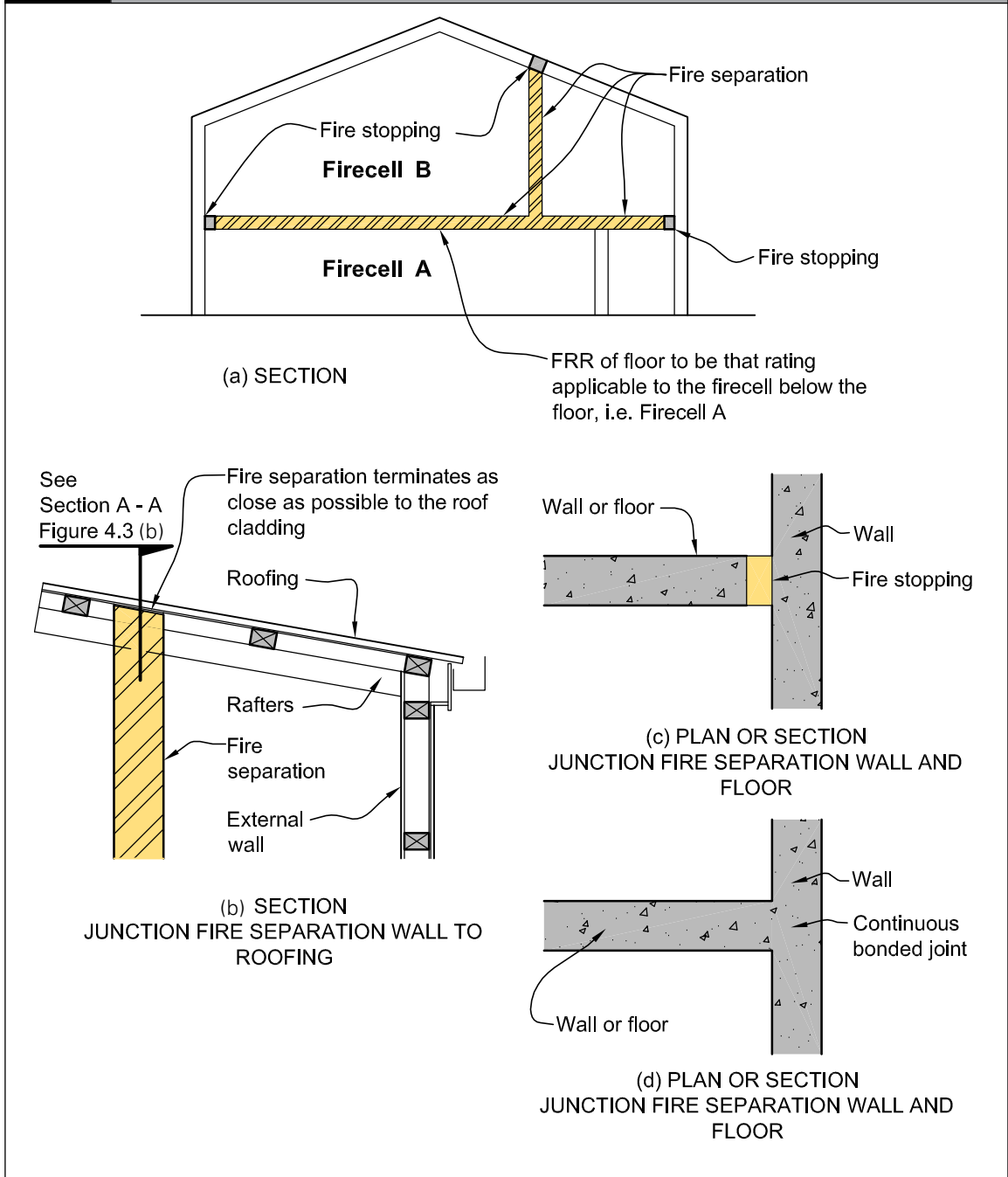
Ceiling space firecells

4.5.8 Large roof or ceiling spaces may be *constructed* as separate *firecells* above more than one occupied *firecell* provided that the ceiling is a *fire separation* rated from below. In this situation vertical *fire separations* in the *firecell* below need terminate only at the ceiling.

Amend 2
Dec 2013

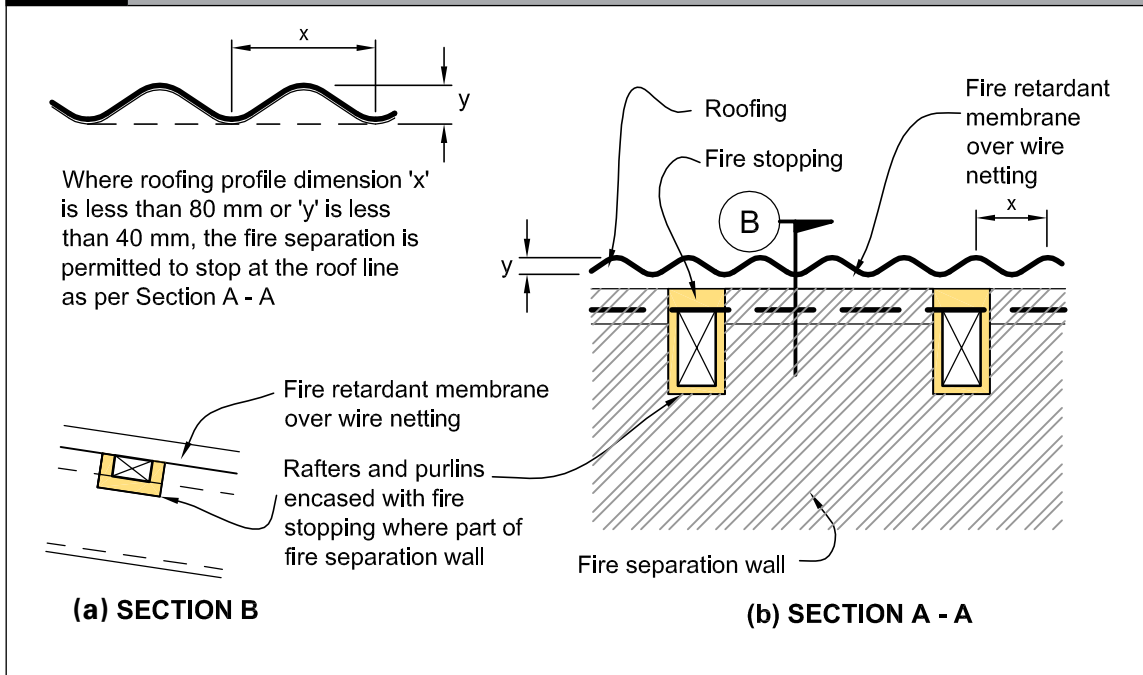
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Figure 4.2 Junctions of fire separations – 1
Paragraphs 4.5.5 and 4.5.7



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Figure 4.3 Junctions of fire separations – 2
Paragraphs 4.5.5 and 4.5.7



Sealing of gaps

4.5.9 To avoid the passage of smoke through *fire* and *smoke separations*, gaps shall be sealed with *fire* resistant materials complying with AS 1530.4 in their intended application if they are located:

- a) In *smoke separations*, and between *smoke* and *fire separations*
- b) Around glazing in *smoke separations*
- c) Between *fire* or *smoke separations* and unrated parts of *external walls*.

4.5.10 Gaps around *penetrations* shall be *fire stopped* (see Paragraph 4.4).

4.6 Specific requirements for sleeping areas

.....

4.6.1 *Risk group SI firecells* shall be separated from *firecells* containing other *risk groups* by *fire separations* having *FRRs* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3.

4.6.2 Sleeping areas shall be separate *firecells* but may include direct support functions (see Paragraph 4.6.7). *Fire separations* within a *risk group SI firecell* that are between non-sleeping areas and sleeping areas, and between adjacent sleeping areas, shall have *FRRs* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3.

Group sleeping areas

4.6.3 Where sleeping accommodation is contained within only a single *group sleeping area firecell*, the number of beds shall not exceed 12. For care facilities (not detention) where the sleeping accommodation is distributed over two or more *group sleeping area firecells*, each *firecell* shall:

- a) Contain no more than 20 beds, and
- b) Have sufficient space to accommodate, in an emergency, the beds from an adjacent *firecell* of any occupants unable to walk.

Comment:

In this Acceptable Solution the term 'beds' is used to denote the number of people expected to be cared for or detained in the *firecell*. Therefore, a double bed counts as two beds, a tier of three single bunks (one above another) counts as three beds and four reclining recovery chairs counts as four beds.

4.6.4 A *group sleeping area firecell* in *risk group SI* may be subdivided by either (see Figure 4.4(a)):

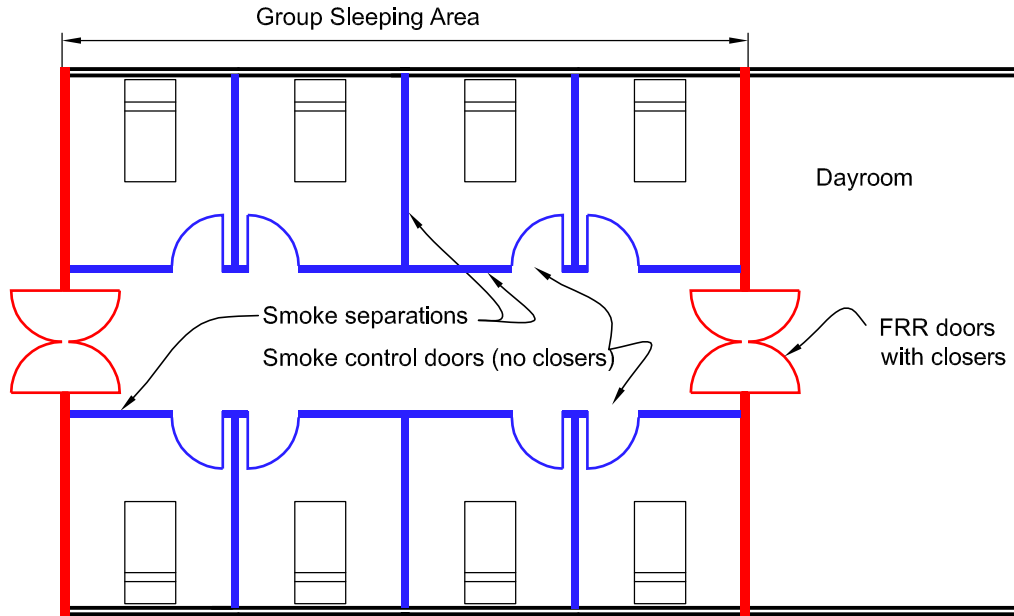
- a) Non-*fire* rated partitions having a gap of no less than 400 mm between the top of the partitions and the underside of the roof or ceiling, or
- b) Full height *smoke separations* including *smoke control doors* which need not be fitted with self-closers.

Comment:

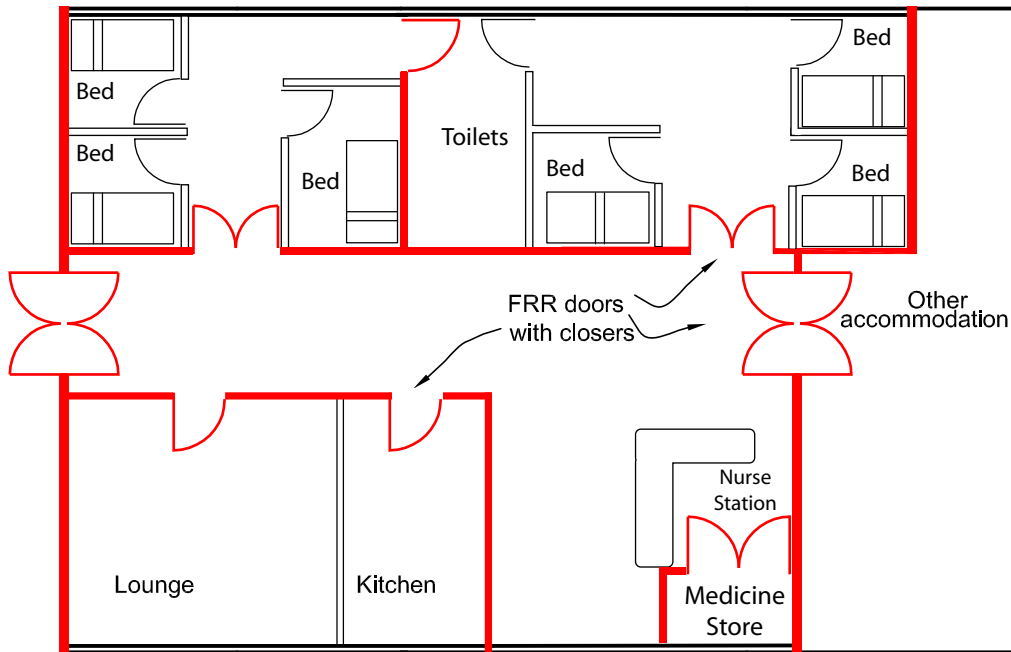
In certain specific situations, the *smoke control door* need not be fitted with a self-closer. Typical examples of such situations would be residential care premises or a hospital bedroom.

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Figure 4.4 Group sleeping areas and suites
 Paragraphs 4.6.4 and 4.6.5



(a) GROUP SLEEPING AREAS



(b) SUITES

KEY TO WALL FRR

- Life rating FRR
- Smoke separation walls

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Suites

4.6.5 If sleeping areas are subdivided to create *suites* (see Figure 4.4(b)), each *suite* shall contain no more than six beds. Each *suite* shall be a separate *firecell* with *fire separations* having an *FRR* of no less than the *life rating*. *Suites* may be subdivided with non-*fire* rated *construction* to provide separate spaces for sleeping, sanitary facilities and other activities. Where sanitary facilities are shared, those facilities may be contained within one of the *suites*, but entry from other *suites* must be through *fire separations*.

Special care facilities

4.6.6 As areas where procedures using sedation (including dentists) and dialysis are carried out require longer evacuation times or have an extended delay in their evacuation strategies, they shall be either:

- a) Contained in separate *firecells* having *fire* and *smoke separations* with an *FRR* of no less than 60 minutes, or
- b) Grouped together within a *firecell* which is separated from other activities by *fire* and *smoke separations* with an *FRR* of no less than 60 minutes. Within that *firecell*, each space shall be separated from adjacent spaces by *smoke separations*.

Comment:

Horizontal evacuation within *risk group* SI is permitted in this Acceptable Solution. However, a stay-in-place strategy requires design features outside the scope of this Acceptable Solution.

These spaces usually have a climate controlled environment, so special care should be taken with the design of smoke detection and air handling system smoke control.

Support and service functions

4.6.7 Spaces used for direct support functions to *group sleeping areas* and special care facilities may be included in those *firecells*. The direct support functions may be separated with non-*fire* rated *construction*.

Comment:

Direct support functions include treatment rooms, security desks or kiosks, nurses' stations, tea bays, and sanitary facilities essential to the operation of the sleeping areas and special care facilities.

4.6.8 Spaces providing communal service functions to adjacent sleeping areas, detention and special care facilities in the same *building* shall be sprinklered and *fire* separated with *fire separations* complying with Paragraph 4.6.2.

Comment:

Communal service functions include offices, waiting rooms, lounges, stores, dining rooms, laundries and kitchens supporting the operation of sleeping areas, detention and special care facilities.

4.6.9 Service vehicle loading and unloading areas within the perimeter walls of a *building* shall meet the requirements of Acceptable Solution C/AS7.

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4.9 Exitways

4.9.1 *Exitways*, unless external and separated by distance, shall comprise *safe paths* which are *firecells*.

4.9.2 The *safe path* shall be separated from all adjoining *firecells* by *fire separations* having a *FRR* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3 throughout its length.

4.9.3 *Safe paths* which are stairs leading from lower floors or *basements*, and which continue to floors above the level of the *final exit*, shall have the lower levels *fire separated* from the *final exit* level. The *fire separation* shall have an *FRR* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3, or that required for the lower level, whichever is the greater.

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4.9.4 *Safe paths* which are long corridors shall be subdivided by *smoke separations* in accordance with Paragraph 4.12.

4.9.5 Air ducts passing through *exitways* shall not include *combustible* materials.

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4.10 Intermittent activities
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Solid waste storage

4.10.2 Solid waste storage areas shall be enclosed when located adjacent to *occupied spaces*; in other situations these areas may be unenclosed. Enclosed solid waste storage areas within any *firecell* shall themselves be a separate *firecell* separated from

adjacent *firecells* by *fire separations* having an *FRR* of no less than 60 minutes (see Paragraph 4.11.5 for waste chutes).

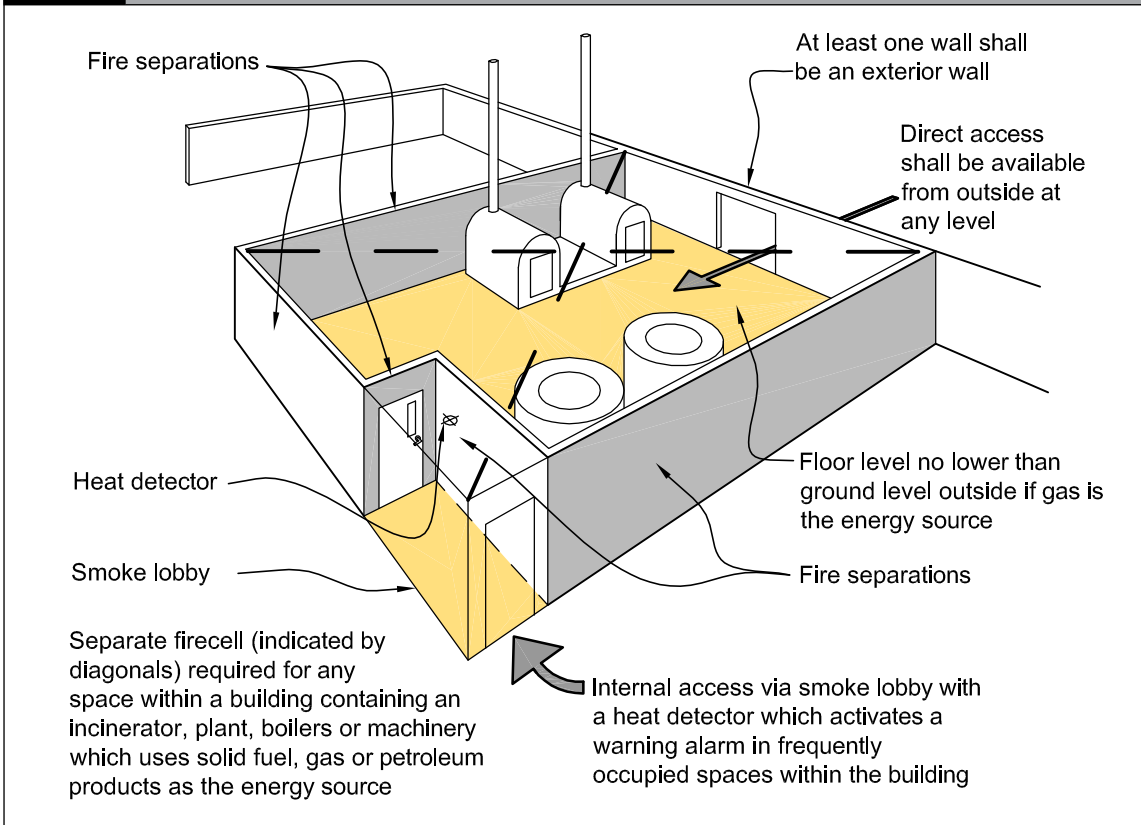
Plant, boiler and incinerator rooms

4.10.3 Any space within a *building* (see Figure 4.5) containing an incinerator, plant, boiler or machinery which uses solid fuel, gas or petroleum products as the energy source (but excluding space and local water heating appliances) shall be a separate *firecell* with an *FRR* of no less than 45 minutes, and shall have:

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- a) At least one *external wall*
- b) External access that may be at any floor level including the roof. Where alternative internal access is provided, it shall be via a *smoke lobby* that is protected with a heat detector connected to a Type 2, 3, 4, or 5 system, and
- c) Its floor level no lower than the ground level outside the *external wall* if gas is the energy source.

Figure 4.5 Plant, boiler and incinerator rooms
Paragraph 4.10.3



4.10.4 If plant is contained in a *building* which is solely for the purposes of containing such plant, and that *building* is separated by 3.0 m or more from any adjacent *building*, only Paragraph 4.10.3 c) shall apply.

4.11 Protected shafts

Lifts, conveyors and services

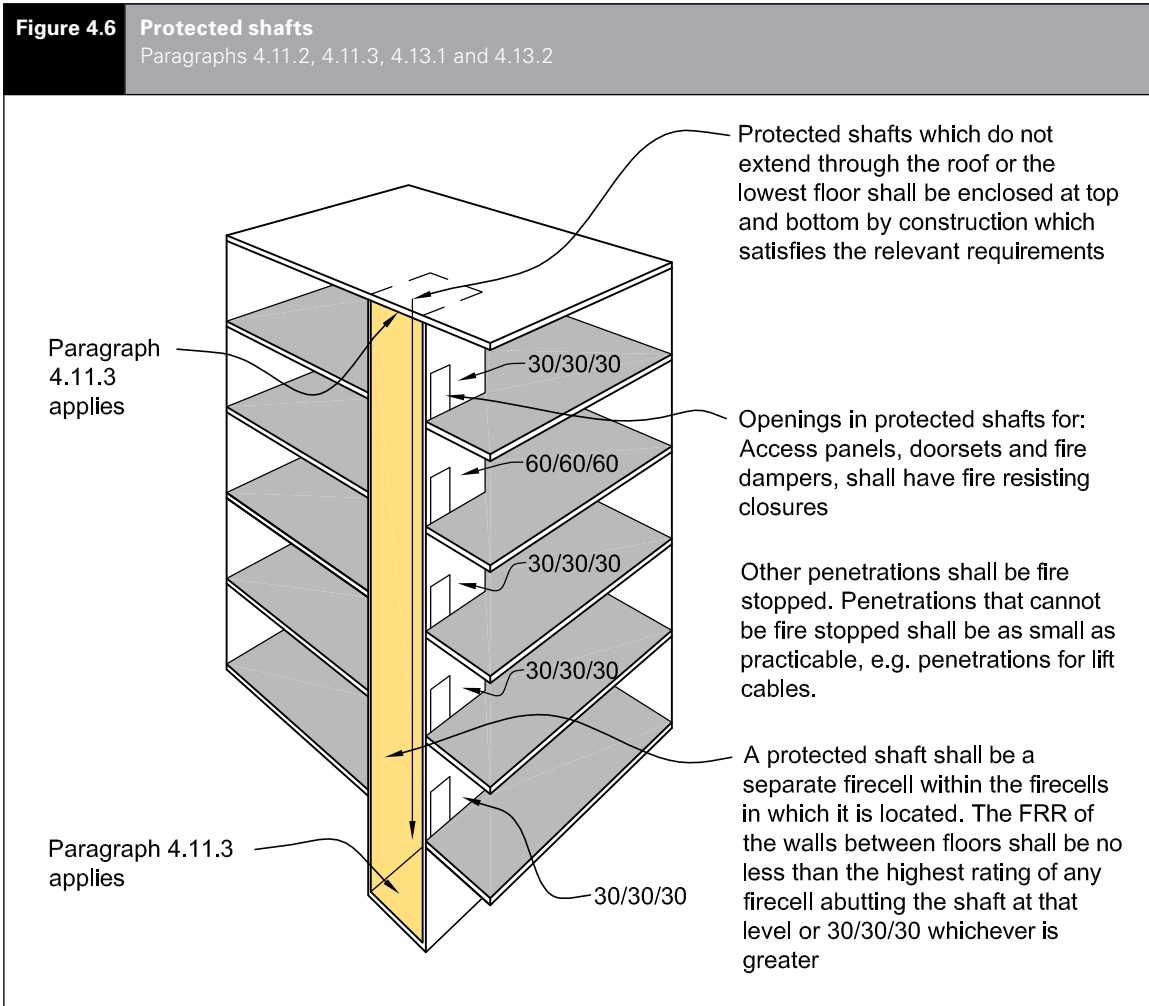
4.11.1 Lifts, conveyors and services which pass from one *firecell* to another shall be enclosed within *protected shafts*.

Comment:
Paragraph 3.10.3 describes the requirements for the installation of a passenger lift in a vertical *safe path* containing a *stairway*. Paragraph 3.10.3 requires the vertical *safe path* to be a single *firecell*.

Fire separation

4.11.2 Every *protected shaft* shall be a separate *firecell* within the *firecell* or *firecells* in which it is located (see Figure 4.6). The shaft walls between each floor shall have an *FRR* of no less than that required by the *life rating* of the *risk group* for that level.

Comment:
The *FRR* of the shaft wall applies to both sides equally, except in the case of lift landing doors (see Paragraph 4.16.11.).



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4.11.3 *Protected shafts* which do not extend through the roof or lowest floor shall be enclosed at top and bottom by *construction* which satisfies the relevant requirements of Paragraph 4.4 for *fire stopping* (see Figure 4.6).

Openings in protected shafts

4.11.4 There shall be no openings in *protected shafts* except for:

- a) Access panels having an *FRR* of no less than that required for the shaft
- b) *Doorsets* providing access to lifts and complying with smoke control requirements
- c) Openings for lift ropes passing into a lift motor room, which shall be as small as practicable
- d) *Fire dampers* serving a ventilation duct and complying with requirements for *fire resisting closures*
- e) *Penetrations* which satisfy Paragraph 4.4 for *fire stopping*, or
- f) Fittings with an *FRR* of no less than that required for the *protected shaft*.

Solid waste and linen chutes

4.11.5 Solid waste and linen chutes which pass from one *firecell* to another shall be *protected shafts* or contained within a *protected shaft*. Sprinklers shall be installed at the top of each chute and in the space into which the chute discharges.

4.11.6 Solid waste and linen chutes shall have no inlet or discharge openings within an *exitway*.

4.12 Long corridor subdivision

4.12.1 Long corridors shall be subdivided by *smoke separations* and *smoke control doors* (see Figure 4.7) which shall be evenly spaced along the corridor and no further apart than:

- a) 60 m within *open paths*, or
- b) 120 m within *safe paths*.

Comment:

The *smoke control doors* are to swing both ways if required by Paragraphs 3.15.3 and 3.15.4.

Hold-open devices are required by Paragraph 3.15.9 to allow the doors to remain open during normal use of the *building*, but close automatically in the event of a *fire*.

4.13 Floors

4.13.1 Floors in *buildings* shall be *fire separations* (see Figure 4.6) except if the floor is the lowest floor above an unoccupied subfloor space, and complies with Paragraph 4.14.1.

4.13.2 Floors only need to be rated from the underside (see Figure 4.6). The *FRR* of a floor shall be that rating applicable to the *firecell* directly below the floor.

Intermediate floors

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4.13.4 *Intermediate floors* and stairs used as access and their supporting *primary elements* within the *firecell* shall have *FRRs* of at least 30 minutes.

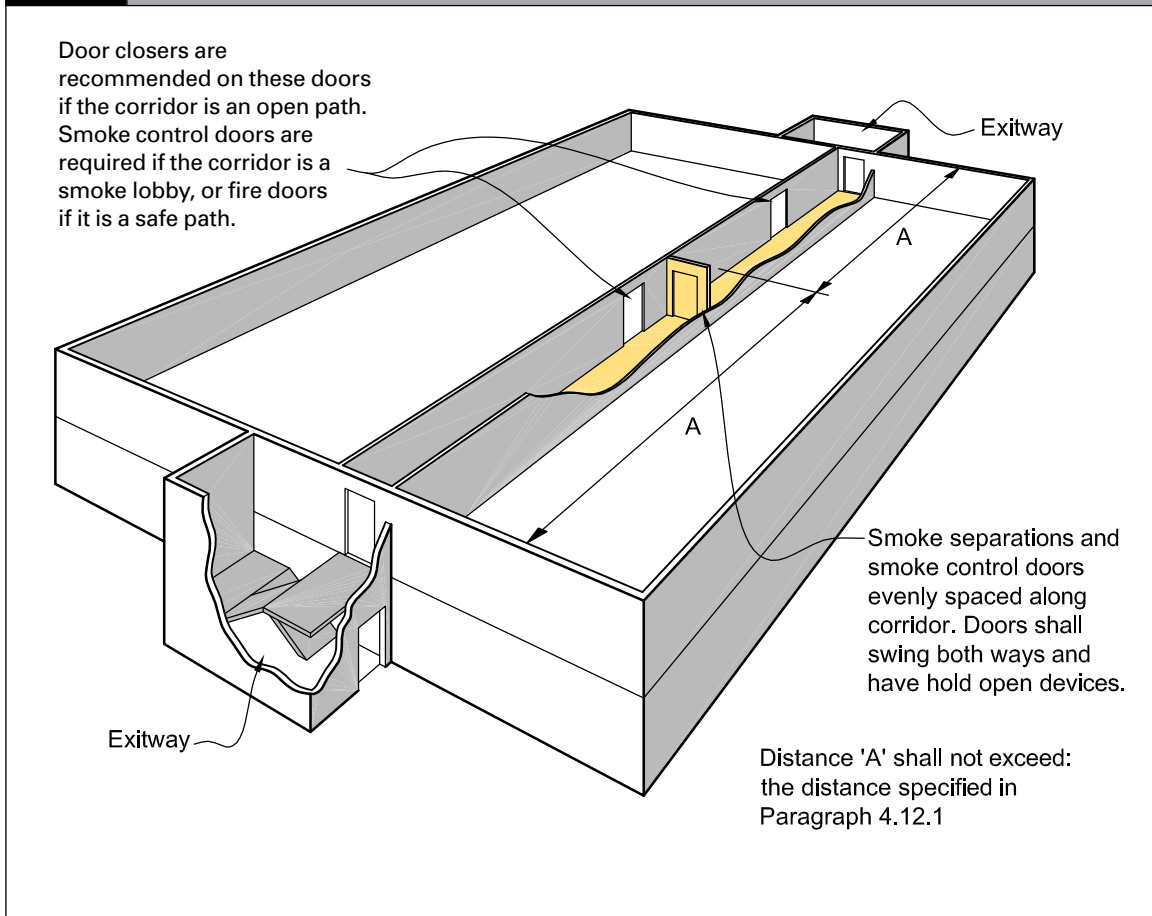
4.13.5 A *firecell* containing support functions to the sleeping *firecell* with an *intermediate floor* satisfying the following conditions may be treated as a single floor *firecell* if:

- a) There is only one *intermediate floor*, and
- b) The total *occupant load* on the *intermediate floor* is not greater than 100, and
- c) The total area of the *intermediate floor* is no greater than specified in Paragraph 4.13.6.

4.13.6 The maximum total area of the *intermediate floor* within the *firecell* shall be the lowest of:

- a) 40% of the area of the *firecell* floor not including the area of the *intermediate floor*, or
- b) The area that allows up to 100 occupants on the *intermediate floor* based upon the occupant density of the space as calculated in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.

Figure 4.7 Long corridor subdivision
Paragraphs 4.12.1 and 4.16.8



Comment:

Firecells containing intermediate floors require the same fire safety precautions as single level firecells having the same total occupant load and escape height.

As 100 occupants is the maximum occupant load of an intermediate floor (depending on the activity on that floor), the area of that floor cannot exceed that necessary to accommodate 100 people.

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Basement floors

4.13.9 *Basement firecells* shall be separated from one another, and from the lowest *firecell* above ground level, by *fire separations* having *FRRs* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3.

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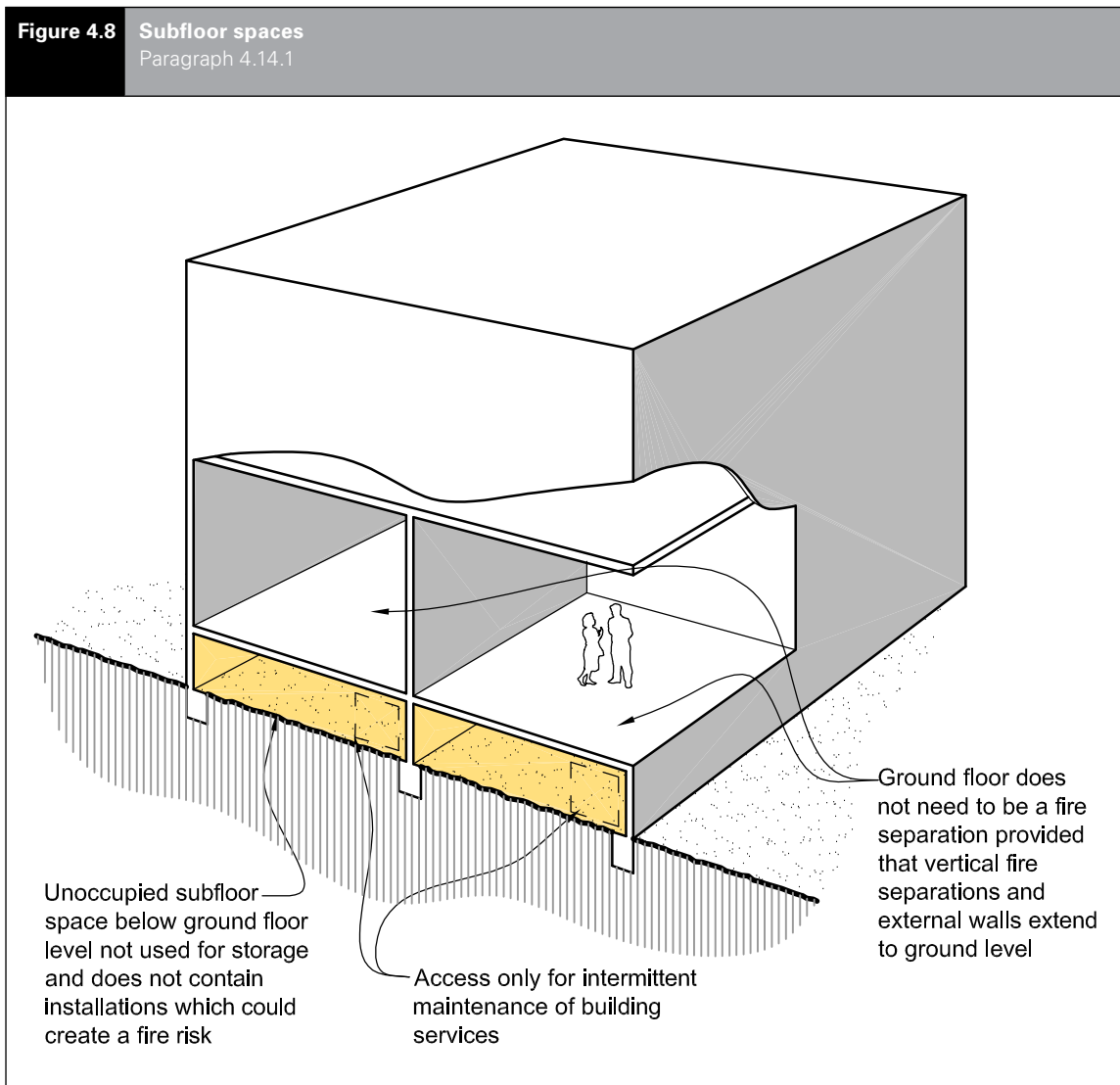
4.14 Subfloor spaces

4.14.1 In *buildings* with an unoccupied subfloor space between the ground and lowest floor (see Figure 4.8), the *FRR* of that floor shall be in accordance with Paragraph 2.3, except that no *FRR* is required if the following conditions are satisfied:

- Vertical *fire separations* and *external walls* extend down to ground level and enclose the space, and
- Access is available only for intermittent servicing of plumbing, drainage or other static services, and

- The space is not used for storage and does not contain any installation such as machinery or heating appliances which could create a *fire hazard*, except when *fire separated* from the rest of the subfloor space.

Figure 4.8 Subfloor spaces
Paragraph 4.14.1



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4.15 Concealed spaces

4.15.1 The spread of *fire* in *concealed spaces* and cavities shall be avoided by ensuring that extensive voids do not pass from one *firecell* to another, and by blocking off smaller voids with *cavity barriers* or, where appropriate, by using *fire stops*, see Paragraph 4.4.

Comment:

Enclosing spaces with *fire* and *smoke separations* is one of the methods of controlling *fire* and smoke spread for satisfying this Acceptable Solution. However, if *fire separations* are internal walls, it is essential that those walls enclose any upper *concealed space* by extending beyond the ceiling to the floor or roof above.

Smoke detection and alarm systems are often relied on to provide *building* occupants, particularly sleeping *risk groups*, with early warning in the event of *fire*. However, where the smoke detectors are located only in the *occupied spaces*, smoke and *fire* can travel unobserved in upper *concealed spaces* that have not been *fire* or *smoke separated*. See Paragraph 4.15.2 for subdivision requirements for *concealed spaces*.

Concealed spaces within firecells

4.15.2 An upper *concealed space* may be used as an air handling plenum (see Figure 4.9) if the following requirements are satisfied:

- a) The upper *concealed space* does not extend into another *firecell*
- b) The ceiling and its supports and surfaces within the *concealed space* are *non-combustible*, and
- c) Electrical wiring is supported clear of the ceiling members and other equipment, and
- d) Any material used, such as pipe insulation or acoustic insulation, complies with the requirements of Table 4.1, and
- e) Where the air handling plenum is used as an air supply path, a Type 3 or 4 system is installed with detectors in all return air ducts, and

- f) Where the air handling plenum is used as an air supply path, detector activation causes the ventilation system to switch from circulation to extract as required by Paragraph 4.18.2.

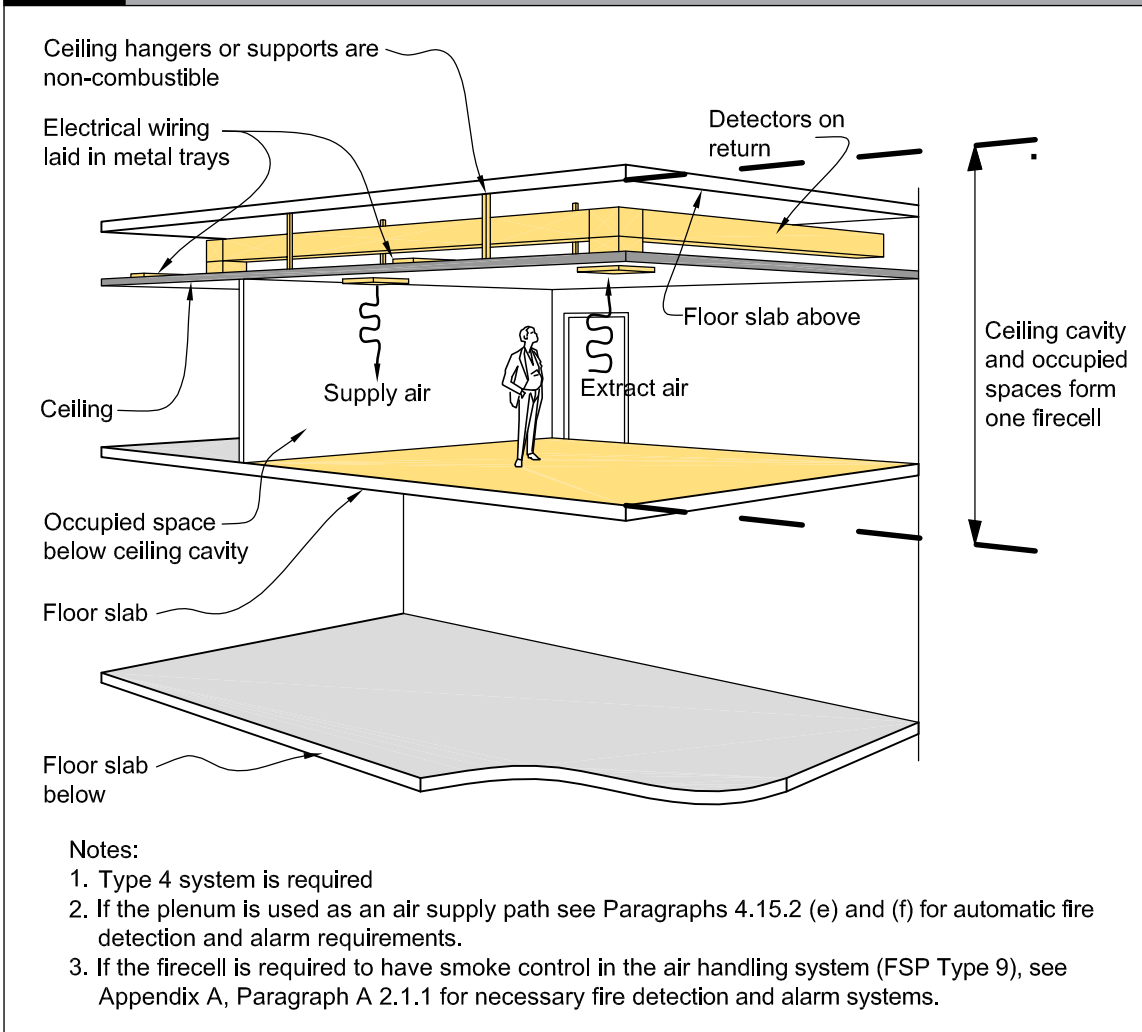
Comment:

Paragraph 4.15.2 e) and f) do not apply when the air handling plenum is used as an air exhaust path with a separate ducted air supply to the *firecell*.



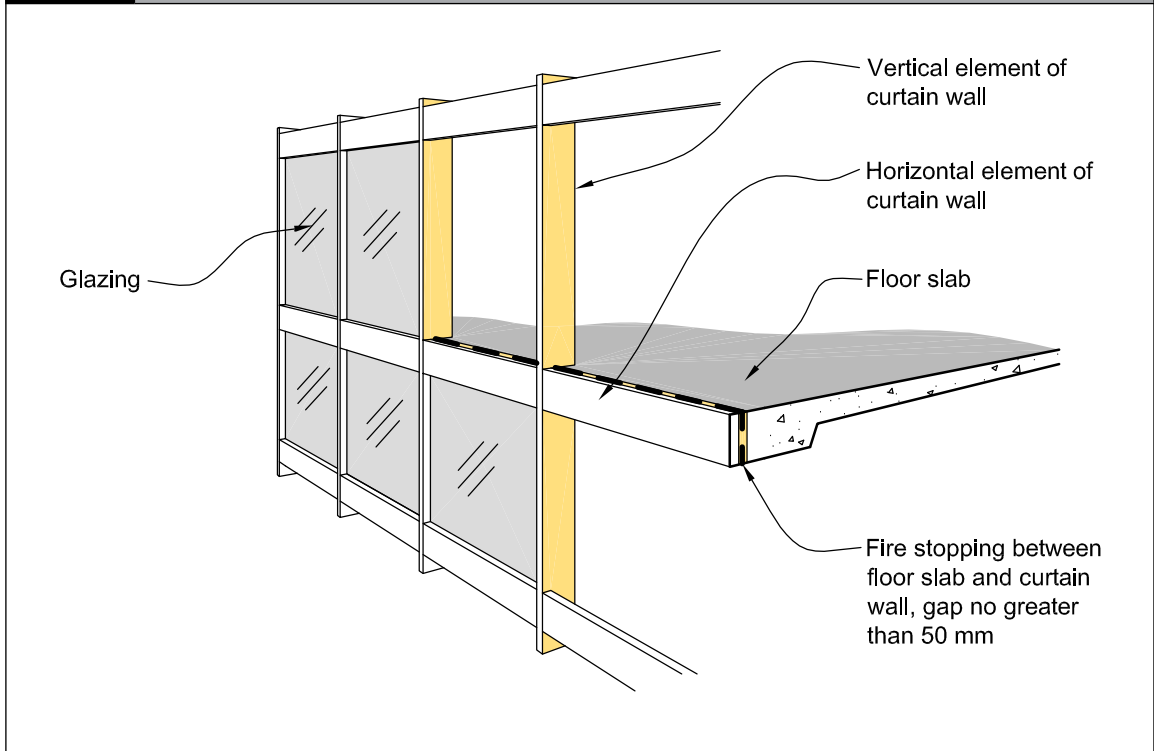
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Figure 4.9 Concealed spaces within firecells
Paragraph 4.15.2



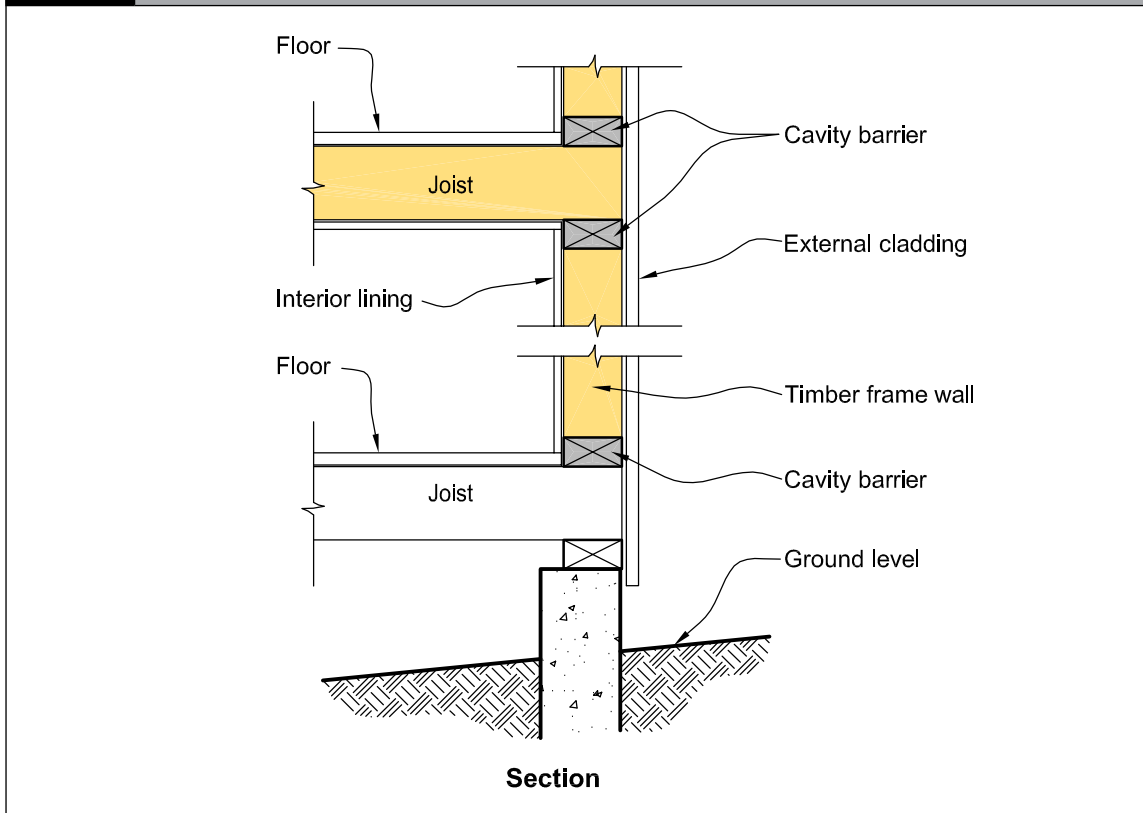
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Figure 4.10 Curtain wall
Paragraphs 4.15.3 and 5.7.14



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Figure 4.11 Hollow construction
Paragraph 4.15.3



Cavity barriers in walls and floors

4.15.3 Any *concealed space* which may be a path for *fire spread* within internal walls or floors which are *fire separations*, or within *external walls*, shall have *cavity barriers* or shall be *fire stopped* (see Paragraph 4.4) at all common junctions (see Figures 4.10 and 4.11).

Comment:

In multi-storey *buildings* it is essential to avoid rapid vertical *fire spread* between floors. Paragraph 5.7.14 deals with the particular requirement for *external walls*, where 'curtain wall' type *construction* may create extensive cavities.

Exceptions to cavity barrier requirements

4.15.4 *Cavity barriers* are not required in the following circumstances:

- a) Below a floor next to the ground if the *concealed space* is:

- i) less than 1.0 m in height, or
 - ii) not normally accessed and has no openings through which litter can accumulate, or
- b) If the *concealed space* results from the over-cladding of an existing *external wall* or roof, provided that the existing cladding is *non-combustible*, or
- c) In a wall or roof panel system that achieves a *Group Number* of no greater than 2 when exposed to *fire*.

Comment:

See Verification Method C/VM2 Appendix A for the method for assigning *Group Numbers* to materials.

Care must be taken to ensure that the integrity of *penetrations* and openings is maintained.

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Cavity barrier construction

4.15.5 *Cavity barriers* shall:

- a) Not reduce the *FRR* required for the element within which they are installed
- b) Where practical, be tightly fitted and mechanically fixed to rigid *construction* but if this is not possible gaps shall be *fire stopped*, and
- c) Be fixed in a way that avoids impairment of their *fire separation* function as a result of:
 - i) *building* movement due to subsidence, shrinkage or thermal change, or
 - ii) collapse or failure of their components or fixings, or of abutting materials and any *penetrations* during a *fire*.

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4.16 Closures in fire and smoke separations

Introduction

4.16.1 If activities within a *building* require openings in *fire* or *smoke separations* (eg, for the passage of people, goods or for light), closures to those openings shall have the *fire* resistance and smoke control performance as follows:

- a) Deliberately left blank
- b) An *FRR* of *-/60/- sm* as the *buildings* are sprinklered.

Comment:

sm indicates that the closure performs as part of a *smoke separation*. See Paragraph 4.16.2 b) for doors in *smoke separations* and Paragraph 4.16.10 for access panels.

4.16.2 *Doorsets* which are required to be:

- a) *Fire doors* shall comply with Appendix C C6.1.1
- b) *Smoke control doors* shall, except as allowed by Paragraph 4.16.3, comply with Appendix C C6.1.2, and
- c) *Fire doors* with smoke control capability shall comply with both a) and b).

Comment:

Smoke seals may be of the brush type and need not incorporate intumescent material. However, intumescent seals may be required if the door is also a *fire door*.

4.16.3 *Doorsets* installed in *fire separations* between *firecells* and vertical *safe paths* or *protected shafts* shall have smoke seals on all edges, except that smoke seals may be omitted:

- a) At the sill of *doorsets*, and
- b) For lifts.

Fire door and smoke control door installation

4.16.4 *Fire doors* and *smoke control doors* shall be installed in accordance with Paragraph 3.15.

Doorset markings

4.16.5 *Doorsets* shall be clearly marked to show their *FRR* and, if required, to show their smoke stopping capability. Other signage requirements shall be as specified in Paragraph 3.16.

4.16.6 Markings and labelling shall in all other respects comply with NZS 4520.

Glazing in doors

4.16.7 Glazing in *fire doors* and *smoke control doors* shall comply with Paragraph 4.2.

Smoke control doors

4.16.8 *Smoke control doors* complying with Paragraphs 4.16.2 to 4.16.7 shall be provided:

- a) At smoke control separations in vertical *safe paths*
- b) Where a corridor or an *escape route* passes through a *smoke separation* (see Figure 4.12 and for long corridors Figure 4.7), and
- c) Between an *open path* and a *smoke lobby* (see Figures 4.13 and 4.14).



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Figure 4.12 Smoke control doors
Paragraph 4.16.8

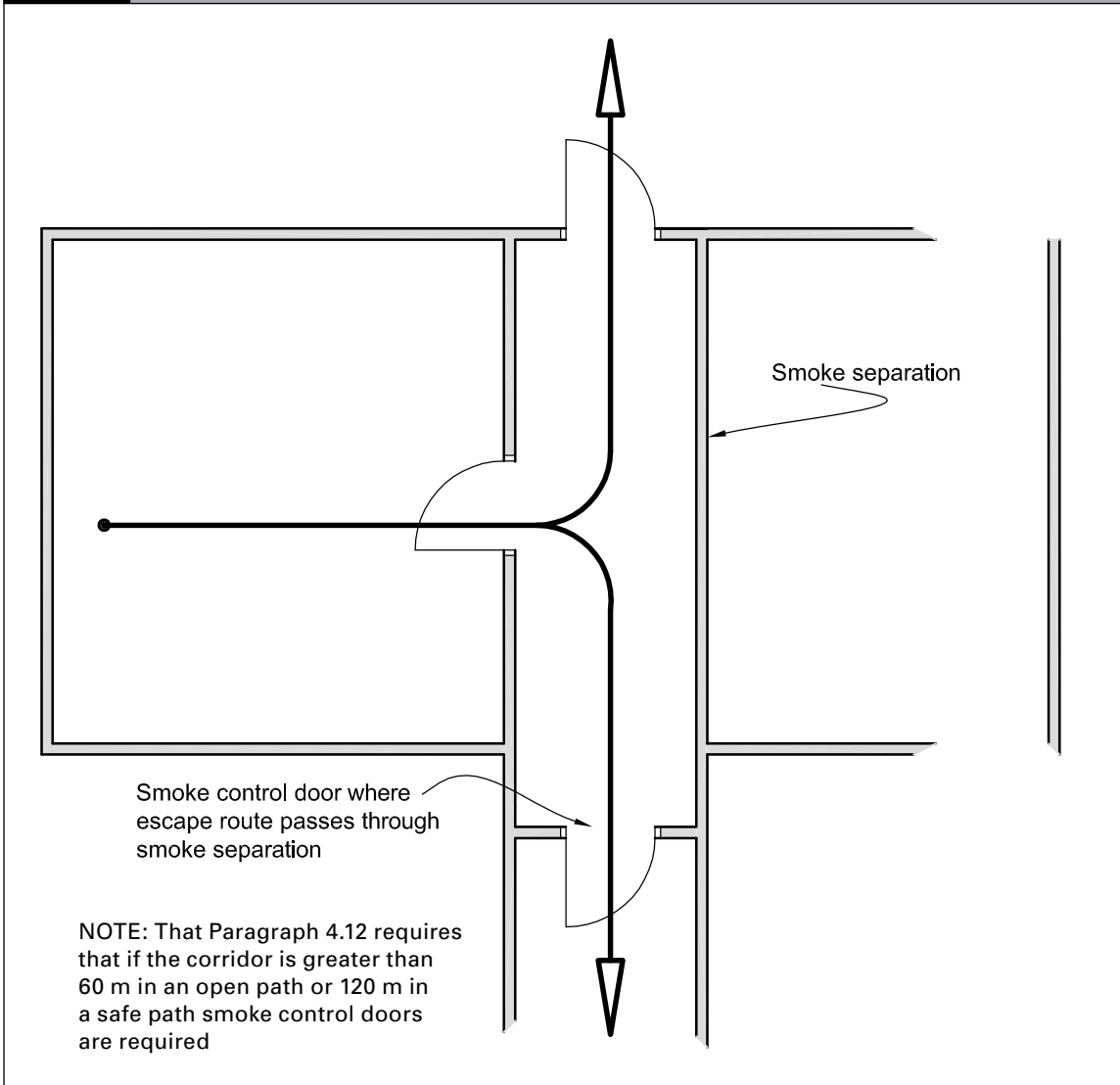
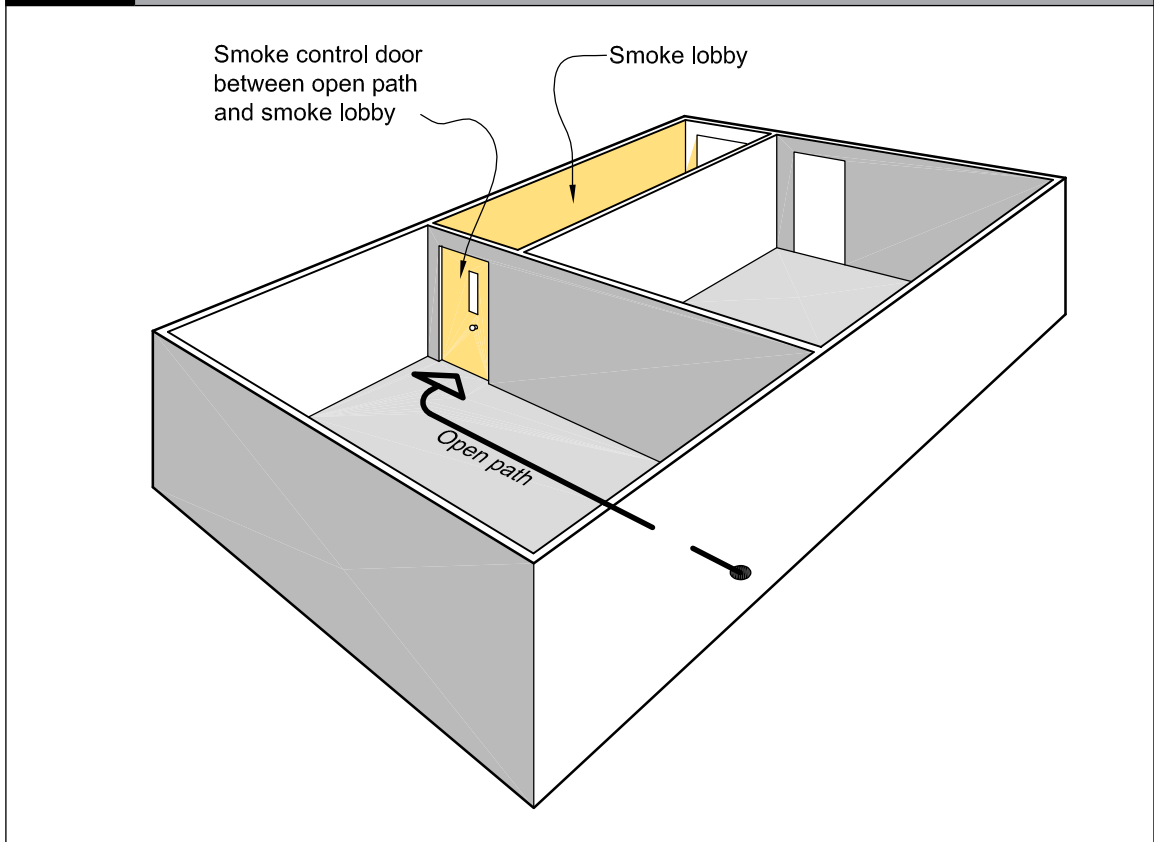
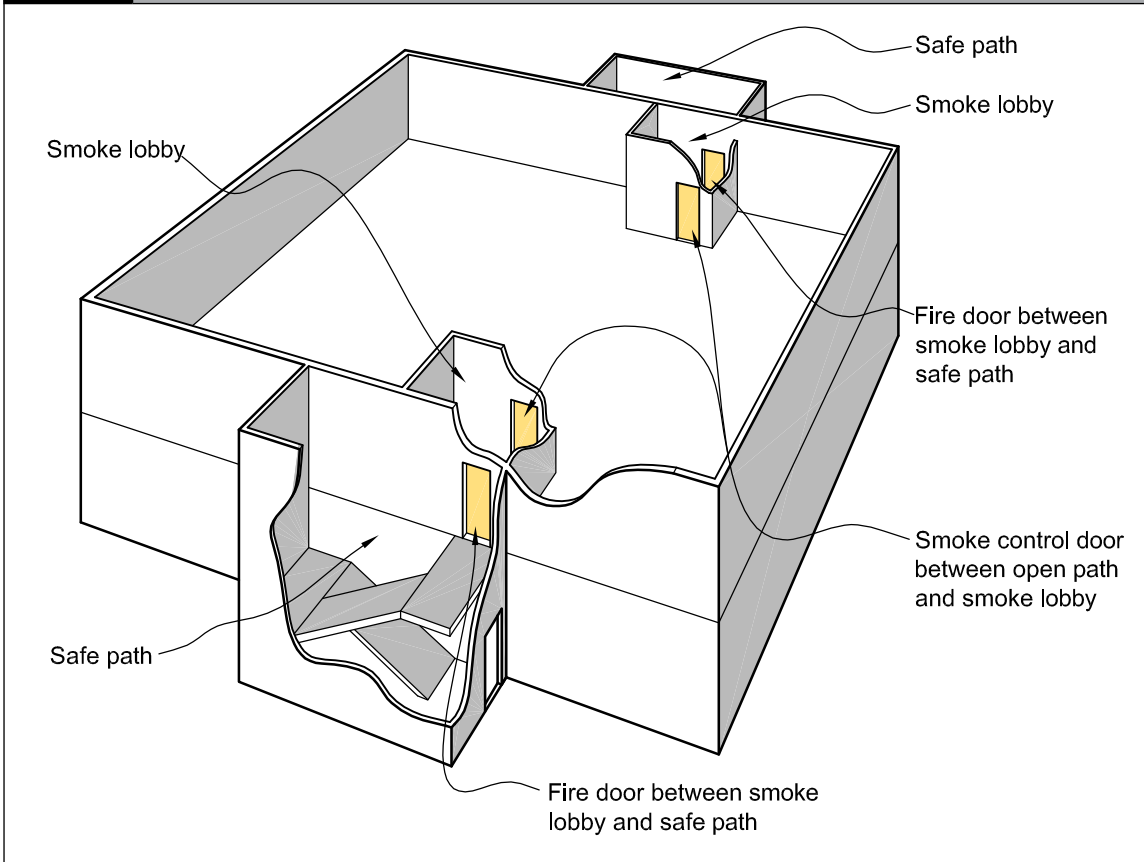


Figure 4.13 Smoke control doors on smoke lobbies
Paragraph 4.16.8



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Figure 4.14 Fire doors and smoke control doors
Paragraphs 4.16.8 and 4.16.9



Fire doors

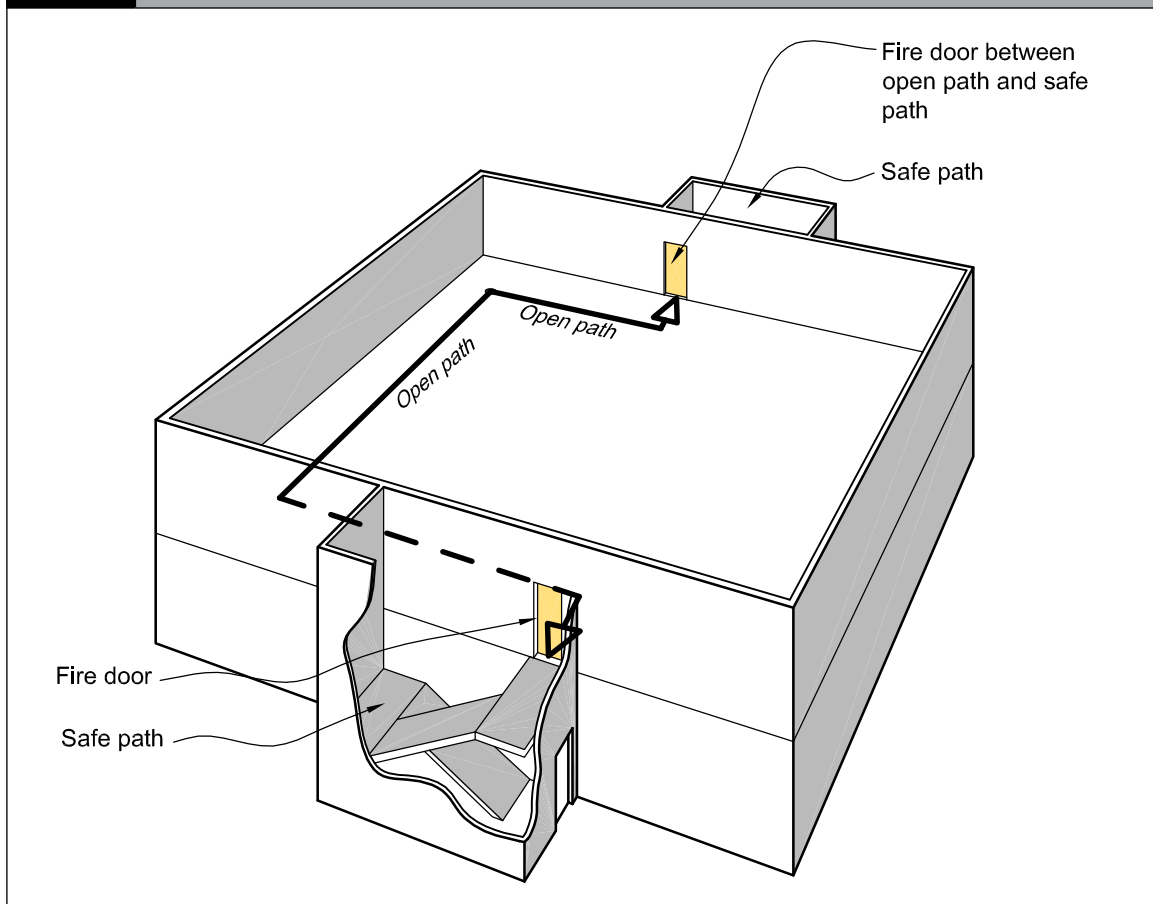
4.16.9 Fire doors shall be provided:

- a) Between an *open path* and a *safe path*
(see Figures 3.15 and 4.15)
- b) Between a *smoke lobby* and a *safe path*
(see Figure 4.14)
- c) Where the *escape route* passes through a *fire separation* (see Figure 4.15)
- d) Where the *escape route* passes through a *fire separation* which isolates the *safe path* from levels below the *final exit* (See Figure 4.16), and
- e) In *fire separations* between vertical and horizontal portions of internal *safe paths*.

Comment:

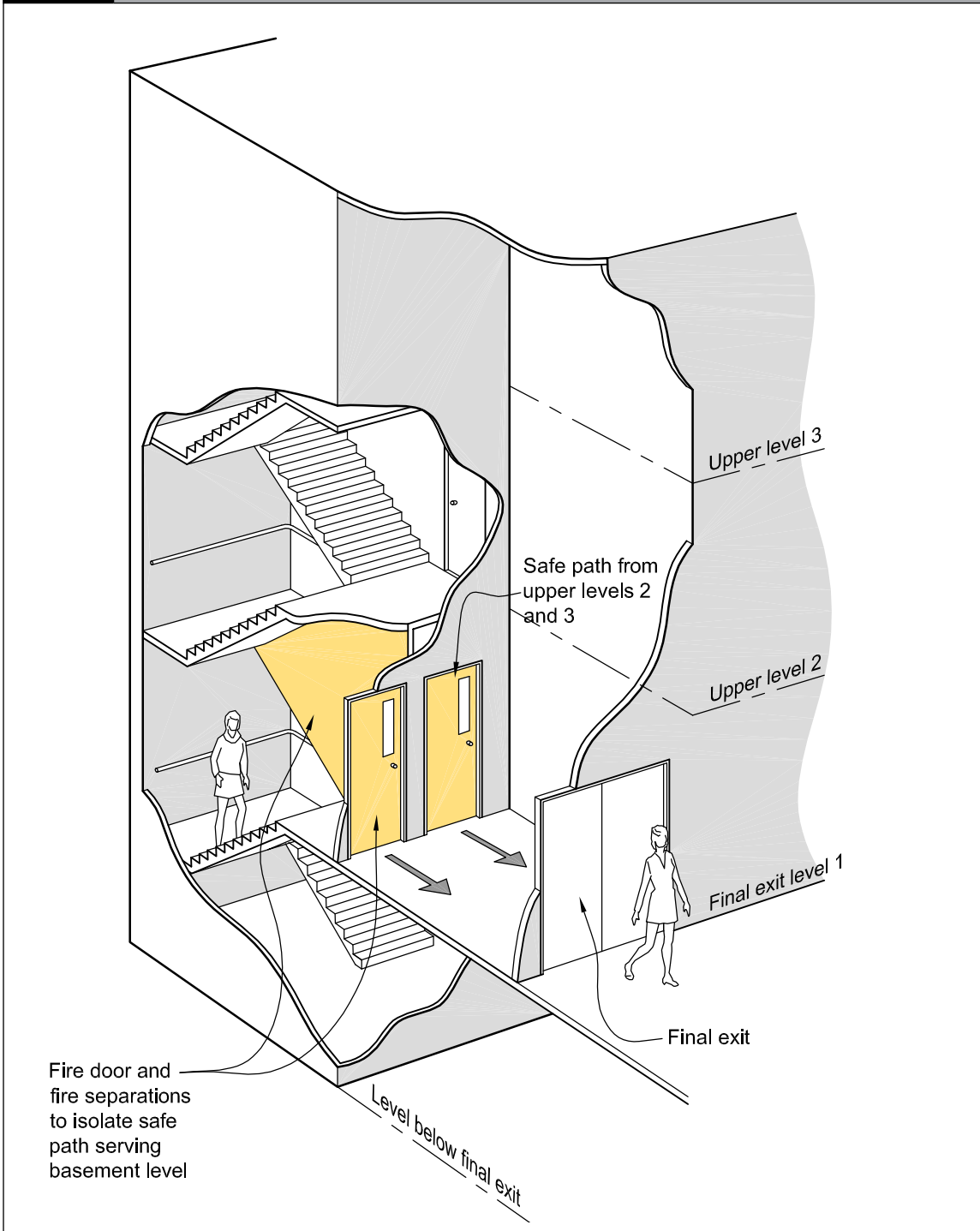
Doors at *final exits* are not required to be *fire rated*.
Fire doors in *exitways* protect occupants from the effects of *fire* during evacuation.

Figure 4.15 Fire doors
Paragraph 4.16.9



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Figure 4.16 Fire doors to separate floors above and below final exit level
Paragraph 4.16.9 d)



Protected shaft access panels

4.16.10 Access panels to *protected shafts* shall have the *fire* resistance performance as required by Paragraph 4.16.1 and shall:

- a) Be capable of being opened only with a special tool, and
- b) If smoke seals cannot be provided, be tight-fitting with a maximum total gap of 8 mm around the panel (see Figure 4.17).

Lift landing doors

4.16.11 Other than where Paragraph 3.10.3 for a passenger lift within a vertical *safe path* applies, *doorsets* for lift-landing doors opening into lift shafts which are *protected shafts* shall be *fire doors* complying with Paragraphs 4.16.1 to 4.16.3. Lift-landing doors need not be *fire* rated from the shaft side.

Fire dampers

4.16.12 Any duct (unless fully enclosed by *construction* with an *FRR* no less than required for the *fire separation*) that passes through a fire or smoke separation shall not reduce the *fire* resistance and/or smoke separating function of the *construction* through which the duct passes.

Where a *fire damper* is used to maintain the required *fire* resistance it shall:

- a) Comply with AS/NZS 1668.1, and

- b) Have a *fire integrity* and *insulation* rating no less than that of the *fire separation*, except that the damper blade is not required to have an *insulation* rating if the *building* is sprinkler protected or means are provided to prevent *combustible* materials being placed closer than 300 mm to the *fire damper* and air duct.

Where a smoke damper is used to maintain the smoke separating function it shall:

- a) Comply with AS/NZS 1668.1, and
- b) Be actuated on alarm activation.

Fire dampers and smoke dampers shall be capable of being readily accessed for servicing.

Where evacuation is delayed, ventilation ducts that pass through a *fire separation* to a *place of safety* within the *building* must provide a *smoke damper* complying with AS/NZS 1668.1.

Comment:

Delayed evacuation relates to any evacuation regime other than all *building* occupants moving directly to a *place of safety* outside, simultaneously and immediately on detection of *fire*.

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Jan 2017

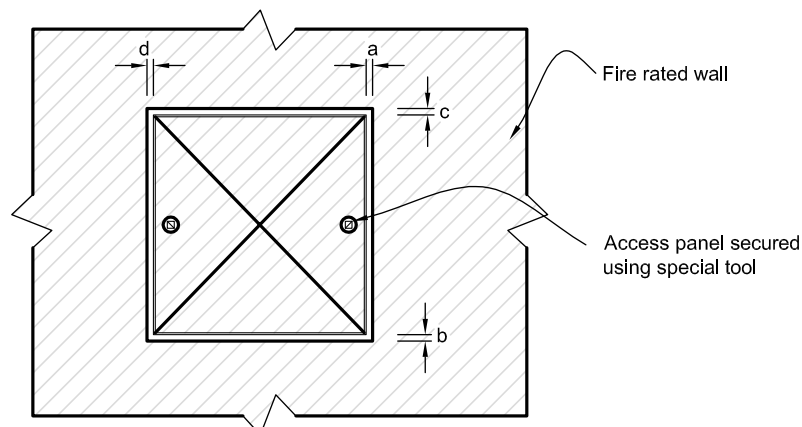
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Jul 2014

Fire shutters

4.16.13 If a floor has a service opening (eg, for stairs, conveyor, forklift access or similar installation) which is not used as part of an *escape route*, and which is fitted with a *fire shutter*, the floor may be treated as a *fire separation*.

4.16.14 The *fire shutter* shall be automatically activated by a signal from a smoke detector.

Figure 4.17 Access panels
Paragraph 4.16.10



NOTE: Dimensions $a + b + c + d = 8 \text{ mm}$ maximum

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4.16.15 A fire shutter shall include a device to retard the rate of closing to no more than 150 mm per second.

4.17 Interior surface finishes, floor coverings and suspended flexible fabrics

Surface finish requirements for walls, ceilings, ducts and insulation

4.17.1 Surface finish requirements shall be as specified in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Surface finishes					
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Exitways All occupied spaces in importance level 4 buildings	Sleeping spaces and treatment areas	All other occupied spaces	Ducts for HVAC systems: internal surfaces	Ducts for HVAC systems: external surfaces	Acoustic treatment and pipe insulation within air handling plenum
Maximum permitted Group Number					
2	2	3	2	3	3

Comment:

The method for assigning the Group Number to a material and for establishing the smoke production rate is specified in Verification Method C/VM2 Appendix A. Particular note should be made of the requirements for ducts. There are also instances of certain surface finishes being assigned Group Numbers without evaluation e.g. films and paint coatings.

Comment (continued):

This paragraph applies to foamed plastics building materials whether exposed to view from the occupied space or enclosed.

Flooring

4.17.3 Flooring shall be either non-combustible or, when tested to ISO 9239-1, shall have a critical radiant flux of not less than that specified in Table 4.2.

4.17.4 Paragraph 4.17.3 shall apply to flexible finishes such as carpets, vinyl sheet or tiles, and to finished or unfinished floor surfaces.

Table 4.2 Critical radiant flux requirements for flooring	
Area of building	Minimum critical radiant flux when tested to ISO 9239-1
Sleeping areas, treatment areas and exitways	2.2 kW/m ²
Non-sleeping firecells accommodating more than 50 persons	1.2 kW/m ²
All other occupied spaces other than household units	1.2 kW/m ²

Foamed plastics and combustible insulating materials

4.17.2 If foamed plastics building materials or combustible insulating materials form part of a wall or ceiling system, the completed system shall achieve a Group Number as specified in Table 4.1 and the foamed plastics shall comply with the flame propagation criteria as specified in AS 1366 for the material being used. This requirement does not apply to building elements listed in Paragraph 4.17.6.

Comment:

The completed system may or may not include a surface lining product enclosing any insulation material from any adjacent occupied space. If a surface lining is not included, then the foamed plastics or combustible insulating materials when tested alone shall achieve a Group Number of 3 (see Appendix A of C/VM2), otherwise a surface lining is also required such that the completed system achieves a Group Number of 3.

Errata 1
Feb 2013

Amend 2
Dec 2013

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Wood and wood products in floors

4.17.5 In addition to the requirements of Paragraph 4.17.3, where floors in multi-storey buildings are *fire separations* and where the flooring material is made of wood products (wood products include boards manufactured from wood fibres or chips bound by an adhesive) the flooring material shall have either a thickness of no less than nominally 20 mm, or the floor assembly shall have an *FRR* of -/30/30 when exposed to *fire* from the flooring side.

Comment:

1. Nominal 20 mm thickness includes standard flooring products such as 19 mm particle board or 17 mm plywood. These are acceptable.
2. Paragraph 4.17.5 addresses potential *fire* spread from the upper to lower *firecell* by limiting *fire* spread down through the floor assembly. Protecting the upper *firecell* from a *fire* in the lower *firecell* is still also a requirement, achieved by use of *fire separations* as described in Paragraph 4.13.

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Exceptions to surface finish requirements

4.17.6 *Surface finish* requirements do not apply to:

- a) Small areas of non-conforming product within a *firecell* with a total aggregate surface area of not more than 5.0 m²
- b) Electrical switches, outlets, cover plates and similar small discontinuous areas
- c) Pipes and cables used to distribute power or services
- d) *Handrails* and general decorative trim of any material such as architraves, skirtings and window components, including reveals, provided these do not exceed 5% of the surface area of the wall or ceiling they are part of
- e) *Damp-proof courses*, seals, caulking, flashings, thermal breaks and ground moisture barriers
- f) Timber joinery and structural timber *building elements constructed* from solid wood, glulam or laminated veneer lumber. This includes heavy timber columns, beams, portals and shear walls not more than 3.0 m wide, but does not include exposed timber panels or permanent formwork on the underside of floor/ceiling systems
- g) Individual *doorsets*, and

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h) Continuous areas of permanently installed openable wall partitions having a surface area of not more than 25% of the divided room floor area or 5.0 m², whichever is less

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- j) DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK.

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Suspended flexible fabrics

4.17.8 When tested to AS 1530 Part 2, suspended flexible fabrics shall, within all *occupied spaces* including *exitways*:

- a) Have a *flammability index* of no greater than 12, and
- b) When used as underlay to roofing or exterior cladding that is exposed to view, have a *flammability index* of no greater than 5.

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Air ducts

4.17.11 Where air ducts are contained wholly within a *protected shaft*, provided the shaft does not also contain lifts, only the interior *surface finish* of the air duct is required to comply with Table 4.1.

4.18 Building services plant

Automatic activation

4.18.1 When any smoke detection system is activated, it shall automatically turn off all air-conditioning and mechanical ventilation plant which is not required or designed for *fire* safety.

Comment:

Paragraph 4.18.1 does not apply to non-distributed ventilation and air-conditioning such as typical domestic/commercial heat pump units.

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Air handling systems

4.18.2 Where smoke control in air handling systems is required to prevent the recirculation of smoke through an air handling system to other *firecells* in a *building*, these systems shall be as specified in Appendix A A2.1.

Part 5: Control of external fire spread

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- 5.1 Fire separation for buildings with more than one title
- 5.2 Horizontal fire spread from external walls
- 5.3 FRRs of external walls
- 5.4 Small openings and fire resisting glazing
- 5.5 Table method for external walls
- 5.6 Horizontal fire spread from roofs and open sided buildings
- 5.7 Vertical fire spread
- 5.8 Exterior surface finishes

5.1 Fire separation for buildings with more than one title

5.1.1 When a *building* is subdivided so that the *building* straddles more than one title, each part of the *building* located on a separate title, other than titles comprising vehicle parking, areas shall be separated from:

- a) The part of the *building* on an adjacent title by *fire separations* having an *FRR* meeting the *property rating* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3, and
- b) Any external area in common, unless Paragraph 5.1.2 applies, by *external walls* complying with Paragraph 5.3 except that, if roofed, the area in common shall be a *firecell* separated from adjacent titles by *fire separations* meeting the *property rating* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3.

Comment:

In a) above, vertical *fire separations* provide *fire ratings* between titles. Floors between titles are also *fire separations* and provide the horizontal separation. See Acceptable Solution C/AS7 for allowances in vehicle parking areas of *buildings* separated into multiple titles.

In b) above, a *notional boundary* is established between the titles, and the permitted *unprotected area* in the *external walls* of both titles is determined with respect to that *notional boundary*. When the area in common is roofed, the danger to life and adjacent property is increased; hence the need for greater precautions.

5.1.2 If a *building* is subdivided (as in Paragraph 5.1.1 a)) and all the titles and any areas in common are sprinklered throughout, the requirements for *fire separations* of Paragraph 5.1.1 b) need not apply. However, the requirements for *fire separation of safe paths* in Paragraphs 4.9.2 and 4.9.3 shall still apply.

5.2 Horizontal fire spread from external walls

Separation

5.2.1 Specific separation requirements for *unprotected areas* in *external walls* shall be applied in the following circumstances:

- a) If, due to the configuration of a single *building* or the siting of other *buildings* on the same property, *external walls* of adjacent *firecells* are exposed to each other at an angle of less than 90°, and one or both *firecells* contain a sleeping *risk group* or *exitways*, or
- b) If there are *unprotected areas* in *external walls* facing a *relevant boundary* to *other property* at an angle of less than 90°.

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Comment:

When the vertical planes of two *external walls* of separate *firecells*, or of an *external wall* and a *relevant boundary* of *other property* (where the wall faces that *boundary*), intersect at an angle of less than 90°, there is potential danger of *fire* spread between *firecells* or to *other property*.

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5.2.2 Protection shall be achieved by using one or more of the following approaches:

- a) Providing the sprinkler system with a water supply complying with NZS 4541 and consisting of two independent supplies, one of which is not dependent on towns mains
- b) Distance separation (see Paragraph 5.5)
- c) Limiting *unprotected areas* in *external walls* (see Paragraph 5.5)
- d) Using *fire resisting glazing* (see Paragraph 5.4).

5.2.3 Where the intersection angle of the *building* and the *relevant boundary* is 90° or greater, there are no requirements and an *unprotected area* of 100% is permitted for the *external wall*.

5.2.4 A combination of small *unprotected areas* and *fire resisting glazing* as specified in Paragraph 5.4 is the only method permitted for a wall or part of a wall less than 1.0 m from the *relevant boundary*.

5.2.5 Table 5.2 applies only to the permitted *unprotected area* in *external walls* 1.0 m or more from the *relevant boundary*. This can be combined with the areas of *fire resisting glazing* and small *unprotected areas* in Paragraph 5.4.

5.2.6 Regardless of the method adopted, all parts of an *external wall* other than allowable *unprotected areas* shall have the appropriate *FRR* as specified by the relevant parts of this Acceptable Solution.

Analysis required for all external walls

5.2.7 The analysis shall be done for all *external walls* of the *building* to check the permitted *unprotected area* in each wall.

Notional boundary – firecells on the same property

5.2.8 For *firecells* under common *ownership* in the same *building*, or in separate *buildings* on the same property, a *notional boundary* shall be used instead of the *relevant boundary*. In such cases, when applying Tables 5.2 and 5.3 the words *relevant boundary* shall be interpreted as *notional boundary*.

5.2.9 Where one or both *firecells* on the same property contain *risk groups* SI, SM, SH or *exitways*, analysis shall be done separately for each *firecell* with respect to the chosen *notional boundary*.

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5.3 FRRs of external walls

5.3.1 *Building elements* that are part of an *external wall* that is required to be *fire rated* shall be *fire rated* as required by Paragraph 2.3. If a *safe path* has an *external wall* that is required to be *fire rated*, that wall may be 100% unprotected provided any walls between the *safe path* and adjacent *firecells* have an *FRR* determined using the *property rating*.

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5.3.2 Any part of an *external wall* enclosing a *firecell* and not permitted to be an *unprotected area* shall have an *FRR* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3. If the *external wall* is less than 1.0 m from the *relevant boundary* the wall shall be *fire rated* to protect from both directions.

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5.3.3 When the *unprotected area* of an *external wall* is permitted to be 100%, but the *primary elements* in the line of that wall are required to be *fire rated*, the rating of those *primary elements* shall be the *life rating* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3.

Comment:

Primary elements are required to be *fire rated* in *buildings* with an *escape height* of greater than 25 m and where they support, or are an integral part of, other *fire rated building elements*.

5.4 Small openings and fire resisting glazing

5.4.1 *External wall construction* shall meet the following requirements:

- Unprotected areas* (referred to as Type A areas) and areas of *fire resisting glazing* (referred to as Type B areas) shall be located to comply with Figure 5.1, and
- The remainder of the wall shall be *fire rated* equally for exposure to *fire* on both sides.

Size and spacing of Type A and Type B areas

5.4.2 Type A areas shall be no greater than 0.1 m². Type B areas are unlimited in size in this *risk group*, but the spacing of Type B areas shall comply with Figure 5.1.

5.4.3 There is no restriction on the area of *fire resisting glazing* in this Acceptable Solution. The *fire resisting glazing* shall be rated for *integrity* and the *FRR* of both the glazing and the *external wall* shall be as required by Paragraph 2.3.

5.4.4 There is no limitation on the spacing between adjacent Type A and Type B areas which occur in different *firecells*. Within a *firecell* the following requirements shall apply:

- Type A areas shall be no closer, both vertically and horizontally, than 1.5 m to another Type A or to a Type B area
- Type B areas shall be no closer to one another, vertically or horizontally, than the dimensions X or Y shown on Figure 5.1, and
- Where Type B areas are staggered, rather than being aligned vertically or horizontally, the shortest distance, in any direction, between adjacent areas shall be no less than the greater of the X and Y measurements.

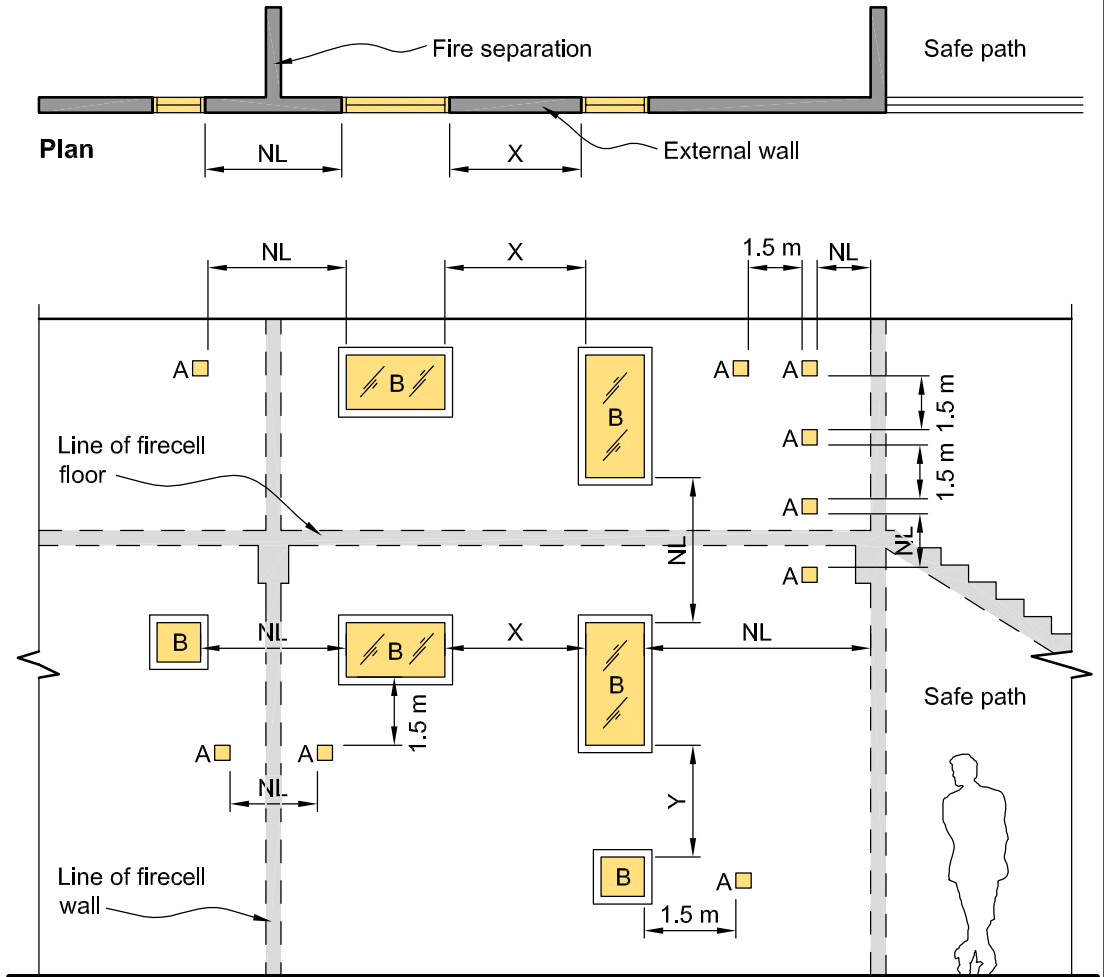
Table 5.1: This table is not required for this Acceptable Solution.

5.5 Table method for external walls

5.5.1 The table method for *external walls* is the means of satisfying the requirements of this Acceptable Solution for the control of external *fire* spread and shall be applied to *external walls* of *buildings* which are parallel to or angled at less than 90° to the *relevant boundary*. Table 5.2 is split into three parts according to the angle incident between the subject wall and the *relevant boundary*. If the wall is parallel to the *boundary* or the angle is less than 45°, then columns 2 and 3 shall be used (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3).

5.5.2 The table method shall be used to determine the percentage of *unprotected area* in the *external wall* of each *firecell* depending on the distance to the *relevant boundary*.

Figure 5.1 Method 1 – Permitted small unprotected areas and fire resisting glazing
Paragraphs 5.4.1 and 5.4.4



Elevation

Dimensions shown are minimum distances between Type A unprotected areas and of Type B fire resisting glazing

Legend

- A □ Type A *unprotected areas* of 0.1 m² maximum
- B □ Type B areas of *fire resisting glazing* complying with Table 5.1
- NL No limitation on spacing
- X Spacing to be no less than the greater of the widths of the two Type B areas being considered
- Y Spacing to be no less than the greater of the heights of the two Type B areas being considered

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5.5.3 Table 5.2 can also be used to determine the required distance from the *relevant boundary* where the percentage of *unprotected area* has previously been determined. Select the appropriate percentage (under the rectangle width column) and read the permitted distance to the *relevant boundary* from the left hand column of Table 5.2.

5.5.4 If Table 5.2 does not contain the exact measurements for the *firecell* being considered, use the next highest value for percentage area or next lowest value for *boundary* distance.

5.5.5 The largest individual *unprotected area* in the *external wall* and distance to any adjacent *unprotected areas* shall be restricted to the maximum dimensions specified in Table 5.3.

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5.5.7 As an alternative to the table method the Commentary to Verification Method Appendix A: Methodology for Horizontal Fire Spread (Tabular Data) can be used. For this method the tables for *unprotected area* and the wing/return wall tables in the Commentary must be used together.

Comment:
For guidance on the appropriate *FLED* refer to Table 2.2 of Verification Method C/VM2. This method requires a higher level of understanding of spread of fire to *other property* and should only be used by suitably qualified and experienced designers.

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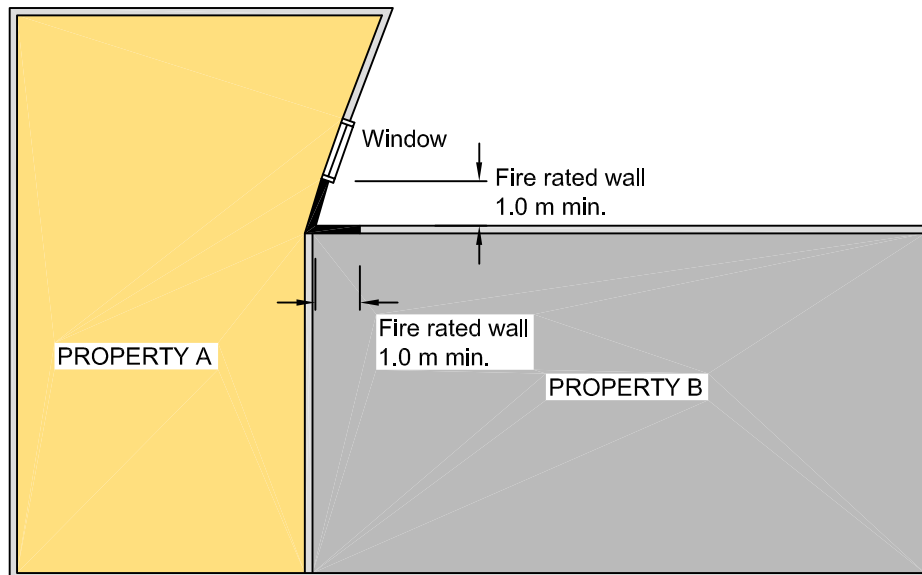
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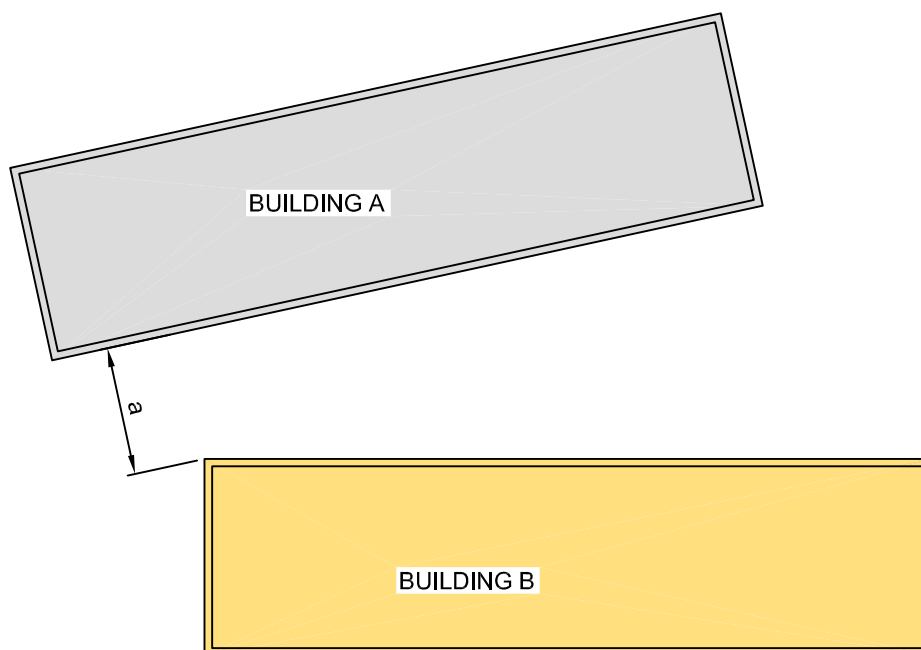
Table 5.2 Maximum percentage of unprotected area for external walls						
Minimum distance to <i>relevant boundary</i> (m) (see Figure 5.3)	Percentage of wall area allowed to be unprotected					
	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
	Angle between wall and <i>relevant boundary</i> up to 45°		Angle between wall and <i>relevant boundary</i> 46° to 60°		Angle between wall and <i>relevant boundary</i> 61° to 89°	
	Width of sprinklered <i>firecell</i>		Width of sprinklered <i>firecell</i>		Width of sprinklered <i>firecell</i>	
	Up to 5 m	Greater than 5 m	Up to 5 m	Greater than 5 m	Up to 5 m	Greater than 5 m
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	80	60	90	66	100	70
2	100	80	100	90	100	100
3	100	100		100		100

Table 5.3 Maximum size of largest permitted single unprotected area in external walls		
Minimum distance to <i>relevant boundary</i> (m) (see Figure 5.3)	Maximum largest single <i>unprotected area</i> (m ²)	Minimum distance to adjacent <i>unprotected areas</i> (m)
1	15	1.5
2	35	2.5
3	60	3.5

Figure 5.2 Separation of unprotected areas
Paragraph 5.5.1



(a) ADJOINING BUILDINGS

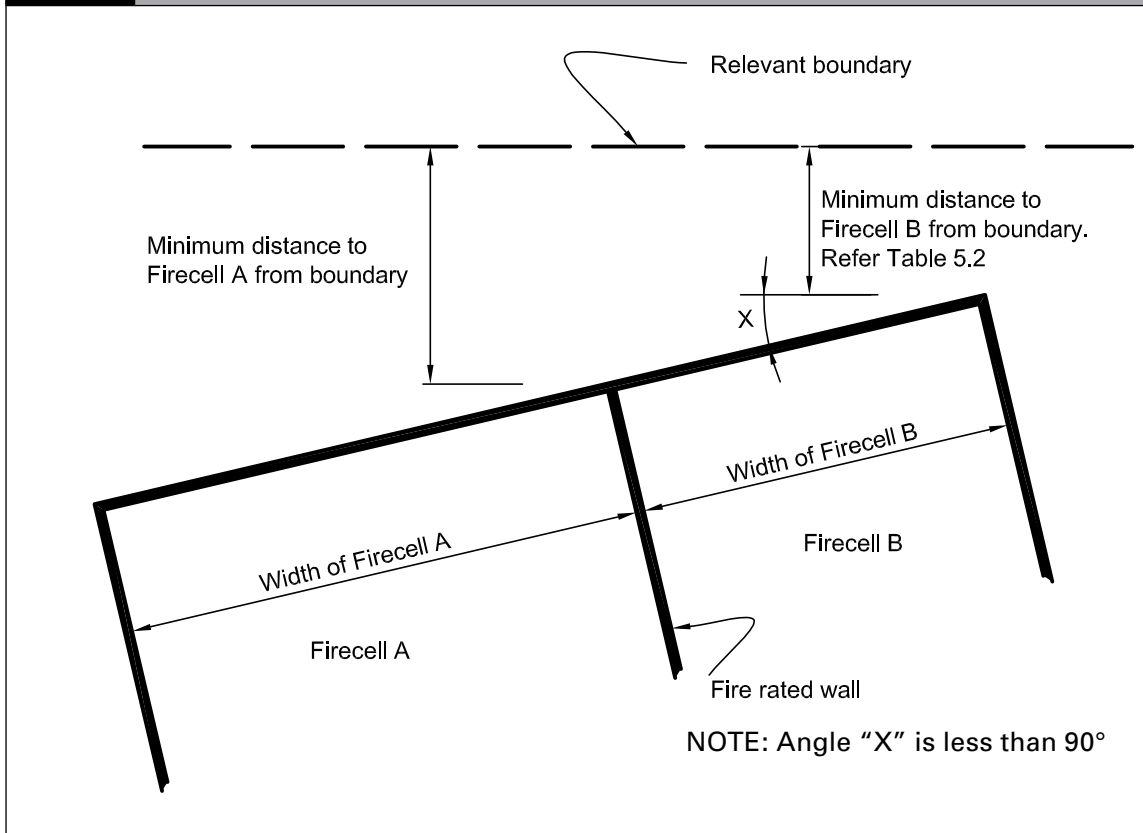


NOTE: a = distance to other building

(b) SEPARATE BUILDINGS

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Figure 5.3 Measuring distance to relevant boundary
Tables 5.2 and 5.3 and Paragraph 5.5.1



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5.6 Horizontal fire spread from roofs and open sided buildings

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5.6.2 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Roof projections

5.6.3 If the *external wall* is required to have an *FRR*, the eaves projection shall be *constructed* with the same *FRR* as the *external wall*. Alternatively, the *external wall* shall be extended to the underside of the roof and the eaves need not be *fire* rated. (See Figure 5.4).

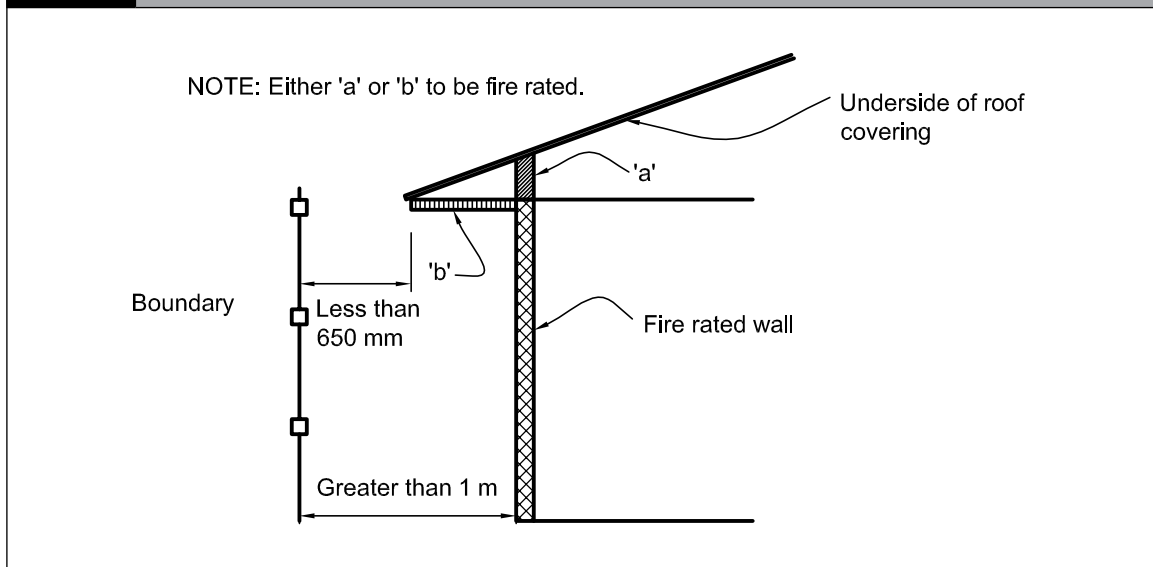
5.6.4 If the *external wall* is not required to have an *FRR*, roof eaves projecting from that wall need not be rated provided that no part of the eaves *construction* is closer than 650 mm to the *relevant boundary*.

5.6.5 If the *external wall*, on its own, is not required to have an *FRR*, but roof eaves extend to within 650 mm of the *relevant boundary*, the total eaves *construction* and the *external wall* from which they project shall have *FRRs* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3 (see Figure 5.4).

Comment:

Eaves *construction* includes the guttering or spouting and any other projections from the eaves, although guttering or spouting need not be *fire* rated.

Figure 5.4 Eaves projection
Paragraphs 5.6.3 and 5.6.5



Open sided buildings

5.6.6 An open sided *building* may be either a detached *building* or connected to another *building* (see Figure 5.5). For the open sided *building* to be deemed 'detached', the horizontal distance between the other *building* and the roof of the open sided *building* shall be no less than:

- a) 1.0 m for a roof area exceeding 40 m², and
- b) 0.3 m for a roof area no greater than 40 m².

5.6.7 A *building* having only a single floor level may be *constructed* with walls and roof having 100% *unprotected area* provided that:

- a) At least two sides of the perimeter wall are completely open to the environment, and
- b) If attached to another *building*, both *buildings* are under the control of the same occupancy, and
- c) For unlimited roof plan areas, no part of the roof is closer than 1.0 m to a *relevant boundary*, and
- d) For roof plan areas of no greater than 40 m², no part of the roof is closer than 0.3 m to a *relevant boundary*.

Comment:

Examples of open sided *buildings* having a roof area exceeding 40 m² are porte cocheres, while those with roof areas of less than 40 m² would be structures such as carports.

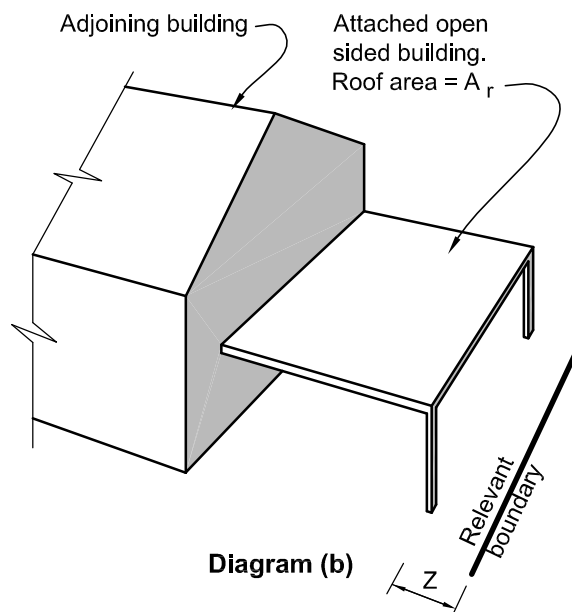
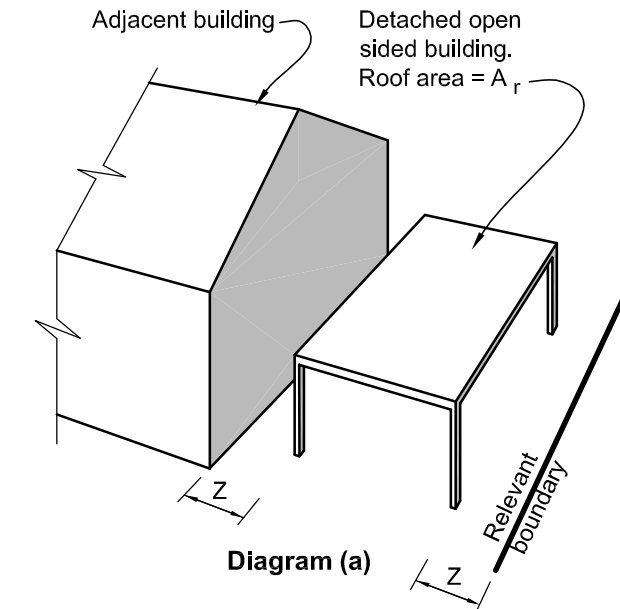
Floor projections

5.6.8 If a floor projects beyond the face of any part of an *external wall* which requires a *property rating*, or any part of the projection is closer than 1.0 m to the *relevant boundary*, the floor projection shall have the same *FRR* as the floor inside the *external wall*, and exposed exterior faces of the projection shall comply with Paragraph 5.8.

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Figure 5.5 Open sided buildings – distance and FRR requirements
Paragraph 5.6.6



Separation distances for non-fire rated construction

When A_r is no greater than 40 m^2 , 'Z' shall be no less than 0.3 m .
When A_r exceeds 40 m^2 , 'Z' shall be no less than 1.0 m .

NOTES:

1. This figure applies only to single storey open sided buildings.
2. In all cases at least two sides of the perimeter wall shall be completely open to the environment.

5.7 Vertical fire spread

Roofs

5.7.1 Sleeping *risk groups*, *other property* and external *exitways* shall be protected against vertical *fire* spread from roofs.

5.7.2 Sprinklers are required in the *firecell* below the roof. This achieves the requirement for protection against vertical *fire* spread.

External exitways over roofs

5.7.3 Subject to Paragraph 3.11.3, when an external *exitway* crosses a roof, or is above or adjacent to a roof on the same or another *building*, the roof within 3.0 m of any part of the *exitway* and all supporting elements shall have an *FRR* in accordance with Paragraph 2.3.

Primary elements

5.7.4 *Primary elements* providing support to an area of *fire* rated roof shall have an *FRR* of no less than that of the roof.

5.7.5 When supporting an unrated roof:

- a) *Primary elements* such as columns or walls which are required to be *fire* rated shall be rated from floor level to the underside of the roof framing members, and
- b) Any roof framing members connected to these *fire* rated columns or walls shall also be rated if their collapse in *fire* would cause the consequential collapse of the rated columns or walls.

Fire spread from an adjacent lower roof

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Comment:

Risk group S1 is required to have automatic sprinklers installed. Therefore, there are no further requirements to protect against *fire* spread from an adjacent roof.

External fire spread between different levels of the same building

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5.7.11 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

5.7.12 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Table 5.4: This Table is not required for this Acceptable Solution

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5.7.14 Where there is a gap between an *external wall* and a *fire separation* which together enclose a *firecell*, the space between the *fire separation* and the *external wall* shall be no greater than 50 mm and shall be *fire stopped* (see Paragraphs 4.15.3 to 4.15.5 and Figure 4.10).

5.7.15 Eaves and floors overhanging an *external wall* shall be protected as required by Paragraphs 5.6.3 and 5.6.4.

Comment:

Risk group S1 is required to have automatic sprinklers installed. Therefore, there are no further requirements to protect against *fire* spread from other levels of the same *building*.

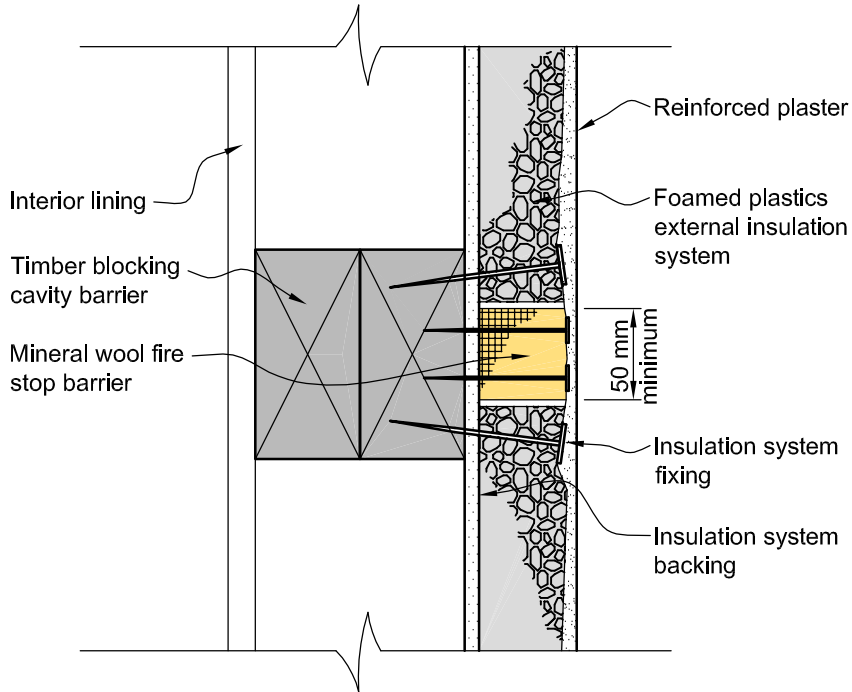
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External thermal insulation on walls in multi-storey buildings

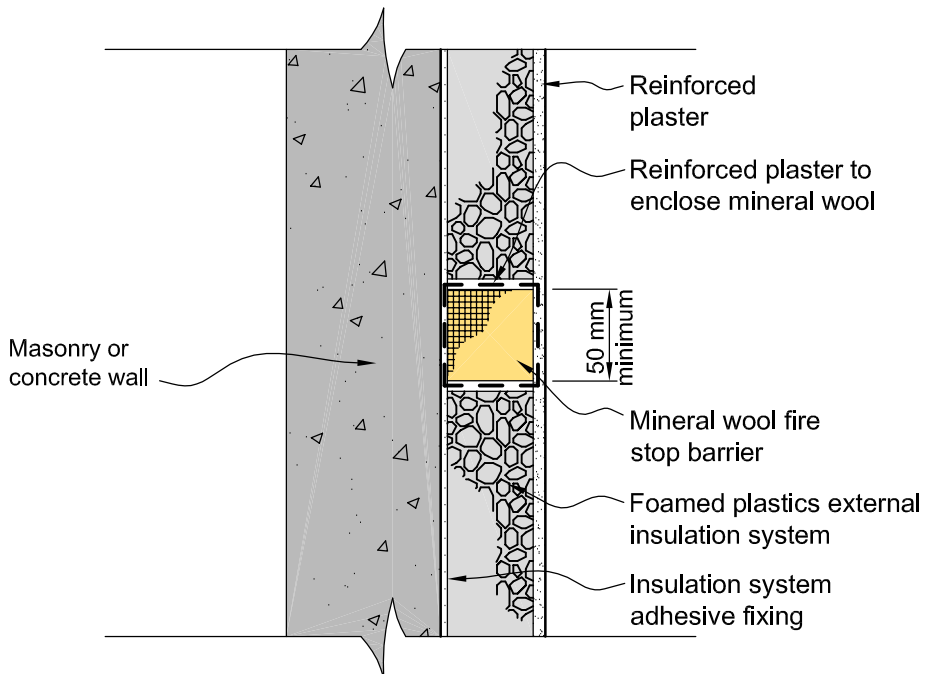
5.7.17 *Buildings* of three or more floors with an *external wall* cladding system incorporating an externally applied *combustible* insulant shall have horizontal *fire stop* barriers installed in the cladding system at intervals of not more than two floors. For framed wall systems, a barrier shall be *constructed* within the framed cavity, and a *fire stop* barrier shall be *constructed* at the same level within the cladding system. An acceptable detail for barriers is shown in Figure 5.8. This requirement does not apply to *combustible* insulant positioned between studs and dwangs/nogs in a conventional framed wall system.

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Figure 5.8 Barriers to vertical fire spread in foamed plastics external insulation systems
Paragraph 5.7.17



(a) Framed cavity wall construction



(b) Concrete or masonry wall construction

5.7.18 Paragraph 5.7.17 applies where the floors are *fire separations* between *firecells*. It does not apply to any *external wall* satisfying the test requirements of Paragraph 5.8.2 b).

Comment:

Horizontal *fire stop* barriers are needed to prevent progressive involvement of insulants in *fire* by restricting hot gases or flames from travelling upwards within the insulation layer. In practice, it may be necessary to specify movement joints to control cracking of the render or surface coating. These may be conveniently incorporated within barriers. Further guidance and suitable *fire* barrier details may be found in BRE Defect Action Sheet DAS 131 with additional information provided in BRE Report 135.

Combustible insulants may include expanded polystyrene (EPS), polyisocyanurate, or polyurethane. The insulants may be covered on the exterior side with a sheet material or with a thin rendered cementitious or polymeric coating. However, Paragraph 5.7.17 still applies.

5.8 Exterior surface finishes

External walls

5.8.1 The *external wall* cladding system shall be tested in accordance with the relevant *standard test* in Appendix C C7.1 and shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) If the distance to the *relevant boundary* is less than 1.0 m or where the *building height* is more than 7.0 m, the peak *heat release rate* shall not exceed 100 kW/m² and the total heat released shall not exceed 25 MJ/m², and
- b) If the distance to the *relevant boundary* is 1.0 m or more and the *building height* is 7.0 m or less, unless the *building* is single storey, the peak *heat release rate* shall not exceed 150 kW/m² and the total heat released shall not exceed 50 MJ/m².

5.8.2 The requirements in Paragraph 5.8.1 do not apply if:

- a) *Surface finishes* are no more than 1 mm in thickness and applied directly to a *non-combustible* substrate, or

- b) The entire wall assembly has been tested at full scale in accordance with NFPA 285 and has passed the test criteria.

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5.8.4 If a *building* has *firecells* containing different *risk groups*, the acceptable peak *heat release rate* and total heat released of an *external wall* cladding system may have different values provided that:

- a) For each *risk group* the value is no greater than required by Paragraph 5.8.1 for the *building height* (not just the height of the *firecell*), and
- b) The value applied to a *firecell* is no greater than required by any *firecells* at a higher level on that wall.

Comment:

For *external walls*, the acceptable properties of *external wall* cladding systems depend on the *building height*, presence of sprinklers and the distance from the *relevant boundary*.

An *external wall* cladding system includes any applied *surface finish* such as paint or other coating combined with the substrate material. *Fire* tests should be carried out on samples representative of the finished product as used on the *building*, to determine compliance.

While the specific *heat release rate* of a cladding system must be verified by *standard test* results, the following is an indication of the performance of some types of *construction*:

- *Non-combustible* materials such as concrete, brick, glass and steel meet the requirements of Paragraph 5.8.1
- Cellulose fibre-cement products with applied finishes/coatings less than 1 mm thick would usually meet the requirements of Paragraph 5.8.1, and
- Ordinary timber products would not usually meet the requirements of Paragraph 5.8.1.

Where the combustibility of a timber product is modified through the application of a *fire retardant* treatment to meet the requirements of Paragraph 5.8.1, it is to be subjected to pre-test accelerated weathering as described in Appendix C C7.1.3.

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Part 6: Firefighting

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- 6.1 Fire service vehicular access
- 6.2 Information for firefighters
- 6.3 Access within the building for firefighting and rescue operations
- 6.4 Firefighting facilities

6.1 Fire Service vehicular access

6.1.1 If *buildings* are located remotely from the street boundaries of a property, pavements situated on the property and likely to be used for vehicular access by *fire* appliances shall:

- a) Be able to withstand a laden weight of up to 25 tonnes with an axle load of 8 tonnes or have a load-bearing capacity of no less than the public roadway serving the property, whichever is the lower, and
- b) Be trafficable in all weathers, and
- c) Have a minimum width of 4.0 m, and
- d) Provide a clear passageway of no less than 3.5 m in width and 4.0 m in height at site entrances, internal entrances and between *buildings*, and
- e) Provide access to a *hard-standing* within 20 m of
 - i) an entrance to the *building*, and
 - ii) any inlets to the *fire* sprinkler or *building fire* hydrant systems.

Comment:

Access to *buildings* for *fire* appliances will be generally via public streets, but provision is needed on large, multi-*building* sites to enable appliances to reach any *building*.

6.1.2 For this Acceptable Solution, in addition to the requirements specified in Paragraph 6.1.1, the following additional requirements shall be met:

- a) Roadway pavements shall withstand a vehicle of multiple axles spaced at no less than 2.5 m centres, and each carrying 8.2 tonnes, and
- b) Where a property includes two or more *buildings*, any one of which has a *building height* greater than 7.0 m, roadway widths shall be no less than 6.5 m, corners and bends shall have a minimum radius of 12.5 m and turning areas shall be a minimum of 25 m from wall to wall, and
- c) *Hard-standings* shall be provided adjacent to any *building* having a *building height* greater than 7.0 m. The location and extent of *hard-standings* shall be determined in consultation with the Fire Service.

6.2 Information for firefighters

6.2.1 If *fire* detection and alarm systems or sprinkler systems are installed, the control panel for these shall be located in a position close to the Fire Service attendance point and in accordance with NZS 4512, NZS 4515 and NZS 4541 as appropriate.

6.2.2 If *hazardous substances* are present in the *building*, warning signage in accordance with NZBC F8 shall be displayed.

6.3 Access within the building for firefighting and rescue operations

6.3.1 THIS PARAGRAPH DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

Comment:

The requirements for *means of escape from fire* and provision of *fire safety systems* given in Parts 2 and 3 of this Acceptable Solution provide access for firefighting and rescue operations as well as safe egress for *building* occupants.

6.4 Firefighting facilities

Fire hydrant system

6.4.1 *Building fire* hydrant systems shall be installed as specified in Paragraph 2.2 and shall meet the requirements of Appendix A A2.1.1.

6.4.2 The control features of *fire safety systems* shall be located at a position with ready access from street level and protected from the effects of *fire*, including debris falling from upper floors.

Fire Service lift control

6.4.3 Fire Service lift control is required where the *escape height* exceeds 10 m. The control of lifts under *fire* conditions shall comply with NZS 4332.

Part 7: Prevention of fire occurring

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- 7.1 Solid fuel appliances
- 7.2 Gas-burning appliances
- 7.3 Oil-fired appliances
- 7.4 Downlights
- 7.5 Open fires

The design, *construction* and/ or installation of certain types of fixed appliances using controlled combustion and other fixed equipment is specified as follows.

7.1 Solid fuel appliances

7.1.1 AS/NZS 2918, with the modifications given in Paragraph 7.1.2, is an Acceptable Solution for the installation of:

- a) Domestic solid fuel burning appliances, installed in either domestic or commercial situations, and
- b) *Flue systems*.

A normative Appendix is an integral part of this Standard.

7.1.2 Modifications to AS/NZS 2918

Delete paragraph 3.8 and substitute the following:

“3.8 Seismic restraint

The appliance and the floor protector shall be mechanically fixed to the floor itself.

The test seismic force shall be taken as the application of a horizontal force equal to 0.40 times the appliance weight acting in any direction at the mid-height of the combustion chamber. The appliance shall not move, tilt or be dislodged from its installed position during the application of the test force.

The weight of the flue system and a wetback, if fitted, shall not be included in the test.”

Delete Section 7 and substitute the following:

“7.1 Ventilation

Ventilation shall be in accordance with Acceptable Solution G4/AS1.

7.2 Water heating equipment

Water heating appliances installed in conjunction with the heating appliance shall be vented and shall comply with Acceptable Solution G12/AS1.”

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7.2 Gas-burning appliances

7.2.1 For gas-burning appliances AS/NZS 5601.1 sections 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 and Appendix H are Acceptable Solutions for the *construction* and installation of *flues* and sections 5.11, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.10 are Acceptable Solutions for the installation of appliances, with the modifications given in Paragraph 7.2.2.

7.2.2 Modifications to AS/NZS 5601.1

Delete paragraph 6.2.11 and substitute the following:

“6.2.11 Seismic restraint

Seismic restraint of appliances installed in buildings shall be designed in accordance with B1/VM1 Paragraphs 2.0 and 13.0.”

Add a Note to 6.4 as follows:

“Ventilation requirements are contained in Acceptable Solution G4/AS1. The ventilation requirements of this Standard may exceed the performance requirements of NZBC G4.”

Amend 2
Dec 2013

7.3 Oil-fired appliances

7.3.1 AS 1691, as modified by Paragraph 7.3.2, is an Acceptable Solution for the installation of domestic oil-fired appliances.

7.3.2 Modifications to AS 1691

Delete paragraph 2.2.3 and substitute the following:

“2.2.3 Electrical equipment

Electrical equipment shall comply with Acceptable Solution G9/AS1 or Verification Method G9/VM1.”

Delete “CSIRO durability Class 2 or better” from paragraph 3.1.2 (b) and substitute “H5 treatment”.

Delete the Note to paragraph 3.1.2 (d).

Delete paragraph 3.1.4 and substitute the following:

“3.1.4 Stability

The appliance shall be mechanically fixed to the building.

The test seismic force on the fuel tank shall be taken as the application of a horizontal force in kilograms numerically equal to 0.40 times the tank volume in litres acting at the centre of the tank.

The test seismic force on the appliance shall be taken as the application of a horizontal force equal to 0.40 times the appliance operating weight acting at the centre of the appliance.

The appliance and the fuel tank shall resist their respective seismic forces with no significant movement.”

Delete the words “without specific approval” from paragraph 3.2.8 (b).

Delete paragraph 5.1.1.

Add Note to 5.2.2:

“Note: Refer to Acceptable Solution G4/AS1 for ventilation requirements.”

7.3.3 AS/NZS 2918 Sections 2 and 4 are also Acceptable Solutions for the installation of *flues* for domestic oil-fired appliances.

7.4 Downlights

7.4.1 Recessed luminaires shall be installed with clearances from *building elements* including insulation of 100 mm.

Comment:

The requirement for a clearance of 100 mm from recessed luminaires also applies when installing or replacing insulation where recessed luminaires are present.

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7.5 Open fires

Chimneys

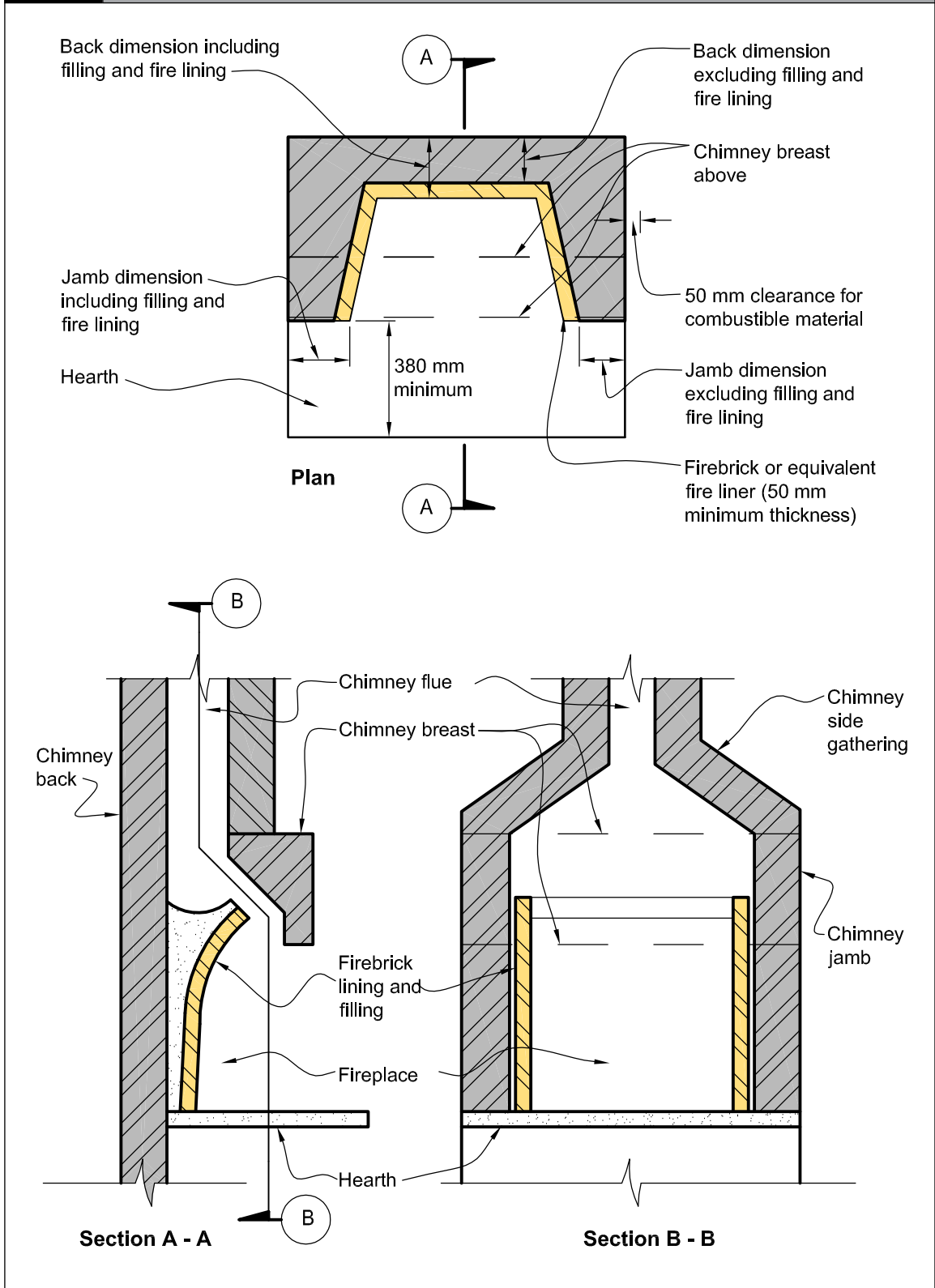
7.5.1 *Chimneys* shall be *constructed* in accordance with Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1. They shall have:

- a) *Fireplaces* lined with *fire* bricks having a thickness of no less than 50 mm
- b) *Fireplace* joints of *non-combustible* material and shall be sealed against air leakage
- c) *Chimney* brickwork of no less than a single skin of brick 90 mm thick plus a 65 mm thick layer of grout, and
- d) An expansion gap provided in *chimneys* containing *flue liners*. These *flue liners* shall be wrapped in a *combustible* material of thickness no less than 0.25 mm (eg, heavy-quality *building paper*) to prevent the grout filling from bonding with the *flue liner*.

Table 7.1 Minimum acceptable dimensions of chimneys

Chimney construction	Chimney jamb and chimney back thickness		Chimney breasts and side gathering, and chimney wall thickness above the level of the gather, excluding linings (mm)
	Excluding filling and flue liner (mm)	Including filling and flue liner (mm)	
Concrete	170	255	170
Brickwork	155	230	155
Precast pumice concrete	85	170	85

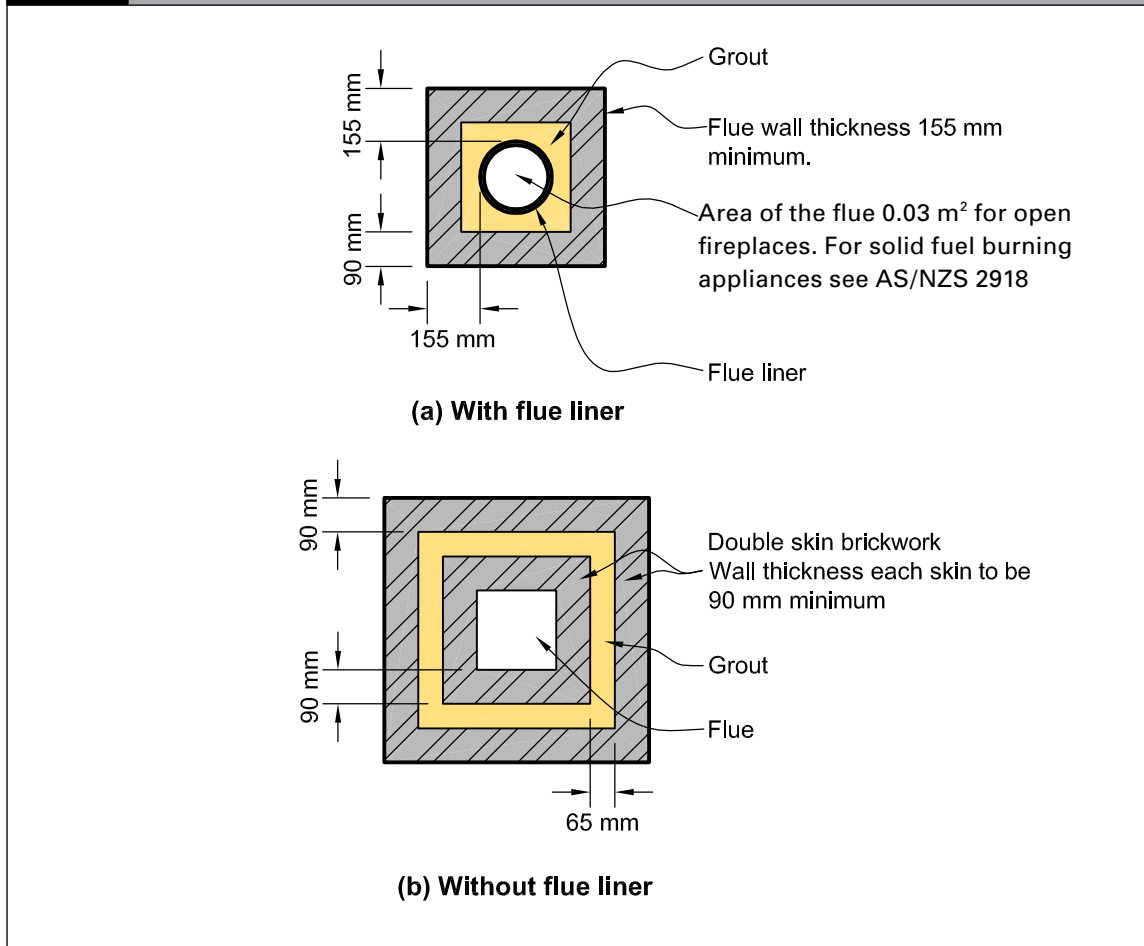
Figure 7.1 Chimney terms and dimensions
Paragraph 7.5



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7.5.2 Cross-sectional areas of *flues* shall be no less than 0.03 m² for an open *fireplace* (see Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2 Brick chimney flues – sections
Paragraphs 7.5.2, 7.5.3 and 7.5.4



7.5.3 *Flue* linings shall be one of the following types:

- Clay *flue* liners with rebated or socketed joints, or
- Imperforate clay pipes with socketed joints, or
- High alumina cement and kiln-burnt aggregate pipes, with rebated or socketed joints, or steel collars around joints.

The linings shall be fitted with the sockets or rebates uppermost to prevent condensate running out, and to prevent any caulking material from being adversely affected. Joints between the liners, and any space between liners and the masonry, shall be filled with weak mortar or insulating concrete (see Figure 7.2 (a)).

7.5.4 *Flue* liners are not required for:

- Brick *chimneys* if *constructed* of two 90 mm skins of brickwork with a 65 mm grout-filled gap between (see Figure 7.2 (b)), or
- Ordinary concrete *chimneys*, or
- Precast pumice concrete *chimneys*.

7.5.5 Clearance above roofs shall be in accordance with Figure 4.9 of AS/NZS 2918.

7.5.6 Every *fireplace* shall have a separate *flue*.

7.5.7 *Flue* joints shall be of *non-combustible* material and sealed against air leakage.

7.5.8 *Hearths* for *fireplaces* shall:

- a) Be *constructed* of fully grouted stones, bricks or concrete of no less than 50 mm total thickness
- b) Extend no less than 230 mm on each side of the *fireplace* opening, and no less than 380 mm forward of the *fireplace* opening, and
- c) Have no *combustible* material closer than the clearances given in Paragraph 7.5.8 b) from the upper and lower surfaces of the *hearth*.

7.5.9 Clearances between a *chimney* and any *combustible* material (see Figure 7.3) shall be no less than:

- a) 200 mm at any opening in the *flue*, or at the *fireplace* opening, and
- b) 200 mm above or below the upper surface of the *hearth*, and 75 mm from the lower surface of the *hearth*.

7.5.10 *Hearth* edges are to be separated from *combustible* material with insulating material having a minimum service operating temperature of 150°C.

Comment:

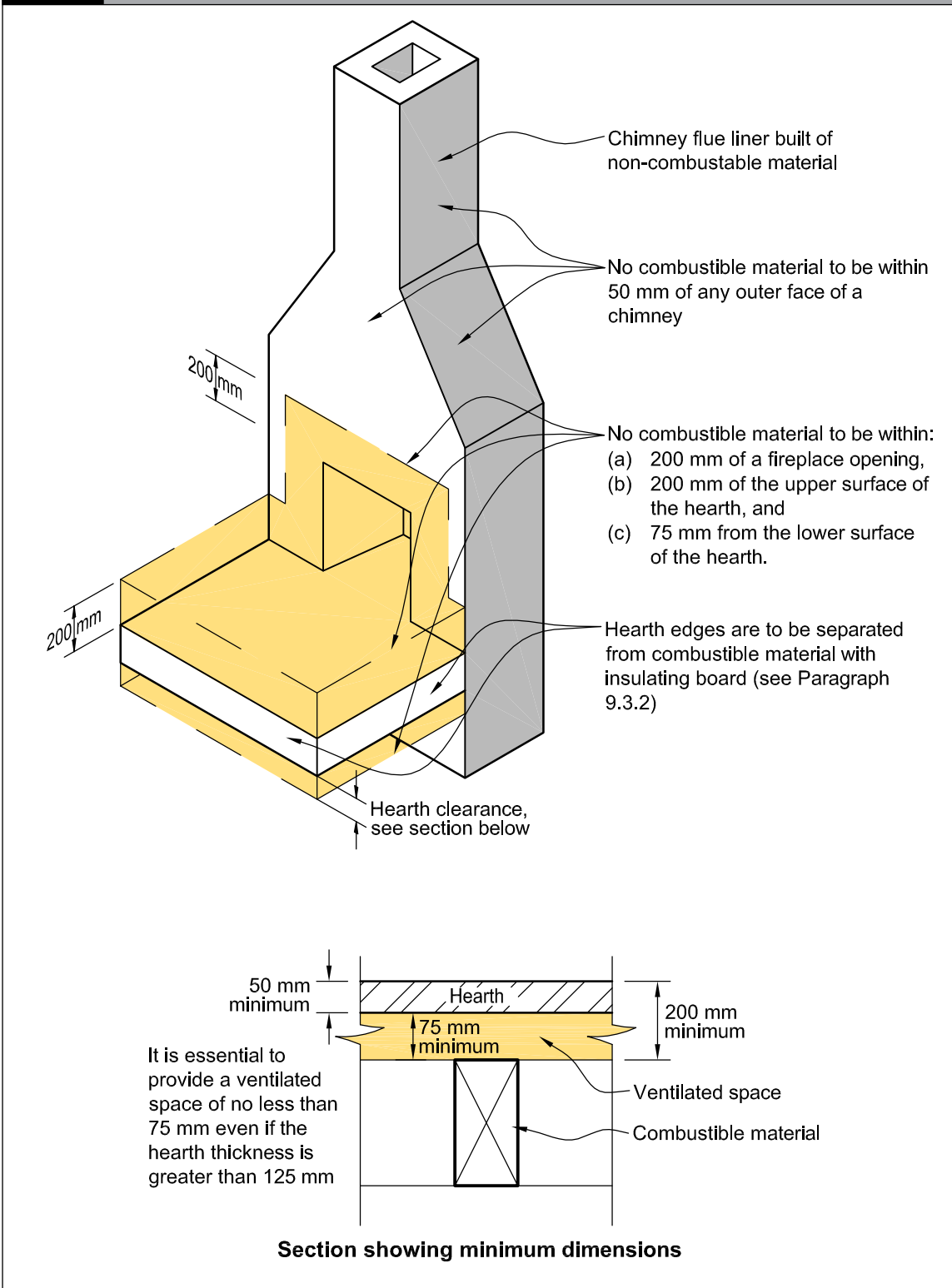
AS/NZS 2918 Appendix C gives a test method for heat-resistant and heat-tolerant materials.

7.5.11 A ventilated space of no less than 50 mm shall be provided between the outer face of a *fireplace*, *chimney* or *flue* and any *combustible* material.

7.5.12 AS/NZS 2918 Sections 2 and 4 are also Acceptable Solutions for the installation of *flues* from open *fires*.

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Figure 7.3 Clearances between a chimney and hearth, and combustible materials
Paragraph 7.5.9



Appendix A (normative): Fire safety systems

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A1.1 Fire alarm and sprinkler systems

.....

A1.1.1 *Fire alarm systems used in fire safety systems shall satisfy the requirements of Acceptable Solution F7/AS1. Fire sprinkler systems used in the fire safety systems shall, except where specified, also satisfy the requirements of Appendix B.*

A1.2 Requirements common to alarm systems

.....

A1.2.1 Except for domestic smoke alarm systems and, where otherwise specified, each *fire* alarm system, regardless of method of activation, shall be provided with a means of communication with the Fire Service in accordance with Acceptable Solution F7/AS1.

A2.1 Fire safety system descriptions

.....

A2.1.1 The following text provides a brief description of *fire safety systems* not otherwise described in Acceptable Solution F7/AS1. See F7/AS1 for descriptions of *fire* alarm systems Types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Type 9 – Smoke control in air handling systems

Where smoke control is required in relation to heating, ventilating or air conditioning systems, it shall comply with the requirements of either:

- a) AS/NZS 1668: Part 1 and interface with any Type 4 or 7 system installed if it is self contained detection, control and provision of output signal/alarm, or
- b) NZS 4512 to provide ancillary function output for control of the *HVAC* system if a Type 4 or 7 alarm system is used as a means of smoke detection.

Type 18 – Fire hydrant systems for buildings

Fire hydrant systems shall comply with NZS 4510.

Appendix B (normative): Fire sprinkler systems

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B1.1 Introduction

B1.1.1 Wherever sprinklers are required by this Acceptable Solution, they shall comply with the relevant New Zealand Standard, amended as shown in Paragraphs B2.1 and B3.1.

B2.1 Automatic fire sprinkler systems

B2.1.1 NZS 4541 is amended as follows:

Clause 103 Definitions

Sprinkler system A system including:

(a) to (i) No change.

(j) Delete.

(k) Delete.

(l) No change.

Clause 205 Delete entire clause.

Clause 209 Delete entire clause.

Clause 1203 Routine Surveys

Clause 1203.1 Delete first two paragraphs and replace with:

“It is important that a sprinkler system at all times complies with this Standard as amended by Paragraph B2.1 of Appendix B to C/AS3 in all respects. To ensure that building alterations, changes in process or storage patterns or progressive deterioration of system components do not prejudice system compliance, a comprehensive survey shall be carried out biennially at intervals not exceeding 28 months. Such surveys shall be carried out by an independent qualified person.”

B3.1 Residential fire sprinkler systems

B3.1.1 NZS 4515 is amended as follows:

Clause 1.5 Definitions

Sprinkler system A system including:

(a) to (g) No change.

(h) Delete.

Clause 1.11 Delete entire clause.

Clause 2.1.2 Delete.

Clause 2.1.3 Delete.

Amend 2
Dec 2013

Amend 2
Dec 2013

Appendix C (normative): Test methods

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C1.1 General

This Appendix contains test methods for confirming that specific *building elements* satisfy relevant provisions of the Acceptable Solutions for Protection from Fire. It includes both established *standard tests* and other test methods for *building elements* in situations where *standard tests* are unavailable.

Comment:

Regardless of the year of the Standard incorporated by reference in this Acceptable Solution, there is no intention to require the *building elements* listed here to be retested to the current edition of the relevant Standard when they have previously been tested to an earlier version of that Standard in force at the date of testing.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

C2.1 Flammability of floor coverings

Materials shall be assigned a critical radiant flux when tested to:

ISO 9239 Reaction to fire tests for flooring – Part 1: Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source.

Or in lieu of testing refer to Table B1 of Appendix B in C/VM2.

Amend 3
Jul 2014

C3.1 Flammability of suspended flexible fabrics and membrane structures

Materials shall be assigned a *flammability index* when tested to:

AS 1530 Methods for fire tests on building materials and structures – Part 2: Test for flammability of materials.

C4.1 Properties of lining materials

C4.1.1 Combustibility test

Materials shall be classified as *non-combustible* or *combustible* when tested to:

AS 1530 Methods for fire tests on building materials and structures – Part 1: Combustibility test for materials

C4.1.2 Material for internal surface linings shall be given a *Group Number* in accordance with Appendix A of C/VM2 and tested to either:

ISO 5660 Reaction-to-fire tests Part 1 Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method), and Part 2 Smoke production rate (dynamic method), or

ISO 9705 Fire tests – Full scale room test for surface products.

Or in lieu of testing refer to Table A1 of Appendix A in C/VM2.

Australian and European classifications can be used to achieve *Group Numbers* in Table C1.

Errata 1
Feb 2013

Amend 3
Jul 2014

Table C1	Alternative test or classification standards for Group Numbers	
Requirements according to C/VM2 Appendix A using ISO 9705 and ISO 5660	Requirements according to NCC Specification C1.10 Clause 4 using AS ISO 9705	European Classification using EN 13501-1
Group Number 1- S	Group Number 1, and a smoke growth rate index not more than 100	Class A1, A2 or Class B and Smoke production rating s1 or s2
Group Number 1	Group Number 1	Class A1, A2 or B
Group Number 2- S	Group Number 2, and a smoke growth rate index not more than 100	Class C and Smoke production rating s1 or s2
Group Number 2	Group Number 2	Class C
Group Number 3	Group Number 3	Class D
Group Number 4	Group Number 4	Class E and F

Amend 4
Jan 2017



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Amend 2
Dec 2013

C5.1 Fire resistance

C5.1.1 Primary and secondary elements, closures and *fire stops* shall be assigned a *fire resistance rating (FRR)* when tested to:

- a) AS 1530 Methods for fire tests on building materials and structures – Part 4: Fire resistance tests of elements of building construction, or
- b) NZS/BS 476 Fire tests on building materials and structures – Parts 21 and 22.

d) The frames are constructed of timber, and the jambs are no less than 30 mm thick, and

e) Any vision panel cut-outs are no less than 150 mm from the leaf edges, and

f) The maximum average clearances (excluding pre-easing) are:

- i) Leaf to frame 3 mm
- ii) Leaf to leaf 5 mm
- iii) Leaf to top of any floor covering 10 mm, and

g) If there are additional facings, they shall be adhesive fixed, and

h) It is provided with signage identifying it as a *smoke control door* in accordance with Acceptable Solution F8/AS1.

C5.1.2 *Fire stops* shall be tested:

- a) In circumstances representative of their use in service, paying due regard to the size of expected gaps to be *fire stopped*, and the nature of the *fire separation* within which they are to be used, and
- b) In accordance with AS 4072: Components for the protection of openings in fire-resistant separating elements – Part 1: Service penetrations and control joints.

Frictional forces

C6.1.3 The forces required to open any *fire door* or *smoke control door* on an *escape route*, shall not exceed 67 N to release the latch, 133 N to set the door in motion, and 67 N to open the door to the minimum required width. These forces shall be applied at the latch stile. These requirements do not apply to horizontal sliding doors in *risk group S1* or to power-operated doors.

C6.1 Fire doors and smoke control doors

C6.1.1 *Fire doors* shall be evaluated in circumstances representative of their use in service, and shall comply with NZS 4520: Fire-resistant doorsets.

Smoke control doors

C6.1.2 A door shall be deemed to be a *smoke control door* if, in addition to the requirements in this Acceptable Solution for *smoke control doors*:

- a) The door is a *fire door* that is fitted with appropriate smoke seals, or if:
- b) It is *constructed* with solid core leaves. Solid timber core leaves, when used, shall have a leaf thickness of no less than 35 mm, and
- c) It is provided with smoke seals as required by this Acceptable Solution. Smoke seals shall be in continuous contact with the mating element, and located so as to minimise interruption by hardware, and

Self-closing provision

C6.1.4 All *fire* and *smoke control door* leaves shall be self-closing, and provision shall be made for the self-closing device to be adjustable during commissioning to satisfy the requirements of Paragraph C6.1.3 after installation.

C6.1.5 Where it is desirable in normal circumstances for a *fire door* or *smoke control door* to operate freely, it is acceptable to use a self-closer mechanism which activates in the event of *fire* but does not operate at other times.

Errata 1
Feb 2013Amend 2
Dec 2013

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Comment:

1. These circumstances can occur where people are under care. Leaving the door to the occupant's room (or *suite*) open reduces that occupant's feeling of isolation and permits ready observation by staff.
2. Self-closers can be an obstruction to the elderly and *people with disabilities*, who may have difficulty in opening the door against the pressure applied by the self-closer. Acceptable Solution C/AS3 Paragraph 4.6 describes situations where smoke control doors do not have to be self-closing where they are used within a *group sleeping area* or *suite*.

Automatic smoke-sensing devices

C6.1.6 Automatic smoke-sensing devices complying with NZS 4512, if used, shall be positioned within the stream of air that passes the door when the *smoke control door* is fully open.

C7.1 Fire properties of external wall cladding systems

C7.1.1 *Fire properties of external wall cladding systems shall be determined in accordance with:*

- ISO 5660 Reaction-to-fire tests –
- Heat release, smoke production and mass loss rate –
- Part 1: Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method).

C7.1.2 In addition to meeting the general requirements of ISO 5660 Part 1, testing shall be in accordance with the following specific requirements:

- a) An applied external heat flux of 50 kW/m², and
- b) A test duration of 15 minutes, and
- c) The total heat release measured from start of the test, and
- d) Sample orientation horizontal, and
- e) Ignition initiated by the external spark igniter.

C7.1.3 Timber claddings which have a *fire retardant* treatment incorporated in or applied to them shall be subjected to the regime of accelerated weathering described by ASTM

D 2898 Method B with the water flow rate from Method A, before testing in accordance with the requirements of Paragraph C7.1.1.

C7.1.4 *External wall cladding systems, which comprise only materials which individually are classified as non-combustible, may be deemed to satisfy all the requirements of Paragraph 5.8.1.*

Comment:

The *non-combustible* classification represents a more onerous performance level than those required by Paragraph 5.8.1 and is therefore acceptable. A *non-combustible* classification may be claimed only if the respective materials have been subjected to testing as described in Paragraph C7.1.1.

C7.1.5 Claddings incorporating a metal facing with a melting point of less than 750°C covering a *combustible* core or insulant shall be tested as described in Paragraph C7.1.2 without the metal facing present.

Comment:

Aluminium has a melting point of less than 750°C.



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