(c) Rule 2.3—Damp-proof Courses, Flashings and Weatherings;
(d) Rule 3.7—Prevention of Moisture Penetration;
(e) The second Paragraph of rule 5.1—Supervision;
(f) Rule 6.4—Determination of Minimum Compressive Strength of Bricks;
(g) Rule 6.5—Determination of Initial Rate of Absorption of Bricks; and
(h) Rule 6.9—Sound Insulation Tests.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this clause masonry in a building having a rise of not more than two storeys may be designed and erected in accordance with such specification issued or approved by the Minister as may be appropriate thereto.

36.3. * * * * *

36.4. (1) Unreinforced concrete block masonry shall be designed and erected in accordance with Australian Standard 1475 "SAA Blockwork Code" Part 1 "Unreinforced Blockwork".

(2) In addition to complying with the requirements of subclause (1) a free standing wall shall be designed and erected so as to have a height to thickness ratio of not more than 8 except—

(a) where a membrane type damp-proof course is inserted near the base in which case such ratio shall be not more than 5; or

(b) where it is in the nature of a parapet in which case such ratio shall be not more than 3.
(3) For the purposes of this clause a "free standing wall" shall mean a wall not subject to any superimposed load other than wind load and having no effective lateral support.

36.5. (1) The Council may permit the erection of buildings of masonry construction in which—

(a) the walls are less than the minimum thickness prescribed in clauses 36.1, 36.2, or 36.4; or

(b) the masonry is not built of—

(i) burnt clay and shale bricks; or
(ii) concrete bricks; or
(iii) calcium silicate bricks; or
(iv) concrete blocks,

if such buildings are constructed in accordance with the requirements of this clause.

(2) If the masonry described in subclause (1) is—

(a) loadbearing—the building shall not contain more than 2 storeys;

(b) non-loadbearing—the masonry shall be fully supported at the level of every floor by—

(i) frame construction; or
(ii) rigid construction effectually functioning as frame construction; or
(iii) brickwork masonry complying with clause 36.2; or
(iv) concrete block masonry complying with clause 36.4.
(3) In the case of any proposal to build under the provisions of this clause, where the Council is not otherwise able to satisfy itself beyond doubt that the whole or any part is acceptable, it may require the submission of a certificate—

(a) by—

(i) a practising structural engineer; or

(ii) other person or body,

approved by the Council, certifying that when completed the building will be structurally sound; and

(b) setting forth in detail the bases on which it is given and the extent to which the engineer, person or body has relied on relevant specifications, rules, codes of practice or publications in respect of the construction.

GROUP VI.—STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS.

PART 37.—WALLING NOT OF MASONRY, TIMBER, OR VENEER-ON-TIMBER.

37.1. *

37.2. (1) Walls not of masonry, timber, veneer-on-timber, concrete or steelwork shall be so designed as to ensure that they are structurally sound.

(2) In the case of any proposal to build under the provisions of this clause, where the Council is not otherwise able to satisfy itself beyond doubt that the whole or any part is acceptable, it may require the submission of a certificate—

(a) by—

(i) a practising structural engineer; or

(ii) other person or body,

approved by the Council, certifying that when completed the building will be structurally sound; and
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

(b) setting forth in detail the bases on which it is given and the extent to which the engineer, person or body has relied on relevant specifications, rules, codes of practice or publications in respect of the construction.

GROUP VI.—STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS.

PART 38.—Floors.

38.1. The floors of a building shall be so designed and erected as to be capable of carrying the dead and live loads to be imposed on them.

GROUP VI.—STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS.

PART 39.—Roofs and roof structures.

* * * *

GROUP VI.—STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS.

PART 40.—Structural concrete and steelwork.

40.1. (1) All structures and members of concrete or steel shall be—

(a) designed and erected in accordance with the principles of structural mechanics; and

(b) capable of sustaining the most adverse combination of loads to which they will be subjected in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) The requirements of subclause (1) shall be deemed to be satisfied when structures and members of—

(a) unreinforced concrete, reinforced concrete or composite steel-concrete comply with Australian Standard 1480, "SAA Concrete Structure Code";
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

(b) prestressed concrete comply with Australian Standard 1481, "SAA Prestressed Concrete Code"; or

c) steel comply with Australian Standard 1250, "SAA Steel Structures Code" or Australian Standard 1538, "SAA Cold-formed Steel Structures Code", whichever is applicable.

Certificates of engineers and others.

40.2. In the case of any proposal to build under the provisions of this Part, where the Council is not otherwise able to satisfy itself beyond doubt that the whole or any part is acceptable, it may require the submission of a certificate—

(a) by—

(i) a practising structural engineer; or

(ii) other person or body,

approved by the Council, certifying that when completed the construction will be structurally sound; and

(b) setting forth in detail the bases on which it is given and the extent to which the engineer, person or body has relied on relevant specifications, rules, codes of practice or publications in respect of the construction.

40.3—40.5.

* * * * *

Group VI.—Structural Provisions.

Part 41.—Timber Construction.

41.1. (1) All structures and members of timber shall be—

(a) designed and erected in accordance with the principles of structural mechanics; and

(b) capable of sustaining the most adverse combination of loads to which they will be subjected in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.
(2) The requirements of subclause (1) shall be deemed to be satisfied when—

(a) structures and members of timber comply with—

(i) Australian Standard 1684, "SAA Timber Framing Code"; or

(ii) Australian Standard 1720, "SAA Timber Engineering Code",

to the extent that the Standard is applicable to the structure or member concerned;

(b) particleboard structural flooring is installed in accordance with Australian Standard 1860, "Installation of Particleboard Flooring"; and

(c) structures and members of timber in a Class X building having a floor area not more than 60 m² comply with—

(i) Sections I to V and the tables of C.S.I.R.O. Division of Building Research Special Report, "Low-Rise Domestic and Similar Framed Structures, Part 4—Supplementary Domestic Buildings for Built-up Areas", to the extent that the Report is applicable to the structure or member concerned; and

(ii) those provisions of Australian Standard 1684, "SAA Timber Framing Code", which are not inconsistent with the Report referred to in subparagraph (i), to the extent that those provisions are applicable to the structure or member concerned.

41.2. In the case of any proposal to build under the provisions of this Part, where the Council is not otherwise able to satisfy itself beyond doubt that the whole or any part is acceptable, it may require the submission of a certificate—

(a) by—

(i) a practising structural engineer; or

(ii) other person or body,
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

approved by the Council, certifying that when completed the construction will be structurally sound; and

(b) setting forth in detail the bases on which it is given and the extent to which the engineer, person or body has relied on relevant specifications, rules, codes of practice or publications in respect of the construction.

41.3, 41.4. *

GROUP VI.—STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS.

PART 42.—Veneer-on-timber Construction.

42.1. (1) Timber structures and members forming part of a building of veneer-on-timber construction shall comply with Part 41.

(2) The outer veneer shall be tied to the timber framework with metal wall ties complying with Australian Interim Specification 324 “Metal Wall Ties for Brickwork” and be spaced not further apart than—

(a) 460 mm horizontally and 610 mm vertically; or

(b) 610 mm horizontally and 460 mm vertically.

42.2. (1) The external walls shall be so constructed as to leave a clear space of not less than 25 mm between the veneer and timber framework of the external walls and when this space exceeds 50 mm special measures shall be taken to secure the veneer to the framework.

(2) Wire mesh fixed at the base of cavities in the external walls of masonry veneer-on-timber construction shall be protected with paper or other material capable of collecting mortar droppings falling in the cavity during the time of construction of masonry above the level of the base of the cavity. Such paper or other material shall be removed from the cavity before any internal linings are fixed in position.
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

GROUP VI.—STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS.

PART 43.—Other Kinds of Construction.

43.1. Where no specific provision is made for a system of construction in Group VI of this Ordinance the Council may approve of an application to erect a building if it is satisfied that the building when completed will be structurally sound.

43.2. In the case of any proposal to build under the provisions of this Part, where the Council is not otherwise able to satisfy itself beyond doubt that the whole or any part is acceptable, it may require the submission of a certificate—

(a) by—

(i) a practising structural engineer; or

(ii) other person or body,

approved by the Council, certifying that when completed the construction will be structurally sound; and

(b) setting forth in detail the bases on which it is given and the extent to which the engineer, person or body has relied on relevant specifications, rules, codes of practice or publications in respect of the construction.

43.3. (1) All structures and members of aluminium shall be—

(a) designed and erected in accordance with the principles of structural mechanics; and

(b) capable of sustaining the most adverse combination of loads to which they will be subjected in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) The requirements of subclause (1) shall be deemed to be satisfied when structures and members of aluminium comply with Australian Standard 1664, "SAA Aluminium Structures Code".
44.1. (1) The roof or roofs of every building shall be provided with a complete drainage system.

(2) The design and construction of every roof drainage system and the position and manner of discharge of every storm-water drain shall be to the satisfaction of the Council but shall not, in any case—

(a) result in the entry of water into the building; or

(b) unduly affect the stability of the building or any other building on the same site; or

(c) create any unhealthy or dangerous condition on the site.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (1), the Council may permit the omission of a system of drainage from the whole or part of a roof if the Council is satisfied that such omission will not result in or create any of the conditions referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subclause (2).

44.2. Where, in the opinion of the Council, the dampness of the site on which a building is proposed to be erected so warrants, the Council may require that one or all of the following measures shall be carried out:

(a) The subsoil shall be effectually drained.

(b) The surface of the ground beneath the building shall be regraded or filled and provided with adequate outlets to prevent any accumulation of water beneath the building.
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

(c) The ground beneath the building shall be covered with an approved damp-resisting material.

44.3. If paving, excavation, or any other work on the natural surface of the site on which a building is proposed to be erected will, in the opinion of the Council, cause undue interference with the existing drainage of rain-water falling on any part of the site external to the building, whether the existing drainage is natural or otherwise, the Council may require the provision of a system of drainage to its satisfaction to offset any problems arising from such interference.

GROUP VII.—HEALTH AND AMENITY.

PART 45.—Disposal of Garbage and Other Household Wastes.

45.1. (1) The owner of every Class II building shall provide, within each flat or conveniently accessible from each flat—

(a) means satisfactory to the Council for the destruction of garbage; or

(b) means satisfactory to the Council for conveying garbage to a common receptacle; or

(c) a separate and suitable receptacle for holding garbage until it is removed.

(2) Where receptacles are provided pursuant to paragraph (c) of subclause (1), the owner of the building shall provide—

(a) space in the open air or in some closed-off closet or space so that garbage shall be free from offence; and

(b) means satisfactory to the Council whereby such receptacles may be removed without having to be conveyed through the main or front entrance of the building.
45.2. In a Class III building the following provisions regarding night soil disposal shall apply where a public sewerage system is not available:

(a) If the site is suitable in the opinion of the Council for the satisfactory disposal of septic tank effluent and an adequate water supply for a septic tank is or can be made available, a septic tank shall be installed.

(b) If the requirements of paragraph (a) cannot be met and the site is suitable in the opinion of the Council for the satisfactory disposal of septic closet effluent and an adequate water supply for septic closets is or can be made available, septic closets shall be installed.

(c) If the requirements of paragraph (a) regarding installation of a septic tank and the requirements of paragraph (b) regarding installation of septic closets cannot be met, other means of night-soil disposal shall be adopted to the satisfaction of the Council.

GROUP VII.—HEALTH AND AMENITY

PART 46.—Provision of Bathrooms, Closets, Kitchens and Laundries.

46.1. * * * * * * *

46.2. In a Class I, II, or IV building, a bathroom or shower room may include clothes washing facilities, or a water closet, or both, if the floor area is increased in accordance with Part 49.

46.3. Facilities for the washing of clothes shall not be installed in a kitchen or in any room for the preparation, cooking, or consumption of food.
46.4. (1) Every Class I building shall be provided with—

(a) a kitchen or facilities in another room for the preparation and cooking of food;

(b) a bath or shower;

(c) clothes washing facilities, comprising at least one washtub and space in the same room for the installation of a washing machine or wash copper; and

(d) a close fixture.

(2) Where any of the facilities referred to in subclause (1) are not included in the main building, they shall be set aside for the exclusive use of the occupants of the Class I building.

46.5. (1) Every flat of a Class II building shall be provided with—

(a) a kitchen or facilities in another room for the preparation and cooking of food;

(b) a bath or shower; and

(c) a closet fixture,

and these facilities shall, except for a closet fixture in an unsewered area, be provided within the flat.

(2) Every flat in a Class II building shall be provided with its own clothes washing facilities, comprising at least one washtub and space within the same room for the installation of a washing machine or wash copper, and where these facilities are not installed within the flat they shall be installed in a laundry that is set aside for the exclusive use of the occupants of the flat concerned.
(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subclause (2) the Council may permit the installation of laundries for the common use of the occupants of two or more flats where it is of opinion in the particular case that—

(a) the provision of individual clothes washing facilities or laundries for each flat is unnecessary; and

(b) common laundries comprising such facilities and serving such number of flats as may be determined by the Council will reasonably meet the needs of the occupants of the flats concerned.

(4) Every Class II building shall be provided with—

(a) clothes lines or clothes hoists erected in positions approved by the Council and comprising 7.5 m of line per flat in the building; or

(b) heat-operated drying cabinets or appliances at the rate of one for every four flats or part thereof in the building.

(5) For the purposes of subclause (4) it shall not be necessary to take into account any flat that is provided with a heat-operated drying cabinet or similar appliance for the exclusive use of the occupants of that flat.

(6) In addition to complying with subclause (1)—

(a) every Class II building containing more than 10 flats; or

(b) every group of Class II buildings which are erected on the one allotment and contain in the aggregate, more than 10 flats,

shall be provided with at least one closet fixture and every such closet fixture shall be installed in a compartment or room that is located at or about ground level and is accessible without entering a sole-occupancy unit.
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

46.6. (1) Every Class III building or group of Class III buildings shall be provided with—

(a) baths or showers at the rate of one for every eight persons or part thereof; and
(b) closet fixtures at the rate of one for every twelve persons or part thereof of each sex,

for whom bedroom or dormitory accommodation is or will be provided in the building or group of buildings.

(2) It shall not be necessary for the facilities referred to in subclause (1) to be situated within the building or any of the buildings.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1), it shall not be necessary to take into account the number of persons to be accommodated in a bedroom to which is attached—

(a) a bath or shower; or
(b) a water closet pan,

as the case may be, for the exclusive use of the occupants of that bedroom.

46.7. Every Class IV building shall be provided with—

(a) a kitchen or facilities in another room for the preparation and cooking of food;
(b) a bath or shower;
(c) clothes washing facilities, comprising at least one washtub and space in the same room for the installation of a washing machine or wash copper;
(d) a clothes line or clothes hoist erected in a position approved by the Council, or a heat-operated drying cabinet or similar appliance for the exclusive use of the occupants; and
(e) a closet fixture.
46.8. The provisions of Ordinance No. 44 under the Act relating to the number of closets to be provided on any occupied land shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to every Class V, VI, VII, VIII and IX building.

46.9. (1) This clause shall apply to Class III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX (except schools) and X buildings.

(2) For the purposes of this clause—

"closet" has the meaning ascribed to it in clause 1 of Ordinance No. 44;

"closet for disabled people" means a water closet or closet other than a water closet complete with fittings complying with the relevant provisions of clause 10 of Specification No. 9 “Access and Facilities for Disabled People” as approved by the Minister for Local Government and published in the Gazette.

(3) Where, in a Class III building or portion of a Class III building, a sole occupancy unit to which access for disabled people is required to be provided in accordance with clause 53.10, does not contain a closet for disabled people—

(a) such a closet shall be provided outside any sole occupancy unit in the building or portion; and

(b) access for disabled people shall be provided to that closet.

(4) In or in connection with any building or portion of a building to which access for disabled people is required to be provided in accordance with clause 53.10 (other than a Class III building or portion of a Class III building)—

(a) closets for disabled people shall be provided in accordance with Table 46.9 (4); and
(b) access for disabled people shall be provided to those closets.

Table 46.9 (4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of closets in building or portion</th>
<th>Minimum number of closets for disabled people to be provided in or in connection with the building or portion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-100</td>
<td>1 for each sex or 1 for use by both sexes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-200</td>
<td>1 for each sex and 1 for use by both sexes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 200</td>
<td>1 for each sex and, for use by both sexes, and additional 1 per hundred or part thereof of the total number of closets in the building or portion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Where a closet for disabled people is required to be provided outside a sole occupancy unit in accordance with sub-clause (3), or is required to be provided in accordance with sub-clause (4), a sign indicating its location shall be—

(a) designed in accordance with clause 12 of Specification No. 9 “Access and Facilities for Disabled People” as approved by the Minister for Local Government and published in the Gazette; and

(b) installed in or near the door of that closet.

Group VII.—Health and Amenity.

Part 47.—Weatherproofing, Damp-proofing and Flashing.

47.1. (1) Roofs shall be so constructed as to prevent the penetration of rain or other water to the inner parts of a building.

(2) External walls (including openings around windows and doors) shall be so constructed as to prevent the penetration of rain or other water to the inner parts of a building.
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

Exemptions from weather-proofing.

(3) The Council may grant exemption from part or all of the requirements of subclause (1) or subclause (2) in the following cases:

(a) A Class VII, VIII, or X building where the Council is satisfied in the particular case that there is no necessity to require compliance.

(b) A garage, tool shed, privy-closet, or the like, forming portion of a building used for other purposes.

Concrete roofing tiles. 
With weathering check.

47.2. (1) A roof that is covered with concrete roofing tiles with weathering checks shall be deemed to comply with subclause (1) of clause 47.1 if the tiles—

(a) comply with Australian Standard 1759 “Concrete Interlocking Roofing Tiles (with Weathering Check)”;

(b) are fixed in accordance with Australian Standard 1760 “Fixing of Concrete Interlocking Roofing Tiles (with Weathering Check)”.

Without weathering check.

(2) A roof that is covered with concrete roofing tiles without weathering checks shall be deemed to comply with subclause (1) of clause 47.1 if the tiles—

(a) comply with Australian Standard 1757 “Concrete Interlocking Roofing Tiles (without Weathering Check)”;

and

(b) are fixed in accordance with Australian Standard 1758 “Fixing of Concrete Interlocking Roofing Tiles (without Weathering Check)”.

Terra-cotta roofing tiles.

47.3. A roof that is covered with terra-cotta roofing tiles shall be deemed to comply with subclause (1) of clause 47.1 if the tiles—

(a) comply with Australian Standard 2049 “Terra Cotta Roofing Tiles”; and
47.4. A roof that is covered with corrugated asbestos-cement sheeting shall be deemed to comply with subclause (1) of clause 47.1 if the sheeting—

(a) complies with Australian Standard 1611 “Asbestos Cement Corrugated Sheets for Roofing and Cladding”; and

(b) is fixed in accordance with Australian Standard 1639 “Design and Installation of Corrugated Asbestos Cement Roofing”.

47.5. Corrugated hot-dipped zinc-coated steel sheet having a 76 mm pitch and used as a roof covering shall comply with Australian Standard 1445 “76 mm Pitch Corrugated Hot-dipped Zinc-coated or Aluminium/Zinc-coated Steel Sheet”.

47.6. (1) Pliable roof sarking used under roof or wall covering shall comply and be fixed in accordance with—

(a) Australian Standard 1736, “Code of Practice for Pliable Roof Sarking”; or


whichever is or are applicable.
(2) The flammability indexes prescribed in these Australian Standards shall not apply but the flammability indexes which are to apply shall be as required in Part 16.

47.7. Steel members supporting masonry over openings in external walls, and which, in the opinion of the Council, are exposed to salt-laden atmosphere, shall be protected against corrosion by—

(a) hot-dip galvanising which complies with Australian Standard 1650 “Galvanized Coatings”; or

(b) encasing in concrete; or

(c) other means not less effective than galvanising as specified in paragraph (a).

47.8. (1) The floor surfaces of bathrooms, shower rooms, slop sink compartments, laundries, closet compartments and urinal compartments shall be of a material impervious to moisture properly graded and drained and, except in the case of earth closet compartments, the junctions of the floor with the walls shall be so treated as to prevent the penetration of moisture into the walls.

(2) The walls—

(a) immediately adjoining or behind a bath; or

(b) of a shower compartment, including the walls about an open shower,

shall be finished to a height of not less than 1 800 mm above the floor with cement render, ceramic tiles or other approved impervious finish.
(3) Except in a Class I, II or IV building the walls of closet compartments and urinal compartments shall be finished internally to a height of not less than 1800 mm above the floor with cement render, ceramic tiles or other approved impervious finish.

47.9. (1) Except in a building that is subject to an exemption granted by the Council pursuant to subclause (3) of clause 47.1, damp-proof courses shall be laid in masonry walls and piers in such a manner that moisture from the ground—

(a) shall be prevented from reaching the lowest floor timbers and the walls above the lowest floor joists;

(b) shall be prevented from reaching the walls above the damp-proof courses; and

(c) in the case of any suspended floor constructed of a material other than timber, shall be prevented from reaching the underside of such floor or the supporting beams or girders.

(2) *

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Part, where approved termite shields are used—

(a) on piers; or

(b) on masonry walls that extend no higher than the underside of the lowest floor timbers,

a damp-proof course shall not be required in those piers or masonry walls.

(4) Where, pursuant to subclause (1), a damp-proof course is used it shall be overlapped not less than 100 mm at any damp-proof joints.
47.10. (1) Where, pursuant to this Ordinance, damp-proof courses are required to be inserted in a building, such damp-proof courses shall be of a material which has been approved by the Department of Local Government as complying with the appropriate specifications set out hereunder:

(a) Specification No. 5 "Damp-proof Course Materials" as approved by the Minister for Local Government and published in the Gazette in the case of—
   (i) uncovered annealed lead;
   (ii) uncovered copper;
   (iii) bituminous asphalt;
   (iv) polyethylene film;
   (v) annealed sheet aluminium, with or without a bitumen filler coat, sheeted with polyethylene film; and
   (vi) any other damp-proof course material covered by Specification No. 5.

(b) Australian Interim Standard 326 "Bituminous Damp-proof Courses with Metal Centre" in the case of bituminous coated metal.

(c) Australian Interim Standard 327 "Bituminous Damp-proof Courses with Fibre Felt Bases" in the case of bituminous coated fibre felt.

(2) A material approved as a damp-proof course by the Department of Local Government pursuant to an Ordinance that was in force prior to the coming into force of this Ordinance shall, if such approval is still current, be deemed to be an approved damp-proof course for the purposes of this Ordinance.

47.11. (1) Where a concrete slab or paved floor is laid on the ground or on filling, moisture from the ground shall be prevented from reaching the inner surfaces of the floor and adjacent walls by the insertion of damp-proof courses or membranes or by other approved damp-proofing means.
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act 1919.

(2) The Council may exempt from the requirements of subclause (1)—

(a) a Class VII, VIII or X building where it is satisfied in the particular case that there is no necessity to prevent moisture from reaching the inner surfaces of the floor and adjacent walls;

(b) a garage, tool shed, privy-closet, or the like, forming portion of a building used for other purposes;

(c) any building if it is satisfied that the conditions of the subsoil or the construction of the floor is such that moisture will be prevented from reaching the inner surfaces of the floor or walls without the insertion of damp-proof courses or membranes or the use of other damp-proofing means; and

(d) the base of any stair, lift or like shaft which is satisfactorily drained by gravitational or mechanical means.

GROUP VII.—HEALTH AND AMENITY.

PART 48.—Termite and Rodent Prevention.

48.1. (1) This clause shall apply to all buildings in which the walls or floors of any storey next above the natural ground or finished ground surface are of timber-frame construction. Termite shield. Application of clause.

(2) Termite shields shall, if required by the Council, be fitted to the tops of all piers, columns or stumps supporting timber floor framing.

(3) Termite shields shall, if required by the Council, be fitted in any wall or other structure of concrete or of masonry supporting timber-frame walls and floors in a storey next above the natural ground or finished ground surface. Any such shields shall be fitted at a level, in or on the supporting wall or other supporting structure concerned, that is below the level at which the wall or floor is supported.

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Materials.

(4) Such termite shields shall be of—

(a) galvanised steel of minimum thickness 498 μm;

(b) zincanneal steel of minimum thickness 498 μm;

(c) sheet copper of minimum thickness 396 μm;

(d) stainless steel of minimum thickness 396 μm;

(e) aluminium or aluminium alloy of minimum thickness 442 μm and bitumen-coated on each face;

(f) alloys of copper and zinc of minimum thickness 442 μm; or

(g) any other material which, in the opinion of the Council, is adequate for the purpose.

GROUP VII.—HEALTH AND AMENITY.

PART 49.—Room Sizes and Heights.

49.1.

Sizes of habitable rooms in residential buildings. Kitchens excluded.

Basic minimum area.

One-room dwellings or flats.

49.2. (1) The minimum floor areas prescribed by this clause shall not apply to fully-enclosed kitchens.

(2) A habitable room in a Class I, II, III, or IV building shall have a minimum floor area of 7.5 m² and such area shall be increased, when necessary, to comply with subclauses (3), (4), and (5).

(3) In a dwelling-house or flat containing only one habitable room (not counting any fully-enclosed kitchen), such room shall have a minimum floor area of 18.5 m².
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

(4) In a dwelling-house or flat containing more than one habitable room (not counting any fully-enclosed kitchen) —

(a) at least one habitable room shall have a minimum floor area of 14 m²; and

(b) at least one other habitable room shall have a minimum floor area of 11 m².

(5) Where, in lieu of a fully-enclosed kitchen, an alcove or other space within a habitable room is provided for the preparation and cooking of food, the required minimum floor area of that room shall be increased by 3 m².

49.3. (1) A bathroom or shower room in a Class I, II, III, or IV building shall have a minimum floor area as follows:

(a) Bathroom—2.2 m².

(b) Bathroom provided with a bath and a shower that is not above the bath—2.8 m².

(c) Shower room—1.1 m².

(2) It shall not be necessary to increase the area of a bathroom or shower room to accommodate a wash-hand basin, but where a water closet pan is installed, or the bathroom or shower room is designed to accommodate clothes washing facilities, the minimum floor areas prescribed by subclause (1) shall be increased for each such facility as follows:

(a) Water closet pan—0.7 m².

(b) Washing machine without washtub (where this is additional to the provision elsewhere of the clothes washing facilities required by Part 46)—0.7 m².

(c) Washing machine and washtub—1.1 m².
(d) Copper and washtub—1.1 m².
(e) Clothes-drying cabinet—0.5 m².

49.4. A water closet in any class of building shall have a minimum floor area of 1.1 m² and a minimum width of 810 mm.

49.5. (1) In a Class I, II, III or IV building, every habitable room shall be for at least two-thirds of the area of the floor not less than 2 400 mm in height and shall not in any portion be less than 1 500 mm in height, except as permitted pursuant to subclause (2).

(2) Where any wall of a habitable room is not perpendicular to the floor, the minimum height of 1 500 mm referred to in subclause (1) shall not apply to that portion of the room adjacent to such wall if—

(a) the angle formed by the floor and a line drawn from the junction of the floor and the wall to a point on the wall 1 500 mm above the floor level is not less than 70 degrees; and

(b) the Council is satisfied that there will be no undue interference with the use of the room for habitable purposes.

(3) Where, pursuant to subclause (2), any portion of a habitable room is less than 1 500 mm in height, such portion shall not be counted as floor area in calculating, for the purposes of subclause (1), the proportion of the area of the floor that is less than 2 400 mm in height.

49.6. (1) In a Class I, II, III or IV building every—

(a) bathroom;
(b) shower; room;
(c) water closet; and
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

(d) laundry,

shall be for at least two-thirds of the area of the floor not less than 2,100 mm in height and shall not in any portion be less than 1,500 mm in height, except as permitted pursuant to subclause (2).

(2) Where any wall of a— Reduced height permissible.

(a) bathroom;

(b) shower room;

(c) water closet; or

(d) laundry,

is not perpendicular to the floor, the minimum height of 1,500 mm referred to in subclause (1) shall not apply to that portion of the room adjacent to such wall if—

(i) the angle formed by the floor and a line drawn from the junction of the floor and the wall to a point on the wall 1,500 mm above the floor level is not less than 70 degrees; and

(ii) The Council is satisfied that there will be no undue interference with the intended functioning of the room.

(3) Where pursuant to subclause (2) any portion of a— Exclusion of portions of bathrooms, etc., from floor area.

(a) bathroom;

(b) shower room;

(c) water closet; or

(d) laundry,

is less than 1,500 mm in height, such portion shall not be counted as floor area in calculating, for the purposes of subclause (1), the proportion of the area of the floor that is less than 2,100 mm in height.
49.7. (1) This clause shall apply to Class III buildings.

(2) For the purposes of this clause, “shower facilities for disabled people” means a shower recess and associated drying or dressing spaces and fittings complying with clause 10.5 or 10.6 of Specification No. 9 “Access and Facilities for Disabled People” as approved by the Minister for Local Government and published in the Gazette.

(3) Where a sole occupancy unit to which access for disabled people is required to be provided in accordance with clause 53.10, does not contain shower facilities for disabled people—

(a) those facilities shall be provided outside any sole occupancy unit in the building or portion; and

(b) access for disabled people shall be provided to those facilities.

GROUP VII.—HEALTH AND AMENITY.

PART 50.—Light and Ventilation.

Division 1.—Lighting.

50.1.

50.2. (1) Natural lighting shall be provided, in the following buildings, to the rooms indicated:

(a) Class I, II and IV buildings—all habitable rooms;

(b) Class III buildings—all bedrooms and dormitories;

(c) Class IX buildings—all bedrooms, dormitories, wards and other rooms used for sleeping purposes.
(2) Natural lighting required by subclause (1) shall be provided by means of windows having an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the room concerned.

(3) The light transmitting areas of windows shall be measured exclusive of framing members, glazing bars and other obstructions.

50.3. (1) The required windows of a room shall face—

(a) a court or space open to the sky; or

(b) an open verandah, open car port or the like.

(2) In a Class I building a required window facing the boundary of an adjoining allotment of land shall be separated from that boundary by a horizontal distance of not less than 900 mm.

(3) In a Class II, III, IV or IX building a required window facing an adjoining allotment of land or a wall of the same building or another building on the site shall be separated from that boundary or wall by a horizontal distance of not less than—

(a) 1.2 m; or

(b) 55% of the square root of the height of the wall in which the window is located, measured in metres from its sill,

whichever is the greater.

(4) Where the Council is satisfied that compliance with subclause (3) would create undue problems in the design of a building, it may permit a lesser horizontal distance (which shall
not in any case be less than 1.2 m) between a required window and the boundary or wall facing it if it is satisfied that the objects of that subclause will be attained either better or as effectually.

50.4. (1) Where in any room not mentioned in clause 50.2 (1) natural lighting by means of windows is not provided to a standard equivalent to that required by clause 50.2 for rooms mentioned therein a system of artificial lighting shall be provided to the rooms indicated in the following buildings:

(a) Class I and IV buildings—sanitary compartments, bathrooms, shower rooms, airlocks and laundries.

(b) Class II buildings—sanitary compartments, bathrooms, shower rooms, airlocks, laundries, common stairways and other spaces designed for the common use of the occupants of the building.

(c) Class III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X buildings—all rooms intended to be occupied by any person for any purpose and all corridors, lobbies, internal stairways and other spaces intended for internal movement or egress.

(2) The Council may exempt a room from the requirements of subclause (1) if it is satisfied that by reason of—

(a) the nature of the use of the rooms; or

(b) the periods of occupation,

there will be no undue hazard to occupants seeking egress in case of emergency.

50.5. Required stairways and ramps shall be provided with artificial lighting by means of separate electrical wiring circuits from the main switchboard for the exclusive use of the stairway or ramp.
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50.6. (1) Notwithstanding the requirements of clause 50.2, a room in a Class I, II or IV building or in a sole-occupancy unit of a Class III building may be lighted by way of a glazed area or other opening facing directly into an adjoining room (including an enclosed verandah) subject to the following conditions:

(a) Such glazed area or other clear opening shall be not less in area than one-tenth of the floor area of the room concerned.

(b) The adjoining room shall be provided with windows having an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than one-tenth of the combined floor areas of the rooms concerned.

(c) In the case of a Class II, III or IV building the adjoining rooms shall be within the same sole-occupancy unit.

(2) The areas specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-clause (1) may be reduced by the area of any window in the first-mentioned room transmitting natural light directly to that room.

Division 2.—Ventilation.

50.7. (1) Every habitable room, office, shop, factory, workroom, sanitary compartment, bathroom, shower room, laundry and any other room designed to be occupied by any person for any purpose shall be provided with either—

(a) natural ventilation complying with clause 50.8; or

(b) a mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system complying with clause 55.7.

(2) The Council may exempt a room from the requirements of subclause (1) if it is satisfied that such exemption will not result in conditions that are detrimental to the health of the occupants of the room.
50.8. (1) Natural ventilation required by clause 50.7 shall be provided by means of permanent openings or windows, doors or other devices which are capable of being opened and shall comply with the following:

(a) The aggregate opening or openable size shall be not less than one-twentieth of the floor area of the room required to be ventilated.

(b) The opening or openable size shall be the net area available for the passage of air—

(i) through a permanent opening; or

(ii) through windows, doors or other openable devices when opened to their designed maximum extent.

(2) Unless otherwise stated in this Ordinance required natural ventilation devices shall open to—

(a) a court, vent shaft or space open to the sky; or

(b) an open verandah, open car port or the like.

(3) A vent shaft or a fully-enclosed court serving as the source of required natural ventilation to an abutting room shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The top shall be open to the sky.

(b) If it has a cross-sectional area of less than 18 $\text{m}^2$ it shall be provided with permanent ventilation openings comprising one or more horizontal air intakes or passages which—

(i) communicate directly with a road or open space leading to a road;

(ii) are situated at or below the level of the lowest required natural ventilation device serviced by such vent shaft or fully enclosed court;
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(iii) have an aggregate cross-sectional area of not less than 0.5 m² or 5 per cent of the horizontal cross-sectional area of the shaft, whichever is the greater; and

(iv) are not less than 0.1 m² in cross-sectional area in any one such air intake or passage.

(c) It shall have a minimum internal horizontal—

(i) dimension of 1 200 mm; and

(ii) a cross-sectional area of 1.5 m².

(4) Notwithstanding the requirements of subclause (1), a room in a Class I, II or IV building or in a sole-occupancy unit of a Class III building may be ventilated by way of a clear opening or a window, door or other device capable of being opened, which faces directly into an adjoining room (including an enclosed verandah) subject to the following conditions:

(a) Such clear opening, window, door or other device shall have a ventilating area of not less than one-twentieth of the floor area of the room concerned.

(b) The adjoining room shall be provided with a clear opening or a window, door or other device having a ventilating area of not less than one-twentieth of the combined floor areas of the rooms concerned.

(c) In the case of a Class II, III or IV building the adjoining rooms shall be within the same sole-occupancy unit.

(5) The ventilating areas specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subclause (4) may be reduced by the ventilating area of any clear opening, window, door or other device capable of being opened in the first mentioned room which opens directly to the exterior of the building.
(6) Notwithstanding the requirements of subclause (1), a partitioned space or room in a Class V, VI, VII, VIII, or IX building may be ventilated by way of a clear opening or an openable device (excluding a door) which faces into another room that is naturally ventilated in accordance with subclauses (1) and (2) or mechanically ventilated or air-conditioned in accordance with Part 55 subject to the following conditions:

(a) The opening or openable device shall have an airway of not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the partitioned space or room.

(b) In measuring the area of the opening or openable device for the purposes of this subclause, any part thereof that is more than 3 600 mm above the level of the floor shall be excluded from the calculations.

(7) A room containing a water closet or urinal shall not open directly into a kitchen and, except in a Class I or IV building or in a sole-occupancy unit of a Class II or III building, shall not open directly into—

(a) a room for storage or the consumption of food; or

(b) a dormitory or bedroom for a number of unrelated persons.

(8) Where, pursuant to subclause (7), a room containing a water closet is prohibited from opening directly to a kitchen, room for storage or the consumption of food or a dormitory or bedroom for a number of unrelated persons access shall be by way of an airlock, hallway or other room which—

(a) in the case of Class I and IV buildings and sole-occupancy units in Class II and III buildings has a floor area of not less than 1.1 m²; and

(b) in the case of Class V, VI, VII and VIII buildings—

(i) has a floor area of not less than 1.1 m²; and

(ii) is fitted with self-closing doors at all access doorways.
50.9. Where any shop, room or space opens to an arcade the Arcade ventilation. Council may, subject to such conditions as it considers desirable, exempt such shop, room or space from the requirements of this Division.

50.10. (1) Where the lowest floor of a building is of timber Sub-floor ventilation. frame construction a space shall be provided between the underside Require-ments. of every joist and bearer and the ground surface, and that space shall be—

(a) ventilated and cross-ventilated by means of evenly distributed openings in the external walls having an unobstructed area of not less than 2 100 mm²/m of external wall; and

(b) not less than 200 mm in depth in every part.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of subclause (1), the Council may—

(a) approve a reduction of the area of the openings or the depth of the space referred to in subclause (1), or both, if it is satisfied in the particular case that by reason of—

(i) the nature of the site; or
(ii) the design of the building; or
(iii) the provision of an impervious cover over the ground surface beneath the building; or
(iv) a combination of the factors referred to in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii), and (iii),

undue deterioration of the floor timbers will not occur as a result of such reduction; or

(b) require an increase in the area of such openings where it considers in the particular case that by reason of the—

(i) nature of the site; or
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(ii) design of the building;
such increase is necessary to prevent undue deterioration
of the floor timbers.

(3) In cavity wall construction the openings specified in
paragraph (a) of subclause (1) shall be provided in the outer
leaf of the wall, and openings of the same area shall be provided
in the inner leaves in positions as near as practical to those in
the outer leaf.

(4) Internal walls constructed in the under-floor space
referred to in subclause (1) shall be provided with openings hav-
ing an aggregate area of not less than 4 200 mm²/m run of wall
concerned, and such openings shall be evenly distributed.

50.11. Every storey of a public garage or parking station shall
be provided with either—

(a) a mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system com-
plying with clause 55.7; or

(b) a system of permanent natural ventilation to the
approval of the Council.

GROUP VII.—HEALTH AND AMENITY.

PART 51.—Special Health and Amenity Requirements.

* * * * *

GROUP VII.—HEALTH AND AMENITY.

PART 52.—Noise Transmission.

52.1. (1) This Part shall apply to a Class II building having
a rise of three or more storeys.
(2) In a Class II building having a rise of not more than two storeys the Council may require that the building shall comply with any or all of the provisions of this Part.

52.2. * * * * *

52.3. (1) A wall dividing separate flats or a wall dividing a flat from a plant room, lift shaft, stairway, public corridor, hallway or the like shall have a Sound Transmission Class of not less than 45.

(2) A wall dividing a bathroom, laundry or kitchen in one flat from a habitable room (other than a kitchen) in an adjoining flat shall—

(a) have a Sound Transmission Class of not less than 50; and

(b) incorporate the following construction in order to reduce the transmission of impact sound:

(i) The wall shall be constructed in two or more separate leaves without rigid mechanical connection other than at its periphery.

(ii) Any connection between the leaves, other than at the periphery, shall be by means of devices incorporating rubber or similarly resilient plugs or mountings except that in the case of a masonry wall ties according to Australian Interim Specification 324 "Metal Wall Ties for Brickwork" shall be permitted.

(3) A wall constructed according to one of the following rules shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of subclause (2):

(a) two leaves 90 mm brick masonry complying with Part 36; and having—

(i) all joints filled solid with mortar; and
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(ii) an air space of not less than 40 mm between the leaves.

(b) 190 mm thick concrete block masonry complying with Part 36 and having—

(i) each face of the blocks fitted with 50 mm x 50 mm timber battens, spaced at not more than 610 mm centres, screw-fixed into resilient plugs with rubber inserts;

(ii) the space between the battens completely filled with mineral or glass wool blanket or batts not less than 50 mm thick; and

(iii) the outer face of the studs finished with plasterboard not less than 10 mm thick or other material having a mass per unit area of not less than 7.3 kg/m².

(c) 110 mm brick masonry complying with Part 36; and having—

(i) each face rendered 12 mm thick;

(ii) 50 mm x 12 mm thick timber battens at not more than 610 mm centres fixed to each face but not recessed into the render;

(iii) one layer of 12.7 mm thick softboard nailed to the battens; and

(iv) 6.4 mm thick medium density hardboard adhesive-fixed to the softboard.

52.4. A duct shall not pass through a wall dividing a habitable room, other than a kitchen, in one flat from a bathroom, laundry or kitchen in an adjoining flat.

52.5. (1) This clause shall not apply to those sections of a soil or waste pipe serving only one flat and located wholly within that flat.
Ordinance No. 70—Local Government Act, 1919.

(2) Soil and waste pipes, including those that pass through a floor, shall be separated from the rooms of any flat immediately adjacent thereto by construction having the following Sound Transmission Class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Room immediately adjacent</th>
<th>Sound Transmission Class of not less than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitable rooms other than kitchens</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchens</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other rooms</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Where a soil or waste pipe is required by subclause (2) to be separated from the rooms of any flat immediately adjacent thereto by construction as specified in that subclause—

(a) no access door or panel shall be provided in any part of that construction that is immediately adjacent to a habitable room (other than a kitchen); and

(b) an access door or panel in any other part of that construction shall be firmly fixed so as to overlap the frame or rebate of a frame by not less than 10 mm and shall be fitted with a sealing gasket along all edges and constructed of—

(i) wood, particle board or blockboard having a thickness of not less than 38 mm; or

(ii) dense asbestos-cement sheet having a thickness of not less than 9 mm; or

(iii) approved material having a mass per unit area of not less than 24.4 kg/m².

(4) Construction complying with one of the rules set out in clause 52.3 (3) shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of subclause (2) of this clause.
52.6. A floor dividing separate flats shall have a Sound Transmission Class of not less than 45.

52.7. A flexible coupling shall be used at the point of connection between the service pipes in a building and any circulating or other pump.

52.8. A form of construction required by this Part to have a certain ‘Sound Transmission Class’ shall, subject to clause 52.10, be—

(a) one that has achieved not less than the required value when tested in accordance with the method described in Specification No. 6 “Airborne Sound-transmission Loss” as approved by the Minister for Local Government and published in the Gazette; or

(b) one that is deemed, pursuant to clause 52.3 or clause 52.9, to have not less than the required value.

52.9. (1) For the purposes of this Part the forms of construction that—

(a) are listed in Table 52.9; and

(b) comply with the requirements of subclauses (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) as applicable,

shall be deemed to have the Sound Transmission Class stated in the second column of that Table.

(2) Masonry units shall be laid with all joints, including those between the masonry and any adjoining construction, filled solid.

(3) Joints between concrete slabs and any adjoining construction shall be filled solid.
(4) Fire-grade plasterboard shall be a special grade as Fire-grade manufactured for use in fire-resisting construction, and fixed according to the following rules:

(a) Where one layer is required to be fixed to studs it shall be screw-fixed to the studs with joints staggered on opposite faces.

(b) Where two layers are required the first layer shall be fixed according to paragraph (a) and the second layer shall be fixed so that the joints do not coincide with those of the first layer and each sheet shall be fixed to the first layer with nails, screws or adhesive, or a combination of those methods as appropriate.

(c) Joints between sheets shall be taped and filled solid.

(d) Joints between sheets and any adjoining construction shall be filled solid.

(5) Plasterboard, being plasterboard other than fire-grade quality, shall be fixed in the same way as that described for fire-grade plasterboard in subclause (4) to the extent that the nature of the material will allow.

(6) Where the construction involves the use of steel studs—

(a) the studs shall be of not less than 0.60 mm thickness and not more than 1 mm thickness, and not less than 63.5 mm in depth;

(b) the studs shall be fixed to steel top and bottom plates of sufficient depth to permit secure fixing of the plasterboard; and

(c) all steel members at the perimeter of the wall shall be securely fixed to the adjoining structure and shall be bedded thereto in resilient compound or caulked so that there are no voids.
TABLE 52.9.

SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS DEEMED TO APPLY TO CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Sound Transmission Class not less than—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid clay or shale bricks, 110 mm thick, rendered 12 mm thick on both sides.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid clay or shale bricks, having a total thickness of not less than 230 mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded, cored clay bricks, 110 mm thick, rendered 12 mm thick on both sides.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey, common concrete bricks, 110 mm thick and conforming to Australian Standard 1346 and having a total mass per unit area of not less than 195 kg/m².</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dense concrete masonry blocks, 190 mm thick having a total mass per unit area of 215 kg/m².</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dense concrete masonry blocks, 140 mm thick having a wall thickness of not less than 44 mm and having—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 50 mm × 50 mm timber battens spaced at not more than 610 mm centres screw-fixed on one face of the blocks into rubber or similarly resilient plugs with rubber inserts;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) the face of the battens clad with 13 mm thick standard plasterboard; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) a total mass per unit area of not less than 220 kg/m².</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 mm thick in-situ concrete slab</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mm thick in-situ dense concrete slab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mm thick precast concrete slab without joints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel studs having two layers of 16 mm thick fire-grade plasterboard fixed to each face. Steel studs having—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) One layer of 13 mm thick fire-grade plasterboard fixed to one face. Before fixing, 50 mm thick mineral wool or glass-fibre blanket shall be stapled to the back of each sheet so that the sheet is completely covered; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) two layers of 13 mm thick fire-grade plasterboard fixed to the other face. Steel studs having—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 50 mm thick mineral wool or glass-fibre batts wedged firmly between the studs;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) one layer of 16 mm fire-grade plasterboard fixed to one face; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) two layers of fire-grade plasterboard fixed to the other face, the inner layer consisting of 16 mm thick fire-grade plasterboard and the outer layer consisting of 13 mm thick plasterboard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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TABLE 52.9—continued.
SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS DEEMED TO APPLY TO CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Sound Transmission Class not less than—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Floors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 mm thick in-situ concrete slab</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mm thick in-situ dense concrete slab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mm thick precast concrete slab without joints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber floor comprising—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) timber joists not less than 175 mm × 50 mm;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) tongue-and-grooved boards not less than 19 mm thick and secured to 75 mm × 50 mm battens between each joist and laid over joists but not fixed thereto;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) 25 mm thick glass-fibre blanket laid over entire floor, including tops of joists before boards are laid; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) 75 mm thick mineral wool cut to fit tightly between joists and laid on 10 mm thick plasterboard fixed to underside of joists.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Ducts or Other Construction Separating Soil and Waste Pipes from Flats** | |
| Masonry not less than 90 mm thick with all joints, including those between the masonry and any adjoining construction, filled solid. | 30 |

| **Two layers of 10 mm standard plasterboard—** | |
| (a) fixed to timber studs not less than 75 mm × 50 mm spaced at not more than 407 mm centres; | |
| (b) with the joints in the two layers of plasterboard staggered; and | |
| (c) with all joints in the plasterboard, including those between the plasterboard and any adjoining construction filled solid. | |

52.10. (1) Where it is proposed to use a form of construction that—

(a) has not been tested according to Specification No. 6; or

(b) does not comply with clause 52.3, clause 52.5 or clause 52.9 as the case requires,

the Council may approve the use of that form of construction upon production of a report in accordance with subclause (2) from an acoustic laboratory with facilities for and engaged in the making of airborne sound transmission tests being—

(i) Experimental Building Station, Department of Housing and Construction;
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(ii) Division of Building Research, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation;

(iii) Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Adelaide; or

(iv) a laboratory registered with the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia, where the report is in the form authorised by that Association.

(2) The report referred to in subclause (1) shall state—

(a) that in the opinion of the authority concerned the proposed construction would be capable of achieving the required Sound Transmission Class, and if applicable, would be not less resistant to the transmission of impact sound than the construction described in subclause (3) of clause 52.3; and

(b) details of materials, construction, and methods of fixing which shall be complied with in order to achieve the required performance.

GROUP VIII.—ANCILLARY PROVISIONS.

PART 53.—Special Requirements for Certain Buildings and Components.

53.1. A swimming pool shall be subject to any special conditions imposed by the Council for the disposal of waste and for the drainage of the pool.

53.2. (1) Refrigerated and cooling chambers which are of sufficient size to permit the entry of a person shall be provided with—

(a) a door which can at all times be opened from inside without a key; and

(b) an approved alarm device located outside but controllable only from within the chamber.
(2) The door referred to in paragraph (a) of subclause Door 
(1) shall be set in an opening having a clear width of not less 
than 600 mm.

53.3. Strong rooms in buildings shall be provided with—

(a) internal lighting controllable only from within the room;

(b) a pilot light located outside the room but controllable 
only by the switch for the internal lighting referred to 
in paragraph (a); and

(c) an approved alarm device located outside but 
controllable only from within the room.

53.4. (1) Glazing materials used in a building shall be Glazing 
selected—

(a) in the case of glass (otherwise than in the form of hollow Selection 
glass blocks)—in accordance with the provisions of 
of glazing 
Australian Standard 1288 “SAA Glass Installation 
materials. 
Code” relating to the selection of glass; or

(b) in the case of plastic, glass in the form of hollow glass Selection 
blocks or any other material—in a manner approved by 
materials. the Council.

(2) Where—

(a) safety glass is required to be used pursuant to subclause Standards 
(1) (a); or 

(b) plastic glazing materials are used in a building in loca-
that glass or those materials, as the case may be, shall comply with 
tions in which, were glass being used, safety glass would 
the provisions of Australian Standard 2208 “Safety Glazing 
be required to be used pursuant to subclause (1) (a), 
Materials for Use in Buildings (Human Impact Considerations)” 
relating to that glass or those materials.
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Installation standards.

(3) Glazing materials used in a building shall be installed—

(a) in the case of glass (otherwise than in the form of hollow glass blocks)—
   (i) in accordance with the provisions of Australian Standard 1288 "SAA Glass Installation Code" relating to the installation of glass; or
   (ii) in any other manner approved by the Council; or

(b) in the case of plastic, glass in the form of hollow glass blocks or any other material—in a manner approved by the Council.

(4) In addition to the requirements of subclauses (1), (2) and (3), but except as provided in subclause (5), glazing materials complying with the requirements made by Australian Standard 2208 "Safety Glazing Materials for Use in Buildings (Human Impact Considerations)" with respect to Grade A safety glazing materials shall be used in each building of a Class described in Column 1 of Table 53.4 in the locations specified in Column 2 of that Table opposite the description of that Class.

### TABLE 53.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1.</th>
<th>Column 2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classes of buildings.</td>
<td>Location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX</td>
<td>(1) Every glazed door. (2) Every glazed panel so located in relation to other parts of the building that it is capable of being mistaken for a doorway or unimpeded path of travel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, II, III and IV</td>
<td>Every glazed panel (whether or not it so located in relation to other parts of the building that it is capable of being mistaken for a doorway or unimpeded path of travel) located on the boundary of a room and which— (a) has a vertical edge within 300 mm of the nearest vertical edge of a doorway, and has its lower edge less than 1 200 mm above the highest floor level or ground level adjacent to the glazing; or (b) has its lower edge less than 500 mm above any adjacent floor level or walking level, and is not less than 2 m² in surface area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(5) Subclause (4) shall not apply to—

Exemptions.

(a) any section of glazing in a panel or door, being a section of glazing that—

(i) has a surface area of not more than 0.1 m²; or

(ii) has a surface area between 0.1 m² and 0.5 m² and is at least 5 mm in thickness;

(b) glazing in a panel or door enclosing or partially enclosing a shower or bath; or

(c) glazing in a panel or door, where the glazing material consists of glass in the form of hollow glass blocks,

but nothing in this subclause affects any requirement made by subclause (1), (2) or (3).

53.5. (1) The Council may grant, grant subject to conditions, Structures or refuse permission to erect a structure of calico, canvas, or other textile material, and if any such structure is erected without the Council’s permission, may order the occupier of the structure or if unoccupied the owner of the land on which the structure is situated to demolish the structure.

(2) No provision of Part XI of the Act except section Certain paragraph (22) of section 318, and section 319, and no provisions clause of this Ordinance except this clause and clauses 4.2, 4.3 not applicable. and 58.2 shall apply to the erection of a structure of calico, canvas or other textile material.

53.6. Fibrous plaster shall not be used for the walls and ceilings of a building unless it is—

(a) manufactured in accordance with Australian Standard 2185 “Specification for Fibrous Plaster Products”; and

(b) fixed in accordance with Australian Standard 2186 “Code of Practice for the Erection and Fixing of Fibrous Plaster Products”.
53.7. A bath shall not be enclosed unless it has a flange specially made for that purpose and complies with the following conditions:—

(a) There shall be free air space all round between the bath and the enclosure.

(b) The floor of the bathroom shall except as specified in paragraph (c), extend throughout the enclosure. That portion of the floor within the enclosure shall be not less than 12 mm higher than the main portion of the bathroom floor, shall be graded to a suitable floor grating and further provided with an outlet pipe through the riser to the main portion of the bathroom floor.

(c) The floor of the bathroom shall not be required to extend under the enclosed bath if the bathroom is at a level next above the ground surface and all joints between the enclosure and the bathroom floor and walls are made watertight.

(d) All holes made in walls or the floor shall be properly closed and outlet pipes shall have suitable mouse-proof gratings.

(e) The riser shall be of enamelled iron, terra cotta, concrete bricks or composition slabs covered with glazed tiles or other approved impervious material. In a timber framed structure the risers may consist of wooden members not less than 75 mm x 50 mm, rendered mouse and moisture proof by a covering of asbestos cement sheeting or other approved impervious material applied both internally and externally, except in the case of a riser which may be left unlined internally if so approved.

(f) Where the floor of the bathroom extends into the enclosure, two ventilators at least 150 mm x 75 mm fixed in approved positions shall be furnished to ventilate the enclosed space, and such ventilators shall be made of metal, terra cotta, stoneware, concrete or other approved material, but not of wood and shall be rendered mouse-proof.

(g) Where the bath abuts against a wall or walls the finishing material of the wall or walls shall overlap the upstand of the bath and the joint shall be made watertight.
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53.8 (1) This clause shall apply to any Class II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX or X building, except a Class X building appurtenant to a Class I building.

(2) Every window shall be so constructed that the exterior face of the window can be cleaned entirely from the interior of the building and without any part of the window cleaner’s body except one arm being required to project beyond the frame in which the window is set.

(3) This clause shall not apply where—

(a) the window is located in the wall of the first or second storey of a building and the lowest part of the frame of the window is not more than 3.6 m above the ground or an adjoining flat roof capable of sustaining the weight of the window cleaner and his equipment;

(b) the window opens on to—

(i) a balcony having a rail not less than 900 mm high;

(ii) a fire escape; or

(iii) a roof with a pitch of not more than 1 in 12 and a width of not less than 1 800 mm, which is capable of sustaining the weight of the window cleaner and his equipment; or

(c) provision is made for cleaning the exterior face of the window by a method complying with the Scaffolding and Lifts Act, 1912, and regulations made under that Act.

53.9. (1) A protective balustrade or guard shall be provided along the side of any roof that is designed for use by the occupants of the building and along the side of any stairway, ramp, corridor, hallway, landing, balcony, verandah, bridge, and the like attached or appurtenant to or included in a building if that side—

(a) is not bounded by a wall; and

(b) is more than 1 m (or 5 risers in the case of a stairway) above the finished level of the adjoining floor or ground.
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(2) The Council may require the provision of a protective balustrade or guard along the side of any portion of a building to which persons may ordinarily gain access and which is not subject to subclause (1), and along the side of any path of access to a building, if that side—

(a) is not bounded by a wall;

(b) is more than 1 m above the finished level of the adjoining floor or ground; and

(c) the Council considers the absence of a balustrade or guard would represent an undue hazard to persons having access to that portion or path.

(3) A required balustrade or guard shall be not less than 860 mm in height, such height in the case of a stairway being measured above the nosings of stair treads.

(4) This clause does not apply to a Class I building.

53.10. (1) This clause shall apply to Class III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX (except schools) and X buildings.

(2) For the purposes of this clause—

(a) the floor area of a floor of a building shall be the area of that floor bounded by the inner surface of the external walls of the building; and

(b) distances between levels shall be measured in accordance with the following rules:

(i) Where the distance to be measured is that between the level of the road abutting an external wall of a building and the level of a floor within a building, the measurement shall be taken from the road level to the point on the level of that floor on its upper surface which will result in the least distance being determined.

(ii) Where the distance to be measured is that between the finished ground adjacent to an external wall of the building and the level of a
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floor within that building, the measurement shall be taken from the finished ground adjacent to that external wall to the point on the level of that floor on its upper surface which will result in the least distance being determined.

(3) In a building or portion of a building of a class Where listed in Column 1 of Table 53.10 (3), access for disabled people shall be provided in the circumstances described in Column 2 of that Table to the portion of the building described in Column 3 of that Table.

**Table 53.10 (3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class of building</td>
<td>Circumstances</td>
<td>Portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III ... ...</td>
<td>Where there are 1 or more sole occupancy units to which access for disabled people is required to be provided in accordance with Table 53.10 (4).</td>
<td>The whole of each such sole occupancy unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V, VI and combined V and VI.</td>
<td>Where the floor area of the ground floor exceeds 500 m². Where, irrespective of floor area, the level of any floor is not more than 215 mm above or below— (i) the finished ground adjacent to an external wall of the building (in a case where the building is set back from the road alignment); or (ii) the level of the road (in a case where the building is on the road alignment). Where, irrespective of any other factor, the building contains a passenger lift.</td>
<td>The whole of the ground floor. The whole of that floor. All portions served by that lift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII (except public garages).</td>
<td>Where the total floor area exceeds 3,000 m². Where, irrespective of floor area, the level of any floor is not more than 215 mm above or below— (i) the finished ground adjacent to an external wall of the building (in a case where the building is set back from the road alignment); or</td>
<td>The whole of the ground floor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>