

FWPA Pushing up the Height of Timber Buildings

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Current Situation

- The Building Code of Australia (BCA) limits the height of combustible construction based on fire provisions
- Non-combustible construction is deemed-to-satisfy (DTS) for taller non-domestic type buildings i.e. apartments built in concrete and/or masonry
- Developers, builders, designers are required to demonstrate that a proposed timber building can meet the performance requirements of the BCA before timber can be approved for use

AIM

- To provide a deemed-to-satisfy option for mid-rise timber buildings that:
 - Enhances life safety and property protection compared to current deemed-to-satisfy provisions
 - Is economically viable
 - Facilitates consistent approaches to mid-rise timber buildings
 - Facilitates Sustainable Construction practices
 - Is compatible with existing Building Code of Australia approaches
 - Achieves broad support from relevant stakeholders

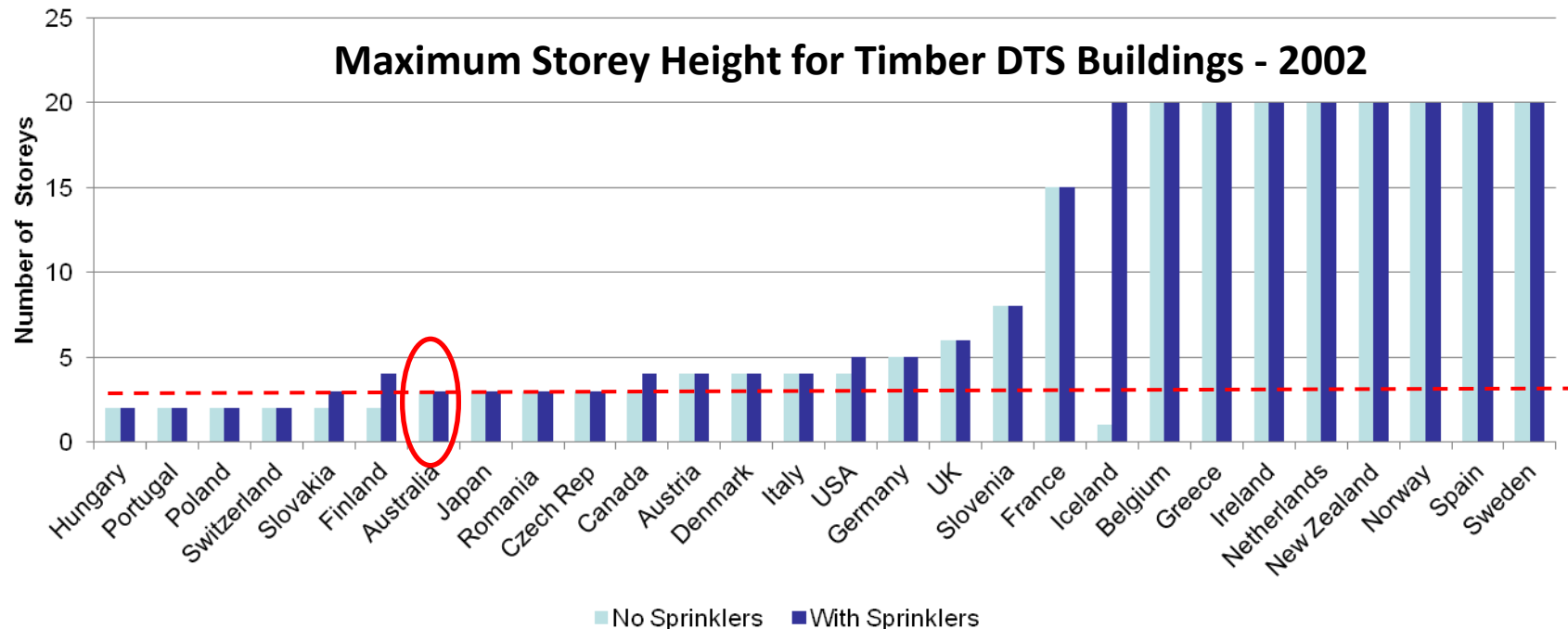
Maximum Timber Storey Height by Building Classification (BCA 2013)

Rise in storey	Type of Construction					
	Class 2	Class 3	Class 5	Class 6	Class 9a	Class 9b
	Apartments	Hotels	Office	Shops	Healthcare	Schools & public buildings
4 or more	A	A	A	A	A	A
3	A	A	B	B	A	A
2	B	B	C	C	B	B
1	C	C	C	C	C	C

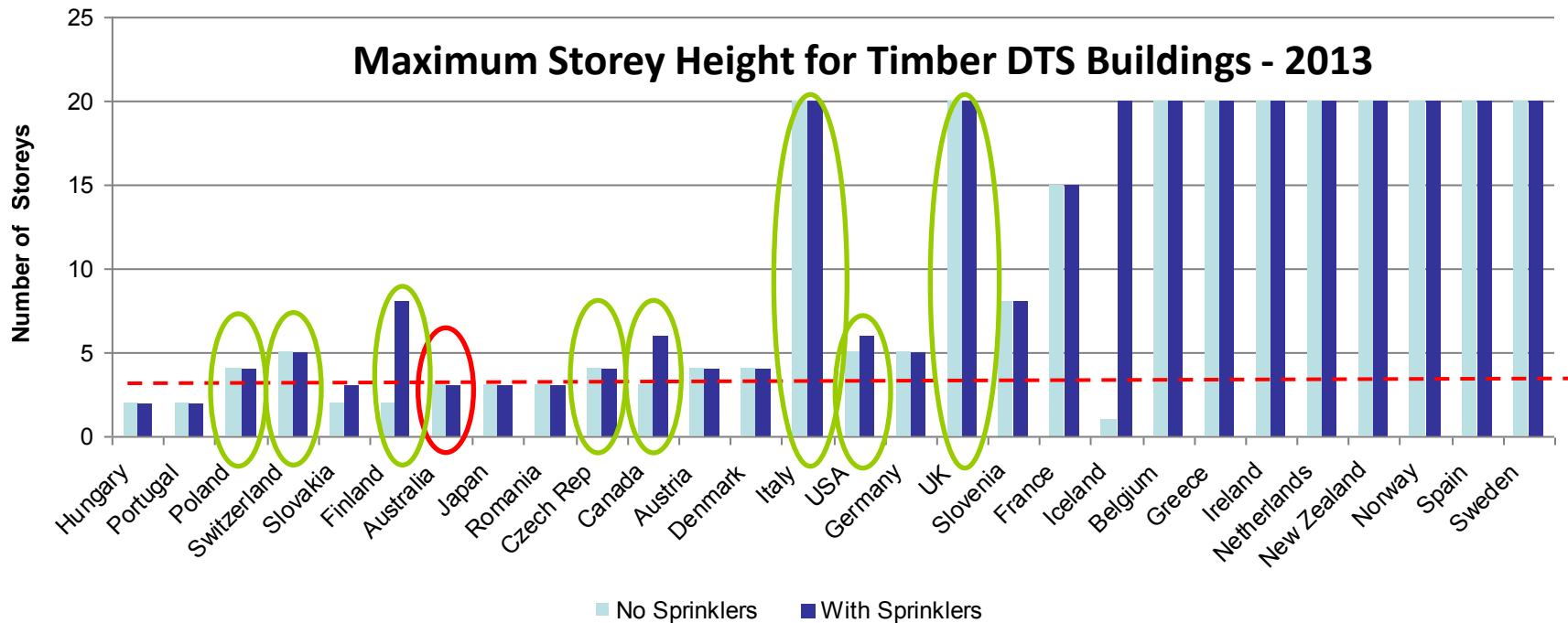
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How does Australia Compare to the rest of World?

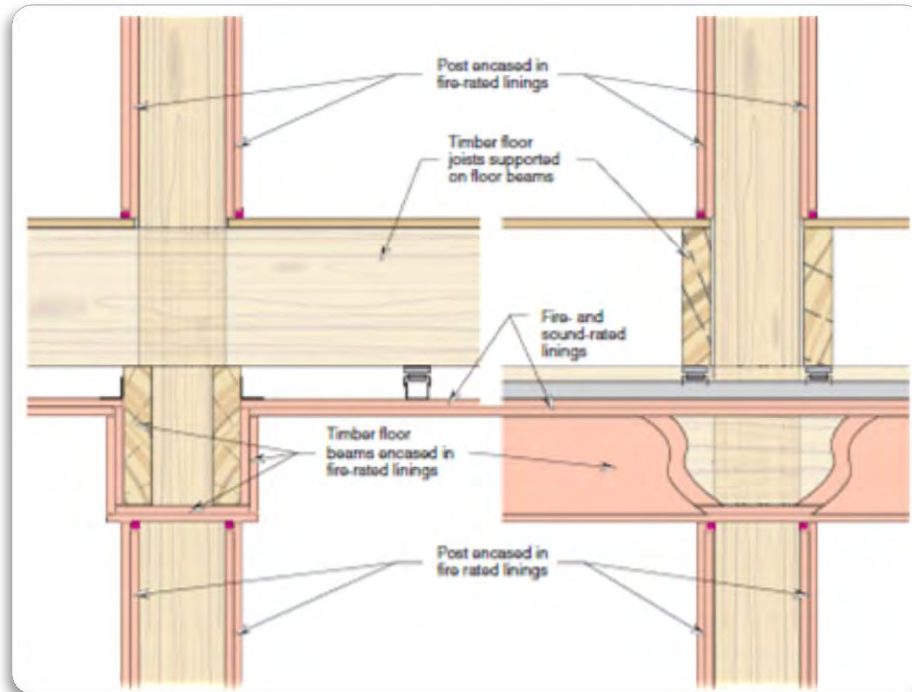


How does Australia Compare to the rest of World?

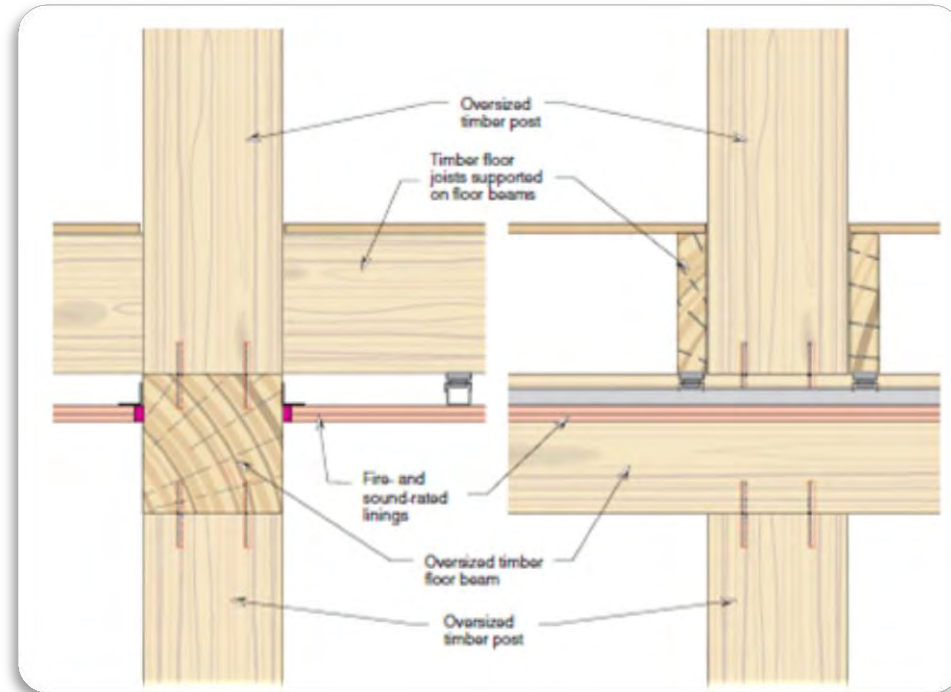


Fire Protection – Two Methods

Wrapped in Plasterboard

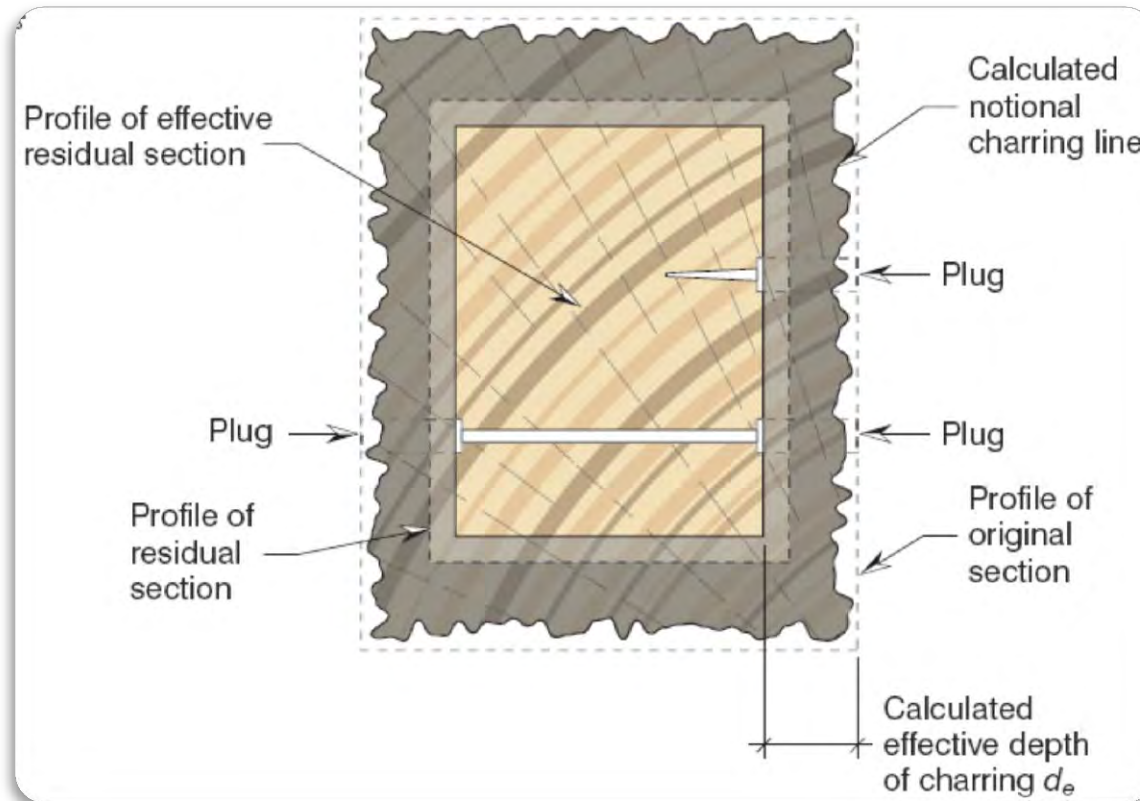


Exposed timber



Calculations by AS 1720.4

- Structural Purposes



Calculations by AS 1720.4

2.4 NOTIONAL CHARRING RATE

The notional charring rate for untreated timber exposed to a fire is calculated as follows:

$$c = 0.4 + \left(\frac{280}{\delta} \right)^2 \quad \dots 2.1$$

where

c = notional charring rate, in millimetres per minute

δ = timber density at a moisture content of 12%, in kilograms per cubic metre

2.5 EFFECTIVE DEPTH OF CHARRING

For each fire-exposed surface, the calculated effective depth of charring (d_c) after a period of time (t) is calculated as follows:

$$d_c = c t + 7.5 \quad \dots 2.2$$

where

d_c = calculated effective depth of charring, in millimetres

c = notional charring rate, in millimetres per minute

t = period of time, in minutes

A photograph of a fire test. A large, intense fire is burning inside a metal enclosure, which appears to be a fire test chamber. The fire is bright orange and yellow, with a large plume of smoke rising from the top. The text "Fire Tests" is overlaid on the image.

Fire Tests

2 minutes



Steel framed test



Timber framed test



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30 minutes



Steel framed test



Timber framed test

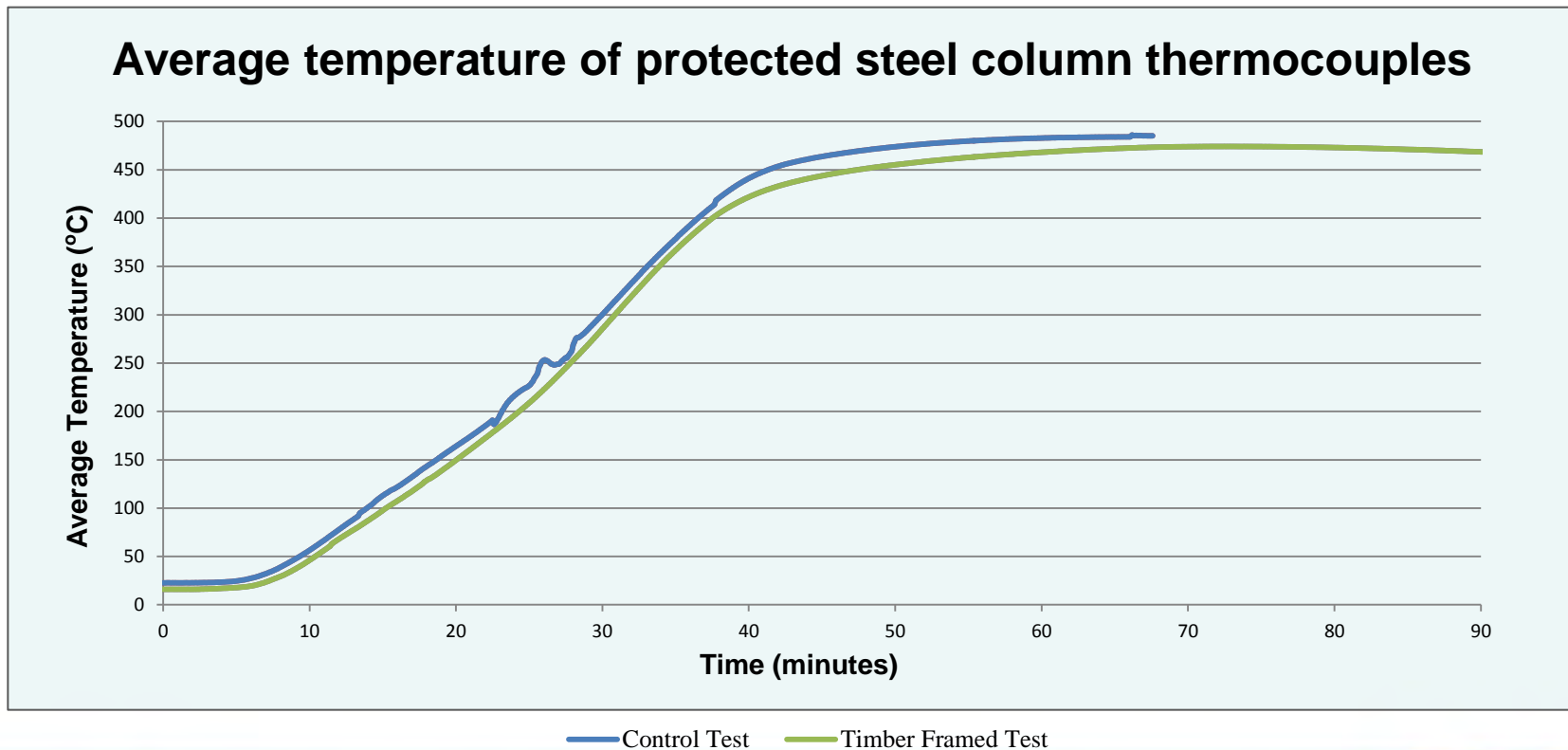


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Results – Time to Failure

Non-combustible frames – 66 mins

Timber – 114 mins



The Green – Parkville, Victoria



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Lightweight Construction

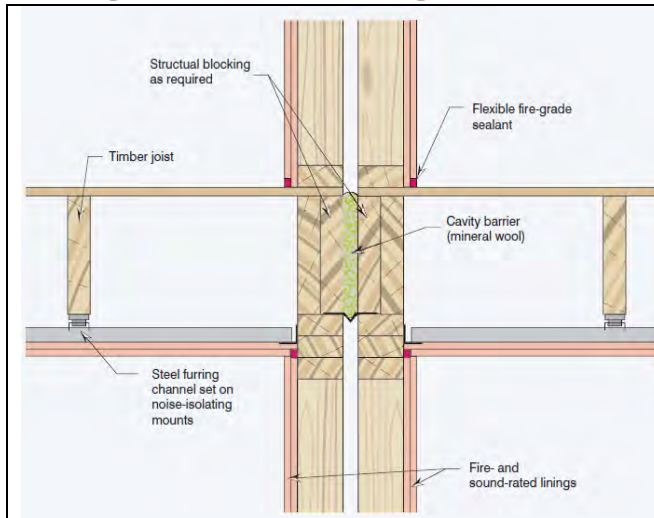


Figure 1 Floor / Wall Junction Cavity Barrier

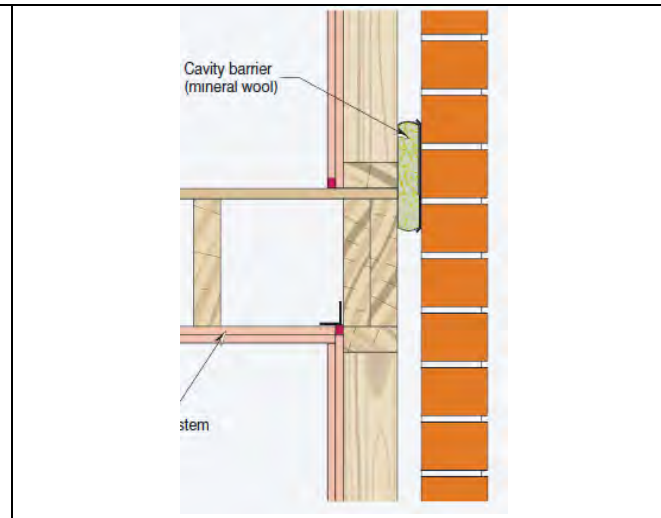


Figure 2 Floor / External Wall Cavity Barrier

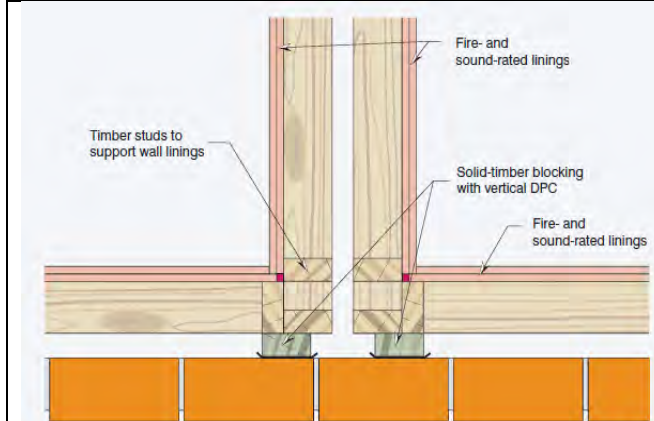


Figure 3 Wall / External Call Timber Cavity Barrier

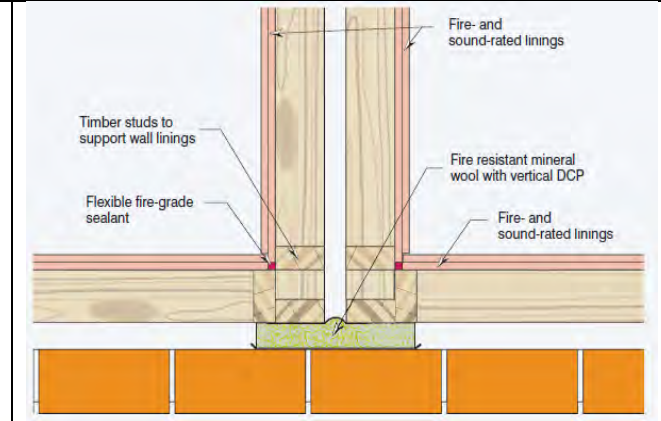


Figure 3 Wall / External Call Mineral Wool Cavity Barrier

Fire Protection

- Fire protection provided by increased thickness to timber elements.



Char for FRL 90/90/90



New Building Materials & Systems

Cross Laminated Timber

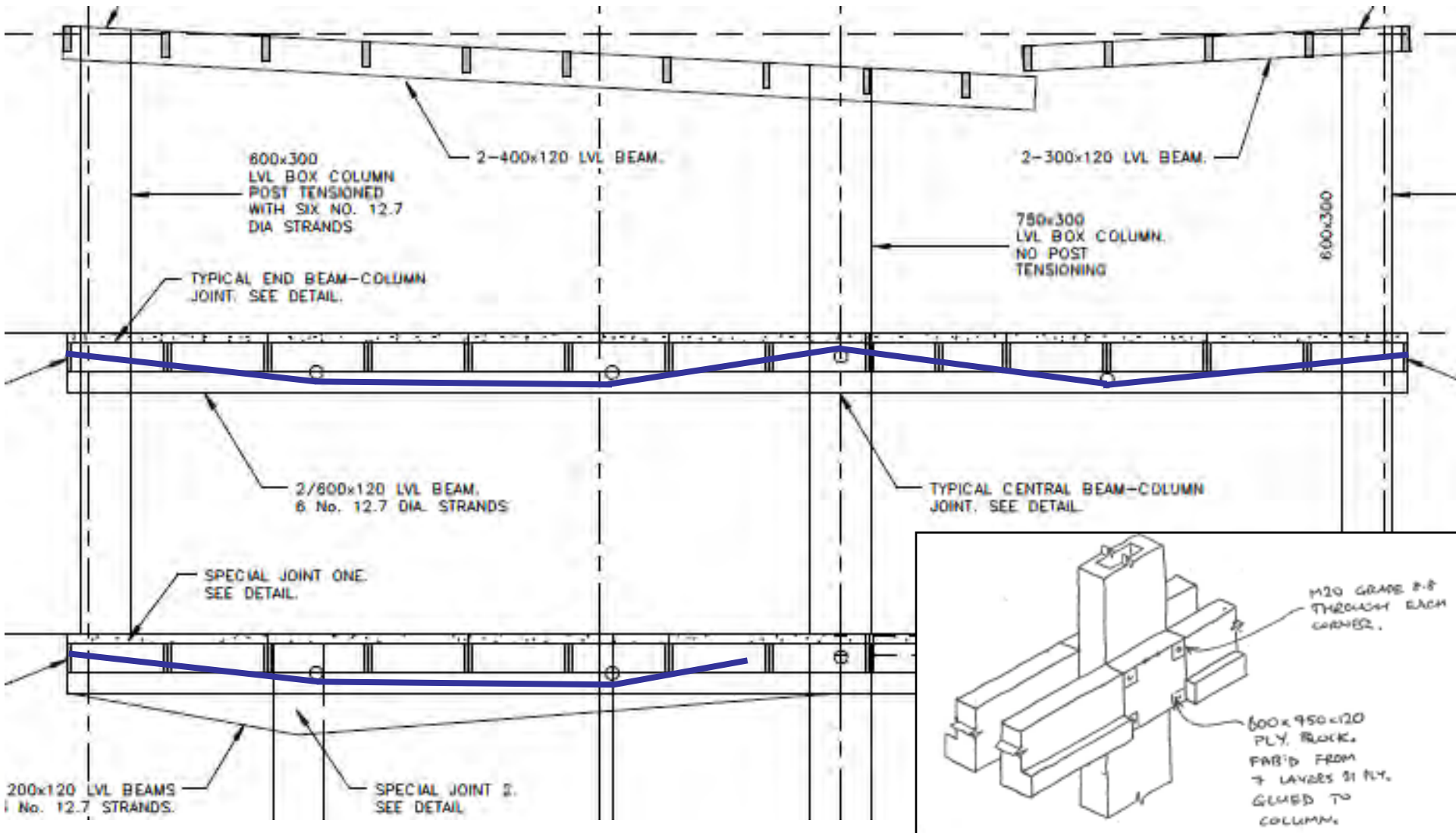
- Multiple layers of laminated timber cross at each laminate i.e. “Jumbo plywood”





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Post-tensioned timber frames



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Post-tensioned timber frames



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Post-tensioned timber frames





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How High Can we Go?



807 Bourke St
Victoria
Harbour

10 storeys
23 apartments
4 townhouses

Project: Forte
Builders: Lend Lease
Location: Melbourne, Vic



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32.17M HIGH THE WORLD'S
TALLEST TIMBER
APARTMENT BUILDING

5★ EXPECTED TO BE THE
FIRST RESIDENTIAL
GREEN BUILDING TO
STAR ACHIEVE THIS

485
TONNES OF
TIMBER

759
CLT PANELS



34,550
SCREWS

5,500
ANGLE BRACKETS

SHIPPED IN
25
CONTAINERS

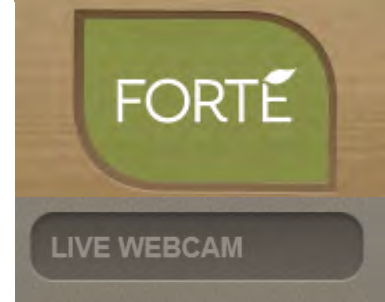
ON
2SHIPS

BUILT WITH **2**
LL APPRENTICES

SAVING
1,451
TONNES OF CARBON



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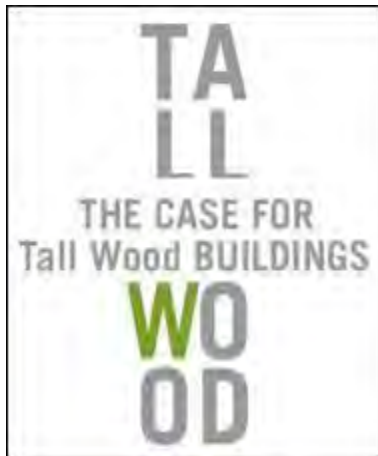


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How High Can we Go?

Vancouver, British Columbia's Timber Highrise Feasibility Study: Tall Wood

- Michael Green Architects have designed prototype for 12, 20 and 30-story massive wood buildings
- Demonstrates carbon neutral construction for highly urban areas



TALL
WOOD



Source: Michael Green Architects

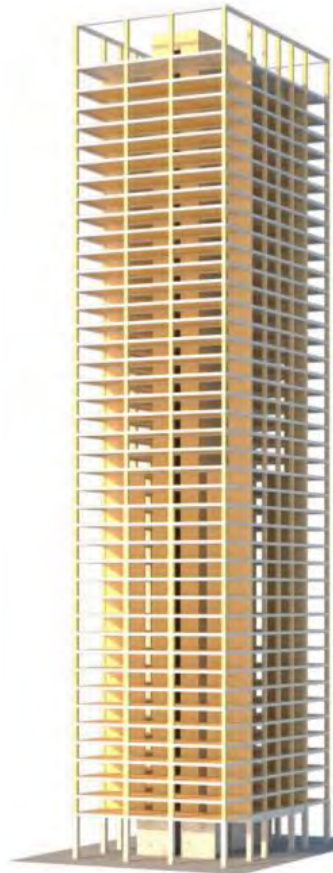
How High Can we Go?

Timber Tower Research Project

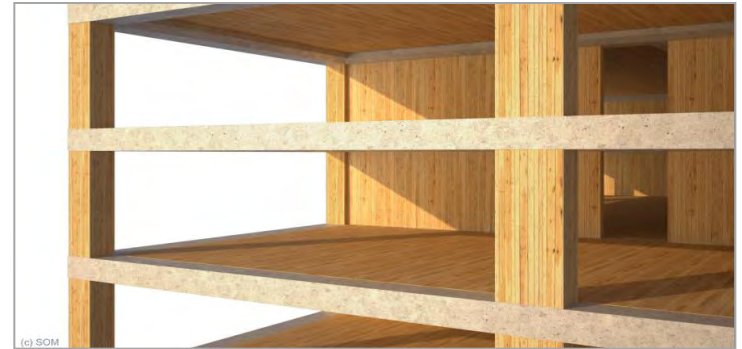
- 42 Storey
- “Concrete Jointed Timber Frame”
- Carbon footprint reduced by 60-75%.

SOM

SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL LLP



(c) SOM



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Where to next?

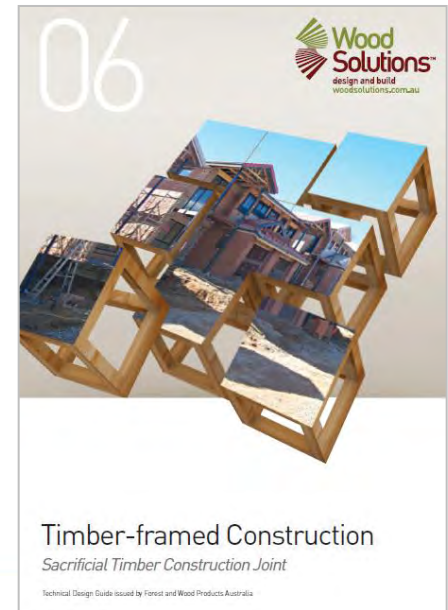
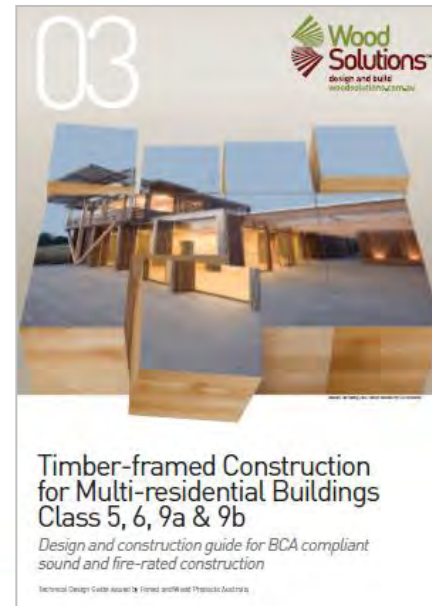


Overview of Proposal for Change

- FWPA is preparing a Proposal for Change (PFC) to the National Construction Code (NCC) for the use of timber framing for buildings in Class 2 (apartments) and 3 (hotels) up to 25 metres in effective height (approximately 8 storeys).
- The proposed solution will cover both 'lightweight timber framing' and 'massive timber systems' and will consist of the use of appropriate layers of fire resistant plasterboard and sprinklers.
- The PFC must be supported and submitted before 2nd February 2015; otherwise the next opportunity for its introduction is 2019.

WoodSolutions™: Design Guides

- The following guides are related to Multi-storey Timber-framed Construction (MRTFC).



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WoodSolutions™: Design Guides

- The following guides are related to fire engineering and developing Alternative Solutions.



Fires During Construction



- Only addressed to a limited extent in BCA
- More detailed approach considering broader range of issues required under WHS legislation
- Guide published June 2014 – already being used by some contractors

WoodSolutions™: Design Guides

- Available for free download by registering at:

www.woodsolutions.com.au

