Appendix
Volume One
FP2.6 Microbial control for water systems
NSW FP2.6
Hot water, warm water and cooling water systems installed in a building must control the accumulation of harmful levels of micro-organisms.
FP4.3 Outdoor air supply
A space in a building used by occupants must be provided with means of ventilation with *outdoor air* which will maintain adequate air quality.

FP4.4 Mechanical ventilation to control odours and contaminants
A mechanical air-handling system installed in a building must control—
(a) the circulation of objectionable odours; and
(b) the accumulation of harmful contamination by micro-organisms, pathogens and toxins.

FP4.5 Disposal of contaminated air
Contaminated air must be disposed of in a manner which does not unduly create a nuisance or hazard to people in the building or *other property*.

FP6.1 Condensation and water vapour management
In a *sole-occupancy unit* of a Class 2 building or a Class 4 part of a building, risks associated with water vapour and *condensation* must be managed to minimise their impact on the health of occupants.
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GP1.3 Cool rooms
Any refrigerated or cooling chamber, or the like which is of sufficient size for a person to enter must—
(a) have adequate means of communicating with or alerting other occupants in the building in the case of an emergency; and
(b) have a door which is—
(i) of adequate dimensions to allow occupants to readily escape; and
(ii) openable from inside without a key at all times.

GP2.1 Combustion heating appliances
Where provided in a building, a combustion appliance and its associated components, including an open fire-place, chimney, flue, chute, hopper or the like, must be installed—
(a) to withstand the temperatures likely to be generated by the appliance; and
(b) so that it does not raise the temperature of any building element to a level that would adversely affect the element's physical or mechanical properties or function; and
(c) so that hot products of combustion will not—
(i) escape through the walls of the associated components; and
(ii) discharge in a position that will cause fire to spread to nearby *combustible* materials or allow smoke to penetrate through nearby *windows*, ventilation inlets, or the like.

GP2.2 Boilers and pressure vessels
When located in a building, *boilers* and *pressure vessels* must be installed to avoid, during reasonably foreseeable conditions, the likelihood of—
(a) leakage from the vessel which could cause damage to the building; and
(b) rupture or other mechanical damage of the vessel which could cause damage to the building or injury to occupants.

JP1 Energy use

A building, including its *services*, must have features that facilitate the efficient use of energy appropriate to—

(a) the function and use of the building; and

(b) the level of human comfort required for the building use; and

(c) solar radiation being—

(i) utilised for heating; and

(ii) controlled to minimise energy for cooling; and

(d) the energy source of the *services*; and

(e) the sealing of the building *envelope* against air leakage; and

(f) for a *conditioned space*, achieving an hourly *regulated energy* consumption, averaged over the annual *hours of operation*, of not more than—

(i) for a Class 6 building, 80 kJ/m^2.hr; and

(ii) for a Class 5, 7b, 8 or 9a building other than a *ward area*, or a Class 9b *school*, 43 kJ/m^2.hr; and

(iii) for all other building classifications, other than a *sole-occupancy unit* of a Class 2 building or a Class 4 part of a building, 15 kJ/m^2.hr.

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P2.4.5 Ventilation

(a) A space within a building used by occupants must be provided with means of ventilation with *outdoor air* which will maintain adequate air quality.

(b) A mechanical air-handling system installed in a building must control—

(i) the circulation of objectionable odours; and

(ii) the accumulation of harmful contamination by micro-organisms, pathogens and toxins.

(c) Contaminated air must be disposed of in a manner which does not unduly create a nuisance or hazard to people in the building or *other property*.

P2.4.7 Condensation and water vapour management

Risks associated with water vapour and *condensation* must be managed to minimise their impact on the health of occupants.

P2.6.1 Building

A building must have, to the degree necessary, a level of thermal performance to facilitate the efficient use of energy for artificial heating and cooling appropriate to—

(a) the function and use of the building; and

(b) the internal environment; and

(c) the geographic location of the building; and

(d) the effects of nearby permanent features such as topography, structures and buildings; and

(e) solar radiation being—

(i) utilised for heating; and

(ii) controlled to minimise energy for cooling; and

(f) the sealing of the building *envelope* against air leakage; and

(g) the utilisation of air movement to assist cooling.

P2.6.2 Services

Domestic services , including any associated distribution system and components must, to the degree necessary—

(a) have features that facilitate the efficient use of energy appropriate to—

(i) the *domestic service* and its usage; and

(ii) the geographic location of the building; and
(iii) the location of the *domestic service*; and
(iv) the energy source; and

(b) obtain heating energy from—

(i) a source that has a greenhouse gas intensity that does not exceed 100 g CO_2-e/MJ of thermal energy load; or
(ii) an on-site *renewable energy* source; or
(iii) another process such as reclaimed energy.

P2.7.3 Heating appliances

A heating appliance and its associated components within a building, including an open fire-place, chimney, or the like, must be installed—

(a) to withstand the temperatures likely to be generated by the appliance; and

(b) so that it does not raise the temperature of any building element to a level that would adversely affect the element's physical or mechanical properties or function; and

(c) so that hot products of combustion will not—

(i) escape through the walls of the associated components; and
(ii) discharge in a position that will cause fire to spread to nearby *combustible* materials or allow smoke to penetrate through nearby *windows*, ventilation inlets, or the like in the building containing the heating appliance.