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## A Guide to Window and Door Design and Compliance in Bushfire Prone Areas

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### 1. What is the role of vegetation in a bushfire?

Vegetation provides the fuel source for bushfires. Different types of vegetation have varying fuel loads, which influence how a fire behaves, including its rate of spread, flame height, and intensity.

### 2. How does slope affect the behaviour of a bushfire?

Fires spread faster uphill because heat rises, preheating the vegetation ahead of the fire. The rate of spread doubles for every 10° increase in slope. Conversely, fires spread more slowly downhill, with the rate of spread halving for every 10° decrease in slope.

### 3. What is Bushfire Attack Level?

A Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) is a means of measuring the severity of a building's potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact. The BAL determines the construction requirements needed to reduce bushfire risk for a specific building.

### 4. What are some key factors that determine a building's BAL rating?

Key factors include: Distance to vegetation; type of vegetation; slope of the land; and fire danger index for the area.

### 5. What is the importance of BAL to the design of windows and doors?

The BAL rating determines the construction requirements for windows and doors to ensure they can withstand bushfire risks. Depending on the BAL rating, windows and doors must meet specific standards for ember protection, radiant heat resistance, and flame exposure to reduce the risk of ignition and improve building safety in bushfire-prone areas.

### 6. What construction measures must be implemented for windows and doors to meet BAL compliance?

Construction measures vary depending on the BAL rating, but they generally include:

- Ember protection (sealing gaps to prevent ember entry)
- Radiant heat resistance (using materials like toughened glass)
- Direct flame protection for higher BAL ratings