

Lightweight Construction in High Fire Risk Industrial Applications - Meeting NCC Fire Requirements in Class 7b and 8 Buildings

Proudly supported by



1. Explain two ways in which the production activities in Class 8 buildings can act as ignition sources.
2. Which section of the NCC relates to the fire performance provisions of Class 7b and Class 8 buildings?
3. Architects specifying materials for Class 7b and Class 8 buildings tend to choose conventional masonry and concrete systems. Why is this the case?
4. What effect does the presence of masonry and concrete have on the retrofitting of industrial buildings?
5. What are the benefits of specifying lightweight construction systems for Class 7b and Class 8 buildings?

By the end of this presentation, you should be able to:

- Identify the fire safety regulations that apply to Class 7b and 8 Buildings in Australia
- Outline the drawbacks of including conventional masonry and concrete systems in industrial applications
- Identify lightweight alternatives to these traditional systems
- Outline the fire performance obligations that specifiers must meet when including lightweight construction systems in industrial settings

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lightweight Construction in High Fire Risk Industrial Applications - Meeting NCC Fire Requirements in Class 7b and 8 Buildings

Proudly supported by

