

# Fact Sheet

## USE OF REMOTE OUTLETS ON WATER TANKS IN THE BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT OVERLAY



*This Fact Sheet outlines CFA's approach for the use of remote outlets on water supply tanks in the Bushfire Management Overlay*

### Background

Before a planning permit in the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO) is granted, the permit application must demonstrate how certain bushfire protection measures will be met.

The bushfire requirements of the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPPs) can be found at Clause 13.02, Clause 44.06 and Clause 53.02. These requirements broadly relate to construction standards, vegetation management, the location and amount of static water and vehicle access to the site and water supply.

#### **Access to the Static Water Supply – What does the planning scheme say?**

The size of the land and access to a reticulated water supply forms the basis for both determining how much static water is required and whether access to the water supply must be provided for the fire authority i.e. CFA.

Where the size of the site is greater than 1000 m<sup>2</sup>, you must provide the relevant fire authority with access to a static water supply of at least 10,000 litres for firefighting. This requirement applies regardless of whether a reticulated water supply is available in the area.

For a site between 500 and 1000 m<sup>2</sup>, fire authority access to the water supply is only needed where a fire hydrant is further than 120m from the development.

Sites less than 500 m<sup>2</sup> do not need to provide fire authority access to the static water supply.

#### **How is access to the water supply provided?**

A static water supply required for firefighting must be provided in a non-combustible water tank constructed of concrete or metal.

To ensure a fire truck can access the water tank, a CFA fitting (known as a coupling) must be provided on the outlet of the tank. A separate connection is needed to provide the owner/occupier of the land with access to the water supply in the event of an emergency.

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## Glossary

In this document, the following terms are limited to the meanings described below.

### **CFA Outlet**

This is the outlet from the static water supply that is designed to be used by the fire authority to access the water supply. In the case of a remote outlet, it will be located some distance from the tank.

### **Coupling**

A plumbing fitting that enables a hard suction hose to be connected to a pipe. For example, the 64mm male three thread per inch fitting which allows the CFA to connect to the water supply is a coupling.

### **Effective Capacity**

This is the volume of water in a static water supply that is actually available for firefighting. If there is nothing to prevent a vortex forming when the tank is getting low, the effective volume will be less than the volume between the top of the outlet and the full supply level.

### **Fire Truck**

This is a vehicle used by a fire authority to combat a fire. It is a truck that has been especially adapted for this purpose.

### **Fitting**

A fitting is a detachable part of the plumbing. Bends, reducers, valves and couplings are all fittings.

### **Hard Suction**

This is a pipe that is used to draw water from a static water supply into a fire truck. It is constructed in such a way that it is flexible enough for the task but is also strong enough to withstand the vacuum from a fire truck's pump.

### **Occupant's Outlet**

This is the outlet from the static water supply that is designed to be used by the occupant of the dwelling in the case of a fire. It may be located either at the static water supply or with the CFA outlet.

### **Riser**

This is the vertical section of pipe at the remote outlet.

### **Static Water Supply**

Means a body of water confined within a vessel (such as a tank) set aside for use in the event of a fire. Swimming pools and dams cannot be used to meet the static water supply requirements of the BMO.

### **Vortex**

This is a whirlpool that forms under certain conditions near the outlet of a tank when water is being pumped out. It forms when the level of the water in the tank nears the outlet. When it forms, the pump draws in air with the water and the ability to pump the water is effectively lost.

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## Standard Water Supply and Access to Water Supply requirements

Planning schemes prescribe the basic requirements for the volume of static water needed and whether access to this water supply must be provided. The specific requirements can be found within Tables 4 and 5 of Clause 53.02.

To ensure that a fire truck will be able to use the static water supply, CFA has a standard set of conditions which are generally applied to planning permit applications located in the BMO.

These are available on the CFA website: <https://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/building-planning-regulations/planning-controls/planning-and-bushfire-management-overlay/bushfire-management-plan>

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## Using a Remote Outlet

Where a remote outlet is used the standard requirements of the planning scheme remain in place. This includes, the volume of the static water, access to within 4m of the outlet and the tank being of concrete or steel.

There are however, additional requirements that need to apply when a remote outlet is installed to ensure that the same standard of water availability and access is maintained. Together with the standard conditions, these additional conditions will form part of your Bushfire Management Plan (BMP).

BMP templates can be downloaded from CFA's website: <https://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/building-planning-regulations/planning-controls/planning-and-bushfire-management-overlay/bushfire-management-plan>

These requirements, in addition to the other information in this guideline, should assist you in designing an appropriate remote outlet system as part of your proposal.

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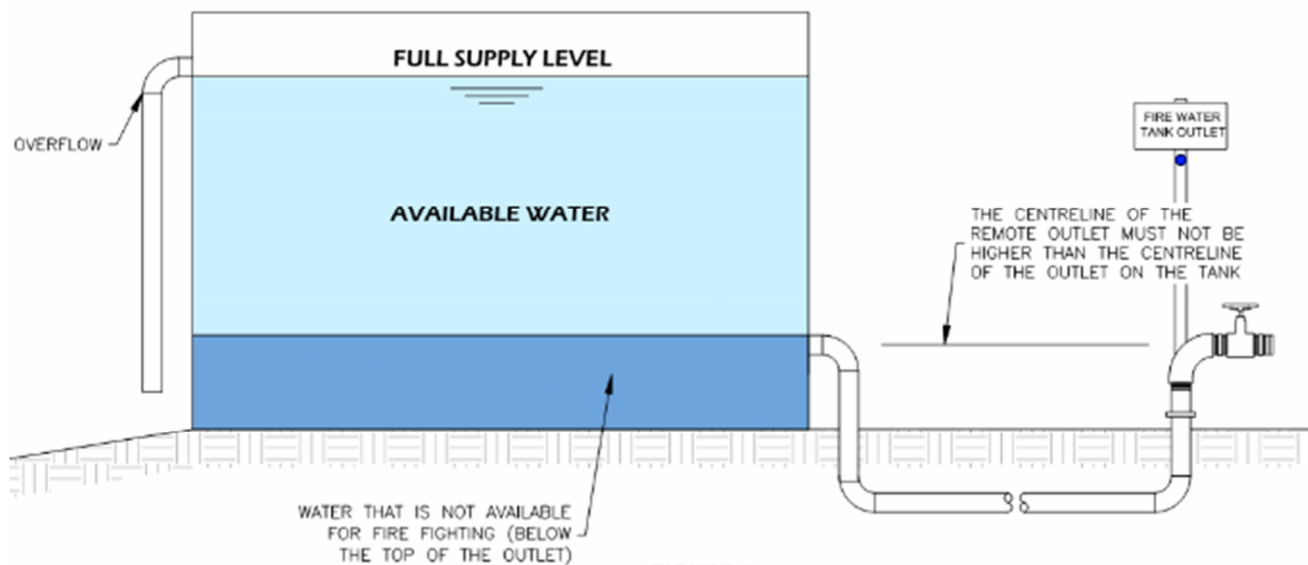
## Design Considerations

### a) Location of Static Water Supply in relation to the Remote Outlet

The remote outlet must be no higher than the outlet on the tank (See Figure 1 below). This is to simplify the process of priming the pump on the fire truck and so a fire fighter can quickly tell water is available by simply turning on the valve at the remote outlet. This will be the case even if the tank is not completely full.

### b) Pipe size

The pipe sizes from the tank to the remote outlet provided in Appendix 1 have been calculated based on a fire truck drawing water from the tank at a rate of 20L/s and represents the minimum size and class of pipe to avoid negative pressure from the pump damaging the pipe. The calculations also assume that a 64mm diameter CFA coupling is being used at the outlet.



**FIGURE 1**

**REMOTE OUTLET HEIGHT IN RELATION TO THE TANK OUTLET**

### c) The Outlet

To allow fire fighters suitable access, the remote outlet must be above ground and its centreline must be between 300mm and 600mm above the surrounding ground level. The CFA coupling must be located horizontally so that a suction hose can be easily attached to it and the truck. There must be good fire fighter access to the outlet and the ground around the outlet should be clear of all vegetation for a distance of 1.5m.

The riser must be made of corrosive resistant metal (see item (e) below). It must also be adequately supported by a steel post which is concreted into the ground. (See Figure 2)

The remote outlet should be located so that a fire truck is able to park safely and not impede passing traffic. Below ground outlets are not permitted.

Figure 3 below shows examples of a remote outlet with a CFA coupling only; and a remote outlet with both a CFA coupling and a coupling for occupant use.

### d) Identification

A permanent sign is required to be attached to the top of the post supporting the riser so that fire fighters can quickly identify that the outlet is connected to a static water supply for firefighting. The volume of water (i.e. 10,000 litres) must be specified and to aid in finding the outlet at night a blue reflector attached to the post is required (see Figure 3)

The specifications for this reflector should be in accordance with the details given under item 5.1.1 of the "Identification of Street Hydrants for Fire Fighting Purposes".

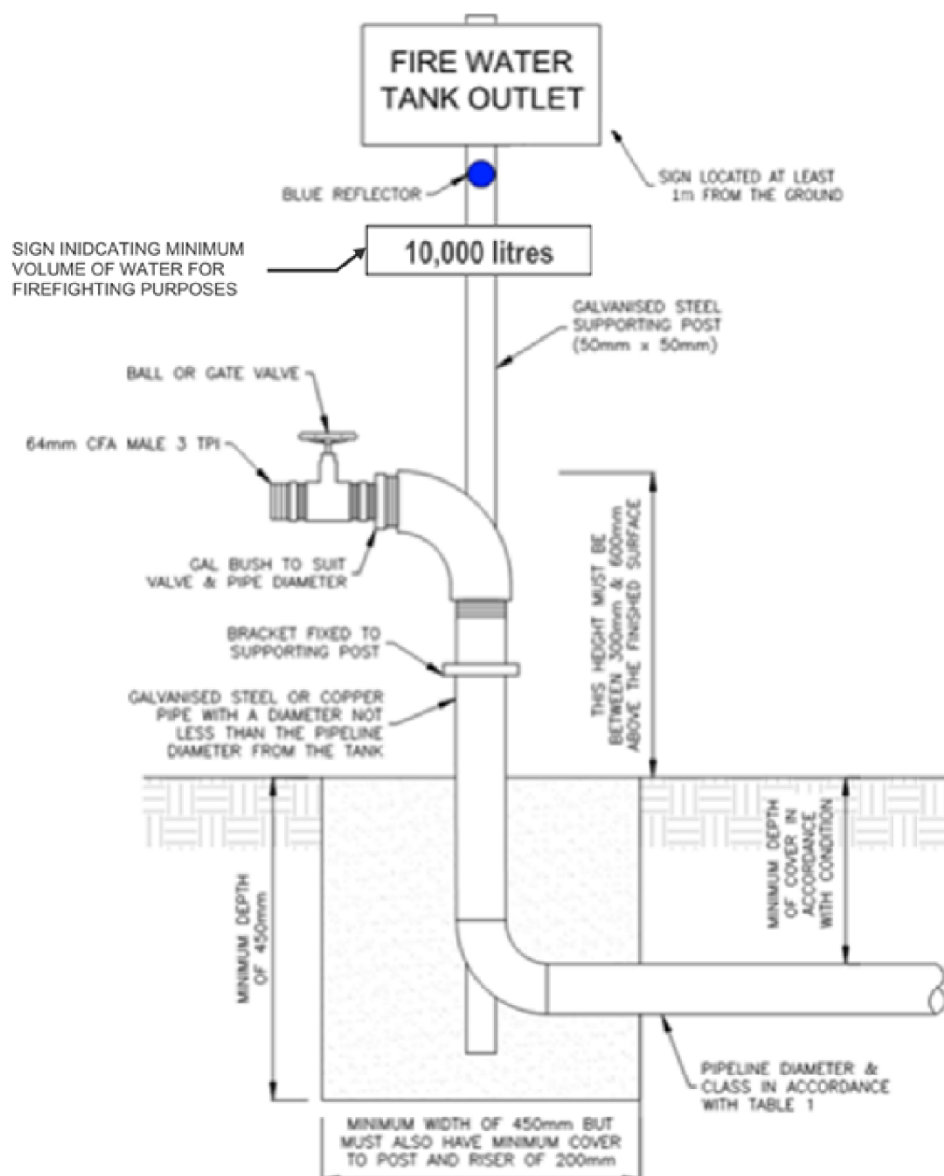


FIGURE 2: Remote Outlet Arrangements



The remote outlet should be readily identifiable from the entrance to the property or the dwelling/building. This is so that fire fighters don't waste valuable time in searching for it. If the outlet is not readily identifiable, standard signage must be installed to direct fire fighters to the outlet.

#### e) Protection of pipework

The pipeline between the tank and the remote outlet must be installed so that it is not easily damaged. For the below-ground pipework, this can be achieved by ensuring that there is adequate cover over the pipeline. To achieve adequate cover, all below-ground water pipes must be installed to be at least the following depth below the finished surface:

- 300 mm for pipes subject to vehicle traffic
- 75 mm for pipes under dwellings or concrete slabs
- 225 mm for all other locations

All above ground pipework (e.g. the riser) and fixings and fittings must be made of corrosive resistant metal.

#### f) The Outlet

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The remote outlet should be located so that a fire truck is able to park safely and not impede passing traffic. Below ground outlets are not permitted.

Figure 3 below shows examples of a remote outlet with only a CFA coupling only and a remote outlet with both a CFA coupling and a coupling for occupant use.



CFA Outlet Only



CFA & Occupant Outlet

FIGURE 3

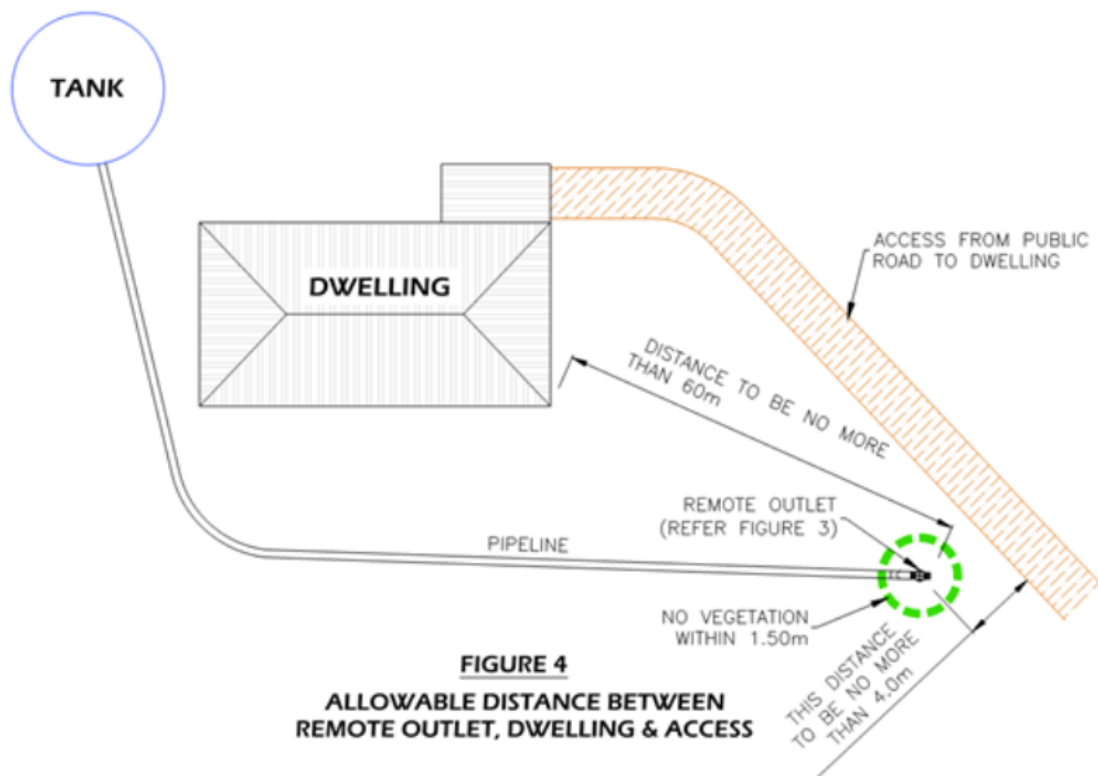
**g) Distance of Outlet from a dwelling**

The remote outlet should be within the area being managed as defensible space and located within 60m of the dwelling.

If the outlet is too far from the dwelling it becomes inefficient for a fire truck to use it to protect that dwelling.

**h) Distance between Tank and Remote Outlet**

As can be seen from Appendix 1, the pipe diameter must be increased as the pipeline between the remote outlet and the tank increases. The maximum distance which is allowed using Appendix 1 is 100m. If the pipeline length is greater than this, calculations from a hydraulic engineer demonstrating that the pipe size and class is adequate must be submitted for assessment. Figure 4 shows the limitations on the distances between the dwelling, the tank and the remote outlet.

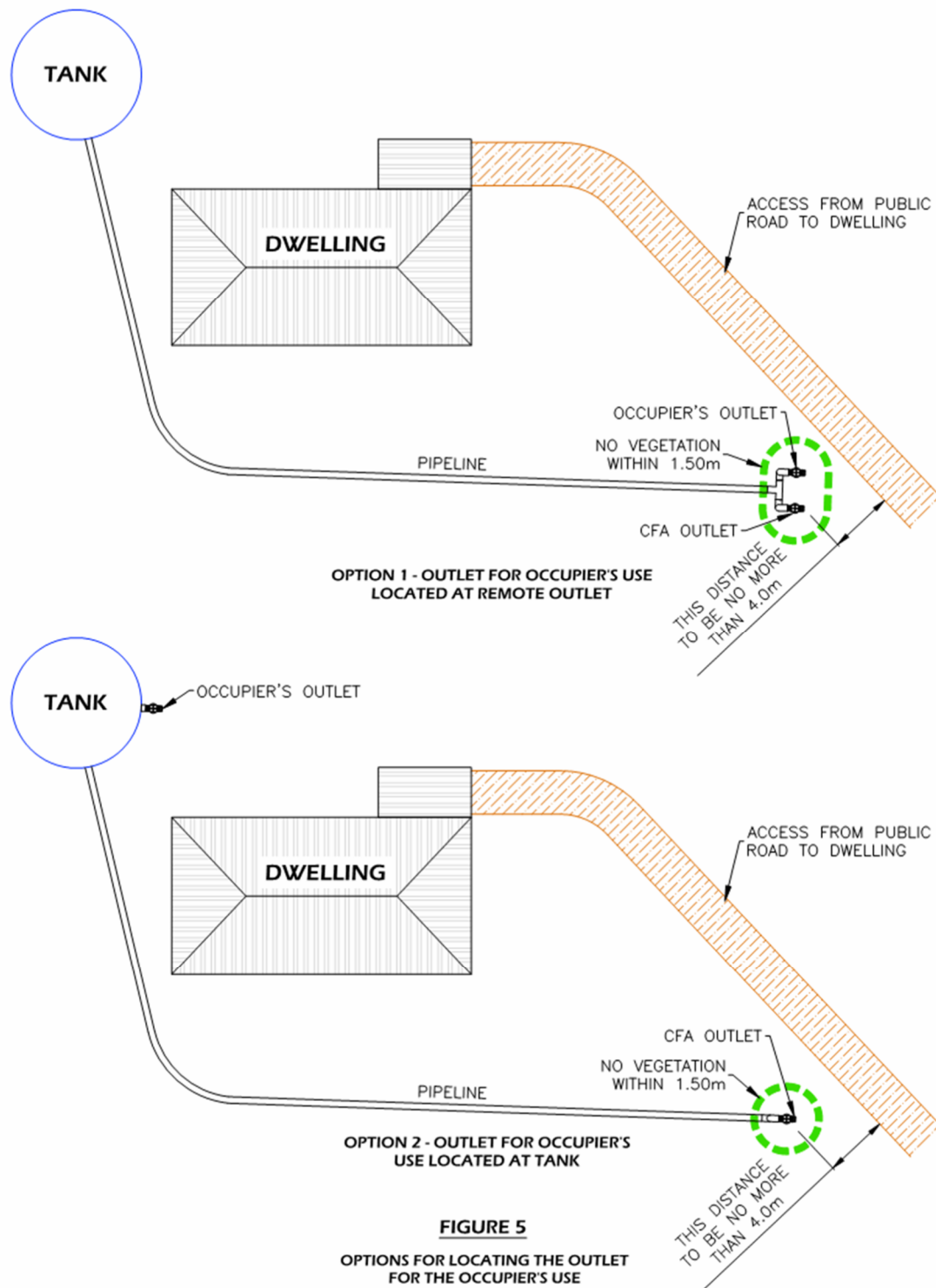


## i) Additional Outlet for Occupier Use

The static water is for use in an emergency and must be accessible by not only the fire brigade but also the occupants of the dwelling. Where the CFA outlet is remote from the tank, the occupant's outlet may be located either at the tank or at the remote outlet.

The outlet for the occupier's use must have a ball or gate valve but the sizing and type of fitting is optional and should be designed to suit the occupier's needs. For example, it may be designed to either connect to a pump or for filling buckets. The plumbing for the occupant's outlet must not impede the performance of the CFA outlet.

Figure 5 shows the plumbing arrangements that may be used for locating the outlet for the occupier's use at the tank or at the remote outlet.



**j) Only One Valve Permitted**

A ball or gate valve between the tank and the CFA outlet may be needed so that maintenance can be carried out on the pipeline.

Where ball or gate valves, other than those at the remote outlet are installed they must be locked in the open position (e.g. with a padlock as shown in Figure 6). This is to prevent the possibility of a valve at the tank being turned off when the water is needed at the remote outlet in an emergency.



**FIGURE 6**



## Appendix 1: Pipe Sizes & Classes Required for Remote Drafting

| Length of pipe between tank and remote outlet         | 10m    |      | 20m    |      | 30m    |      | 40m    |      | 50m    |      | 60m    |      | 80m    |      | 100m   |      |
|---|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
| Pipe Type   | PVC/Cu | HDPE | PVC/Cu | HDPE | PVC/Cu | HDPE | PVC/Cu | HDPE | PVC/Cu | HDPE | PVC/Cu | HDPE | PVC/Cu | HDPE | PVC/Cu | HDPE |
| Vertical Height between tank outlet and remote outlet |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |
| Level (0m)  | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 150    | 180  | 150    | 180  |
| Remote Outlet 1m below tank outlet                    | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 150    | 180  |
| Remote Outlet 2m below tank outlet                    | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  |
| Remote Outlet 3m below tank outlet                    | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  |
| Remote Outlet 4m below tank outlet                    | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  |
| Remote Outlet 5m below tank outlet                    | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 80     | 90   | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  | 100    | 125  |

Notes:

1. PVC pipe is to be Class 12
2. Copper pipe is to be Class A
3. HDPE pipe is to be PN 12.5
4. Nominal pipe diameters in mm are shown in blue (PVC and Cu) and red (HDPE)