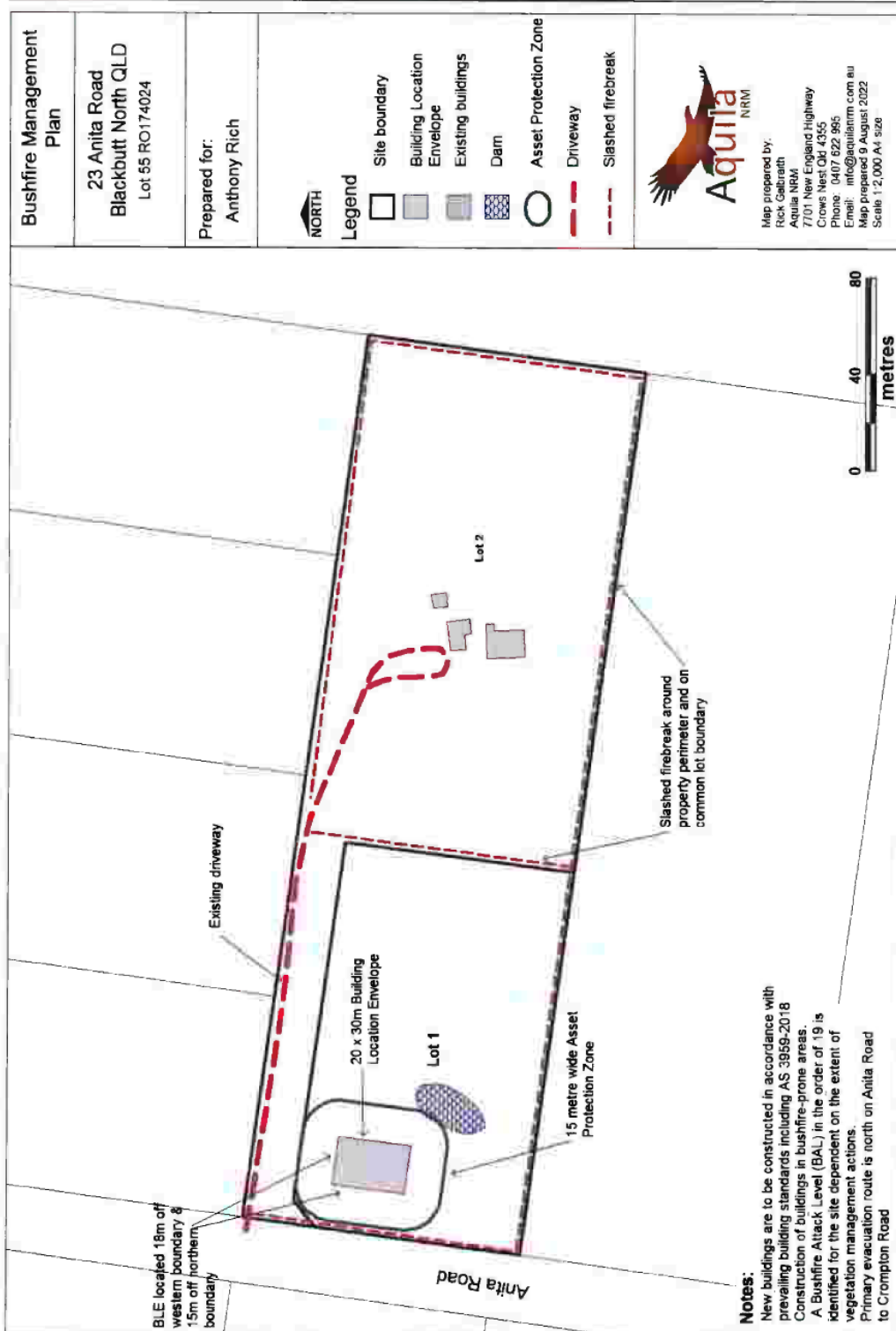


Appendix 1 – Site plan



Appendix 2 – Bushfire Management Plan



Notes:

New buildings are to be constructed in accordance with prevailing building standards including AS 3959-2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas. A Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) in the order of 19 is identified for the site dependent on the extent of vegetation management actions.
Primary evacuation route is north on Anita Road to Crompton Road

Appendix 3 – Calculation of bushfire hazard

Determination of Bushfire Attack Level AS3959-2018 Method 2

The bushfire hazard that buildings could potentially be exposed to was calculated using the AS3959-2018 Method 2 and site-specific data. AS 3959-2018 identifies the level of construction required for the purpose of ensuring that a building is constructed to withstand a potential bushfire attack. This Standard is primarily concerned with improving the ability of buildings in designated bushfire-prone areas to better withstand attack from bushfire, thus giving a measure of protection to the building occupants (until the fire front passes) as well as to the building itself. AS3959-2018 requires that vegetation be assessed within 100 metres of a building when determining the Bushfire Attack Level.

Adopting a worst-case scenario, an FDI of 60 was used for the site when calculating Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) for ‘the site’.

The following steps were carried out using information collected from the relevant site and applying this information to the conditions required and set out in Australian Standard ‘Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone areas’ (AS 3959-2018).

Table 14: Parameters used in AS3959-2018 Method 2 calculations

Step	Procedure	Value
1	Fire Danger Index (FDI)	60
2	Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)	11.2
3	Surface fuel load (t/ha)	11.5
4	Overall fuel load (t/ha) ₂	13
5	Location of vegetation (Upslope/Downslope)	Downslope
6	Site slope	2 degrees
7	Effective slope of land under classified vegetation	2 degrees



Calculated August 9, 2022 11:48 pm, 55°C wind 0

Lot 1, 23 Anita Road, Blackbutt North

Minimum Distance Calculator - AS3959-2018 (Method 2)			
Inputs		Outputs	
Fire Danger Index	60	Rate of spread	0.95 km/h
Vegetation classification	Forest	Flame length	7.73 m
Understorey fuel load	11.5 t/ha	Flame angle	55 °, 66 °, 75 °, 80 °, 82 ° & 87 °
Total fuel load	13 t/ha	Elevation of receiver	2.94 m, 3.22 m, 3.27 m, 3.13 m, 3.01 m & 1.61 m
Vegetation height	n/a	Fire intensity	6,384 kW/m
Effective slope	2 °	Transmissivity	0.886, 0.874, 0.856, 0.835, 0.822 & 0.75
Site slope	2 °	Viewfactor	0.5853, 0.4332, 0.2909, 0.1964, 0.1591 & 0.0437
Flame width	100 m	Minimum distance to < 40 kW/m ²	6.4 m
Windspeed	n/a	Minimum distance to < 29 kW/m ²	8.699999999999999 m
Heat of combustion	18,600 kJ/kg	Minimum distance to < 19 kW/m ²	13 m
Flame temperature	1,090 K	Minimum distance to < 12.5 kW/m ²	19.2 m
		Minimum distance to < 10 kW/m ²	23.4 m

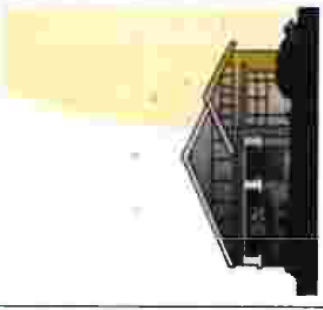
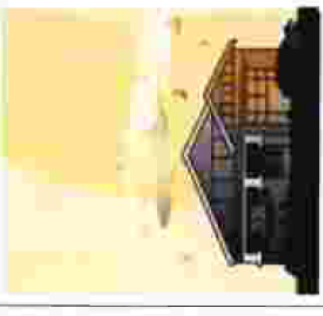



Figure 14: Method 2 calculations for VHC 11.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodlands on basalt areas present in the area of the Building Location Envelope (BLE) on Lot 1.

The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Asset Protection Zone calculator was used to determine the applicable asset protection zone for the development. The inputs for the calculator and outputs are presented in Table 15.

Table 15: QFES APZ calculator input and output values

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
Variable Description	Variable	Units	Value
Input Values			
Fire weather severity	FDI		60.00
Vegetation Hazard Class	VHC	-	11.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodlands on basalt areas
Remnant status	-	-	Remnant
Slope type (Upslope or Downslope)	ST	-	Downslope
Effective slope under hazardous vegetation	eSlope	degrees	2.00
Slope between site and hazardous vegetation	θ	degrees	2.00
Distance of the site from hazardous vegetation	d	m	15.00
Output Values			
Surface fuel load	-	t/ha	7.50
Near surface fuel load	-	t/ha	4.00
Bark fuel load	-	t/ha	0.50
Elevated fuel load	-	t/ha	1.00
Total overall fuel load	W	t/ha	13.00
Total surface fuel load	w	t/ha	11.50
Potential fire line intensity	I	kW/m	6384
Radiant heat flux	q	kW/m ²	24.26
Bushfire Attack Level (AS 3959-2018)	BAL	-	BAL 29

Appendix 4 – Explanation of bushfire attack levels

 <p>BAL-12.5 The risk is considered to be LOW There is a risk of ember attack. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 12.5 kW/m².</p>	 <p>BAL-19 The risk is considered to be MODERATE There is a risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by wind borne embers and a likelihood of exposure to radiant heat. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 19 kW/m²</p>	 <p>BAL-29 The risk is considered to be HIGH. There is an increased risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers and a likelihood of exposure to an increased level of radiant heat. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 29 kW/m².</p>	 <p>BAL-40 The risk is considered to be VERY HIGH. There is a much increased risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers, a likelihood of exposure to a high level of radiant heat and some likelihood of direct exposure to flames from the fire front. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 40 kW/m².</p>	 <p>BAL-FZ The risk is considered to be EXTREME. There is an extremely high risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers, and a likelihood of exposure to an extreme level of radiant heat and direct exposure to flames from the fire front. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux greater than 40 kW/m².</p>
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Images sourced from Planning Practice Note 65 September 2014 Victoria State Government

BAL Descriptions - Australian Standard - Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone Areas (AS 3959:2018)

Appendix 5 – Living in a Bushfire Prone Area

A bushfire can ignite fuel and spread in three ways:

- Embers and burning debris carried by wind,
- Heat radiation from fire, and
- Direct flame contact.

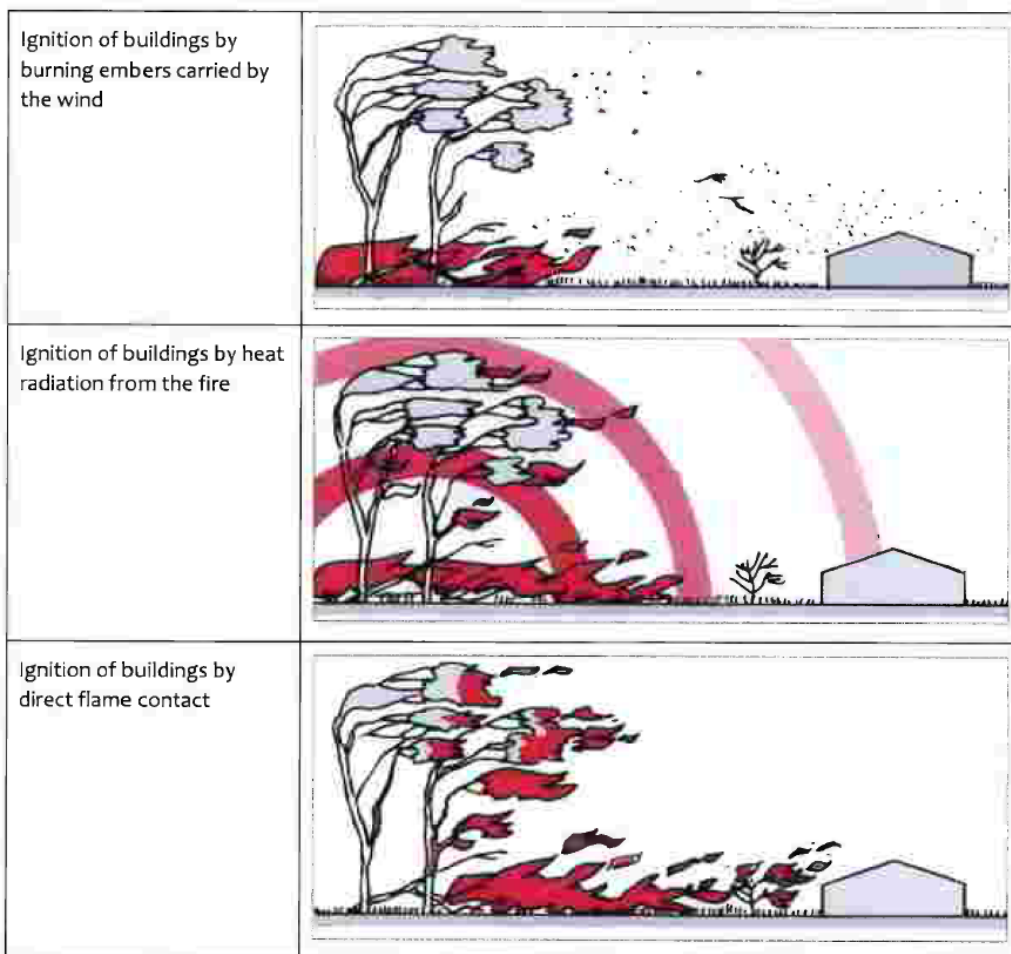


Figure 15: The three main elements of bushfire which threaten life and property. (Ramsay & Rudolf 2003)

Overall, the intention of bush fire protection measures should be to prevent flame contact to a structure, reduce radiant heat to below the ignition thresholds for various elements of a building, to minimise the potential for wind driven embers to cause ignition and reduce the effects of smoke on residents and firefighters.

Asset Protection Zones

The most immediate form of defence for an asset is a well-designed Asset Protection Zone (APZ). This zone serves to protect the asset from flames and radiant heat. It improves the chances of the asset surviving the passing of the fire front, providing a safe refuge for occupants during this period and providing a relatively "defendable space" for firefighting activity.

Whilst research shows that ember attack ultimately claims more vacant houses than radiant heat or flames, if a house is occupied, ember attack can be relatively easily dealt with.

The consequence of leaving a house unattended is that there will probably be nobody there to prevent the small fires which initially start, from gradually taking hold of various parts of the structure. This process can occur over a significant period of time, usually simply with embers which fly about and settle, and start smouldering. The hot windy conditions associated with the fire help fan the smouldering clumps of fuel, and bring many small fires to life. These are usually easy fires to extinguish if there is someone there with the equipment and water to put them out. In their absence, often some time, even hours after the initial fire front, the house succumbs to small fires which have grown to larger ones.

Over 90% of houses burnt down in bushfires are attributable to ember attack, and the vast majority of these are unattended at the time. In the 1984 study of the Ash Wednesday Fires around Mt Macedon, the survival rate amongst the 450 houses was 82% where they were occupied and 90% where the occupants were active, able bodied defenders, while only 30% of houses survived without someone to patrol them (Wilson & Ferguson, 1984).

Asset Protection Zones act as a buffer zone between a building and the hazard. The primary purpose of an Asset Protection Zone is to ensure that a progressive reduction of bushfire fuels occurs between the bushfire hazard and any habitable structures.

An APZ provides:

- a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and an asset;
- an area of reduced bush fire fuel that allows suppression of fire;
- an area from which back burning or hazard reduction can be conducted; and
- an area which allows emergency services access and provides a relatively safe area for firefighters and home owners to defend their property.

Potential bush fire fuels should be minimised within an APZ. This is so that the vegetation within the planned zone does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the asset either from the ground level or through the tree canopy. Various amenities can contribute to the Asset Protection Zone, provided they are not combustible or otherwise add to radiant heat levels. Such amenities include driveways, tennis courts, swimming pools or firetrails, each adding to the distance from the hazard.

An APZ is made up of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) and Outer Protection Area (OPA) as illustrated in Figure 16.

Inner Protection Area (IPA) is the area closest to the asset and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and be a defensible space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous. The IPA is typically the open area around dwelling, consisting of a mown lawn and well maintained gardens and grounds. Contrary to common belief, this area does not need to be devoid of vegetation, and in fact some trees in this area can serve a valuable role in trapping embers before they impact on the asset. It is important however that:

Canopy cover should be less than 15% with substantial gaps (or at least 2 - 5m) between the canopies of any trees in this area;

Tree canopies do not overhang the roof;

There are no continuous fuels linked horizontally or vertically. Smooth barked trees provide a lesser fuel ladder to the canopy than rough barked or ribbon barked species;

Lower limbs should be removed to a minimum height of 2 metres above the ground;
 Surface and near surface fuels are kept to a minimum. This includes lawns (to be kept short) leaf litter and garden mulches; and
 Plants with a higher tolerance to fire should be utilised closest to the house and are maintained in a healthy moisture state throughout the fire season.

Outer Protection Area (OPA) is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. Vegetation within the OPA can be managed to a more moderate level with the reduction of fuel in this area substantially decreasing the intensity of an approaching fire. It also assists restricting the pathways to crown fuels; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA and built assets. The removal of mid layer fuels can help to prevent flames from transferring from ground fuels to the canopy where destructive potential is greatest.

Radiant heat barriers such as non-combustible walls or water tanks can help shield assets from radiant heat, thereby complementing the APZ, and in some cases reducing the requirement for distance from the hazard, to a degree.

The required distances for Asset Protection Zones are dependent on the vegetation type (hazard), the slope of the site and whether the hazard is upslope or downslope from the asset. An example of an Asset Protection Zone in relation to a dwelling is presented in Figure 12.

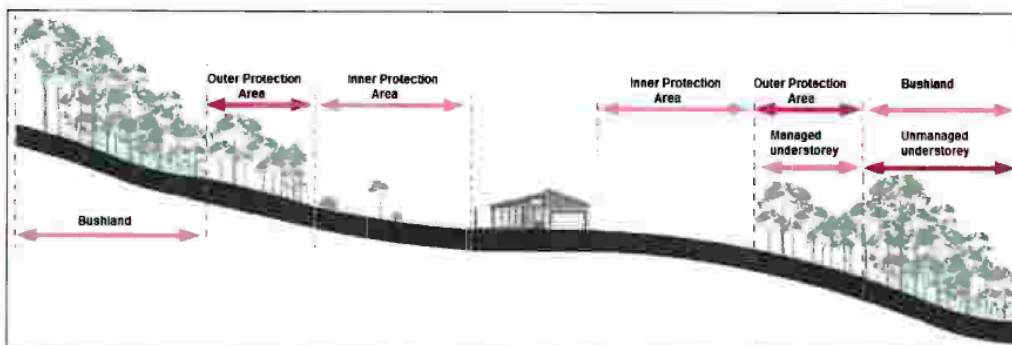


Figure 16: APZ elements. (Adapted from Planning for Bushfire Protection 2018)

Appendix 6: Landscaping in Fire Prone Areas

The design, management and maintenance of the landscape in the immediate vicinity of buildings are fundamental to the chances of survival of both people and buildings in a bushfire event. Vegetation provides the major fuel element in a bushfire. All vegetation, regardless of how succulent or green it is will eventually burn, provided the fire has sufficient intensity. Table 16 identifies the attributes of plants that may influence fire behaviour.

Table 16: Attributes of plants that may influence bushfire attack

Growing plant attributes Composition of leaves	Growing plant attributes Structure	Ground fuel attributes
Moisture content Volatile oil content Mineral content	Leaf fineness Density of foliage Continuity of plant form Height of lowest foliage above ground Size of plant in terms of its volume and spread Dead foliage on plant Bark texture / characteristics	Quantity of ground fuel available in fire season Fineness of ground fuel Compacting ability of ground fuel Mineral content of ground fuel

When landscaping in bushfire prone areas, it is important to use or retain plants of low flammability that have the following characteristics:

- Leaves with high moisture content,
- Low volatile oil content in leaves,
- Leaves that have a high mineral content,
- Limited retention of leaves and twigs in canopy and mid branches, and
- Smooth or tight bark.

To assist building survival in a bushfire event, it is important that a fuel-reduced zone is maintained around it. This can be achieved by keeping all vegetation away from the building or by using low flammability plantings to help shield the building from radiant heat. Trees and shrubs that drop litter should not be planted or retained close to buildings where they can contribute to the accumulation of flammable material.

- Plants to avoid using in bushfire prone areas are ones that:
- Accumulate or create lots of dry dead debris during the fire season,
- Have a high volatile oil content in their leaves,
- Have loose flaky bark, and
- Have masses of very fine leaves, especially if they are continuous to the ground.

Garden maintenance actions include:

- Pruning lower branches of trees to provide a minimum vertical 2 metre high fire break,
- Removal of loose bark, dead twigs, leaves,
- Regular mowing of lawns,
- Keeping other grassed areas to less than 100mm in height.
- Use of non-flammable mulches such as river pebbles or stones on garden beds near dwellings and buildings, and
- Avoidance of flammable mulches on garden beds such as woodchip or straw.

Appendix 7: Suitably qualified and experienced practitioner

The Queensland Government publication 'Bushfire Resilient Communities - Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience - Bushfire' (October 2019) identifies the requirements for suitably qualified and experienced personnel to undertake the preparation of bushfire reports. It identifies the following requirements.

The preparation of planning scheme provisions or applicant-initiated assessments and reports should be prepared by suitably qualified and experienced people. These people should have the following qualifications and experience as a starting point:

1. degree (AQF level 8) qualifications in environmental science, environmental management (or equivalent discipline)
2. demonstrated experience in botanical survey and spatial analysis methods, including use of geographic information systems (GIS) software
3. demonstrated experience in the assessment of bushfire hazard and risks or technical qualifications in environmental science, environmental management (or an equivalent discipline)
4. demonstrated relevant industry experience in the assessment of bushfire hazard and risks for a minimum five years. Where a local government proposes to include advice about the process for preparation of applicant-initiated assessments in its planning scheme (as a planning scheme policy, for example), it is recommended that advice on the necessary expertise also be included.

This bushfire report was prepared by a consultant who possesses tertiary qualifications in horticulture and has extensive experience in items 2 to 4. A CV is attached that provides relevant details of qualifications and expertise.

Bushfire Mana



Curricula Vitae

RICK GALBRAITH
Director of Aquila NRM

Diploma of Horticultural Science 1978

Member - EIANZ

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Rick is a senior ecologist and has worked extensively throughout southern inland Queensland for the past 25 years as a natural resource management practitioner with a particular focus on vegetation and bushfire. During this time Rick has worked with Regional, State and Federal Governments, Regional Natural Resource Management (NRM) bodies, Landcare and community groups, developers and consultancy organisations.

Rick has undertaken over 1500 bushfire related projects throughout Queensland for a broad range of clients. These projects have included bushfire assessment and planning reports for residential developments, Age Care facilities, recreational and specialist facilities, and building reports properties in identified bushfire hazard areas.

Additionally, Rick has delivered Fire and Biodiversity Property Planning workshops throughout inland southern Queensland for rural and rural residential landholders to assist them in preparing for bushfire events.

KEY AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Bushfire Hazard assessment and preparation of reports in accordance with the State Planning Policy, Natural hazards, risk and resilience – Bushfire, (including methodologies and policies);
- Bushfire Hazard assessment and preparation of reports in accordance with the Regional Council Planning Scheme Policies and Codes;
- Site assessment, preparation of Bushfire Reports for buildings and inspection for compliance with AS3959-2018;
- Environmental Impact Assessments and preparation of environmental management plans for civil construction projects;
- Vegetation assessment and Protected Plant surveys throughout southern inland Queensland.

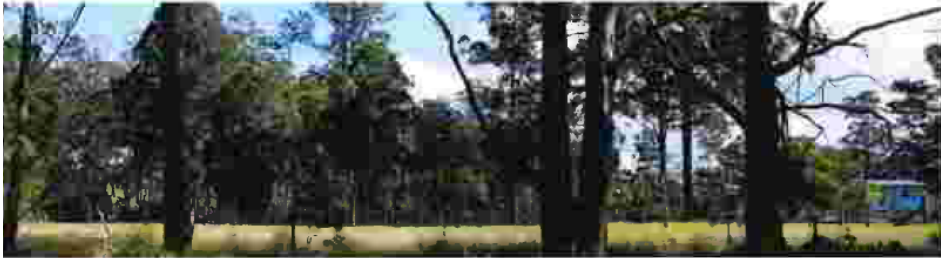
SELECTED CAREER EXPERIENCE

Selected projects that Rick has completed throughout his career are provided to demonstrate his capabilities and experience in the fields of environment including vegetation assessment and management and bushfire.

- **Bushfire assessments and reports 2006 – present.**
 - Site assessment and the preparation of planning and bushfire management reports for developments in bushfire prone areas. Reports have been prepared for urban and rural

residential subdivisions, outdoor education centres, accommodation and conference facilities and campgrounds.

- Undertaken site inspections and the preparation of Bushfire Reports for the past 16 years for the construction of buildings in accordance with the Australian Standard – Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018). Approximately 250 reports are prepared annually for individuals, builders and various organisations.
- Preparation of planning reports for developments in bushfire prone areas. These reports have included subdivisions, Outdoor Education Centres, accommodation and conference facilities and campgrounds. Approximately 10 to 15 reports prepared annually.
- Inspection of buildings for compliance with Bushfire Reports and AS3959-2018 for the purpose of issuing Form 12 Certificates.
- **Environmental Impact Assessments 2007 – present.** Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessments for developments such as urban and rural residential subdivisions throughout southern inland Queensland.
- **Flora surveys including Protected Plants 2014 - present:** Flora surveys including protected plants comprising site assessment, identification of plant species and preparation of reports in accordance with relevant guidelines. Flora surveys have been undertaken throughout southern inland Queensland for a range of clients.



Bushfire Management

REPORT ADDENDUM

Anthony Rich

23 Anita Road,
Blackbutt North, QLD 4314

Lot 1 SP334443

Prepared by Aquila NRM
May 2024

BMR: 220604

Document Set ID: 3178331
Version: 1, Version Date: 12/06/2024

DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

Title	Bushfire Management Report
Address	23 Anita Road, Blackbutt North, QLD 4314
Project number	BMR 220604
Client	Anthony Rich

Document Issue

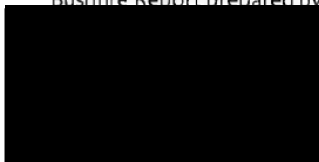
Issue	Date	Prepared By
1	9 August 2022	Rick Galbraith
2 Addendum	29 May 2024	Rick Galbraith

Notice to users of this report

This report has been prepared for A Rich. Aquila NRM cannot accept responsibility for any use of or reliance upon the contents of this report by any third party.

It details a number of bushfire protection measures that when followed will increase the survival prospects of residents and built assets in the event of a bushfire. It must be borne in mind that the measures dealt with in this report cannot guarantee the survival of a building or other assets in a bushfire event. This is due mainly to the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire, difficulties associated with extreme weather conditions and vegetation management on and surrounding the site subsequent to development.

Bushfire Report prepared by:



Rick Galbraith,
Dip Horticultural Science
29th May 2024

Aquila NRM
7701 New England Highway
Crows Nest Q 4355
Mobile 0407 622 995
Email rick@aquilanrm.com.au



This report is a site-specific assessment of the subject property that has been prepared in accordance with the South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme (2017 Version 1.4) and the State Planning Policy.

Prepared by Aquila NRM | MAY 2024

Document Set ID: 3178331
Version: 1, Version Date: 12/06/2024

Summary

A Bushfire Management Report (BMR 220604) was prepared in August 2022 for a development comprising the Reconfiguring of a Lot (RaL) at 23 Anita Road, Blackbutt North, described as 55 RP174024, (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The development comprised the reconfiguring of a Lot site from one (1) lot into two (2) Rural Residential lots with areas of 22,850 and 19,710 square metres.

Subsequent to the preparation of the original report, a review was undertaken of the practicality of the nominated building envelope on Lot 1 SP334443 (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The limited size of the building location envelope (BLE), being of the dimensions 20 metres by 30 metres with an area of 600 square metres significantly limited the scope for constructing a dwelling and associated outbuildings in a rural residential setting. An enlarged BLE is proposed for Lot 1 with an area of 3,255 square metres.

2.0 General site details

The property is situated at: 23 Anita Road, Blackbutt North
 Real Property description: Lot 1 SP334443
 Area of land: 19,710 square metres

The site is situated approximately 4.5 kilometres by road northeast of the township of Blackbutt in a rural residential living area. It is accessed by Anita Road on the western boundary of the site. Rural residential areas are located in the area surrounding the site. Native vegetation is present on the site and comprises approximately 16,715 square metres of Category B vegetation 2,995 square metres of Category X (i.e., non-remnant) vegetation. Topography of the site comprises gentle slopes with the land falling from the northwest to the southeast with underlying slopes in the order of 3% or less than 2 degrees.

3.0 Building Location Envelope and Asset Protection Zone

A number of small developments have been undertaken in the Blackbutt North area in recent times with single lots being reconfigured to achieve a lot yield in the order of 2 to 3 lots. The bushfire management and BLE elements of these developments were reviewed, and it was noted, that in general the BLE's identified were significantly larger than the 600 square metres nominated for the site. The findings of this review were used to guide the revised and enlarged BLE for the site.

The location of buildings and their relationship with vegetation in the immediate surrounding area is critical for maximising their survival in the event of a bushfire. A BLE has been identified for the site to ensure that a potential dwelling on the site achieves a minimum separation distance from hazardous vegetation to enable a BAL of no greater than BAL-29 to be achieved. Building issues can be adequately addressed during the design and construction phase with compliance to the National Construction Code and the Australian Standard for construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018). A site-specific bushfire building report should be prepared for new dwellings that identifies actual building location, separation distances from potentially hazardous vegetation, BAL and level of construction required.

The revised BLE is located within an area that contains both Category X and Category B vegetation. This area contains the least density of trees which minimises potential adverse impacts on the extent of native vegetation on the Lot. The BLE is located 15 metres from the western boundary of the lot (Anita Road) and 5 metres from the northern boundary of the site. The dimensions of the

Prepared by Aquila NRM | MAY 2024

Document Set ID: 3178331
 Version: 1. Version Date: 12/06/2024

BLE are 52.5 metres from east to west and 62 metres from north to south with a total area of 3,255 square metres.

Appendix 1 Bushfire Management Plan Addendum identifies the location of the BLE on the site with the dimensions annotated and maximum extent of the Asset Protection Zone.

Construction of buildings

Careful design of a new dwelling should be undertaken which takes into consideration site characteristics and relevant building standards including the Australian Standard for Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018) and the Building Code of Australia. Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) for Lot 1 are in the order of 19 to 29 dependent on final build location and extent of vegetation management actions undertaken.

Asset Protection Zone

The establishment of an Asset Protection Zone (APZ) is an effective mechanism for reducing bushfire hazards that a building may be exposed to. An APZ is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure. Potential bushfire fuels should be minimised within an APZ, so that the vegetation within it does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the asset either from the ground level or through the tree canopy. A 15-metre wide APZ is identified for the eastern, southern and western sides of the BLE. Areas of 'low threat vegetation' are present to the north of the BLE. The Bushfire Management Report BMR 220604 that was originally prepared for the development should be referred to for additional information on the establishment and maintenance of an effect APZ.

Maintenance of bushfire mitigation measures

This addendum to the bushfire management report has been prepared on the basis that bushfire mitigation measures identified within it are implemented and maintained into the foreseeable future. Failure to maintain these measures may contribute to the development being exposed to a higher level of bushfire threat and attack.

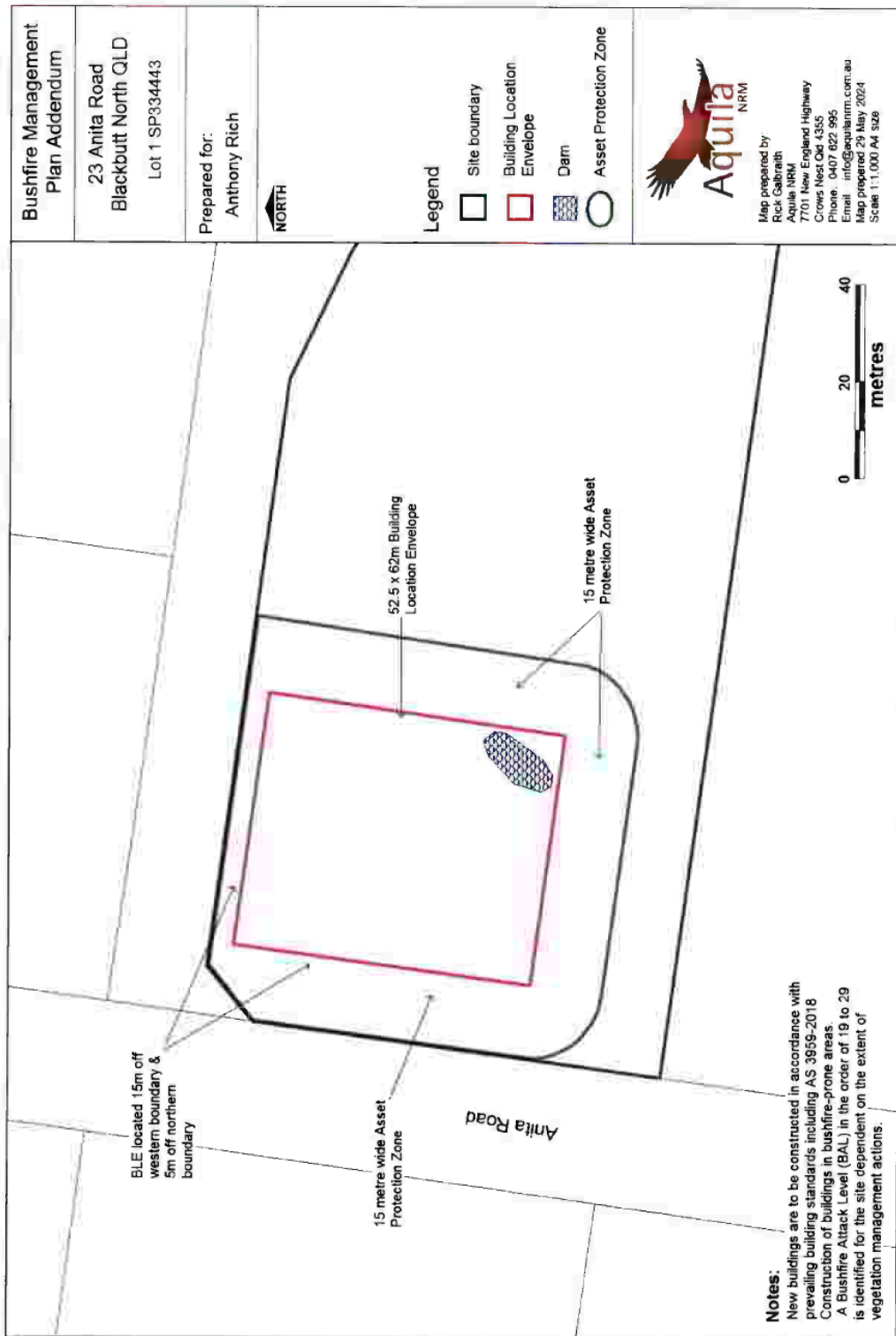
4.0 Conclusion

The revised BLE is located within an area assessed to comprise a Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity with areas of Potential Bushfire Impact Buffer to the north, west and south, and areas of High Potential Bushfire Intensity further to the east and southeast. A Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) for the BLE identified on Lot 1 is in the order 19 to 29, dependent on the extent of vegetation management actions undertaken. The bushfire risk to built assets can be effectively managed by provision of ready ingress and egress to the site from Anita Road, establishment of an asset protection zone with a minimum width of 15 metres around the dwelling, ongoing management of the site to maintain it in a low fuel load state (less than 5 tonnes per hectare) and the provision of a dedicated fire-fighting water supply at the time of constructing a dwelling on the site. Building measures can be adequately addressed at the design and construction phase through the application of the National Construction Code and the Australian Standard Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018) and ongoing vegetation management.

Prepared by Aquila NRM | MAY 2024

Document Set ID: 3178331
Version: 1. Version Date: 12/06/2024

Appendix 2 – Bushfire Management Plan addendum



Prepared by Aquila NRM | MAY 2024

15 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Nil

16 INFORMATION SECTION

Nil

17 CONFIDENTIAL SECTION

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council considers the confidential report(s) listed below in a meeting closed to the public in accordance with Section 254J of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*:

17.1 Potential Purchase of Artie Kerr Building, Kingaroy

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 254J - g of the Local Government Regulation, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with negotiations relating to a commercial matter involving the local government for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government.

17.2 Amendment to Licence - United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 254J - g of the Local Government Regulation, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with negotiations relating to a commercial matter involving the local government for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government.

17.3 Undetected Water Leak - Assessment 12627-00000-000

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 254J - d of the Local Government Regulation, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with rating concessions.

17.4 Application to Waive Legal Fees on Assessment 12349-31500-000

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 254J - d of the Local Government Regulation, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with rating concessions.

17.5 Customer phone-calls, after-hours calls and lone-worker monitoring

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 254J - b and g of the Local Government Regulation, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with industrial matters affecting employees and negotiations relating to a commercial matter involving the local government for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government.

18 CLOSURE OF MEETING