H.B. FULLER COMPANY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

FIRE ASSESSMENT REPORT

H.B Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealants installed on Speedpanel wall systems in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014

Report number: 253746
Revision: R1.0
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JENSEN HUGHES

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Quality management

Revision	Date	Revision Description		
R1.0	Issue: 30 Mar 2026	Initial issue		
	Expiry: 31 March 2031	**Prepared**	**Reviewed**	**Authorised**
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Jensen Hughes Fire Testing Pty Ltd
ABN 81 050 241 524
Formerly Warringtonfire Australia Pty Ltd[1]

[1] *Warringtonfire Australia Pty Ltd was acquired by Jensen Hughes in December 2023. Jensen Hughes Fire Testing Pty Ltd is not affiliated, associated, authorised, or endorsed by Warringtonfire Australia Pty Ltd, Warringtonfire Testing and Certification Limited or its "Warringtonfire" or "Certifire" brands.*

Executive summary

This report documents the findings of the assessment undertaken to determine the fire resistance level (FRL) of H.B Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealant installed within Speedpanel wall systems of varying thickness, in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014[2] and AS 4072.1:2005 (R2016)[3].

The analysis in sections 5.0 and 7.0 of this report found that the proposed systems, together with the described variations, will achieve FRL as shown in Table 1 – in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

The variations and outcome of this assessment are subject to the limitations and requirements described in sections 2.0, 3.0 and 7.0 of this report. The results of this report are valid until 31 March 2031.

Table 1 Overview of variations and assessment outcome

No	Variation	Test standard	Reference reports	Evidence of suitability	Governing requirements	FRL
1.	Comparison of Firesound FR and Fulaflex FR sealants	AS 1530.4:2014	FRT190354 R1.0 FRT200213 R1.0 FSV 1731 Rev B	A5G3(1)(d)	S1C2(c)	Firesound FR and Fulaflex FR sealants are interchangeable for the same FRL
2.	H.B Fuller Firesound FR and Fulaflex FR sealant in Horizontal configurations of 51 mm, 64 mm and 78 mm Speedpanel wall systems	AS 1530.4:2014	FAS230255 R1.1 FSV 1731 Rev B	A5G3(1)(d)	S1C2(c)	FRL's as in report FAS230255 R1.1
3.	H.B Fuller Firesound FR and Fulaflex FR sealant in Vertical configurations of 51 mm, 64 mm and 78 mm Speedpanel wall systems	AS 1530.4:2014	FAS220345 R1.0 FSV 1731 Rev B	A5G3(1)(d)	S1C2(c)	FRL's as in report FAS220345 R1.0

[2] Standards Australia, 2014, Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures – Part 4: Fire-resistance tests for elements of construction, AS 1530.4:2014, Standards Australia, NSW.

[3] Standards Australia, 2005, Components for the protection of openings in fire-resistant separating elements: Service penetrations and control joints, AS 4072.1:2005, Standards Australia, NSW.

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1.0 Introduction

This report documents the findings of the assessment undertaken to determine the fire resistance level (FRL) of H.B Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealant installed within Speedpanel wall systems of varying thickness, in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014 and AS 4072.1:2005 (R2016).

This report may be used as evidence of suitability in accordance with the requirements of the relevant National Construction Code (NCC) to support the use of the material, product, form of construction or design as given within the scope of this assessment report. It also references test evidence for meeting deemed-to-satisfy (DTS) provisions of the NCC that apply to the assessed systems.

This assessment was carried out at the request of H.B. Fuller company Australia Pty Ltd. The sponsor details are included in Table 2.

Table 2 Sponsor details

Sponsor	Address
H.B.Fuller company Australia Pty Ltd	16-22 Red Gum Drive Dandenong South Victoria 3175 Australia

2.0 Framework for the assessment

2.1 Assessment approach

An assessment is a professional opinion about the expected performance of a component or element of structure subjected to a fire test.

No specific framework, methodology, standard or guidance documents exists in Australia for undertaking these assessments. We have therefore followed the 'Guide to undertaking technical assessments of the fire performance of construction products based on fire test evidence' prepared by the Passive Fire Protection Forum (PFPF) in the UK in 2021[4].

This guide provides a framework for undertaking assessments in the absence of specific fire test results. Some areas where assessments may be offered are:

- Where a modification is made to a construction which has already been tested
- The interpolation or extrapolation of results of a series of fire resistance tests, or utilisation of a series of fire test results to evaluate a range of variables in a construction design or a product
- Where, for various reasons – eg size or configuration – it is not possible to subject a construction or a product to a fire test.

Assessments can vary from relatively simple judgements on small changes to a product or construction through to detailed and often complex engineering assessments of large or sophisticated constructions.

This assessment uses established empirical methods and our experience of fire testing similar products to extend the scope of application by determining the limits for the design and performance based on the tested constructions and performances obtained. The assessment is an evaluation of the potential fire resistance performance of the elements in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

This assessment has been written in accordance with the general principles outlined in EN 15725:2023[5] for extended application on the fire performance of construction products and building elements: Principle of EXAP standards and EXAP reports.

This assessment has been written using appropriate test evidence generated at accredited laboratories to the relevant test standard. The supporting test evidence has been deemed appropriate to support the manufacturer's stated design.

2.2 Compliance with the National Construction Code

This assessment report has been prepared to meet the evidence of suitability requirements of the NCC 2022[6] under A5G3(1)(d). It references test evidence for meeting deemed-to-satisfy (DTS) provisions of the NCC under A5G5 for fire resistance level that apply to the assessed systems based on Specifications 1 and 2 for fire resistance for building elements.

[4] Passive Fire Protection Forum (PFPF), 2021, Guide to undertaking technical assessments of the fire performance of construction products based on fire test evidence, Passive Fire Protection Forum (PFPF), UK.
[5] European Committee for Standardization, 2023, Extended application on the fire performance of construction products and building elements: Principle of EXAP standards and EXAP reports, EN 15725:2023, European Committee for Standardization, Brussels, Belgium.
[6] National Construction Code Volumes One and Two - Building Code of Australia 2022, Australian Building Codes Board, Australia.

The proposed details and systems (building elements) in this report are confirmed to be assessed, without the aid of an active fire suppression system, based on prototype tests that are equivalent to or more severe than a standard fire test as specified in section 4.4, in accordance with NCC 2022 S1C2(b). It is also confirmed that the differences between the proposed systems and details compared to the tested prototypes are considered minor in accordance with NCC 2022 S1C2(c).

This assessment report may also be used to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for evidence of suitability under the relevant sections of previous versions of the NCC.

2.3 Declaration

The 'Guide to undertaking technical assessments of the fire performance of construction products based on fire test evidence' prepared by the PFPF in the UK requires a declaration from the client. By accepting our fee proposal on 19 January 2026, H.B. Fuller company Australia Pty Ltd confirmed that:

- To their knowledge, the variations to the component or element of structure, which is the subject of this assessment, has not been subjected to a fire test to the standard against which this assessment is being made.
- They agree to withdraw this assessment from circulation if the component or element of structure is the subject of a fire test by a test authority in accordance with the standard against which this assessment is being made and the results are not in agreement with this assessment.
- They are not aware of any information that could adversely affect the conclusions of this assessment and – if they subsequently become aware of any such information – they agree to ask the assessing authority to withdraw the assessment.

3.0 Requirements and limitations of this assessment

- The scope of this report is limited to an assessment of the variations to the systems tested in section 4.3.
- This report details the methods of construction, test conditions and assessed results in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.
- This assessment applies to wall systems exposed to fire from each side in accordance with the requirements of AS 1530.4:2014, where vertical elements must be exposed to heat from the direction required to resist fire exposure.
- This report relies on test evidence and applies only to the specific specimens tested. It does not verify ongoing compliance or the performance of future production batches.
- This assessment report has been prepared based on the fire resistance performance and condition of the systems at the time they were tested. Any deterioration of fire resistance performance due to external factors including but not limited to passage of time and exposure to elements – is not considered in this report.
- Jensen Hughes has provided this report on the fire performance of building elements in a controlled laboratory setting, strictly within the parameters allowed by the test standards and building regulations. The outcomes of this report are intended to assist in verifying the suitability of the product or system for practical use in specific applications.
- This report is only valid for the assessed systems and must not be used for any other purpose. Any changes with respect to size, construction details, loads, stresses, edge or end conditions – other than those identified in this report – may invalidate the findings of this assessment. If there are changes to the system, a reassessment will need to be done by an Accredited Testing Laboratory (ATL) that is accredited to the same nominated standards of this report.
- This report has been prepared using information provided by others. Jensen Hughes has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of that information and will not be responsible for any errors or omissions that may have been incorporated into this report as a result.
- This assessment is based on the proposed systems being constructed under comprehensive quality control practices and following appropriate industry regulations and Australian Standards on quality of materials, design of structures, guidance on workmanship and expert handling, placing and finishing of the products on site. These variables are beyond the control and consideration of this report.

4.0 Description of the specimen and variations

4.1 Description of assessed systems

This report presents an assessment of the fire resistance performance of H.B Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealants installed on Speedpanel wall systems of varying thickness in vertical and horizontal configurations when tested in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

4.2 Referenced test data

The assessment of the variation to the tested and assessed systems and the determination of the performance are based on the results of the test and assessment reports summarised in Table 3. Further details of the tested and assessed systems are included in Appendix A.

Table 3 Referenced assessed data

Report number	Test sponsor	Issue date	Testing authority
FAS210035 R1.0	H B Fuller Australia Pty Ltd	24 March 2021	Jensen Hughes formerly known as Warringtonfire Australia
FRT200213 R1.0		31 August 2020	
FRT190354 R1.0		27 November 2019	
FAS220345 R1.0	Speedpanel Holding Pty Ltd and H B Fuller Australia Pty Ltd	25 October 2022	
FAS230255 R1.1	Speedpanel Holding Pty Ltd	24 November 2025	
FSV 1731 Rev B	H B Fuller Company Australia Pty Ltd	3 June 2016	CSIRO Australia

4.3 Variations to the tested and assessed systems

An identical system has not been subject to a standard fire test. We have therefore reviewed the system using baseline test information for similar systems. The tested and assessed system and variations to those tested and assessed systems – together with the referenced assessment reports – are described in Table 4.

Table 4 Variations to tested systems

No	Variation	Test standard	Reference reports	Evidence of suitability	Governing requirements	FRL
1.	Comparison of Firesound FR and Fulaflex FR sealants	AS 1530.4:2014	FRT190354 R1.0 FRT200213 R1.0 FSV 1731 Rev B	A5G3(1)(d)	S1C2(c)	Firesound FR and Fulaflex FR sealants are interchangeable for the same FRL

No	Variation	Test standard	Reference reports	Evidence of suitability	Governing requirements	FRL
2.	H.B Fuller Firesound FR and Fulaflex FR sealant in Horizontal configurations of 51 mm, 64 mm and 78 mm Speedpanel wall systems	AS 1530.4:2014	FAS230255 R1.1 FSV 1731 Rev B	A5G3(1)(d)	S1C2(c)	FRL's as in report FAS230255 R1.1
3.	H.B Fuller Firesound FR and Fulaflex FR sealant in Vertical configurations of 51 mm, 64 mm and 78 mm Speedpanel wall systems	AS 1530.4:2014	FAS220345 R1.0 FSV 1731 Rev B	A5G3(1)(d)	S1C2(c)	FRL's as in report FAS220345 R1.0

4.4 Test / Assessment standard

AS 1530.4:2014 sets out procedures and methods for fire tests on building materials, components, structures, and fire-resistance tests for elements of construction. Section 10 discusses the procedures and methods for service penetration and control joints.

AS 4072.1:2005 (R2016) sets out the minimum requirements for the construction, installation and application of fire resistance tests to sealing systems around penetrations through separating building elements that are required to have an FRL.

4.5 Schedule of components

The schedule of components is outlined in the Schedule of components section of the reference assessment reports shown in Table 4.

5.0 Assessment 1 – Assessment for the comparison of Firesound FR Sealant and Fulaflex FR sealants in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014

5.1 Description of variation

Based on tests FRT200213 R1.0 and FRT190354 R1.0, the suitability of Fulaflex FR and H.B. Fuller Firesound sealants for use in control joints within concrete or solid masonry wall systems of varying thicknesses was evaluated. Both sealants were assessed to achieve Fire Resistance Levels (FRLs) of -/240/120, -/240/180, and -/240/240 when installed in wall control joints associated with 120 mm, 150 mm, and 175 mm thick wall constructions, respectively.

These reports concluded that Firesound Sealant provides fire-resistance performance equivalent to that of Fulaflex FR Sealant and is therefore considered functionally interchangeable within the tested joint systems.

Based on this, the current assessment examines the applicability of HB Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealants when used in the vertically and horizontally oriented Speedpanel wall configurations.

5.2 Methodology

The method of assessment used is summarised in Table 6.

Table 5 Method of assessment

Assessment method	
Level of complexity	Intermediate assessment
NCC procedure for determining fire performance	Differs in only a minor degree from a tested prototype S1C2(b) and S1C2(c)
Type of assessment	Qualitative and Quantitative comparative

5.3 Assessment

In test FRT200213 R1.0, specimens A and E consisted of 30 mm wide × 1000 mm long control joints. Control joint A was protected by 15 mm deep H B Fuller Firesound sealant on both sides and control joint E was protected by 15 mm deep H B Fuller FulaFlex FR sealant on both sides. The control joints were tested in a 150 mm thick concrete floor. During the test, both control joints achieved an FRL of -/240/180.

The temperatures recorded by the thermocouples on the unexposed sides of the control joints A and E in FRT200213 R1.0 are shown in Figure 1. As indicated in Figure 1, a minor difference in temperature on the unexposed side of the joints protected by the two sealants can be observed for the entire testing period, except for the temperature recorded by thermocouple 052 on control joint E protected by FulaFlex FR.

A further investigation was conducted on control joint B tested in FRT200213 R1.0 and control joint E tested in FRT190354 R1.0. Both tested specimens were 50 mm wide. Control joint B in FRT200213 R1.0 was protected by 25 mm thick Firesound sealant. Control joint E in FRT190354 R1.0 was protected by 25 mm thick FulaFlex FR sealant. The temperatures recorded on the unexposed side of the two joints are shown in Figure 2. It is also noted that the temperature recorded by all these thermocouples on the unexposed side of sealants of the two joints was less than 180℃ at 240 minutes.

Control joint B in FRT200213 R1.0 was tested in a 150 mm thick concrete floor. It is expected that the control joint will maintain the same performance if tested in a wall configuration. Control joint E in FRT190354 R1.0 was tested in a 120 mm thick concrete wall. Increasing the wall thickness to 150 mm is not expected to increase the temperature on the unexposed side of the sealant.

Thus, the 50 mm wide control joint in a 150 mm thick concrete wall and protected by 25 mm deep FulaFlex FR sealant on both sides are expected to achieve the equivalent fire resistance performance as that for control joint B tested in FRT200213 R1.0.

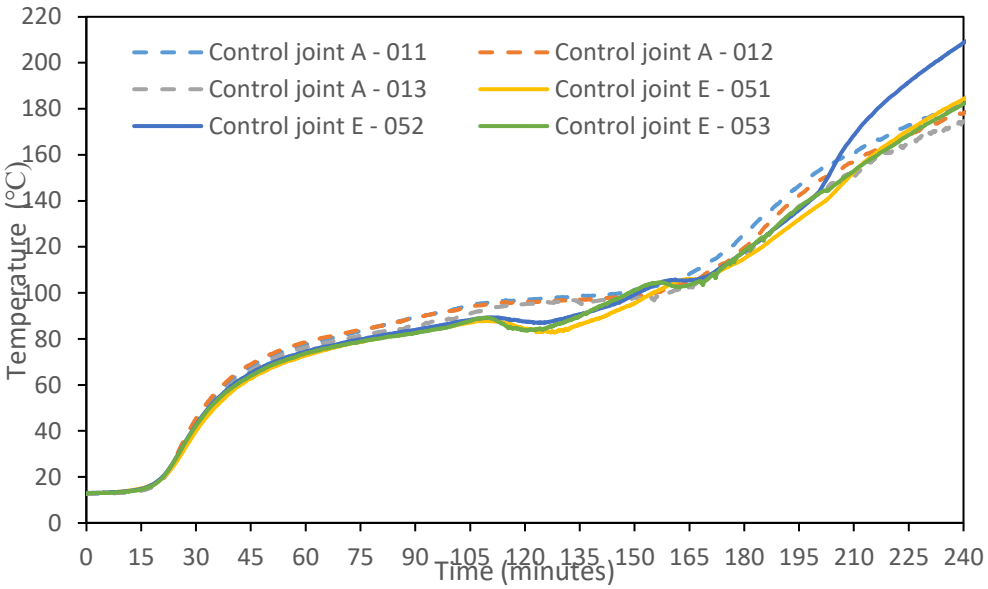

Figure 1 Temperature at unexposed side on control joints A and E in FRT200213 R1.0

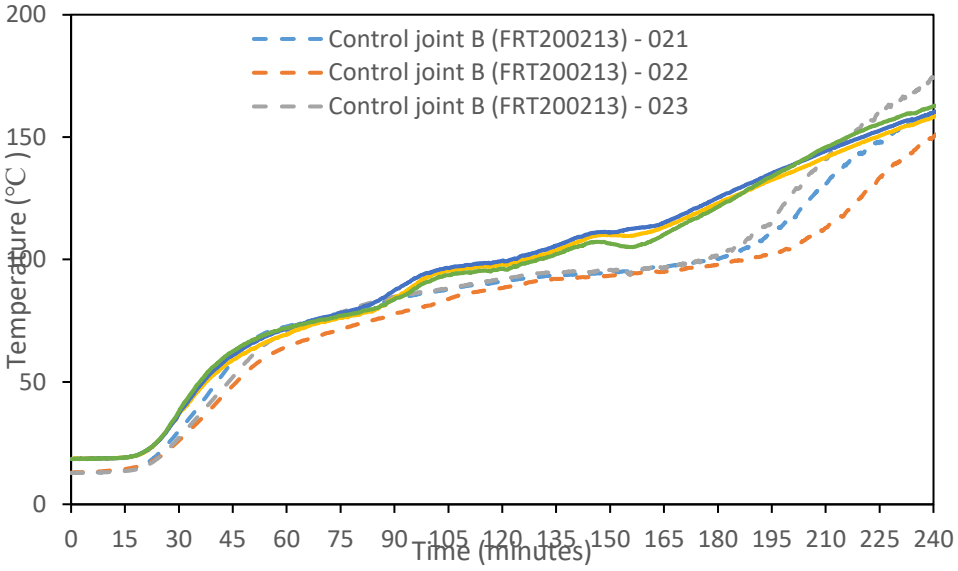

Figure 2 Temperature at unexposed side on control joint B in FRT200213 R1.0 and control joint D in FRT190354 R1.0

Based on the preceding discussion, H.B. Fuller Firesound Sealant is considered to provide fire-resistance performance at least equivalent to that of Fulaflex FR Sealant when tested in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

Assessment report FAS210035 R1.0 evaluated both sealants in concrete or solid masonry wall systems with thicknesses of 120 mm, 150 mm, and 175 mm. These configurations achieved Fire Resistance Levels

(FRLs) of -/240/120, -/240/180, and -/240/240, respectively. The report concluded that Firesound Sealant delivers performance equivalent to Fulaflex FR Sealant and is therefore deemed functionally interchangeable within the tested joint systems.

Additionally, Test Report FSV1731 Rev. B examined a 3000 mm × 3000 mm × 78 mm Speedpanel wall incorporating a service penetration. H.B. Fuller Firesound was applied at the wall head along the plasterboard edge, following the panel contours. No integrity failure was recorded at the wall head during the full 120-minute test, demonstrating the sealant's suitability for use in comparable Speedpanel wall installations.

Given this demonstrated equivalence and noting that both products achieved an FRL of -/240/120, the performance of H.B. Fuller Firesound Sealant and Fulaflex FR sealant are considered suitable for Speedpanel systems requiring a minimum 120-minute fire-resistance rating.

5.4 Conclusion / Assessment outcome

Based on the above discussion, H.B. Fuller Firesound Sealant provides fire-resistance performance equivalent to that of Fulaflex FR Sealant when tested in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

In view of this demonstrated equivalence and noting that both products achieved a Fire Resistance Level (FRL) of - /240/120, the use of H.B. Fuller Firesound Sealant and Fulaflex FR Sealant is considered appropriate and acceptable for incorporation into Speedpanel wall systems requiring a minimum fire-resistance rating of 120 minutes.

6.0 Assessment 2 – H.B Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealants in Horizontal configurations of 51 mm, 64 mm and 78 mm Speedpanel systems

6.1 Description of variation

In assessment report FAS230255 R1.1, the horizontally installed Speedpanel wall system is evaluated across three thickness configurations: 51 mm, 64 mm, and 78 mm. Based on this reference, the current assessment examines the applicability of HB Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealant when used in the same horizontal Speedpanel configurations. The intention is to determine whether these sealants perform effectively and maintain the same fire performance when applied within horizontally oriented Speedpanel assemblies of varying thicknesses.

6.2 Methodology

The method of assessment used is summarised in Table 6.

Table 6 Method of assessment

Assessment method	
Level of complexity	Intermediate assessment
NCC procedure for determining fire performance	Differs in only a minor degree from a tested prototype S1C2(b) and S1C2(c)
Type of assessment	Qualitative and comparative

6.3 Assessment

Based on the discussion in section 5.0, which confirms that Firesound Sealant provides at least equivalent fire-resistance performance to Fulaflex FR Sealant, demonstrating functional interchangeability within the tested joint systems.

Based on this equivalence, it is noted that both sealants were assessed to an FRL of -/240/120, and therefore their performance is considered adequate for application within Speedpanel systems where a minimum of 120 minutes' performance is required. Accordingly, their applicability within Speedpanel wall systems installed in horizontal configurations can be supported.

Further supporting evidence is provided in Assessment Report FAS230255 R1.1, which evaluated 51 mm, 64 mm, and 78 mm Speedpanel wall systems installed in horizontal orientation. The assessed systems, achieved FRLs of -/60/60, -/90/90, and -/120/120 respectively. Notably, this report permits the use of any fire-rated sealant tested or assessed in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014 for a minimum duration of 120 minutes for sealing all gaps.

As Fulaflex FR Sealant and Firesound Sealant both meet this criterion and have been demonstrated to provide equivalent fire-resistance characteristics, their suitability for sealing joints and gaps in the horizontally installed Speedpanel systems assessed in FAS230255 R1.1 is substantiated.

Accordingly, the application of H.B. Fuller Fulaflex FR and Firesound Sealant in horizontal Speedpanel walls of varying thickness can be positively assessed. Substitution or interchangeability of these sealants within the assessed systems will not affect the FRL outcomes established in FAS230255 R1.1.

All installation requirements—including sealant placement, joint preparation, and construction detailing—must continue to comply with the specifications and conditions set out in Assessment Report FAS230255 R1.1 to ensure performance equivalence and maintain the validity of this assessment.

6.4 Conclusion / Assessment outcome

The assessment concludes that H.B. Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealants are suitable for use in horizontally installed Speedpanel wall systems of varying thicknesses, with no impact on the FRLs established in Assessment Report FAS230255 R1.1 in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

7.0 Assessment 3 – Assessment of H.B Fuller Firesound Sealant and Fulaflex FR sealant in Vertical configurations of 51 mm, 64 mm and 78 mm Speedpanel systems

7.1 Description of variation

In assessment report FAS220345 R1.0, the vertically installed Speedpanel wall system is evaluated across three thickness configurations: 51 mm, 64 mm, and 78 mm. Based on this reference, the current assessment examines the applicability of HB Fuller Firesound Sealant and Fulaflex FR Sealant when used in the same vertical Speedpanel configurations. The intention is to determine whether these sealants perform effectively and maintain the same fire performance when applied within vertically oriented Speedpanel assemblies of varying thicknesses.

7.2 Methodology

The method of assessment used is summarised in Table 6.

Table 7 Method of assessment

Assessment method	
Level of complexity	Intermediate assessment
NCC procedure for determining fire performance	Differs in only a minor degree from a tested prototype S1C2(b) and S1C2(c)
Type of assessment	Qualitative and comparative

7.3 Assessment

Based on the discussion in section 5.0, which concludes that Firesound Sealant provides at least equivalent fire-resistance performance to Fulaflex FR Sealant, demonstrating functional interchangeability within the tested joint systems.

Based on this equivalence, it is noted that both sealants were assessed to an FRL of -/240/120, and therefore their performance is considered adequate for application within Speedpanel systems where a minimum of 120 minutes' performance is required. Accordingly, their applicability within Speedpanel wall systems installed in vertical configurations can be supported.

Assessment Report FAS220345 R1.0 evaluated vertically installed Speedpanel wall systems with nominal thicknesses of 51 mm, 64 mm, and 78 mm. These configurations were assessed to achieve FRLs of -/60/60, -/90/90, and -/120/120 respectively. Within this assessment, H.B. Fuller Firesound Sealant was incorporated as part of the joint-sealing arrangement.

Considering these findings, together with the demonstrated equivalence between Fulaflex FR and Firesound Sealant, the application of either product in vertical Speedpanel walls of varying thickness can be positively supported. Substituting or interchanging the sealants within the assessed systems will not affect the FRL outcomes established in FAS220345 R1.0.

All installation requirements—including sealant application, joint preparation, and construction detailing—must comply with the specifications and conditions outlined in Assessment Report FAS220345 R1.0 to ensure performance equivalence and maintain the validity of this assessment.

7.4 Conclusion / Assessment outcome

The assessment concludes that H.B. Fuller Firesound and Fulaflex FR sealants are suitable for use in vertically installed Speedpanel wall systems of varying thicknesses, with no impact on the FRLs established in Assessment Report FAS220345 R1.0 in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

8.0 Validity

Jensen Hughes does not endorse the tested or assessed products and systems in any way. The conclusions of this assessment may be used to directly assess fire resistance, but it should be recognised that a single test method will not provide a full assessment of fire resistance under all conditions.

Due to the nature of fire testing and the consequent difficulty in quantifying the uncertainty of measurement, it is not possible to provide a stated degree of accuracy. The inherent variability in test procedures, materials and methods of construction, and installation may lead to variations in performance between elements of similar construction.

This assessment is based on test data, information and experience available at the time of preparation. If contradictory evidence becomes available to the assessing authority, the assessment will be unconditionally withdrawn and the report sponsor will be notified in writing. Similarly, the assessment should be re-evaluated, if the assessed construction is subsequently tested since actual test data is deemed to take precedence.

The sponsor is responsible for formally notifying Jensen Hughes of any additional testing performed on their product/system. This obligation applies regardless of where the test was conducted, the results of the test, or whether it was initially considered part of Jensen Hughes' ongoing assessment. The primary goal of this notification is to allow Jensen Hughes to review the changes and determine whether they require re-evaluation or re-testing to determine whether the changes have affected the product's performance. It is important that the client promptly notify Jensen Hughes if any such changes are implemented.

The procedures for the conduct of tests and the assessment of test results are subject to constant review and improvement. The sponsor therefore recommended that this report be reviewed on, or before, the stated expiry date.

This assessment represents our opinion about the performance of the proposed systems that is expected to be demonstrated when subjected to test conditions in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014, based on the evidence referred to in this report.

This assessment is provided to H.B. Fuller company Australia Pty Ltd for their own specific purposes. This report may be used as evidence of suitability in accordance with the requirements of the relevant National Construction Code. Building certifiers and other third parties must determine the suitability of the systems described in this report for a specific installation.

Appendix A Summary of supporting test data

A.1 Assessment report – FAS230255 R1.1

Table 8 Information about assessment report

Item	Information about test report
Report sponsor	Speedpanel Holding Pty Ltd, 421 Dorset Road, Bayswater, 3153 Vic, Australia and H.B.Fuller company Australia Pty Ltd, 16-22 Red Gum Drive, Dandenong South Victoria 3175, Australia
Issuing authority	Jensen Hughes, 409-411 Hammond Road, Dandenong, Victoria 3175, Australia.
Issued date	The report was issued on 26 October 2022.
Expiry date	The report expires on 31 October 2027
Test standards	The test was done in accordance with AS 1530.4:2015.
General description of assessment	This report documents the finding of the assessment undertaken to determine the fire resistance level (FRL) of the 51, 64 and 78 mm vertically oriented Speedpanel walls in accordance with AS1530.4:2015.

A.2 Assessment report – FAS210035 R1.0

Table 9 Information about assessment report

Item	Information about test report
Report sponsor	H.B.Fuller company Australia Pty Ltd, 16-22 Red Gum Drive, Dandenong South Victoria 3175, Australia
Issuing authority	Jensen Hughes, 409-411 Hammond Road, Dandenong, Victoria 3175, Australia.
Issued date	The report was issued on 24 March 2021.
Expiry date	The report expires on 31 March 2026
Test standards	The test was done in accordance with AS 1530.4:2015 and AS4072.1:2005 (R2016)
General description of assessment	This report documents the finding of the assessment undertaken to determine the likely fire resistance level (FRL) of a combination of H.B. Fuller Fulaflex FR Hybrid and Firesound sealant protecting control joints in walls – if tested in accordance with AS 1530.4:2015 and assessed in accordance with AS4072.1:2005 (R2016)

A.3 Test report – FRT190354 R1.0

Table 10 Information about test report

Item	Information about test report
Report sponsor	H B Fuller Australia Pty Ltd
Test laboratory	Warringtonfire Australia, Unit 2, 409-411 Hammond Road, Dandenong, Victoria 3175, Australia.
Test date	The fire resistance test was completed on 18/11/2019.
Test standards	The test was done in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.
Ambient temperature	20°C at the start of the test.
Test Duration	241 minutes
Variation to test standards	The pressure varied up to 23 Pa from the prescribed test standard limits during the first 90 minutes of the test but was within the limits for the remainder of the test. Due to the nature of the specimen and the fact that no significant events occurred during these time periods, the variances in pressure are unlikely to have invalidated the test result. The temperature was up to 25 °C above the limits prescribed in the standard during the 45 - 46 minute period. The temperature was within the limits for the rest of the test. This over temperature resulted in the test conditions being more onerous and would not have invalidated the test result.
General description of tested specimen	The test specimen control joints were constructed from five concrete strips of 1600mm long and 120 mm thick. Three of the strips were 200 mm wide mounted centrally and the remaining two were 600 mm and 570 mm place on each side. The central strips were spaced at 10 mm, 20 mm, 40 mm and 50 mm apart forming the four specimen control joints. The strips were held together in a 1900 mm wide by 1600 mm frame.
Instrumentation	The test report states that the instrumentation was in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

The test specimen achieved the result in Table 11:

Table 11 Results summary for this test report

Control joint	Criteria	Results	Fire resistance level (FRL)
A	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/120
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 171 minutes	
B	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/120
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 165 minutes	
C	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/120
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 166 minutes	
D	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/120
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 173 minutes	

A.4 Test report – FRT200213 R1.0

Table 12 Information about test report

Item	Information about test report
Report sponsor	H B Fuller Australia Pty Ltd
Test laboratory	Warringtonfire Australia, Unit 2, 409-411 Hammond Road, Dandenong, Victoria 3175, Australia.
Test date	The fire resistance test was completed on 25 August 2020 .
Test standards	The test was done in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.
Variation to test standards	The pressure was up to 2 Pa below the limits prescribed in the standard during the 215 – 220 minute period. The pressure and temperature were within the limits for the rest of the test. Due to the nature of the specimen and the fact that no significant events occurred during this time period, this under pressure is unlikely to have invalidated the test result.
General description of tested specimen	The test consisted of five control joints tested in a floor configuration. The specimen control joints were constructed by 150 mm thick concrete strips aligned as per the varying control joint sizes. The concrete strips were supported at the north and south edges by Parallel flange channels (PFC). Masonry anchors were used to fix the concrete strips to the PFC's. Control joint A comprised an aperture size of 30 mm × 1000 mm and protected by 15 mm deep Firesound sealant on both sides. Control joint B comprised an aperture size of 50 mm × 1000 mm and protected by 25 mm deep Firesound sealant on both sides. Control joints C and D comprised the aperture sizes of 10 mm × 1000 mm and 20 mm × 1000 mm respectively. Both control joints were protected by 10 mm deep FulaFlex FR sealant on both sides. Control joint E comprised an aperture size of 30 mm × 1000 mm and protected by 15 mm deep FulaFlex FR sealant on both sides.
Instrumentation	The test report states that the instrumentation was in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

The test specimen achieved the following results – see Table 13.

Table 13 Results summary for this test report

Control joint	Criteria	Results	Fire resistance level (FRL)
A	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/180
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 215 minutes	
B	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/180
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 213 minutes	
C	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/180
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 225 minutes	
D	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/180
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 218 minutes	
E	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/240/180
	Integrity	No failure at 241 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 217 minutes	

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Table 14 Information about test report

Item	Information about test report
Report sponsor	H B Fuller Company Australia Pty Ltd
Test laboratory	CSIRO Australia, 14 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW 2113
Test date	The fire resistance test was completed on 16 December 2015
Test standards	The test was done in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.
Variation to test standards	None.
General description of tested specimen	The test specimen comprised one fire damper installation, twelve pipe penetrations, one supported cable penetration and two cable tray penetrations, all installed in a Speedpanel wall system and protected by a combination of sealants, fire collars and cable tray fire stopping systems. In addition to the above, six different wall deflection detail variations were installed.
Instrumentation	The test report states that the instrumentation was in accordance with AS 1530.4:2014.

The test specimen achieved the following results – see Table 13.

Table 15 Results summary for this test report

Specimen	Criteria	Results	Fire resistance level (FRL)
1.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/0
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 12 minutes	
2.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/0
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 17 minutes	
3.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/0
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 20 minutes	
4.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/120
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	No failure at 121 minutes	
5.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/120
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	No failure at 121 minutes	
6.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/90/90
	Integrity	Failure at 105 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 107 minutes	
7.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/90
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 115 minutes	
8.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/60/60

Specimen	Criteria	Results	Fire resistance level (FRL)
	Integrity	Failure at 74 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 76 minutes	
9.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/90
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 115 minutes	
10.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/90
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 115 minutes	
11.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/90/90
	Integrity	Failure at 110 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 104 minutes	
12.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/60/60
	Integrity	Failure at 77 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 82 minutes	
13.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/90
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 104 minutes	
14.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/120
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	Failure at 120 minutes	
15.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/120
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	No failure at 121 minutes	
16.	Structural adequacy	Not applicable	-/120/120
	Integrity	No failure at 121 minutes	
	Insulation	No failure at 121 minutes	