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AUGUST NEWS:

Queensland's population is steadily growing each year, this will keep the demand for housing developments strong which is good news for the building industry, read more about this on Page 5 of this month's newsletter.

As always - we love hearing from you! If you have any questions, feedback, testimonials or photos, please don't hesitate to contact us.

THIS MONTH IN WINTEC NEWS:

- 1 Ultraclad Project (pg 2)
- 2 Feature Product (pg 3)
- 3 Coming Soon (pg 4)
- 4 Announcement (pg 5)
- 5 Key Message (pg 6)



// PHOTOS

We'd love to see your work! If you have any photos of recent projects using our products, please email them to us at:

design@wintecsystems.com.au



// CONTACT

As is the norm with any thriving business, there are often changes with staff and procedures which inevitably result in changes to email addresses, phone numbers etc.. Have we got your current details? We would appreciate your confirmation with your existing details or a follow up with any new changes that may have happened recently. Please send your details to:

sharon@wintecsystems.com.au



This Ulltraclad project in Mount Gravatt, QLD is nearing completion.

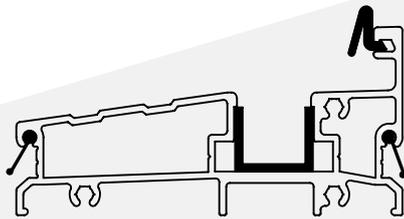
There are 3 different colours used in this horizontally installed Ulltraclad configuration; Night Sky, Knotwood Black Butt & Knotwood Bush Cherry. The architect decided to use Ulltraclad over a competitor's product due to its low maintenance.

JOB SITE: 101 Mountain St, Mount Gravatt,

BUILDER: Kenray Construction



BEDARRA BIFOLD SYSTEM SILL SEALS & FLAPS



WAWF003 Sill



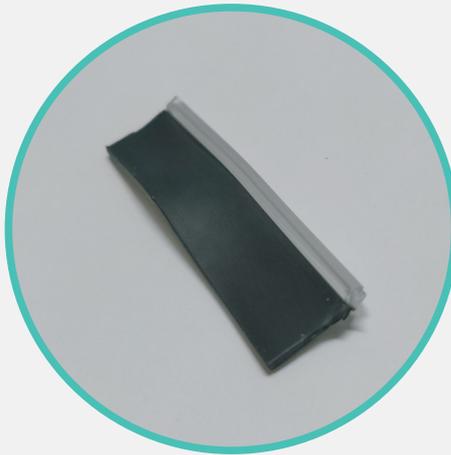
WAWF004 Low-Profile Sill



SFD054 Frame Push-in
Q'lon Seal

Used In
- WAWF003

\$47.60 + GST per 50m



WIN XSB Sill Baffle

Used In
- WAWF003 (front or rear
depending on Open in or
Open out)

\$98.37 + GST per 300m



WFA001 Poly Channel

Used In
- WAWF003
- WAWF004

\$172.50 + GST per 50m

TECHNICAL MANUAL
COMING SOON



COMING SOON: ASPEN Hinged Door 2018 Fabrication Manual



**BRENT FLETCHER** | HIA PRESIDENT QUEENSLAND

HOUSING DEMAND TO STAY STRONG

Return of population growth will pressure housing delivery in Queensland.

Queensland's population is growing by over 80,000 a year, up from fewer than 60,000 two years ago. This one third increase in population growth is predicted to continue for some years, putting pressure on the capacity of the building and land development industries, and on state and local governments to supply sufficient affordable housing to meet the growing need.

While the population growth is not yet back to the most recent post-GFC peak of 115,000 in a year, it is heading quickly in that direction. The 2008 peak was underpinned by a jump in ex-pat Australians returning home, while migration into Queensland from other states fell during this period of uncertainty. The industry managed this growth tolerably well as there was a significant increase in the number of people living in each home: adult children stayed at home on in a group housing longer than they otherwise would due to the uncertain economic conditions and ex-pats moved home, not entering the housing market as the more traditional overseas migrants would do.

This time is different: the population growth is coming both interstate and traditional overseas migrants who mostly have an immediate need for housing. Some of this housing will be in the form of student accommodation as they are a significant share of the overseas migration. But much of the increased demand will be for more traditional housing types.

The expectation that this growth in demand will continue adds to the urgency of the reform agenda that HIA has been promoting to deliver increased supply of housing at an affordable price. As the Reserve bank of Australia recently identified in a research report, planning controls can have a huge effect on land prices: in Brisbane the RBA estimated that these controls were adding over \$100,000 to the cost of an average block. Reforming planning and infrastructure delivery systems to address this issue is complex and will be time consuming, but HIA will continue to lobby for reform.

One measure that HIA believes could be implemented relatively quickly and at no

cost to state or local government is the adoption of a mandatory state-wide code for detached housing that would eliminate the need for costly planning approvals and delays. This will save home buyers thousands of dollars.

HIA appreciates that the state government has committed to a housing code in 2017 Building Plan but the progress has been very slow. To attempt a breakthrough, HIA has developed its own draft of a code which is much simpler than the government's initial draft. HIA's version is limited to detached housing to remove the complexity and potential controversy that the government's version would produce with local governments by trying to address multi-unit housing and housing on micro lots.

Our judgement is that if we can get quick acceptance of a code that handles 80-90 per cent of detached housing and show that it works, the more complex housing styles can be codified in a second round.

Other states have successfully adopted mandatory housing codes to everyone's benefit. Queensland should have these benefits too.



ASBEC MEDIA RELEASE

3rd JULY 2018

Energy standards in Australia's National Construction Code must be urgently upgraded if new buildings are to be fit for a zero carbon future, according to a new report released today. Built to Perform, prepared by the Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council (ASBEC) and ClimateWorks Australia, shows setting stronger energy standards for new buildings in the Code could, between now and 2050, reduce energy bills by up to \$27 billion, cut energy network costs by up to \$7 billion and deliver at least 78 million tonnes of cumulative emissions savings.

"Australia needs to transition to a net zero emissions economy by 2050 to meet our commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement. But new analysis by the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy shows Australia scores the lowest in energy efficiency amongst all developing countries. Although market-leading Australian companies are demonstrating world-class commitment to a sustainable built environment, the market alone cannot fix this problem," said ASBEC Executive Director Suzanne Toumbourou.

"All of the buildings being built today will still be operating in 2050, at a time when we will need to be at or near net zero emissions. Our Building Code needs to be 'zero carbon ready', ensuring that today's new builds are prepared to operate in a zero carbon future."

"We welcome proposed improvements to the 2019 National Construction Code to advance energy performance in commercial buildings and adjust the requirements for residential buildings," said Ms Toumbourou. "However, to meet the full potential of the Code, we need to shift away from ad-hoc, periodic updates. Governments must agree to a longer-term plan with targets and a clear, regulated and transparent process for Code updates out to 2030, starting with a step-change in residential standards in 2022."

"If developers and manufacturers know how the Code requirements will evolve over the next 15 years, this will provide the regulatory certainty industry needs to plan and invest in new technologies, delivering higher building energy performance at lower cost," said Professor Tony Arnel, Chair of ASBEC's Building Code Task Group and President of the Energy Efficiency Council.

"Even this conservative analysis shows that, by 2030, improvement in Code energy requirements could reduce energy consumption of new buildings by up to 56 per cent. This could be achieved through simple, cost-effective energy efficiency measures such as improved air tightness, double glazed windows, increased insulation, outdoor shading, and more efficient air conditioners, hot water systems and lighting," said ClimateWorks Project Manager Michael Li. "With the costs of solar PV and battery storage rapidly reducing, adding on-site renewable energy into the Code could deliver significant additional gains.

"Although there are upfront costs associated with these improvements, these are small (less than 4% for detached homes) relative to overall construction costs and land prices.

"While the Code is important, it can only take us part way to net zero," said Ms Toumbourou. "Improving compliance and enforcement with Code requirements is paramount, as well as improving appliance energy standards, retrofitting existing buildings, providing building owners and occupants with better information, and driving faster decarbonisation of the electricity grid. The Code should be seen as one part of an integrated strategy to deliver a zero carbon building sector by 2050."

"Delaying action will mean that many of these opportunities are lost," said Mr Li. "A three-year delay in further upgrades to building energy performance standards could lead to a further \$2.6 billion in wasted energy expenditure and lock in an additional 9 million tonnes of emissions by 2030, increasing to 22 million tonnes by 2050."

Click on the link below to download the full report:

https://www.awa.org.au/sb_cache/associationnews/id/744/f/180703-ASBEC-CWA-Built-to-Perform-Zero-Carbon-Ready-Building-Code-web.pdf



