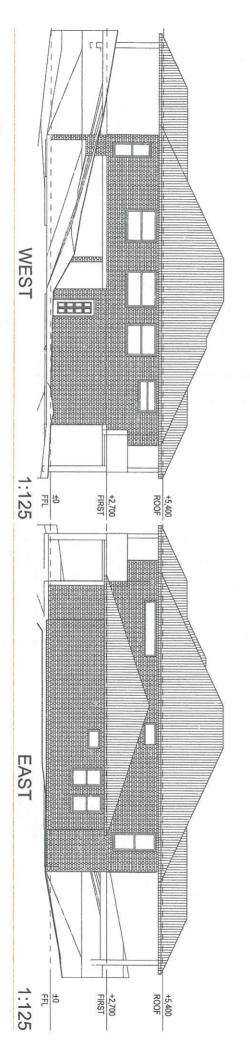


FFL 300mm ABOVE GROUND LEVEL SET DOWN TO ALL VERANDAH AREAS, CARPORTS AND GARAGES

RETAINING WALLS TO BE INCLUDED FOR STRUCTURAL AND LANDSCAPING REASONS



OPTION FOR RAIN WATER STORAGE NEAR SHED OR UNDER LEVEL 1





. FALLS, SLIPS, TRIPS

a) WORKING AT HEIGHTS

Wherever possible, components for this building should be presibit-passible components for this building should be presibit-passible of side or a ground level to minimise the risk of workers diffreg more than two makers. However, construction of this building will require workers to be working at heights where at fail in access of two makers possible and singly at leafy to result from such a fall. The builder should provide a suitable barrier wherever a is required to work in a situation where falling more than

For houses or other low-rise buildings where scaffolding is

Cleaning and maintenance of windows, walls, roof or other comprovents of this budding will require persons to be situated comprovents of this budding will require persons to be situated where a fell from a helphin is excess for them refers is operated. Where this type of activity is required, scaffolding, ledders or treates should this type of activity is required, scaffolding, ledders or treates should regulations or legislation. be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice.

For hubdings where scaffeld, ladders, treatise are not appropriate. Cheming and maintenance of windows, walls, nod or other components of this building will require personal to be situated where is fill from a height in excess of two makes is possible, Where this type of actifivity is required, scaffelding, all barriers or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice, regulations or legislation.

b) SLIPPERY OR UNEVEN SURFACES

If finishes have been specified by designer, these have been seduced to minimise the risk of floors and pared areas becoming slippery when well or when valked on with well shoes/feet. Any changes to the specified finish should be made in consultation with the designer or, if this is not pructical, surfaces with an equivalent or better slip resistance should be chosen.

If designer has not not been involved in the selection of surface firshes, the owner is responsible for the selection of surface finishes in the protestian Inflaçable areas of his building. Surfaces should be selected in accordance with AS HB 197:1999 and AS/NZ

Due to design restrictions for this building, steps and/or ramps are included in the building which may be a hezard to workers carning objects or otherwise occupied. Steps should be clearly marked with both visual and badde warming during constituction, radiationance, demotition and at all times when the building operates as a

Contractors should be required to maintain a tidy work site during construction, maintenance or demodition to reduce the risk of trips and falls in the workplace. Materials for construction or maintenance should be shored in designated areas away from access ways and work areas. access ways and in perficular access to areas where maintenance is routinely carried out to ensure that surfaces have not moved or consided so that they become uneven and present a tip heazed. Spills, loose material, stray objects or any other matter that may cause a slip or trip heazed should be cleaned or removed from Building owners and occupiers should monitor the pedestrian

Overhead power lines NAY be near or on this site. These pose a ris of electrocultion if struck or approached by lifting devices or other plant and persons sworking above ground herel. Where the rise is a danger of this occurring, power lines should be, where practical, disconnected or relacated. Where this is not practical adequate warning in the form of highly occurred tape or signegas should be, used or a protective barrier provided. using an appropriate service (such as Dial Before You Dig), appropriate excavation practice should be used and, where Rupture of services during excavation or other activity creates a variety of risks including release of hazerdous material. Existing services are located on or around this site. Where known, these are _ocations with overhead power lines: services may vary from that indicated. Services should be located identified on the plans but the exact location and extent of

2. FALLING OBJECTS

Construction, maintenance or demaillion work on or around this building is likely to involve persons working above ground level or above floor levels. Where this cozurs one or more of the following measures should be taken to avoid objects falling from the area where the work is being carried out onto persons below.

- Prevent or restrict access to areas below where the work is
- Provide loeboards to scaffolding or work platforms.
 Provide protective structure below the work area.
 Ensure that all persons below the work area have Personal
 Protective Equipment (PPE).

During construction, renovation or demolition of this building, parts of the structure including fabricated steelwork, heavy pamels and many other compronents will remain steading prior to or after supporting parts are in place. Contractors should ensure that (emproury braining or other required support is in place at all times when collapse which may injure persons in the area is a possibility

mainlenance or demolfilion presents a risk of falling objects.

Contractions should ensure that appropriate lifting devices are used.

Inaliaded are popelly secured and that access to areas below the load is prevented or restricted. Mechanical lifting of materials and components during construction

3. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Busy construction and demolition sites present a risk of collision where deliverties and other traffic are moving within the site. A traffic management plan supervised by trained traffic management personnel should be adopted for the work site. may cause a traffic hazard. During construction, maintenance or deminding of this building designated parking for writers and bedring areas should be provided. Trained faffic management personnel should be responsible for the supervision of flees areas. For building where on-site loading/unloading is restricted: Construction of this building will require loading and unloading of materials on the roadway. Deliveries should be well planned to avoid For building on a major road, narrow road or steeply sloping road: Parking of vehicles or loading/unloading of vehicles on this roadway congestion of loading areas and trained traffic management personnel should be used to supervise loading/unloading areas.

4. SERVICES

necessary, specialst contractors should be used.
Locations with underground power.
Underground power lines MAY be brzated in or around this site. All
underground power lines must be disconnected or carefully
located and adequate warming signs used prior to any
construction, maintenance or demodifican commencing.

MANUAL TASKS

practical all items should be stored on sile in a way which minimises bearding before lifting. Advice should be provided on safe lifting meltiods in all acess where lifting may occur. Construction, maintenance and demolition of this building will require the use of portable tools and equipment. These should be fully maintained in accordance with meanufacturer's specifications and not used where faulty or (in the case of electrical equipment) not carrying a current electrical safety tag be required to limit the component mass.

All material packaging, building and maintenance components Components within this design with a mass in excess of 25kg should be lifted by two or more workers or by mechanical lifting device. Where this is not practical, suppliers or fabricators should should clearly show the total mass of packages and where

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

If this existing building was constructed prior to: asbestos

either in cladding material or in fire retardant insulation material. It either case, the builder should check and, if necessary, take appropriate eartion before demolishing, cutting, sanding, drilling or otherwise disturbing the existing structure.

building during construction, operational maintenance or demotits should ensure good verification and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation white using powdered material or when sarding, offining, outing or otherwise disturbing or creating powdered material. Many malenals used in the construction of this building can cau harm if inhaled in powdered form. Persons working on or in the

The design of this building may include provision for the inclusion of treated limber within the structure. Dust or threes from this material can be harmful. Persons working on or in the building during constitution, operations maintenance or demolition should resure good verification and wear Personal Procedure Equipment industing protection against invalation of harmful material when sending, offling utiling or using freated timber in any way that may cause harmful material to be released. Do not burn treated timber.

emissions. Areas where these are used should be kept well ventilated while the material is being used and for a period after installation. Personal Protective Equipment may also be required The manufacturer's recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times. Many types of glue, solvents, spray packs, paints, vamishes some deaning materials and disinfectants have dangerous and

Fibreglass, rockwool, creanic and other material treed for thermal pr sound installation may contain symbilic imiteral filter which may be harmful if inhead or if I comes in contain with the skin, eyes or other sensitive parts or the body. Personal Productive Equipment including protection against inhalation of harmful material should be used wher installing, removing or working near bulk insulation material

This building may contain timber floors which have an applied finish. Areas where finishes are applied should be kept well ventilated durin sanding and application and for a period after installation. Personal Protective Equipment may also be required. The manufacturer's recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times

I HIS INCLUDES (but is not excluded to): OWNER, BUILDER, SUB-CONTRACTORS, CONSULTANTS, RENOVATORS, OPERATORS, MAINTENORS, DEMOLISHERS

THESE NOTES MUST BE READ AND UNDERSTOOD BY ALL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

7. CONFINED SPACES

using methods which do not require workers to enter the excavation. Where this is not practical adequate support for the excavation studies provided to prevent collapse. Warning signs and families to prevent accidental or unauthorised access to all excavations should be provided. Construction of this building and some maintenance on the building will require excavation and installation of items within excavations. Where practical, installation should be carried out

For buildings with enclosed spaces where maintenance or other

access may be required:
Enclosed spaces which this building may present a risk to persons entering for construction, maintenance or any other purpose. The design documentation calls for verning signs and barriers to unauthorised access. These should be maintened throughout the life of the building. Where workers are required to enter enclosed spaces, air testing equipment and Personal Protective Equipment should be provided.

For buildings with small spaces where maintenance or other access may be equited.

Some small spaces within this building will require access by construction or maintenance workers. The design documentation calls for warning signs and barriers to resultanced access. These should be maintained throughout the life of the building. Where workers are required to enter small spaces they should be scheduled to that access for key or periods. Manual limiting and other manual activity should be restricted in small spaces.

8. PUBLIC ACCESS

Public access to construction and demolition sites and to areas under mailtenance causes risk to workers and public. Warning signs and secure barriers to unauthorised access should be provided. Where electrical installations, excavations, plant or idoos maileriels are present they should be secured when not fully

9. OPERATIONAL USE OF BUILDING RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

This building has been designed as a residential building. If it, at a later date, it is used or intended to be used as a workplace, the provisions of the Work Health and Sately Act 2011 or subsequent replacement Act should be applied to the new use.

10.OTHER HIGH RISK ACTIVITY

All electrical work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Menaging Electrical Risks at the Workplace, ASINZ 3012 and all Incersing requirements.

All work using Plant should be carried out in accordance with All work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Khaqiqing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work. Due to the history of serious incidents it is recommended that particular care be a sericesed when undertaking work innowing stoel construction and concrete placement. All the above applies. Code of Practice: Managing Risks of Plant at the Workplace

Client

Gicinta Browning

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Do not scale drawing. Plans are to scale at A3.

All care has been taken to ensure that this drawing is correct.

The builder or supervisor are responsible for checking all aspects and dimensions and ensureing their use when accepting this drawing for general use.

All engineering items on this plan are subject to verification by an engineer.

Information is based on details obtained from the owners & are subject to verification by a registered surveyor or other professional consultant. The resposibility of engineering & surveying rests with the owner.

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