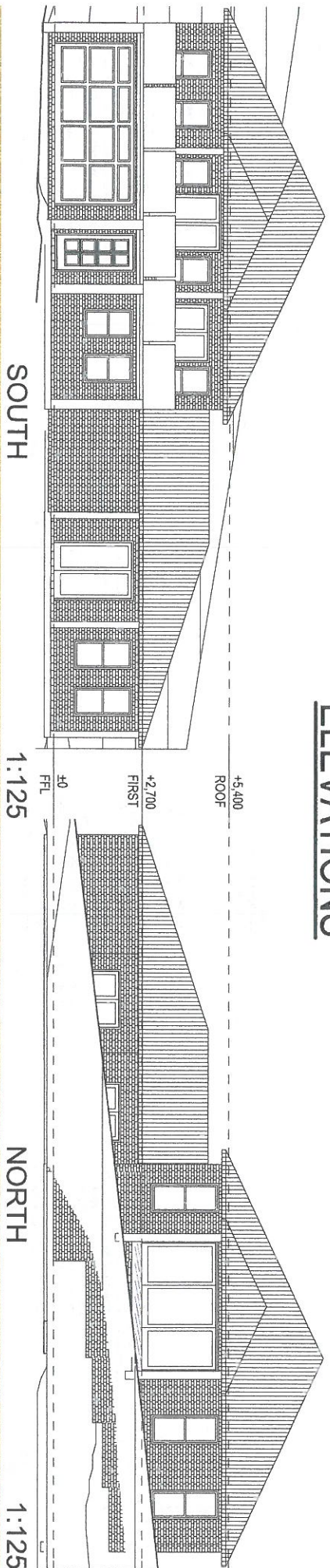
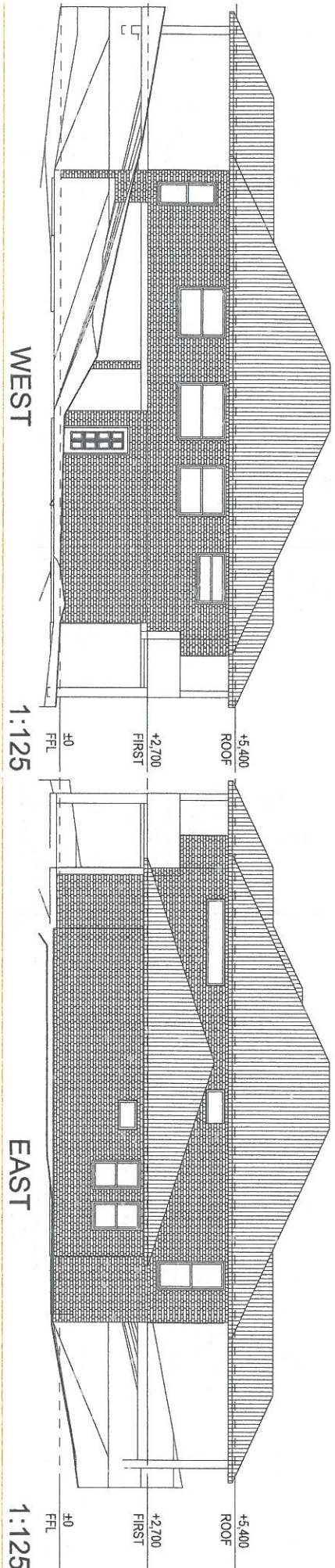


ELEVATIONS



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

<p>Do not scale drawing. Print on to scales of A3. All care has been taken to ensure that this drawing is correct. The user of this drawing is responsible for checking all aspects and dimensions and ensuring their use under the supervision of a registered professional engineer. All engineering drawings are the property of the designer and are not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the designer. Information is based on details obtained from the owner and is subject to verification by a registered surveyor or other professional consultant. The responsibility of engineering and surveying rests with the owner. Plans are subject to copyright action and not be reproduced without the permission of the author.</p>	
46 Markel St P O Box 826 Mudgee NSW 2850 Ph 0428 254 037 ABN 61 989 364 458 gicinta@habitatdesigns.com.au	
<p>Chartered Member No. 1187-10</p>	
Plans drawn by Gicinta Browning	
Client	S + J NEELY
Site Address	4 ELEANOR DARK COURT MUDGEE NSW 2850
Drawing	ELEVATIONS
Date	18 MAY 2022
Sheet No.	7
Revision	A.2011/A

1. FALLS, SLIPS, TRIPS

a) WORKING AT HEIGHTS

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Wherever possible, components for the building should be prefabricated off-site or at ground level to minimise the risk of workers falling more than two metres. However, construction of the building will require workers to be working at heights where a fall in excess of two metres is possible and injury is likely to result from such a fall. The builder should provide a suitable barrier wherever a person is required to work in a situation where falling more than two metres is a possibility.

WORKER PROTECTION ON HEIGHTS SURFACES

For houses or other low-rise buildings where scaffolding is appropriate:
Design and maintenance of windows, walls, roof or other components of the building will require persons to be situated where a fall from a height in excess of two metres is possible. Where the type of activity is required, scaffolding, ladders or trestles should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice, regulations or legislation.

For buildings where scaffold, ladders, trestles are not appropriate:
Cleaning and maintenance of windows, walls, roof or other components of the building will require persons to be situated where a fall from a height in excess of two metres is possible. Where the type of activity is required, scaffolding, fall barriers or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice, regulations or legislation.

b) SUPERFICIAL ON LIKEN SURFACES

FLAT ROOF SURFACES (SEE 6.1)

If activities have been specified by designers, these have been selected to minimise the risk of slips and avoid areas becoming slippery when wet or when wetted on with wet shoes etc. Any changes to the specified finish should be made in consultation with the designer or, if this is not practical, surfaces with an equivalent or better slip resistance should be chosen.

WALKWAYS (SEE 9.2)

If designer has not been involved in the selection of surface finishes, the owner is responsible for the selection of surface finishes in the pedestrian trafficked areas of this building. Surfaces should be selected in accordance with AS 187-1999 and AS/NZS 4586:2004.

2. FALLING OBJECTS

LOOSE MATERIALS OR SMALL OBJECTS

Construction, maintenance or demolition work on or around the building is likely to involve persons working above ground level or above floor levels. Where this occurs 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.

3. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

For buildings on a major road, narrow road or steeply sloping road:
Parking of vehicles or loading/unloading of vehicles on the roadway may cause a traffic hazard. During construction, maintenance or demolition of this building designated parking for workers and loading areas should be provided. Trained traffic management personnel should be responsible for the supervision of these areas.
For buildings where on-site loading/unloading is restricted:
Construction of the building will require loading and unloading of materials on the roadway. Deliveries should be well planned to avoid congestion of loading areas and trained traffic management personnel should be used to supervise loading/unloading areas.
For all buildings:
Heavy construction and demolition sites present a risk of collision where deliveries 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.

3. SERVICES

ASBESTOS

Presence of services during excavation or other activity creates a variety of risks including release of hazardous materials. Existing services are located on or around this site. Where known, these are details on the plans but the exact location and extent of services may vary from that shown on the plans. Survey and testing for asbestos may be required. The Project Developer (PDD) or appropriate agencies should be used and, where necessary, specialist contractors should be used.

UNDERGROUND SERVICES

Underground power lines may be located in or around this site. All underground power lines must be decommissioned or carefully located and suitable warning signs used prior to any construction, maintenance or demolition commencing. Locations with overhead power lines:
Locations with overhead power lines:
Overhead power lines may be near or on this site. These pose a risk of electrocution if struck or approached by lifting devices or other plant and persons working above ground level. Where there is a danger of this occurring, power lines should be, where practical, disconnected or relocated. Where this is not practical, adequate warning in the form of high coloured tape or signage should be used or a protective barrier provided.

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For all buildings:
Heavy construction and demolition sites present a risk of collision where deliveries 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.

MECHANICAL LIFTING DEVICES

Mechanical lifting of materials and components during construction, maintenance or demolition presents a risk of falling objects. Contractors should ensure that appropriate lifting devices are used, that hoists are properly secured and that access to areas below the load is prevented or restricted.

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5. MANUAL TASKS

Components within the design with a mass in excess of 25kg should be lifted by two or more workers or by mechanical lifting devices. Where this is not practical, suppliers or fabricators should be required to limit the component mass.

All material packaging, building and maintenance components should clearly show the total mass of packages and where practical all items should be stored on site in a way which minimises bending before lifting. Advice should be provided on safe lifting methods in all areas where lifting may occur. Construction, maintenance and demolition of the building will require the use of goods trolleys and equipment. These should be fully maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and not used where faulty or (in the case of electrical equipment) not carrying a current electrical safety tag. All safety guards or devices should be regularly checked and Personal Protective Equipment should be used in accordance with manufacturer's specification.

6. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

ASBESTOS

For alterations to a building constructed prior to 1990:
If this existing building was constructed prior to 1990 - it therefore may contain asbestos - it therefore is likely to contain asbestos either in adding material or in the relevant insulation material. In either case, the builder should check and, if necessary, take appropriate action before demolishing, cutting, sanding, drilling or otherwise disturbing the existing structure.

PROMISED MATERIALS

Heavy materials used in the construction of the building can cause harm if handled in an uncontrolled form. Before working on or in the building during construction, operational maintenance or demolition should ensure good ventilation and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation while using promised material or when sanding, drilling, cutting or otherwise disturbing or crushing promised material.

TREATED TIMBER

The design of this building may include provision for the inclusion of treated timber within the structure. Use of timbers from this material can be harmful. Persons working on or in the building during construction, operational maintenance or demolition should ensure good ventilation and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation of harmful material when sanding, drilling, cutting or using treated timber in any way that may cause harmful material to be released. Do not burn treated timber.

7. CONTAINED SPACES

EXCAVATION

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 using methods which do not require workers to enter the excavation. Where this is not practical, adequate support for the excavated area should be provided to prevent collapse. Warning signs and barriers to prevent accidental or unauthorised access to all excavations should be provided.

8. PUBLIC ACCESS

Public access to construction and demolition sites and to areas under maintenance ceases risk to workers and public. Warning signs and secure barriers to unauthorised access should be provided. Where electrical installations, excavations, plant or loose materials are present, they should be secured when not fully supervised.

9. OPERATIONAL USE OF BUILDING

This building has been designed as a residential building. If it is at a later date, it is used or intended to be used as a workplace, the provisions of the Work Health and Safety 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: Managing Electrical Risk at the Workplace, AS/NZS 3012 and all licensing requirements. All work based plant should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Risks of Plant at the Workplace. All workers should be trained in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Risks of Work at Height. All workers should be trained in accordance with Code of Practice: Manual Handling in the Workplace. All electrical work should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 or subsequent replacement Act should be applied to the new use.

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THESE NOTES MUST BE READ AND UNDERSTOOD BY ALL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT.
THIS INCLUDES (but is not excluded to): OWNER, BUILDER, SUB-CONTRACTORS, CONSULTANTS, RENOVATORS, OPERATORS, MAINTENERS, DEMOLISHERS.

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Chartered Member
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Site Address	4 ELEANOR DARK COURT MUDGEE NSW 2850
Drawing	SAFETY IN DESIGN NOTES
Sheet No.	8
Plan/Revision	A.001/A
LOT 305 DP1185016	Date 18 MAY 2022