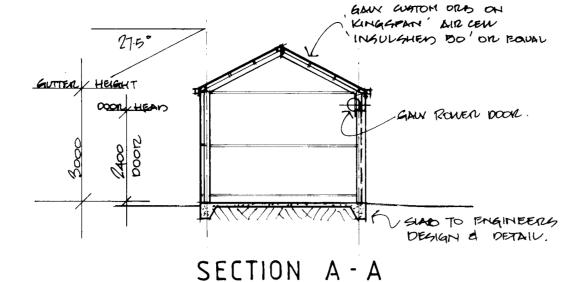


S.W. ELEVATION

N.E. ELEVATION

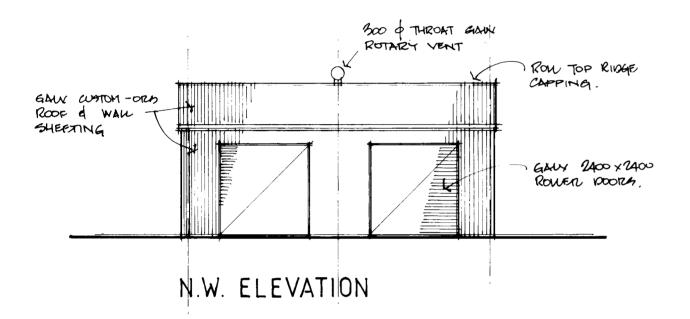
GAW WATOM-ORB

WALL SHEETING



500 & THROAT GAW ROTARY VENT. GHEN STRUCTURE TO FING DESIGN & DETAIL . GALV POWER ALL EXTERNAL WALL 1200rus. TO HAVE KINGGERAN AIR CEW INGULATION

SECTION B-B

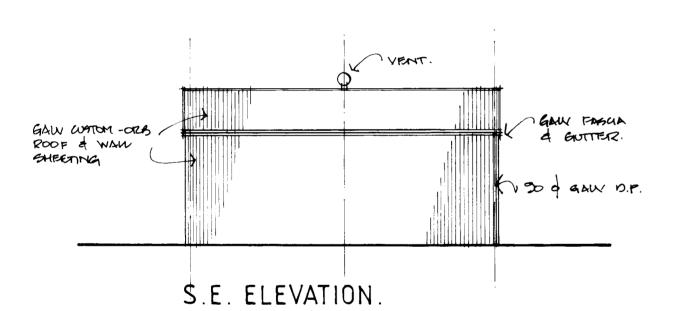


GAW SARGE ROW

& FAGGA

50 INSULATION

ROOF & WALLY ARE TO BE INGULATED WITH KINGGPAN AIR CEW INSULGHEN BO INGULATION OR EQUAL IF APPROVED BY JOD SUPERINTENDANT



12400

Rowen boon

CONC FLOOR TO ENG DETAILS

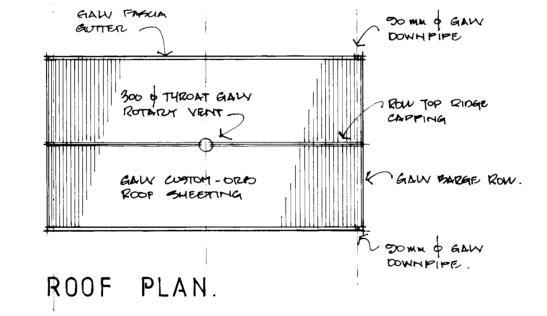
FLOOR PLAN

OPEN MESH

1800 HIGH.

STORAGE SHED DETAILS.

DIVIDING WALL



# **A** # **A**

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN SHOWING ELECTRICAL LAYOUT

## LEGEND:

NON DIMMABLE 40W L.E.D. 1200 x 300 LIGHT PAHEL. SUSPENDED MIN 3.000 FROM FLOOD SWITCHED VIA MOTION SENSOR.

SUB BOARD

DOUBLE GENERAL PURPOSE OUTLET

### NOTES:

- " ELEGRICAL LAYOUT IS INTENDED AS A GUIDE ONLY CONTRAGOR MUST VISIT SITE TO DETERMINE FULL EXTENT OF WORLD ENTRIVED
- · ALL FITTINGS, GWITCHES, MOUNTING HEIGHTS ETC ARE TO BE APPROVED BY JOB SUPERINTENDANT
- . ALL WORK IS TO COMPUT WITH LOCAL GUPPLY AUTHORITIES REQUIREMENTS & CURRENT SUSTRAHAM STANDARDS

# SCHEDULE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

\* BUILDING IS LEGS THAN 300 SQIM IN AREA : NO HYDRAHTS HOSE REELS, EMMERCHENCY LIGHTS OR EXIT SIGNS ARE REQUIRED.

# SECTION J COMMITMENTS:

NOT APPUCABLE BUILDING NOT LONDITIONED NOT APPLICABLE BUILDING NOT CONDITIONED BUILDING NOT CONDITIONED NOT APPLICABLE BUILDING HOT CONDITIONED NOT APPLICABLE

LIGHTING WILL HOT EXCRED BY DEV SYM

NOT APPUCABLE

NOT APPUCABLE

# SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL:

#### observations

1940 TO ENGINEERS

DESIGN & DETAIL

#### measures read

\* NO SEDIMENT & FROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHOULD BE HELEGGARLY FOR THIS PROJECT

## WATER MANAGEMENT:

\* RAINWATER TO DISCHARGE AS DIRECTED ON SITE BY JOB SUPERINTENDANT.

# LANDSCAPING:

\* NOT APPUCABLE FOR THIS PROJECT

#### **GENERAL NOTES:**

- 1. Builder must visit site to determine full extent of work entailed and confirm location
- of all services.
- 2. Setting out dimensions shown on drawings are to be verified on site prior to commencing work.
- 3. During construction the structure shall be maintained in a safe habitable condition.
- 4. All workmanship and materials shall be in accordance with the requirements of the BCA.

15 FULLY ESTROYSHED & LEVEL.

CUT & FIN WIN BE REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT

THE ONLY EXGINATION READ WILL BE FOR FOOTINGS THIS SOIL WILL BE RE-USED ON SITE

practical all items should be stored on site in a way which

ASBESTOS

For alterations to a building constructed prior to 1990:
If this existing building was constructed prior to:
1990 – It therefore may contain asbestos
1996 – It therefore is likely to contain asbestos
aither in cladding material or in fire retardant insulation material, in
either case, the builder should check and, if necessary, take
appropriate action before demolishing, cutting, sonding, drilling or
otherwise disturbing the existing structure. POWDERED MATERIALS

POWDERED MATERIALS

Many materials used in the construction of this building can cause harm if inholed in powdered form. Persons working on or in the building during construction, operational maintenance or demolition should ensure good ventlation and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inholation while using powdered material or when sanding, drilling, cutting or otherwise disturbing or creating powdered material.

700,000 Sy M =pp

32 MM

**SCALE 1:100** 

AREAS:

PROPOSED BUILDING

## SAFETY NOTES

1. FALLS, SLIPS, TRIPS

a) WORKING AT HEIGHTS

DURING CONSTRUCTION
Wherever possible, components for this building should be prefabricated off-site or at ground level to minimise the risk of workers falling more than two metres. However, construction of this 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.

OURING OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE For houses or other low-rise buildings where scaffolding is For houses or other low-rise buildings where scattording is appropriate:
Cleaning and maintenance of windows, walls, roof or other components of this building will require persons to be situated where a fall from a height in excess of two metres is possible. Where this type of ectricty is required, scattording, ladders or treaties should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice, regulations or legislation.

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

b) SLIPPERY OR UNEVEN SURFACES

FLOOR FINISHES By-Owner
If designer has not not been involved in the selection of surface
finishes, the owner is responsible for the selection of surface finishes
in the pedestrian trafficable areas of this building. Surfaces should
be selected in accordance with AS HB 197:1999 and AS/NZ

STEPS, LOOSE OBJECTS AND UNEVEN SURFACES
Due to design restrictions for this building, steps and/or ramps are
included in the building which may be a hazard to workers corrying
objects or otherwise occupied. Steps should be clearly morted with
both visual and toctle worning during construction, maintenance,
demolition and at all times when the building operates as a swinding owners and occupiers should monitor the pedestrian access ways and in particular access to areas where mointenance is routinely carried out to ensure that surfaces have not moved or cracked so that they become uneven and present a trip hazard. Spills, loose material, stray objects or any other matter that may cause a slip or trip hazard should be cleaned or removed from access work. access ways.

Contractors should be required to maintain a tidy work site during construction, maintenance or demailtion to reduce the risk of trips and falls in the workplace. Materials for construction or maintenance should be stored in designated areas away from access ways and work areas.

5. MANUAL TASKS 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 proctical, 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 maintiness bending before lifting. Advice should, be provided on safe lifting methods in all areas 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 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

TREATED TIMBER
The design of this building may include provision for the inclusion of treated timber within the structure. Dust or furnes 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 agoinst inhalation of harmful material when sending, drilling, cutting or using treated timber in any way that may cause harmful material to be released. Do not burn treated timber.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS WOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
Many types of glue, solvents, spray packs, paints, varnishes and some cleaning materials and disaffectants have dangerous emissions. Areas where these are used should be kept well ventilated white 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.

SYNTHETIC MINERAL FIBRE
Fibregioss, rockwool, ceromic and other material used for thermal or sound insulation may contain synthetic mineral fibre which may be harmful if inheide or if it comes in contact with the skin, eyes or other sensitive parts or the body. Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inheidtion of harmful material should be used when installing, removing or working near bulk insulation material.

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

LOOSE MATERIALS OR SMALL OBJECTS Construction, maintenance or demolition work on or eround this 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

measures should be taken to avoid objects folling from the area where the work is being carried out onto persons below.

1. Prevent or restrict access to areas below where the work is being carried out.

2. Provide toeboards to scaffolding or work platforms.

3. Provide protective structure below the work area.

4. Ensure that all persons below the work area have Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

BUILDING COMPONENTS During construction, renovation or demolition of this building, parts of the structure including fabricated steelwork, heavy panels and many other components will remain standing prior to or after supporting parts are in place. Contractors should ensure that temporary breaing or other required support is in place at all times when collapse which

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 loads are properly secured and that access to areas below the load is prevented or restricted.

3. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

5. IRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

For building on a major road, narrow road or steeply sloping road: 
Parking of vehicles or loading/unloading of vehicles on this roadway 
may couse a traffic hozard. During construction, maintenance or 
demailtion 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 building where on-sits 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 
congestion of loading areas and trained traffic management 
personnel should be used to supervise loading/unloading areas. 
For all buildings: 
Busy 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.

4. SERVICES

4. SERVICES
CENERAL
Rupture of services during excavation or other activity creates a variety of risks including release of hazardous material. Existing services are located on ar around this site. Where known, these are identified on the plans but the exoct location and extent of services may vary from that indicated. Services should be located using an appropriate excavation practice should be used and, where necessary, specialist contractors should be used and, where necessary, specialist contractors should be used.

Locations with underground power.

Underground power lines MAY be located in or around this site. All underground power lines must be disconnected or corefully located and adequate warning signs used prior to any construction, maintenance or demolition commencing.

Locations with overhead power lines:

Overhead power. lines: MAY be near or on this site. These pose a risk of electrocution if structuc 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 dequate warning is the form of bright coloured tape or signage should be used or a protective barrier provided.

7. CONFINED SPACES EXCAVATION

EXCAVATION

Construction of this building and some maintenance on the building will require executation and installation of items within excavations, where practical, installation should be corried 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.

ENCLOSED SPACES
For buildings with enclosed spaces where maintenance or other ror buildings with enclosed spaces where mointenance or other access may be required:

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

SMALL SPACES
For buildings with small spaces where maintenance or other access For buildings with small spoces where maintenance or ourse occess may be required. 
Some small spaces within this building will require access by construction or mointenance workers. The design documentation calls for woming signs and barriers to unauthorised access. These should be maintained throughout the life of the building. Where workers are required to enter small spaces they should be scheduled so that access is for short periods. Manual lifting and other manual activity should be restricted in small spaces.

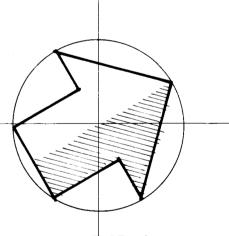
8. PUBLIC ACCESS Public occess to construction and demolition sites and to creas under maintenance causes risk to workers and public. Warning signs and secure barriers to unauthorised access should be provided. Where electrical installations, excavations, plant or loose materials are present they should be secured when not fully expected.

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 Safety Act 2011 or subsequent replacement Act should be applied to the new use.

10.0THER HIGH RISK ACTIVITY All electrical work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Electrical Risks at the Workplace, AS/NZ 3012and all licensing requirements.

All work using Plant should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Risks of Plant at the Workplace.

All work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work. Due to the history of serious incidents it is recommended that particular care be exercised when undertaking work involving steel construction and concrete placement. All the above applies.



# NORTH

PROPOSED STAGED UPGRADE AT COOLAMON SHOWGROUND WILDMAN STREET COOLAMON FOR COOLAMON SHIRE COUNCIL

# WORKING DRAWING ALLEN C. THOMPSON



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check all dimensions figured dimensions to be taken in preference to scale



2138-3A