

## 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 folling 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.

DURING OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE For houses or other low-rise buildings where acatfolding is For houses or other low-rise busings where scurroung as 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, scaffolding, ladders or treaties should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practics, regulations or legislation.

For buildings where scaffold, 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, scaffolding, fall barriers or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practics, 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 trafficoble areas of this building. Surfaces should be selected in accordance with AS HB 197:1999 and AS/NZ 4566-2004.

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 carrying
objects or otherwise occupied. Steps should be clearly marked with
both visual and tactile warning during construction, maintenance,
demolition and at all times when the building operates as a workplace.
Building owners and occupiers should monitor the pedestrian access ways and in particular access to areas where maintenance is routinely corried out to ensure that surfaces have not moved or creaked 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 course a sap or up, nazara should be control of videose that an access ways.

Contractors should be required to monitoin a tidy work site during construction, maintenance or demolition 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

6. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POWDERED MATERIALS

TREATED TIMBER TREATED TIMBER
The design of this building may include provision for the inclusion of treated timber within the structure. Dust or lumes from this moterial can be harmful. Persons working on or in the building during construction, operational monitenance or demolition should ensure good ventilation and year 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.

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

TIMOCR FLOURS
This building may contain timber floors which have an applied finish.

Areas where finishes are applied should be kept well ventilated during sanding 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.

2. FALLING OBJECTS LOOSE MATERIALS OR SMALL OBJECTS

Construction, mointenance or demailtion work on or around 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 token to avoid objects folling from the area where the work is being carried out onto persons below.

1. Prevent or restrict occess to areas below where the work is being corried out. Provide toeboards to scaffolding or work platforms.
Provide toeboards 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).

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 bracing or other required support is in place at all times when collapse which may in jure persons in the area is a possibility.

Mechanical lifting of materials and components during construction, maintenance or demolition presents a risk of folling 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.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT 3. TRAFFIC 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 cause a traffic hozard. 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 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
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

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 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 sofe lifting methods in all areas where lifting may occur. Construction, maintenance and demolition of this building will require the use of partable tools and squipment. 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.

ASBESTOS
For elterations to a building constructed prior to 1990:
If this existing building was constructed prior to:
1990 – It therefore may contain asbestos
1986 – It therefore is fikely to contain asbestos
either 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, sanding, drilling or
etherwise disturbing the existing structure. PUNICKEU 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 mointenance or demolition should ensure good ventilation and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhabition while using powdered material or when sonding, drilling, cutting or otherwise disturbing or creating powdered material.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS Many types of glue, solvents, spray packs, paints, varnishes and some cleaning materials and disinfectants have dangerous emissions. Areas where these are used should be kept well vanitiated 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 corefully considered at all times.

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 or around this sits. Where known, these are identified on the plans but the exact location and extent of services may vary from that indicated. Services should be located using an appropriate service (such as Dial Before You Dig), appropriate secondation practics 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 sits. All underground power lines must be disconnected or carefully located and adequate woming signs used prior to any construction, maintenance or demolition commency. Locations with overhead power lines:

Overhead power, lines MAY be near or on this sits. These page 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 proctical, disconnected or relocated. Where this is not practical adequate woming in 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 executions. Where practical, installation should be carried out using methods which do not require workers to enter the executation. Where this is not practical, adequate support for the executation are should be provided to prevent collapse. Worning signs and barriers to prevent accidental or unauthorised access to all executations should be provided. ENCLOSED SPACES ENCLOSED SPACES

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

CMAIL SPACES

should be provided.

SMALL SPACES

For buildings with small spaces where maintenance or other access may be required:

Some small spaces within this building will require access by construction or maintenance workers. The design documentation calls for warning 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

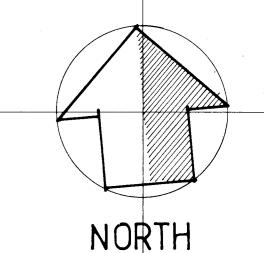
Public access to construction and demolition sites and to areas under maintenance causes risk to workers and public. Warning signs and secure barriers to unauthorised access should be provided. Where electrical installations, excavations, plant or loose materials are present they should be secured when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

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.

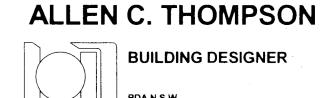
All work using Plant should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Risks of Plant at the Workplace.

All work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Less 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.



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

WORKING DRAWING



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SCALE:

Specialising in RESIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL **NEW & EXTENSIONS** check all dimensions figured dimensions to be

taken in preference to scale

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Date: MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORITY

(C) Nov 2021

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