

SAFETY NOTES

1. FALLS, SLIPS, TRIPS

a) WORKING AT HEIGHTS

DURANG CONSTRUCTION

Wherever possible, components for this building should be perfobricated off-site or at ground level to minimise the risk of sorkers failing 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 scaffolding is

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

For buildings where scaffold, ladders, tresties 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 borriers or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 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 HS 197:1999 and AS/NZ ASSE-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 cornying
objects or otherwise occupied. Steps should be clearly marked with
both visual and tactile worning during construction, maintenance,
demolition and at all times when the building operates as a workplace. Building owners and occupiers should monitor the pedestrian budoing owners and occupiers should monitor the possibility occess to you and in porticular access to areas where mointenance is routinely corried out to ensure that surfaces have not moved or cracked so that they become uneven and present a trip hazard. Splis, loose material, stray objects or any other matter that may cause a slip or trip, hazard should be cleaned or removed from access ways.

Contractors should be required to maintain 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

5. MANUAL IASKS
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 mointenance components should clearly show the total mass of packages and where practical oil 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 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 corrying a current electrical safety tog. All safety guards or devices should be regularly checked and All safety guards or devices should be regularly checked and Personal Protective Equipment should be used in accordance

6. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES O. MALAROUS SUBSTANCES
ASBESTOS
For alterations to a building constructed prior to 1990:
If this existing building was constructed prior to:
1990 - It therefore may contain assestos
1986 - It therefore is likely to contain assestos
either in cladding material or in fire retordont insulation material, in
either case, the builder should check and, if necessary, take
appropriate action before demolishing, cutting, sanding, drilling or
otherwise distribuing the existing structure.
POWERER IN ATERIALS

POWDERD MATERIALS

Many materials used in the construction of this building can cause harm if inholed in powdered form. Persons working an or in the building during construction, operational monitaneance or demoition should ensure good ventilation 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. TREATED TIMBER

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 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.

WOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
Many types of glue, solvents, sproy pocks, paints, vamishes and some cleaning materials and disinfectants have dangerous emissions. Areas where these are used should be kept well wenticated 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. considered at all times.

SYNTHETIC MINERAL FIBRE STRITETIC MINICALL FIDNE.

Pibregioss, rockwool, ceromic and other material used for thermal ar sound insulation may contain synthetic mineral fibre which may be harmful if inhaled 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

2. FALLING OBJECTS LOOSE MATERIALS OR SMALL OBJECTS

LOUSE MATERIALS OR SMALL OBJECTS
Construction, maintenance or demalition 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
where the work is being carried out anto 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, maintanance 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. . 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 cause a traffic hazard. During construction, maintenance or
demalition of this building designated parking for workers and loading
areas should be provided. Trained traffic management personnal
should be respinable 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 evoid
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

ENERAL

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 site, 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 seconation practice should be used and, where necessary, specialist contractors should be used. Locations with underground power. Insel MAY be located in an around this site. All underground power lines must be disconnected or carefully 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 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 bright coloured tape or signage should be used or a protective barrier provided.

7. CONFINED SPACES EXCAVATION
Construction of this building and some mointenance 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, dedquate support for the excavation where the provided to prevent collapse. Warning signs and barriers to prevent accidental or unauthorised access to all excavations should be provided to unauthorised access to all excavations should be provided. ENCLOSED SPACES
For buildings with enclosed spaces where maintenance or other

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. SMALL SPACES
For buildings with small spaces where maintenance or other access 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 mointenance workers. The design documentation coils 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. Morval lifting and other manual activity should be restricted in small spaces.

8. PUBLIC ACCESS D. FUBLIC ACCESS
Public occess to construction and demolition sites and to areas under maintenance causes risk to workers and public. Worning signs and secure barriers to unauthorised access should be provided. Where electrical installations, secondations, 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.

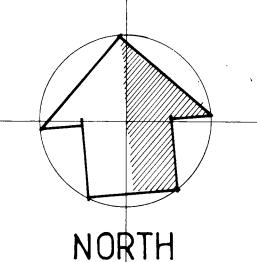
10.0THER HIGH RISK ACTIVITY IU.UIHER MIGH RISK ACTIVITY

All electrical work should be corried 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 stee
construction and concrete placement. All the above applies.



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

WORKING DRAWING **ALLEN C. THOMPSON**



WAGGA WAGGA, 2650 PHONE (02) 6925 2028 EMAIL. acimthompson@gmail.com

SCALE:

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

1:100 Date: TO COPYRIGHT LAW & MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED

THIS PLAN IS SUBJECT

AUTHORITY

(C) Nov 2021.

2138-5A

COMMERCIAL

NEW & EXTENSIONS

INDUSTRIAL