NOTES
- The demolition works shall be carried out in accordance with AS 2601-2001, *The demolition of structures*
- Essential services shall be disconnected from the structures being demolished or removed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authority
- No trees shall be removed or pruned (including roots) unless a Council permit has been obtained prior or such trees are marked fro removal on this plan

DESIGNERS WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

1. FALLS, SLIPS, TRIPS

a) WORKING AT HEIGHT

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.

DURING OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE

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 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 practise, regulations or legislation.

b) SLIPPERY OR UNEVEN FLOORS

FLOOR FINISHES

Finishes have not been specified by the designer, but should be selected to minimise the risk of floors and paved areas becoming slippery when wet or when walked on with wet shoes/feet.

FLOOR FINISHES BY OWNER

As the designer has 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 4589:2004.

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 warnings 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 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 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.

2. FALLING OBJECTS

LOOSE MATERIAL AND SMALL OBJECTS

Construction, maintenance or demolition 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 taken to avoid objects falling from the area where the work is being carried out onto persons below:

1. Prevent or resist 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 protective equipment (PPE).

BUILDING COMPONENTS

During construction, renovations or demolition of this building, parts of the structure including fabricated steel work, 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 where collapse, which may injure persons in the area, is a possibility.

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 the access to areas below the load is prevented or resisted.

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 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 subdivision of these areas.

For building where onsite 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 other traffic is moving within the site. A traffic management plan supervised by trained traffic management personnel should be adopted for the work site.

4. SERVICES

GENERAL

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 appropriate services (such as Dial Before You Dig), appropriate excavation practise 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 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 devises 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.

5. MANUAL TASK

Components within this design with a mass in excess of 25 kilograms should be lifted by two or more workers or by mechanical lifting devise. 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 this building will require the use of portable tools and equipment. This should be fully maintained in accordance with manufacturers specifications and not used where faulty or (in the case of electrical equipment) not carrying and electrical safety tag. All safety guards should be regularly checked and Personal Protective Equipment should be used in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

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

1996 - It therefore is likely 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 demolition, cutting, sanding, drilling or otherwise disturbing the existing structure.

POWDERED MATERIALS

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

TREATED TIMBER

The design of this building may include provision for the inclusion of treated timber within the structure. Dust or fumes 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 protections 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.

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 ventilated while the material is being used and for a period after installation. Personal Protective Equipment may also be required. The manufacturers recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times.

SYNTHETIC MINERAL FIBRE

Fibreglass, Rockwool, ceramic and material used for either thermal or sound insulation may contain synthetic mineral which may be harmful if inhaled or if it comes in contact with the skin, eyes or other sensitive parts of the body. Personal Protective Equipment including protections against inhalation 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 sanding and application and for a period after installation. Personal Protective Equipment may also be required. The manufactures recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times.

7. CONFINED 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 areas 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 access may be required:

Enclosed spaces within this building may present a risk to persons entering for construction, maintenance or any other purpose. The designer requires warning signs and barriers to unauthorised areas. 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 building with small spaces where maintenance may be required:

Some small spaces within this building may require access by construction or maintenance workers. The designer requires warning signs and barriers to unauthorised areas. 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 supervised.

1. OPERATIONAL USE OF BUILDINGS RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

This building has been designed as a residential building. If ,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.

OTHER HIGH RISK ACTIVITY

All electrical work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Electrical Risks at Workplace, AS/NZ 3012 and 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 history of serious incidents it is recommended that particular care be exercised when undertaking work involving steel construction and concrete placements. All the above applies.

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

THIS INCLUDES (but is not excluded to): THE OWNER, BUILDER, SUB-CONTRACTORS, CONSULTANTS, RENOVATORS, MAINTAINERS AND DEMOLISHERS.

ISSUE	DATE	REVISIONS	DRAWN

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PROPOSED TWO STOREY BRICK VENEER DWELLING
SWIMMING POOL AND RETAINING WALLS

AT: Lot 128 DP 13914
5 ARNCLIFFE ROAD
EARLWOOD

FOR: A. NAHLOUS & C. MULCAHY

Safe Work Statement

SCALE N.T.S.
DRAWN P.O'BRIEN
DATE 27.06.2022
DRAWING NO: 21-872/16