GENERAL NOTES
- SMOKE ALARMS TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 3786-2014 'SMOKE ALARMS' AND PART 3.7.2 - 'SMOKE ALARMS' OF THE BCA (NB. SMOKE ALARMS TO BE INTERCONNECTED WHERE THERE IS MORE THAN ONE ALARM
- TERMITE MANAGEMENT TO COMPLY WITH AS3660-2014 'TERMITE MANAGEMENT - NEW BUILDING WORK'
- GLAZING TO COMPLY WITH AS1288-2006 'GLASS IN BUILDINGS - SELECTION AND INSTALLATION' AND AS 2047-1999 'WINDOWS IN BUILDINGS - SELECTION AND INSTALLATION'
- WATERPROOFING OF WET AREAS TO COMPLY WITH AS3740 'WATERPROOFING OF WET AREAS IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS'. NO AIR DRIED LIQUID APPLIED TO MEMBRANES SHALL BE USED.
- ALL HOT WATER PIPES SHOULD BE INSULATED AS PER AS3500.4:2018
- ALL REQUIRED FACILITIES FOR A CLASS 1 BUILDING TO BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED BY PART 3.8.2.2 'REQUIRED FACILITIES' OF THE BCA
- DOORS TO FULLY ENCLOSED SANITARY COMPARTMENTS TO COMPLY WITH PART 3.8.3 'FACILITIES' OF THE BCA
- STAIR CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLY WITH PART 3.9.1 - 'STAIR CONSTRUCTION OF THE BCA (NB. ALL STAIR TREADS TO HAVE A SURFACE THAT IS SLIP RESISTANT IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 3.9.1.3 OF THE BCA
- BALUSTRADES CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLY WITH PART 3.9.2.3 - 'BALUSTRADES' OF THE BCA
- ALL NEW OPENABLE WINDOWS WITHIN A BEDROOM WITH A FLOOR LEVEL 2M OR MORE ABOVE A SURFACE BENEATH TO BE PROTECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 3.9.2.5 OF THE BCA
- DAMP PROOF MEMBRANE MUST BE 'HIGH IMPACT', 0.2mm THICK POLYETHYLENE FILM
- ALL BUILDING WORK TO BE LOCATED WHOLLY WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT BOUNDARIES

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 4.55 MODIFICATION APPLICATION

ROAD

CABARITA

BAY

CAREEL

No.14
1 & 2 STOREY
CLAD HOUSE
TILE ROOF

No.18
2 & 3 STOREY
RENDERED HOUSE
TILE ROOF

5
D.P.17704
629.2 m²

6
D.P.17704

154
D.P.752046

EXISTING DWELLING

APPROVED BOATSHED

EXG SWIMMING POOL

NEW SANDSTONE BLOCK RETAINING WALL

NEW PAVING TO MATCH EXG

NEW CONCRETE WALL ACROSS EXISTING POOL AREA. UNUSED AREA UNDER DECK TO BE FILLED WITH MATERIAL. SUSPENDED SLAB OVER

EXISTING POOL PUMP & FILTER EQUIPMENT

SWIMMING POOL

POOL FILTER

CONCRETE BLOCK RET WALL

CONCRETE

FENCE

42.08

42.295

RENDERED PLANTERS

RENDERED BIN STORAGE

BRUSH

5m HEDGE

TILED STEPS

RENDERED WALL

TILED

WALL

STEPS

RENDERED

PEBBLES & PAVERS

METAL AWNING BALCONIES

GROUND FLOOR BUILDING LINE

LANDING

GARDEN WALL

RET WALL

ROCKY GARDEN

STONE

CLAD GARAGE
METAL ROOF

CONCRETE DRIVEWAY

VEHICLE CROSSING

CARPORT METAL ROOF

DECK

BALCONY

CLAD OUTBUILDING METAL ROOF

CH MARK IN CONC RL 21.16

PEBBLES

PLANTER

EASEMENT

LANDSCAPED STAIRS—LOCATION OF STEPS TBC ON SITE

DEEP SOIL LANDSCAPED AREA (INCLUDES PATHS <1m WIDE)

+

SHALLOW SOIL LANDSCAPED AREA

BALCONY

TERRACE

PAVED

UP

BDRY

c. 1000

3585

7193

6483

304°

322°

227°

42°

47'

27'

8.23

5.015

12 NOON

3PM

9AM

WINTER SUN PATH

SUMMER SUN PATH

PREVAILING SUMMER SEA BREEZE

SITE AREA CALCULATIONS:	
TOTAL SITE AREA	629.2 m2
LANDSCAPED DEEP SOIL AREA IN PREVIOUS CONSENT LAWN	338.6 m2 53.8%
LANDSCAPED DEEP SOIL AREA IN THIS S4.55 MODIFICATION	332.2 m2 52.8%

1 SITE PLAN
1:100

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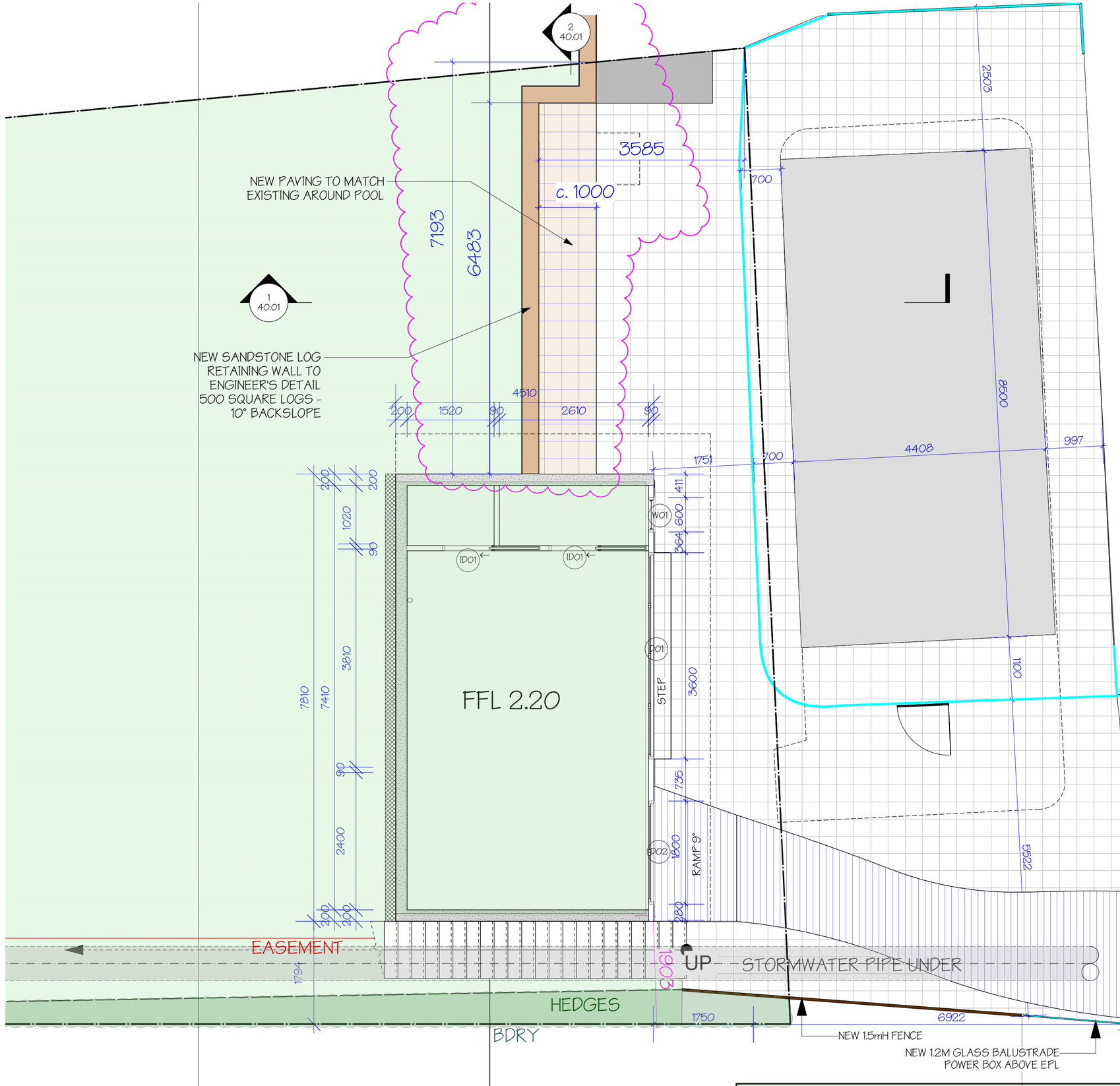
ISSUE	DATE
PROJECT	BOAT HOUSE - S4.55 MODIFICATION
ADDRESS	16 CABARITA ROAD, AVALON BEACH
CLIENT	SUE HOLLIDAY
DWG	SITE PLAN AND SITE ANALYSIS
PROJECT #	H69-DA S4.55
DWG #	11.01
DATE #	2020-11-18
SCALE	AS SHOWN @ A2
DRAWN	DC
CHKD	DC

48 KALANG ROAD ELANORA HTS NSW 2101
OFFICE 02 9913 3997
www.envirotecture.com.au
envirotecture projects pty ltd ABN 49 078 853 577
ACCREDITED BUILDING DESIGNER: DICK CLARKE #6029
MINATED ARCHITECT: DY MARLOW ARB #9597



LEGEND

- RETAINING WALLS: DINCEL TO ENGINEERS SPEC
- EXTERNAL TIMBER STUD WALLS: 90mm TIMBER STUD FRAME TO AS1684, BRACED WITH MARINE PLY TO ENGINEERS SPEC. CLADDING AS SHOWN.
- INTERNAL WALLS: 90mm TIMBER STUD FRAME; BRACED WITH MARINE PLY TO ENGINEERS SPEC (OR FC SHEET IN WET AREAS).
- CONCRETE SLAB: TO ENGINEERS SPEC
- JOINERY: PLYWOOD OR EQ WATERPROOF CONSTRUCTION

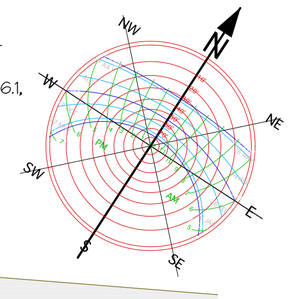
NOTE:

ALL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, WIRING, FUEL LINES AND SERVICE PIPES AND CONNECTIONS TO BE ABOVE RL2.45 OR WATERPROOFED.

NO TOXIC MATERIALS OR CHEMICALS TO BE STORED BELOW RL2.45

ALL INTERNAL POWER SUPPLIES TO BE LCOATED ABOVE RL3.9 OR WATERPROOFED, AT LEAST 1M LATERALLY FROM ANY WINDOW OR DOOR.

EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLIES TO BE AHD 4.0m OR GREATER



SITE AREA CALCULATIONS:

TOTAL SITE AREA

1 BOATSHED FLOOR PLAN
1:50

ISSUE	DATE
PROJECT	BOAT HOUSE - S4.55 MODIFICATION
ADDRESS	16 CABARITA ROAD, AVALON BEACH
CLIENT	SUE HOLLIDAY
DWG	BOATSHED FLOOR PLAN
PROJECT #	H69-DA S4.55
DWG #	21.01
DATE #	2020-11-18
SCALE	AS SHOWN @ A2
DRAWN	DC
CHKD	DC
ISSUE	

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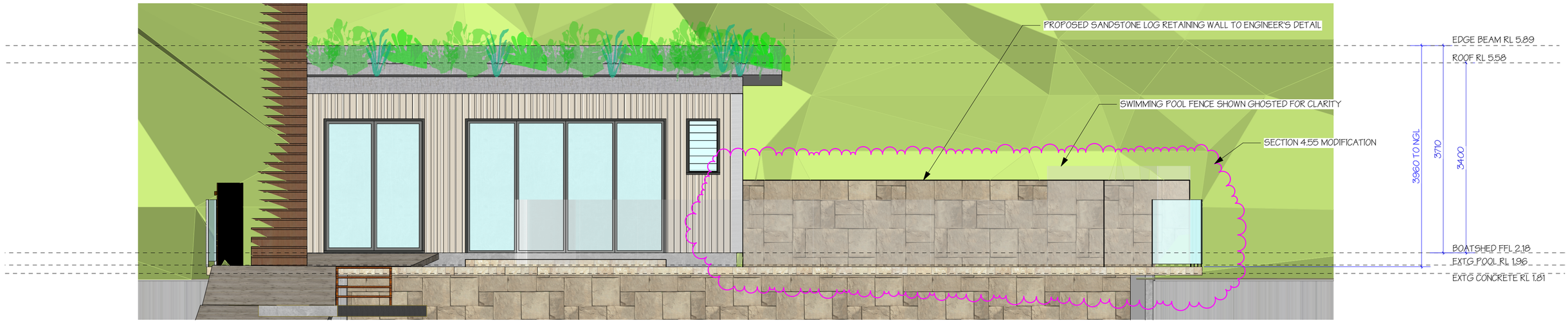
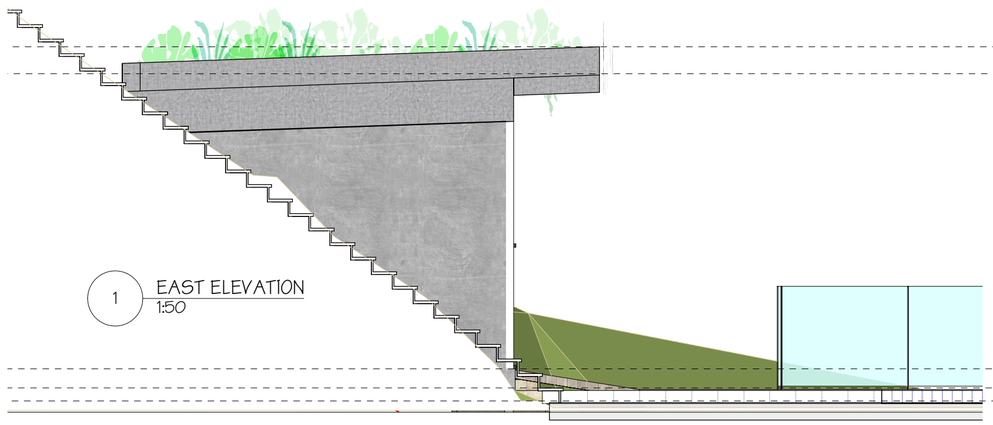
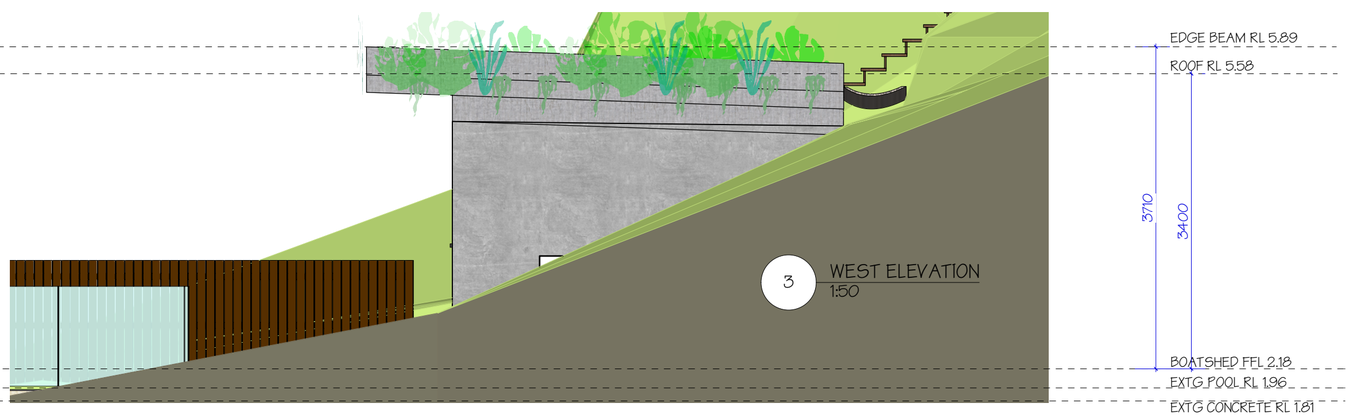


2 NORTH ELEVATION
1:50



1 EAST ELEVATION
1:50



3 WEST ELEVATION
1:50

LEGEND

- SANDSTONE LOG RETAINING WALL
- CORRUGATED CLADDING
- MAGNESIUM OXIDE BOARD FASCIA
- GROOVED PLYWOOD

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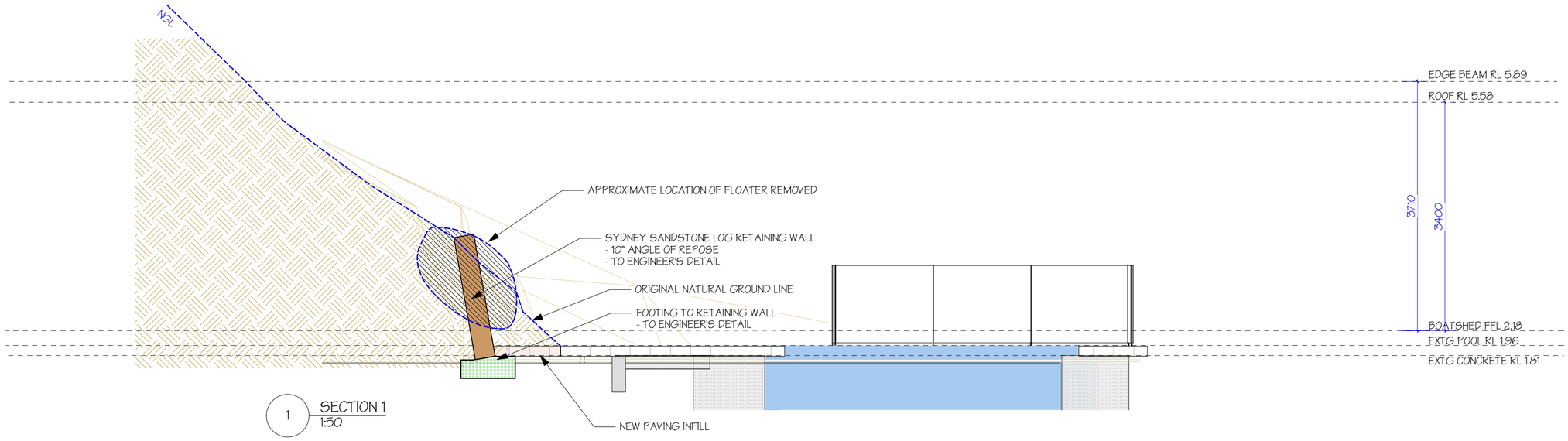
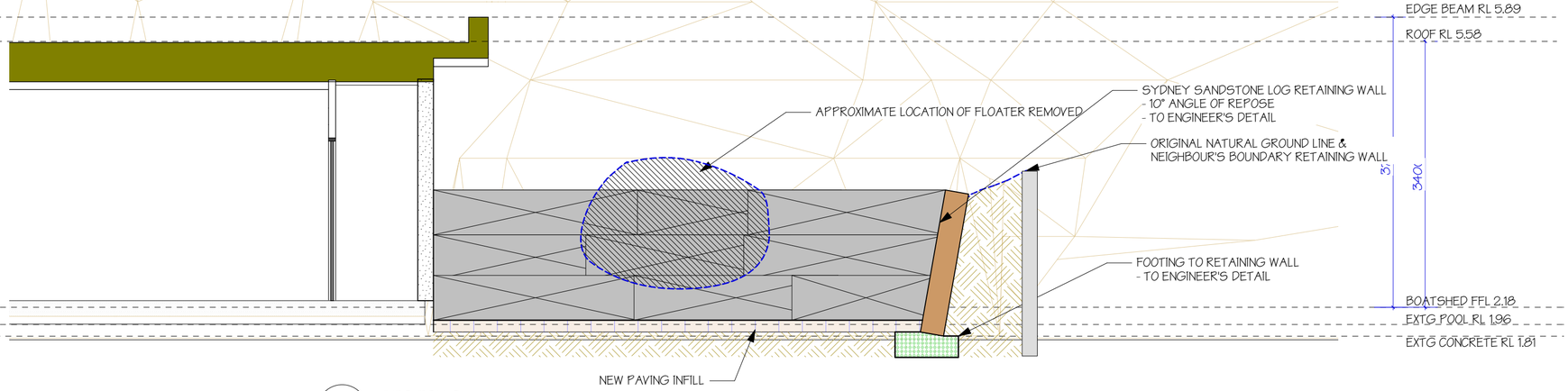
ISSUE / DATE	
PROJECT	BOAT HOUSE - S4.55 MODIFICATION
ADDRESS	16 CABARITA ROAD, AVALON BEACH
CLIENT	SUE HOLLIDAY
DWG	ELEVATIONS
DATE #	2020-11-18
SCALE	A3 SHOWN @ A2
DRAWN	DC
CHKD	DC
PROJECT #	H69-DA S4.55
DWG #	30.01
ISSUE	



1 SECTION 1
1:50



2 SECTION 2
1:50

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ACCREDITED BUILDING DESIGNER:
DICK CLARKE #6029
MINATED ARCHITECT:
DY MARLOW ARB #9597

ISSUE / DATE	
PROJECT	BOAT HOUSE - S4.55 MODIFICATION
ADDRESS	16 CABARITA ROAD, AVALON BEACH
CLIENT	SUE HOLLIDAY
DWG	SECTIONS
DATE #	2020-11-18
SCALE	AS SHOWN @ A2
DRAWN	DC
CHKD	DC
PROJECT #	H69-DA S4.55
DWG #	40.01
ISSUE	

WORK HEALTH & SAFETY REGULATIONS 2011

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.

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, 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 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 practice, regulations or legislation.

ANCHORAGE POINTS
Anchorage points for portable scaffold or fall arrest devices have been included in the design for use by maintenance workers. Any persons engaged to work on the building after completion of construction work should be informed about the anchorage points.

b) SLIPPERY OR UNEVEN SURFACES

FLOOR FINISHES Specified
If finishes have been specified by designer, these have been selected to minimise the risk of floors and paved areas becoming slippery when wet or when walked on with wet shoes/feet. 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.

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 4586:2004.

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 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 MATERIALS OR 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 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 bracing or other required support is in place at all times when 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 that access to areas below the load is prevented or restricted.

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 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

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 an appropriate service (such as Dial Before You Dig), appropriate excavation practice 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 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.

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 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

ASBESTOS

For alterations 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 likely to contaiasbestos
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 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 protection 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 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.

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 manufacturer?s recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times.

SYNTHETIC MINERAL FIBRE

Fibreglass, rockwool, ceramic and other material used for thermal or 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

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 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 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 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 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 supervised.

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.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

For non-residential buildings where the end-use has not been identified:
This building has been designed to requirements of the classification identified on the drawings. The specific use of the building is not known at the time of the design and a further assessment of the workplace health and safety issues should be undertaken at the time of fit-out for the end-user.

For non-residential buildings where the end-use is known:
This building has been designed for the specific use as identified on the drawings. Where a change of use occurs at a later date a further assessment of the workplace health and safety issues should be undertaken.

10.OTHER HIGH RISK ACTIVITY

All electrical work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Electrical Risks at the 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 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.

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, MAINTENORS, DEMOLISHERS.

CONSTRUCTION STAGE

Material	Estimated Waste Volume (m/cube)	Estimated Waste Weight (t)	DESTINATION: Reuse and Recycling ON-SITE	DESTINATION: Reuse and Recycling OFF-SITE	DESTINATION
			Specify proposed reuse or on-site recycling methods	Specify contractor and recycling outlet	Specify contractor and landfill site
TIMBER OFF-CUTS	1.1	0.4	LANDSCAPING MULCH	MULCH/COMPOST	KIMBRIKI RECYCLING CENTRE
ROOFING OFF-CUTS	0.4	0.2	NIL	RECYCLING	KIMBRIKI RECYCLING CENTRE
PLASTERBOARD	0.1	0.1	NIL	RECYCLING	CSR GYPROCK, PICKUP

ON-GOING WASTE MANAGEMENT

Type Of Waste To Be Generated	Expected Vol. Per Week	Proposed On-Site Storage And Treatment Fascilities	Destination
Please specify eg. Food, waste, glass, paper, meta, off-cuts etc.	Litres or m/cube	eg. Waste storage and recycling area, garbage chute, on-site composing compassion equipment	recycling, disposal, specify contractor
NIL	NIL	NIL	N/A

DEMOLITION & EXCAVATION STAGE

Material	Estimated Waste Volume (m/cube)	Estimated Waste Weight (t)	DESTINATION: Reuse and Recycling ON-SITE	DESTINATION: Reuse and Recycling OFF-SITE	DESTINATION
NIL		NIL	NIL	N/A	

ESTIMATING CONSTRUCTION WASTE

MATERIAL	Average % waste	Tonnes per m/cube
Bricks	NA	1.3
Concrete	3 - 5%	1.1
Plasterboard	5 - 20%	0.4
Roof Tiles	2 - 5%	1.3
General Site Waste	100%	0.2
Paper/Cardboard	NA	??
Steel - Roofing	NA	0.6
Steel - Structural	NA	0.9
Steel - Reinforcing	NA	0.65
Timber	5 - 7%	0.5

Waste Minimisation Tips for Builders

Before You Start Building
Plan your site to reduce waste at the different stages:
*Demolition/Excavation;
*Building Structure;
*Envelope;
*Interior Fit Out;
*Finishing
Insert clauses in sub-contractors contracts so you make them:
*follow your site waste management plan;
*responsible for their waste
*If the job is large, allocate staff to implement parts of the site waste managment plan
Research new practices and materials that reduce wastage
Plan ahead thenumber of skips you intend to use and your total waste budget
Set a weekly target so you can see quickly if your waste budget is blowing out
When You Order and Purchase Materials
Estimate accurately, aim for nil waste allowance
Control purchasing and limit over ordering
Purchase materials that have recycled content.
Especially steel reinforcement and concrete.
Purchase material and components that can be reused and / or recycled
Use durable, low maintenance materials
Use pre-fab and modular components
Plan ahead thenumber of skips you intend to use and your total waste budget
Reduce Packaging
Negotiate with your suppliers to:
*not deliver excess packaging;
*only use packaging that is reusable or recyclable;
*take back packaging
Negotiate With Your Waste Contractor
Do you need one? - can you stockpile materials and:
*take them to a recycler yourself or;
*arrange to have them transported there
Negotiate with a reputable waste contractor to take waste for recycling
Get monthly reports from your waste contractor on how much was recycled or which landfill it went to
Train Your Staff and SubcontractorsX
Include your waste managment plan in your site induction
Train your labourers-the people at the sharp end of waste avoidance
Keep staff and subbies up to date on progress - reward good progress
After the Job is Finished
Evaluate your success

On-Line Tools

Online Tools
Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings - to be advised.

Sample Waste Management Plans to be advised.

Best Practice Case Studies
http://onsite.rmit.edu/
to be advised.

Purchasing Recycled Products
http://www.wasteboards.nsw.gov.au/directory/buyrecycled/
http://ecospecifier.rmit.edu.au/flash.htm

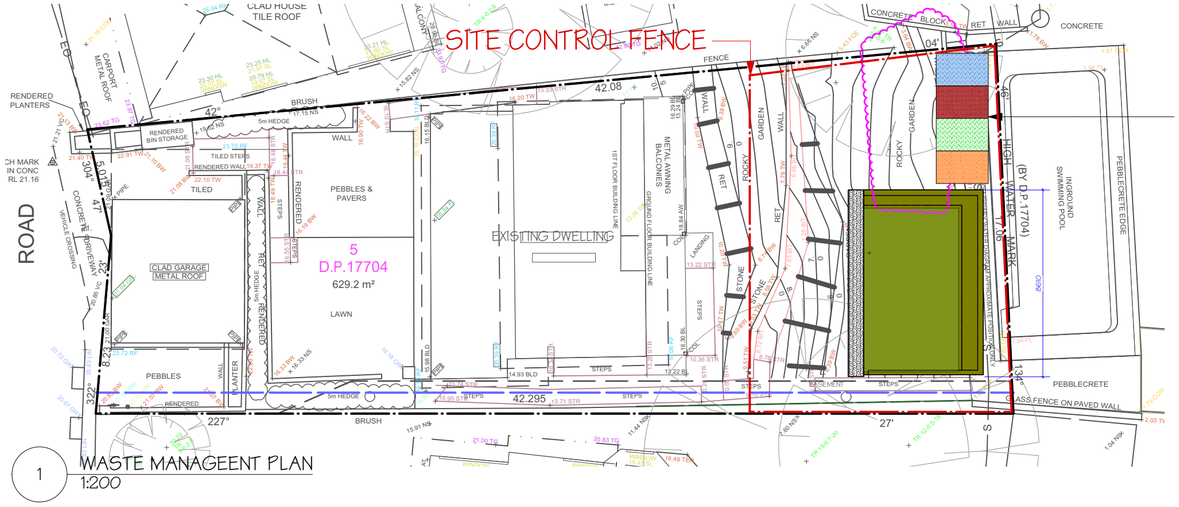
Recycling Contractors and Outlets
http://www.wasteboards.nsw.gov.au/directory/

Waste Centres (Includes Landfill Sites)
http://www.wasteboards.nsw.gov.au/directory/

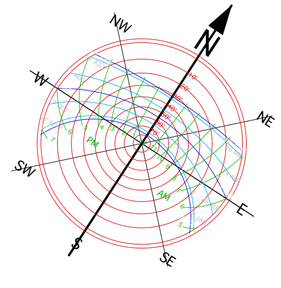
Waste Transporters and Skip Companies
http://www.wasteboards.nsw.gov.au/directory/

Recycling Signs
http://www.wasteboards.nsw.gov.au/fascilities/data/recyclingsigns/welcome.html

Waste Generation Rates (Construction)
to be advised
Waste Generation Rates (Ongoing)
to be advised
Glossary of Terms
to be advised
Relevant Legislation
to be advised



1 WASTE MANAGEENT PLAN
1:200



ISSUE		DATE	
3	4/11/19		FOR CC
2	24/10/19		FOR CC
1	DATE 28/8/19		FOR CC

PROJECT BOAT HOUSE - S4.55 MODIFICATION
ADDRESS 16 CABARITA ROAD, AVALON BEACH
CLIENT SUE HOLLIDAY
DWG DEMOLITION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROJECT # H69-DA S4.55
DWG # 23.02
ISSUE 3
DATE # 06-12-2018
SCALE A3 SHOWN @ A2
DRAWN LF
CHKD DC

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