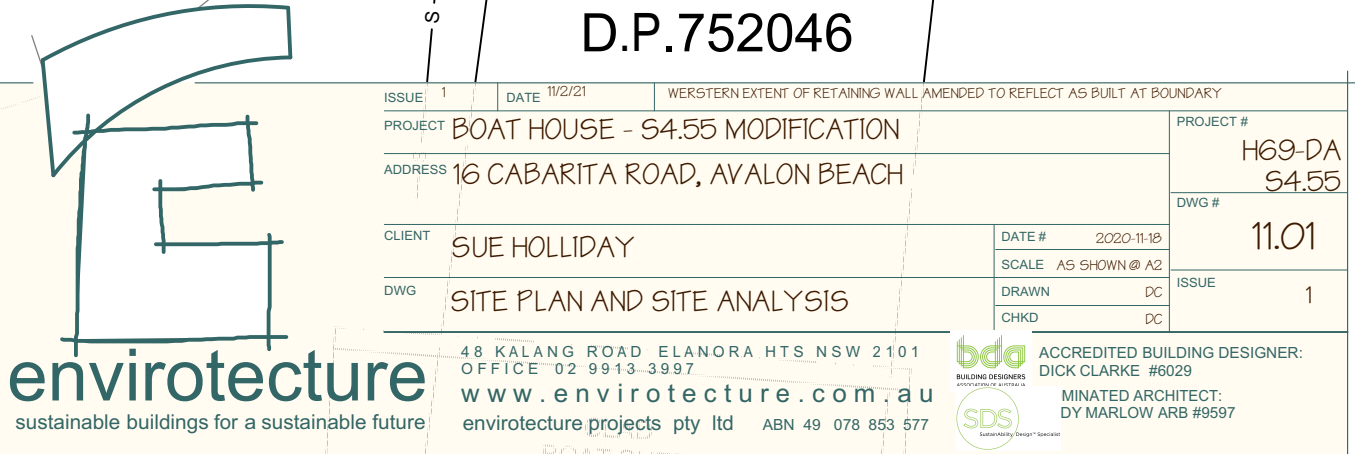
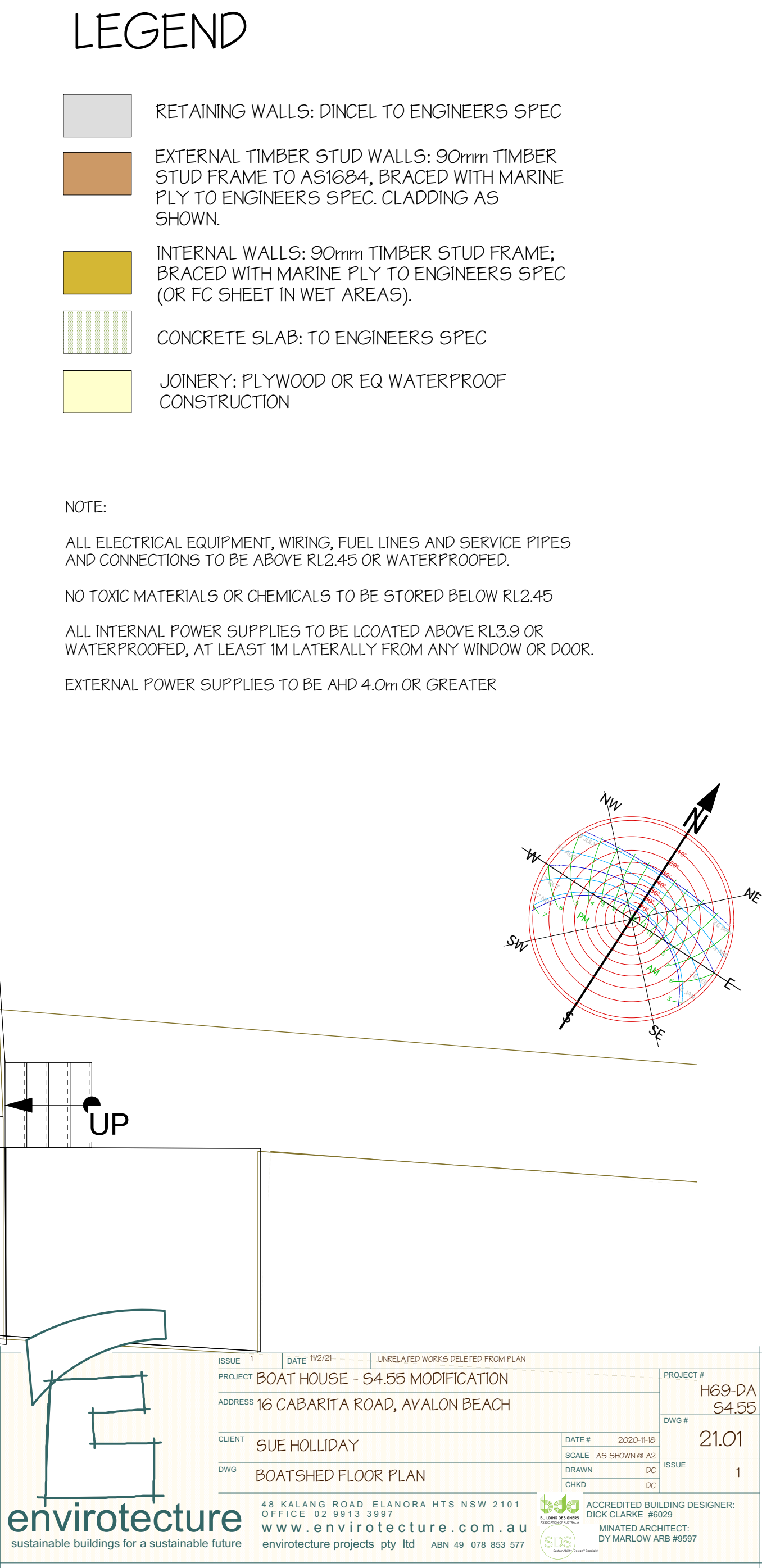


NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION  
SECTION 4.55 MODIFICATION APPLICATION









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 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 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.

CONSTRUCTION STAGE			DESTINATION		
			Reuse and Recycling		
Material	Estimated Waste Volume (m/cube) Weight (t)		ON-SITE Specify proposed reuse or on-site recycling methods	OFF-SITE 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 Facilities	Destination	
Please specify eg. Food, waste, glass, paper, metal, off-cuts etc.	Litres or m/cube	eg. Waste storage and recycling area, garbage chute, on-site composting equipment	recycling, disposal, specify contractor	
NIL	NIL	NIL	N/A	

DEMOLITION & EXCAVATION STAGE

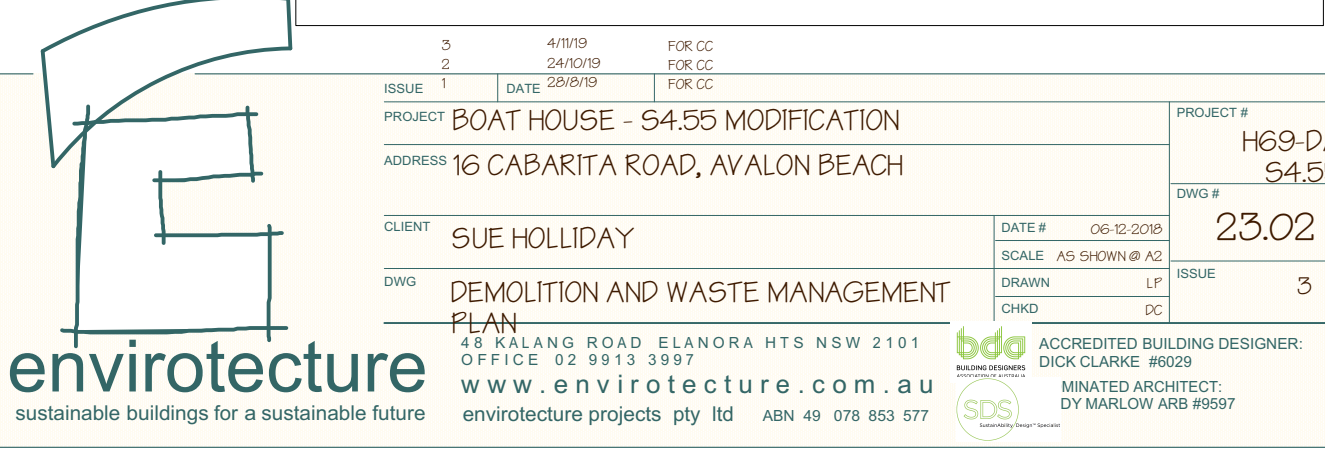
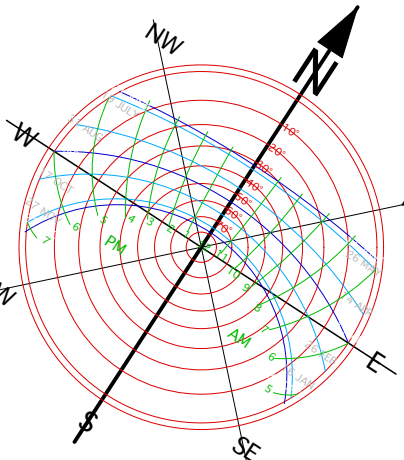
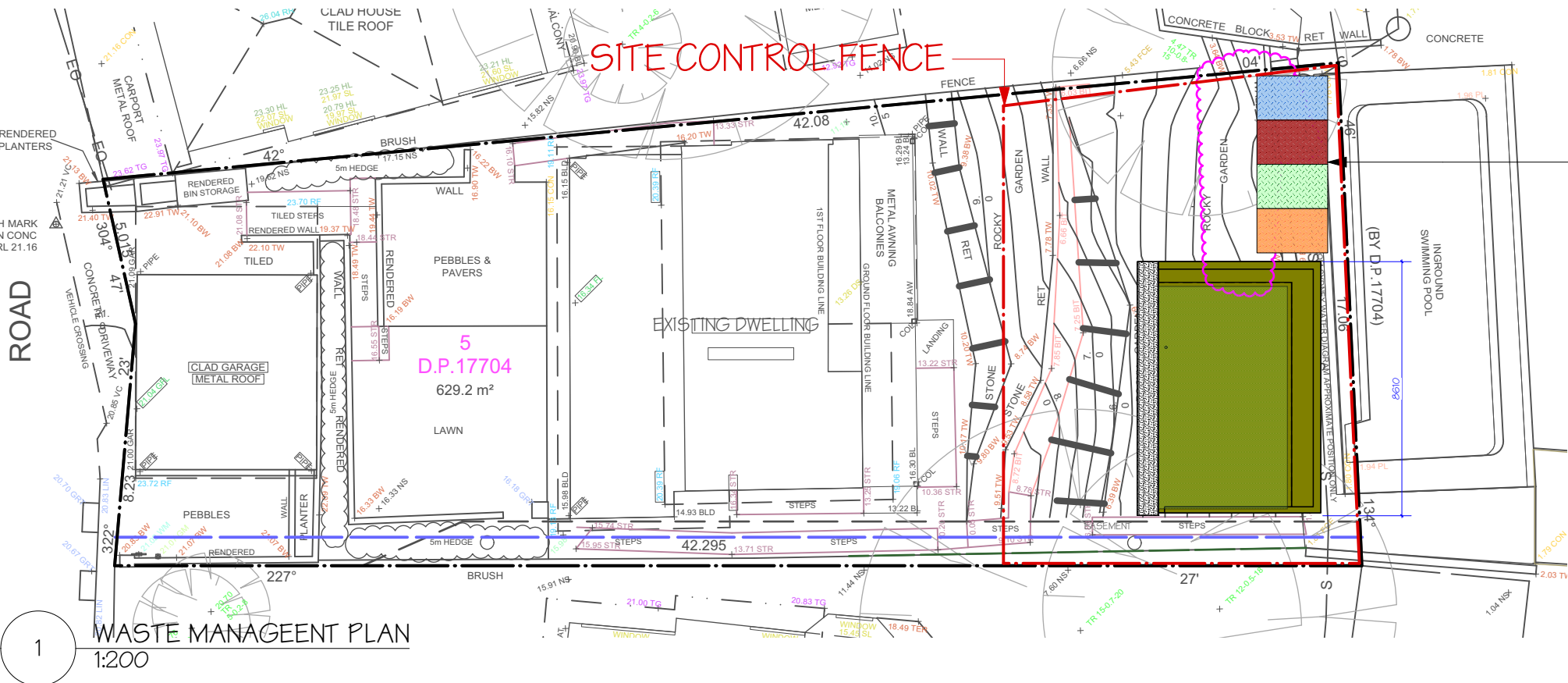
DEMOLITION & EXCAVATION STAGE			DESTINATION		
			Reuse and Recycling		
Material	Estimated Waste Volume (m/cube) Weight (t)		ON-SITE Specify proposed reuse or on-site recycling methods	OFF-SITE Specify contractor and recycling outlet	
NIL		NIL	NIL	N/A	

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

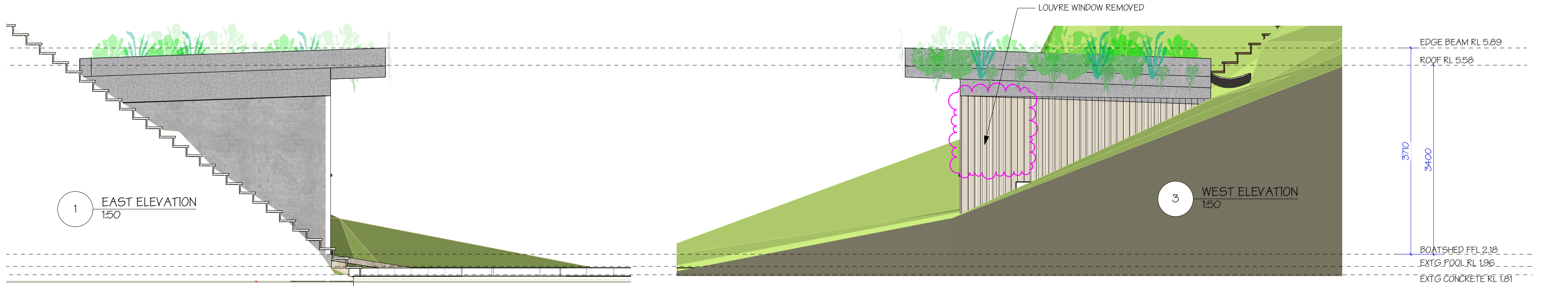
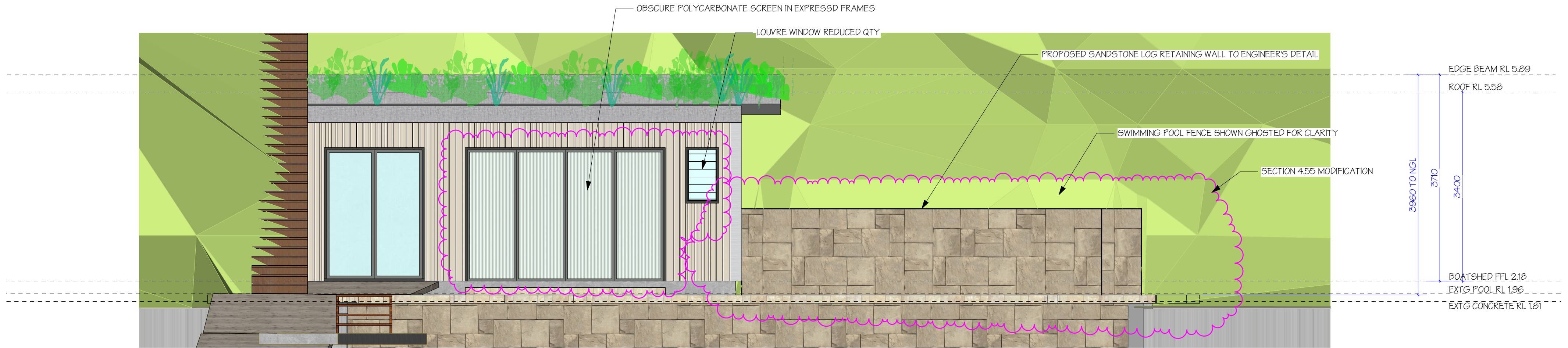
**Waste Minimisation Tips for Builders**  
**Before You Start Building**  
Plan your site to reduce waste at the different stages:  
\*Demolition/Excavation;  
\*Building Structure;  
\*Envelope;  
\*Interior Fit Out;  
\*Finishing  
Insert clauses in sub-contractors contracts so you make them:  
\*follow your site waste management plan;  
\*responsible for their waste  
\*If the job is large, allocate staff to implement parts of the site waste management 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 management 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.mit.edu/  
to be advised.  
  
**Purchasing Recycled Products**  
http://www.wasteboards.nsw.gov.au/directory/buyrecycled/  
http://ecospecifier.mit.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/facilities/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

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.

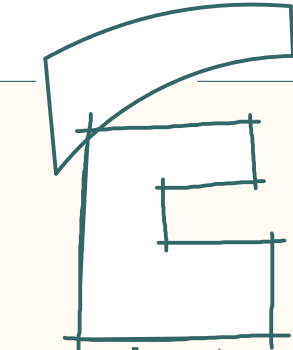




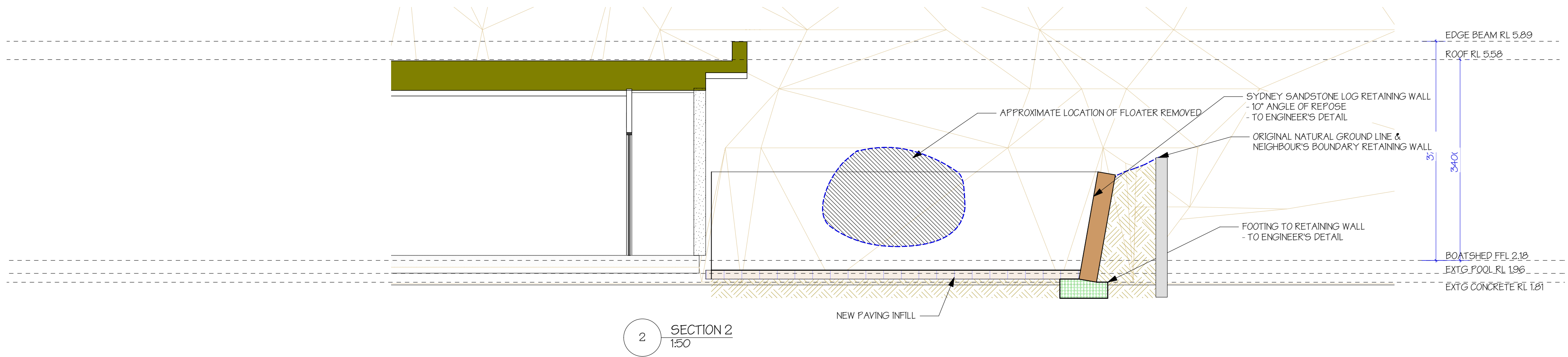
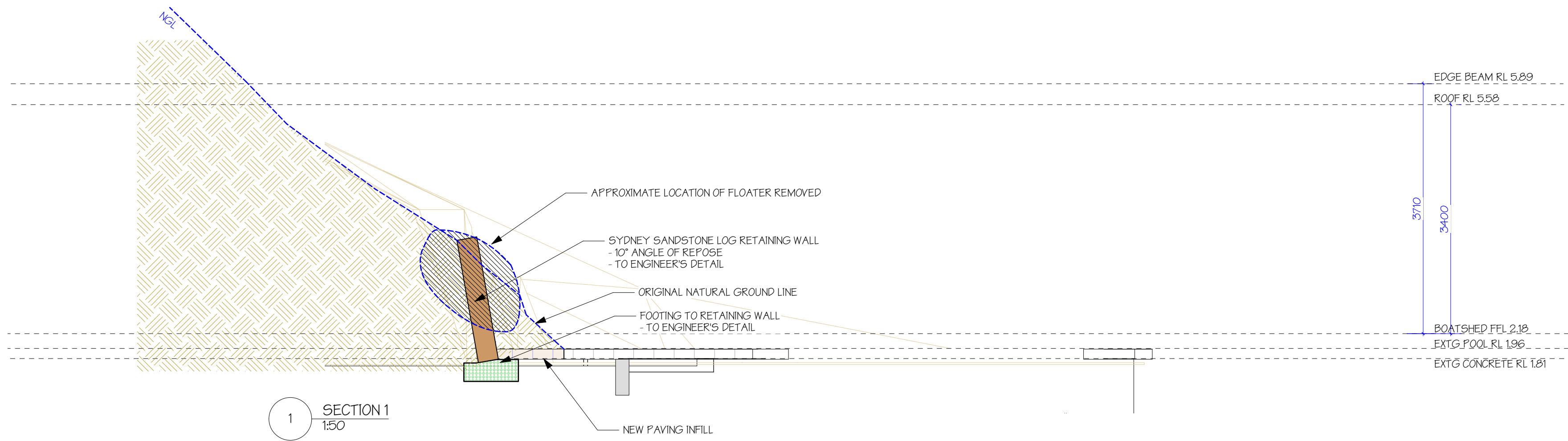


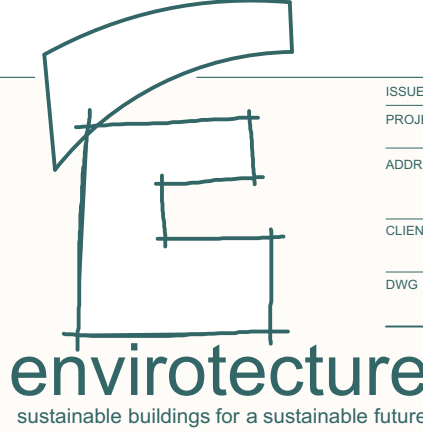
## LEGEND

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

 sustainable buildings for a sustainable future	ISSUE 1	DATE 11/2/21	GLAZING CHANGES NOTED	PROJECT #
	PROJECT	BOAT HOUSE - S4.55 MODIFICATION		H69-DA
	ADDRESS	16 CABARITA ROAD, AVALON BEACH		S4.55
	CLIENT	SUE HOLLIDAY	DATE #	30.01
	DWG	ELEVATIONS	SCALE AS SHOWN @ A2	ISSUE 1
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		









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sustainable buildings for a sustainable future

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



ACCREDITED BUILDING DESIGNER:  
DICK CLARKE #6029



MINATED ARCHITECT:  
DY MARLOW ARB #9597



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

## SECTION 4.55 MODIFICATION APPLICATION

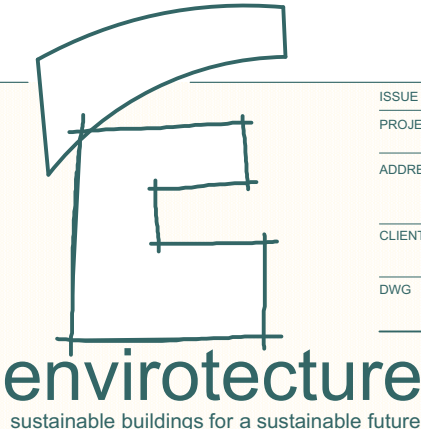


### EXTERNAL MATERIALS SCHEDULE:



SANDSTONE LOG RETAINING WALL

NOTE - MATERIALS NOTED ARE INDICATIVE OF GENERAL TONAL VALUES, AND TEXTURE/PATTERN TYPE. ACTUAL COLOURS MAY VARY BY NOMENCLATURE.

ITEM:	MATERIAL:	COLOUR/FINISH:
ROOF: NEW ROOF GUTTERS, DOWNPIPES, WINDOWS, DOORS & TRIMS	GREEN ROOF COLORBOND	NATURAL NATIVE PLANTING LIGHT BROWN TONES, SIMILAR TO SURFMIST
WALLS: TIMBER STUD WALLS	GROOVED PLYWOOD	VERTICAL LIGHT BROWN, NATURAL TONES TO MATCH EXISTING HOUSE
RETAINING WALLS: SYDNEY SANDSTONE LOG WALL	SANDSTONE	NATURAL

	ISSUE	DATE			
	PROJECT	BOAT HOUSE - S4.55 MODIFICATION			PROJECT #
	ADDRESS	16 CABARITA ROAD, AVALON BEACH			H69-DA S4.55
	CLIENT	SUE HOLLIDAY	DATE #	2020-11-18	DWG #
	DWG	SCHEDULE OF COLOURS AND FINISHES	SCALE	AS SHOWN @ A2	87.01
		CHKD	DC	ISSUE	
48 KALANG ROAD ELANORA HTS NSW 2101 OFFICE 02 9913 3997 <a href="http://www.envirotecture.com.au">www.envirotecture.com.au</a> envirotecture projects Pty Ltd ABN 49 078 853 577		 BUILDING DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA  Sustainability Design Specialists		ACCREDITED BUILDING DESIGNER: DICK CLARKE #6029 MINATED ARCHITECT: DY MARLOW ARB #9597	