

Signage Installation Compliance Guidelines

Australian Standard, AS 1319–1994

Safety signs for the occupational environment

Australian Standard AS1319-1994 outlines requirements for the design and use of safety signs intended for use in the occupational environment to regulate and control safety related behaviour and to warn of hazards.

These guidelines are based on signage being attached to walls.

Section 4 of AS1319–1994 covers Construction, Installation and Maintenance of Signs

In summary, section 4 outlines:

- Signs should be located where the messages are legible and attract attention and are clearly visible to all concerned.
- Signs should not be erected hazardously. *Example: those projecting into passageways at such heights that persons, vehicles or mobile plant may strike them.*
- Signs should not be placed on moveable objects such as doors, windows or racks where a change in position would void the purpose of the sign or cause it to be out of sight. *This does not apply to signs intended to be portable or moveable.*
- The sign mounting location should remain accessible and visible. *The possibility that the sign may become obscured by stacked materials or other visual obstructions should be minimised.*
- Sign visibility will be enhanced if a contrast exists between the predominant colour of the sign and that of its immediate surroundings.
- External or internal illumination of signs should be considered where the general lighting (either natural or artificial) does not provide for adequate visibility of signs.
- For maximum effectiveness, signs should be maintained in good condition and kept clean.
- When considering placement of several signs close together, care should be taken. Having so much information in one place may result in little or none of the content being absorbed. The visual effect may be so confusing that it is difficult to distinguish individual messages.

Signage Placement – Installation Team

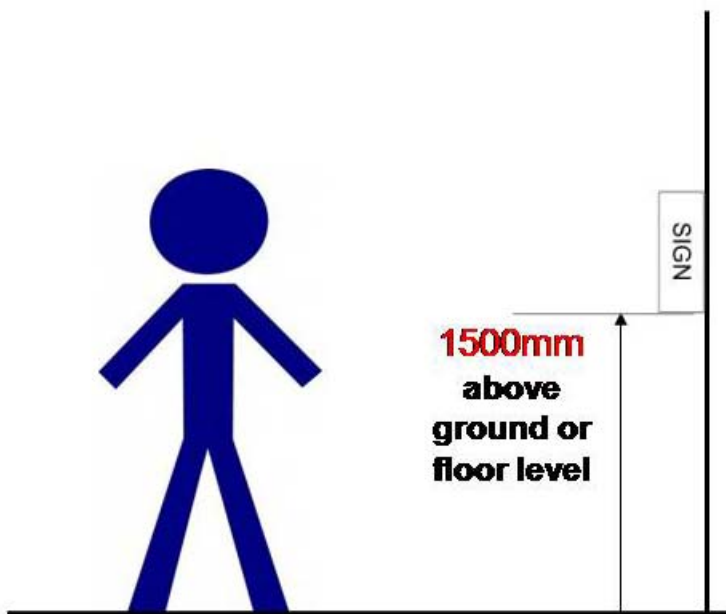
Regulatory and hazard signs should be sited in relation to a particular hazard as to allow a person enough time to respond to the warning after first viewing the sign.

The distances will vary. Example: signs warning against the touching of switches or other electrical equipment should be placed close to the equipment. Whereas signs used in plant yards or on construction work should be placed sufficiently in advance of the hazard to permit the warning to be perceived before the hazard is reached.

Signs should be mounted as close as practicable to the observer's line of sight in the vertical plane.

For a standing adult this will be approximately 5 degrees up or down from a point 1500 mm above ground or floor level in front of the observer.

The illustration shows sign positioning (attachment to walls) based on the requirements of AS 1319–1994.



First Aid Signs

The location of first aid kits should be identified with suitable signage that is designed and manufactured in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1319–1994.

A First Aid room should be clearly identified with a recognisable first aid sign (white cross on a green background).



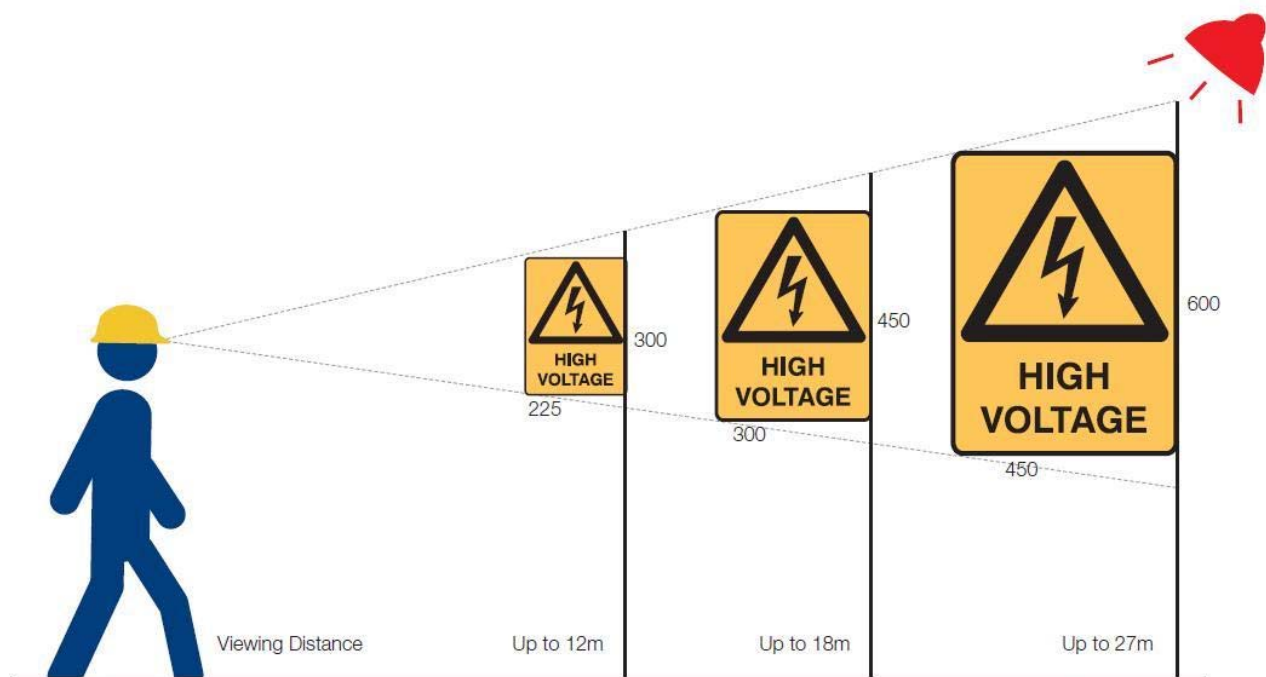
Fire Extinguisher Location Signs AS 2444–2001

1. A sign shall be provided above or adjacent to an extinguisher.
2. Signs shall be mounted not less than 2.0 m above floor level.
3. Signs shall be positioned as to be clearly visible to persons approaching the extinguisher.

AS 1319–2004 and AS 2444–2001 excludes illuminated EXIT signs (running man). Installation of these signs should be undertaken by qualified technicians in accordance with AS 2293.1.

Viewing Distance Guide

This illustration shows the optimum signage viewing distance for safety signs in the workplace.



Note: Signs in poor lighting conditions - that are not likely to fall readily into the observer's line of sight - will need to increase the size by 50%.