GOOD PRACTICE GUIDELINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY BY DESIGN

xxxxx (date)

WORKSAFE NEW ZEALAND | MAHI HAUMARU AOTEAROA

Guide to Health and Safety by Design

DISCLAIMER

This publication provides general guidance. It is not possible for WorkSafe to address every situation that could occur in every workplace. This means that you will need to think about this guidance and how to apply it to your particular circumstances.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WorkSafe would like to acknowledge and thank stakeholders who have contributed to the development of these guidelines.

KEY POINTS

> Designers have an important role in managing health and safety risks.

> There are key principles of Health and Safety by Design that designers should follow.

> There are specific things to consider when designing structures, plant or substances.

> HSWA does not define a “designer”, but under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (HSE), “designer” means any person who prepares or modifies a design, or arranges a person under their control to do so. Examples of designers could include, but are not limited to, architects, industrial designers, engineers and software designers.

> HSWA does not define “design” but under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (HSE), the term ‘design’ includes drawings, design details, specifications and bills of quantities (including specification of articles or substances) relating to a structure, and calculations prepared for the purpose of a design.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01/INTRODUCTION 6

Who is this guidance for? 6

What does it cover? 6

02/WHAT IS HEALTH AND SAFETY BY DESIGN? 7

2.1 Health and Safety by Design 7

2.2 Why is Health and Safety by Design important? 7

03/HEALTH AND SAFETY DUTIES 9

3.1. What is HSWA? 9

3.2 Duties of all PCBUs 9

3.2.1 Primary duties 9

3.2.2 Engage workers about decisions on health and safety by design 9

3.2.3 Overlapping duties 10

3.2.4 Eliminating and minimising risk 10

3.3 Additional designer PCBU duties 10

3.4 Roles and responsibilities in Health and Safety by Design 12

04/ELEMENTS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY BY DESIGN 14

4.1 Key principles of Health and Safety by Design 14

05/SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DESIGNING STRUCTURES 23

5.1 Designing structures 23

5.2 Systematic steps for designing structures 24

5.3 Reviewing control measures 32

06/SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DESIGNING PLANT 34

6.1 Designing plant 34

6.2 Systematic steps for designing plant 34

6.3 Design phase 37

Designing plant which is safe to use 38

User characteristics 39

Human error 39

Reasonably foreseeable misuse 39

Environmental conditions that the plant will be used in 40

Erecting and installing plant 40

Maintenance 40

6.4 Design information for the manufacturer 41

6.5 Design Verification of Pressure Equipment, Cranes and Passenger Ropeways 42

6.6 Intended use of plant 43

6.7 Design sources of human error 43

07/SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DESIGNING SUBSTANCES 45

7.1 What is a hazardous substance? 45

7.2 Approval of hazardous substances 45

7.3 Control measures for managing substances 45

7.4 Design considerations for substances 46

7.5 Inherently safer substances 46

08/CASE STUDIES 48
09/APPENDICES........ 58
Appendix A – GLOSSARY 59
Appendix B – GENERAL RISKS TO CONSIDER WHEN DESIGNING STRUCTURES, PLANT OR SUBSTANCES........ 63
Appendix C – HEALTH AND SAFETY BY DESIGN CHECKLIST FOR STRUCTURES 77

01 / INTRODUCTION

Who is this guidance for?

These good practice guidelines are for persons conducting a business or undertaking (PCBUs) with a role in designing structures, plant or substances. These people may include:

- Designers
- PCBUs who are engaging designers of structures, plant or substances to be used, or could reasonably be expected to be used, in a workplace
- people who make decisions about the design or redesign of structures, plant or substances
- external experts who contribute to design projects.

What does it cover?

Designers are 'upstream PCBUs'. An upstream PCBU's duties are important because they can influence the health and safety of products and structures before they're used in the workplace. These guidelines explain these designer duties, and describe how designers can manage health and safety risks (called 'Health and Safety by Design'). These guidelines could be used for projects of varying sizes.

The guidelines:

- begin with general concepts that cover the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA)
- look at the key principles of Health and Safety by Design
- outline Health and Safety by Design - what is good practice when considering the design of structures, plant and substances.

These guidelines are based on guidance produced by Safe Work Australia[1]. Key elements of good practice have been adapted for a New Zealand audience.

These guidelines are intended to cover the basic principles of Health and Safety by Design. The Health and Safety by Design process can apply to plant, substances, structures, materials, technology, facilities, equipment, hardware, software and the way workers interact with these. These guidelines are not aimed at experts who already have experience in Health and Safety by Design, nor are they intended to cover every aspect listed above, but are rather a starting point for PCBUs.

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[1] Principles of Good Work Design – A work health and safety handbook (2015)
Guide for Safe Design of Plant (2014)
Safe Design of Structures – Code of Practice (2012)

02 / WHAT IS HEALTH AND SAFETY BY DESIGN?

2.1 Health and Safety by Design

'Health and Safety by Design' is the process of managing health and safety risks throughout the lifecycle of a structure, plant, or substance. Designers are in a strong position to help create healthy and safe workplaces from the start of the design process. Health and Safety by Design is not a separate concept from good design – they are the same thing.

Figure 1 shows the decrease in ability to influence safety that a PCBU has over the lifecycle of a product.

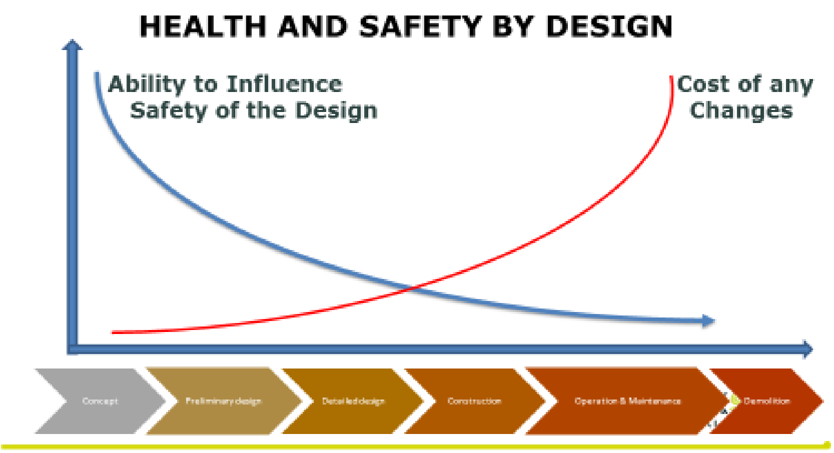

Figure 1: Symberszki chart of influence over a product's lifecycle (adapted from Szymberski, R., (1997), Construction Project Safety Planning. TAPPI Journal, 80 (11), 69–74)

2.2 Why is Health and Safety by Design important?

It is important to think about health and safety risks at the design stage of a product. Here is why:

Research illustrates its benefits

International research[2] indicates that:

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[2] Safe Work Australia *Work-related fatalities associated with unsafe design of machinery, plant and powered tools* 2006-2011 (2014)
Safe Work Australia Handbook *Principles of Good Work Design* (2015)
Safe Work Australia Code of Practice *Safe Design of Structures* (2012)
Safe Work Australia Guide for *Safe Design of Plant* (2014)
Approved American National Standard ANSI/ASSE Z590.3 *Prevention through design – Guidelines for addressing occupational hazards and risks in design and redesign processes* (2011)
Health and Safety Executive Research Report RR218 *Peer Review of analysis of specialist group reports on causes of construction accidents* (2004)

- Good design can result in significant reductions in work-related ill-health and injuries
- Good design reduces damage to property and the environment, and the attendant costs
- Good design enhances the health, wellbeing and productivity of workers
- The most effective risk control measure – eliminating hazards – is often cheaper and more practicable to achieve at the design or planning stage than managing risks later in the lifecycle
- The design of plant or structures contributes to a significant proportion of work-related injuries and solutions already exist for many of those design problems
- It is more efficient and effective to manage risk in the design phase than to retrofit health and safety solutions
- Design based on Health and Safety by Design principles can reduce the need for retrofitting, personal protective equipment, health monitoring, exposure monitoring, and maintenance.

Smart design of products can help provide a high level of protection for end users

Workers have the right to the highest level of protection, so far as is reasonably practicable. Managing risks in the design stage of a product is an effective way of providing the best protection. It is more effective than, for example, retrofitting a product later in its lifecycle.

Smart design of products makes good business sense

Eliminating health and safety risks before they happen makes good business sense for PCBUs. People who work in safe, healthy conditions are less likely to take time off work and will be more engaged and positive in their job. This may mean that productivity is increased in the long run.

Health and Safety by Design is also important for developing and maintaining a good reputation to win future work. It gives businesses the opportunity to become leaders in their industry and become the most desirable places to work.

03 / HEALTH AND SAFETY DUTIES

3.1. What is HSWA?

The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA) is New Zealand's workplace health and safety law. It sets out the principles, duties and rights in relation to workplace health and safety.

There are different groups of people that hold health and safety duties under HSWA, called 'duty holders'. They are:

- persons conducting a business or undertaking (PCBUs)
- officers
- workers
- other persons at workplaces.

A person may have more than one duty (eg a person can be a PCBU and a worker).

More than one person may have the same duty (eg different PCBUs may have the same duty towards the same worker).

> For more information on duty holders and their duties, see the Glossary or WorkSafe's special guide *Introduction to the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.*

3.2 Duties of all PCBUs

3.2.1 Primary duties

A PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of workers, and that other people are not put at risk by work carried out as part of the conduct of the PCBU. This is called the 'primary duty of care'. Figure 2 below illustrates the people who may be affected by a PCBU's work.

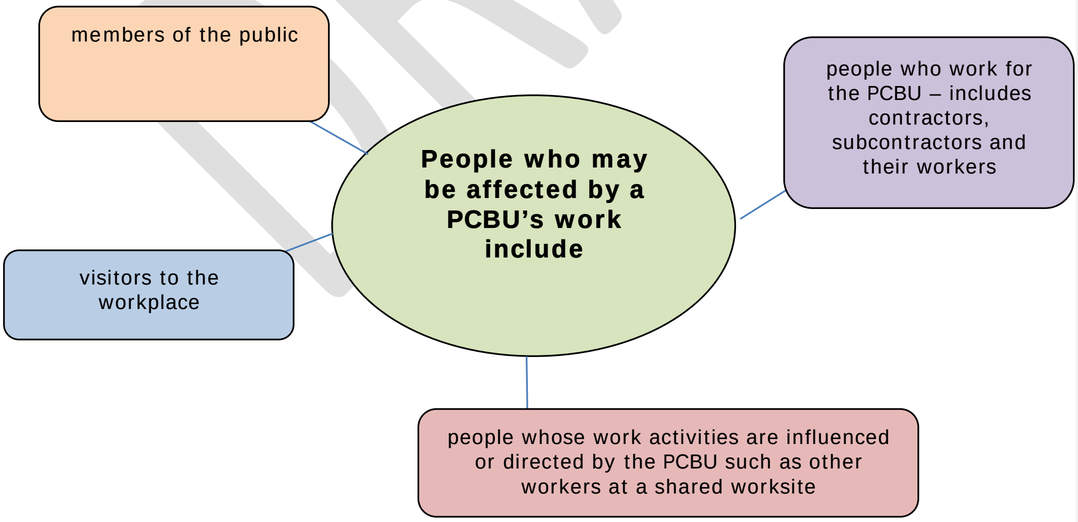


Figure 2: People who may be affected by a PCBU's work

3.2.2 Engage workers about decisions on health and safety by design

PCBUs must involve their workers and their representatives in work health and safety.

PCBUs have a general duty to engage with workers. In addition, they must engage under specified circumstances which include identifying hazards and assessing risks to health and safety, and making decisions about ways to manage health and safety risks.

They must also have practices that give their workers reasonable opportunities to participate effectively in improving work health and safety on an ongoing basis (these are known as worker participation practices). This includes processes for workers to report health and safety issues such as concerns that risks are not being adequately managed.

Having worker representatives is one way for workers to participate. Well-established ways to do this include having Health and Safety Representatives (HSRs), Health and Safety Committees (HSCs) and unions. Other representatives can include community or church leaders.

For further guidance on worker engagement, participation and representation see:

- WorkSafe's good practice guidelines *Worker Engagement, Participation and Representation*.

- WorkSafe's interpretive guidelines *Worker Representation through Health and Safety Representatives and Health and Safety Committees.*

3.2.3 Overlapping duties

More than one PCBU can have a duty around the same matter. This might happen in a contracting chain, or when different PCBUs work on the same site. This is known as having 'overlapping duties'.

PCBUs must carry out their overlapping duties to the extent they have the *ability to influence and control the matter*. They must also, so far as is reasonably practicable, consult, co-operate and co-ordinate with each other.

Although PCBUs can't contract out of their health and safety duties, contractual agreements can be one way of setting out health and safety expectations for each PCBU.

Responsibility to consult, co-operate and co-ordinate with the designer also applies to contractors and sub-contractors who win a tender.

For more information, see WorkSafe's quick guide *Overlapping Duties.*

3.2.4 Eliminating and minimising risk

Risks to health and safety arise from people being exposed to hazards (anything that can cause harm). Managing risks involves identifying and then assessing risk to determine which work risks to deal with first, and how the risks should be dealt with.

PCBUs must eliminate health and safety risks arising from work so far as is reasonably practicable. If it's not practicable to eliminate, they must minimise risks, so far as is reasonably practicable. This applies for matters that are within their ability to influence or control.

More information on how designers can carry out risk assessments and manage risks can be found in section 4 of these guidelines.

For more information about 'reasonably practicable', see WorkSafe's fact sheet *Reasonably Practicable.*

3.3 Additional designer PCBU duties

There are further duties for PCBUs who are designers, manufacturers, suppliers, importers and installers (so called upstream PCBUs). Upstream duties apply to any PCBU that:

- designs, manufactures, imports, or supplies structures, substances or plant to be used, or that could be reasonably expected to be used, in a workplace; or
- installs, builds or commissions plant or structures to be used, that could be or reasonably expected to be used, in a workplace.
- An upstream PCBU's duties are important because upstream duty-holders can influence the safety of products and structures before they're used in the workplace. This may help to eliminate risks. Table 1 below provides an overview of these duties for upstream PCBUs.

Duties of upstream / designer PCBUs	
Duty to, so far as is reasonably practicable, make sure that structures, plant and substances are without health and safety risk	Make sure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the plant, substance or structure designed is without health and safety risks to people who: ➢ use the plant, substance or structure at a workplace for its designed purpose ➢ handle the substance at a workplace ➢ store the plant or substance at a workplace ➢ construct the structure at a workplace ➢ carry out reasonably foreseeable workplace activities (such as inspection, cleaning, maintenance or repair) in relation to: • the manufacture, assembly or use of the plant, substance or structure for its designed or manufactured purpose • the proper storage, handling, decommissioning, dismantling or disposal of the plant, substance or structure ➢ are at or near a workplace, and are exposed to the plant, substance or structure, or whose health and safety may be affected by a work activity listed above.
Duty to test	Carry out calculations, analyses, tests or examinations needed to make sure the structure, plant or substance designed is without health and safety risks so far as is reasonably practicable (or arrange the carrying out of such tests). Note that where multiple designers are contributing to a project, they all hold responsibilities to carry out their testing duties for the individual parts that they are designing.
Duty to provide information	Provide adequate information to people who are provided with the design of the plant, structure or substance. This includes information about: ➢ each purpose for which the plant, substance or structure was designed ➢ the results of any calculations, analyses, tests or examinations carried out to make sure the plant, substance or structure is without health and safety risks (in relation to a substance, this includes any hazardous properties of the substance identified by testing) ➢ any conditions necessary to make sure the plant, substance or structure is without health and safety risks (when used for its designed purpose, or when being handled, stored, constructed, or other foreseeable activities (such as inspection, cleaning, maintenance, or repair in relation to: • the manufacture, assembly or use of the plant, substance or structure for its designed or manufactured purpose • the proper storage, handling, decommissioning, dismantling

	or disposal of the plant, substance or structure On request, make reasonable efforts to give the current relevant specified information on the purpose, results of calculations, analysis, testing and examination, conditions necessary to make sure it is without risk to a person who carries out or is to carry out work activities listed above with the plant, structure or substance.

Table 1 – Duties of Designer PCBUs (based on the requirements in section 39 of HSWA)

For further guidance on HSWA, see WorkSafe's special guide *Introduction to the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.*

For information on what 'reasonably practicable' means, see WorkSafe's fact sheet *Reasonably Practicable.*

Other legislation may affect work health and safety (eg the Gas Act 1992 and the Building Act 2004). Where two pieces of legislation apply, the duty holder needs to follow both. HSWA addresses such overlaps by providing that other legislative requirements can be considered when deciding if health and safety duties are being met. However, duty holders may need to do more than what other legislation requires to meet HSWA duties.

Example: An architect that designs a building has duties under HSWA to ensure health and safety, and must also ensure the design complies with the Building Act. Under HSWA the requirements of the Building Act will be taken into account in determining what is required to comply with the architect's HSWA duties.

3.4 Roles and responsibilities in Health and Safety by Design

Throughout the design process of a structure, plant or substance, different people contribute ideas, solutions and knowledge to help manage health and safety risks. PCBUs involved in the design process must consult, co-operate and co-ordinate with each other, so far as is reasonably practicable. In general the more influence and control a PCBU has over a health and safety matter, the more responsibility it is likely to have.

Figure 3 describes the roles of designers, the manufacturer of the design, the supplier of the manufactured product and the end-user. Adequate information or instructions for safe use should be made available between all the identified parties

Client - commissions the design - could be the end user	Designer / Design team - designs the plant, structure, or substance	Manufacturer / Constructor - builds or assembles the plant, structure, or substance - could be the supplier	Supplier - sells the plant, structure or substance for use in the workplace - could be the manufacturer	End-user - the PCBU that will use the product
Consults, co-operates and coordinates with the designer/design team, so far as is reasonably practicable.	Consults, co-operates and coordinates with the manufacturer/constructor of their design, so far as is reasonably practicable. Provides information to the manufacturer/constructor about the purpose of the plant, structure or substance, the results of any calculations, testing etc to make sure that risks are managed so far as is reasonably practicable, and any conditions necessary to make sure that risks are managed so far as is reasonably practicable (when used for its designed purpose or when being inspected, cleaned maintained or repaired). On request, provides information as described above to those who will manufacture or supply the structure, plant or substance.	Consults, co-operates and coordinates with the designer/design team, so far as is reasonably practicable. Health and safety risks they identify are referred back to the designer/design team for review. On request, provides information as described in table 1 to those who sell or use the plant, structure or substance in the workplace.	On request, provides information as described in Table 1 to those who use the plant, structure or substance in the workplace. Should tell manufacturer/constructor of any faults they become aware of that may create health and safety risks.	Should tell supplier of any faults that may create health and safety risks. Can ask the supplier or manufacturer/constructor (may be the same PCBU) for information on a structure, plant or substance.

Figure 3: Roles and responsibilities in Health and Safety by Design

04 / ELEMENTS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY BY DESIGN

4.1 Key principles of Health and Safety by Design

As shown in Figure 4, WorkSafe's Approach to Health and Safety by Design outlines five key principles. They are discussed in more detail below.

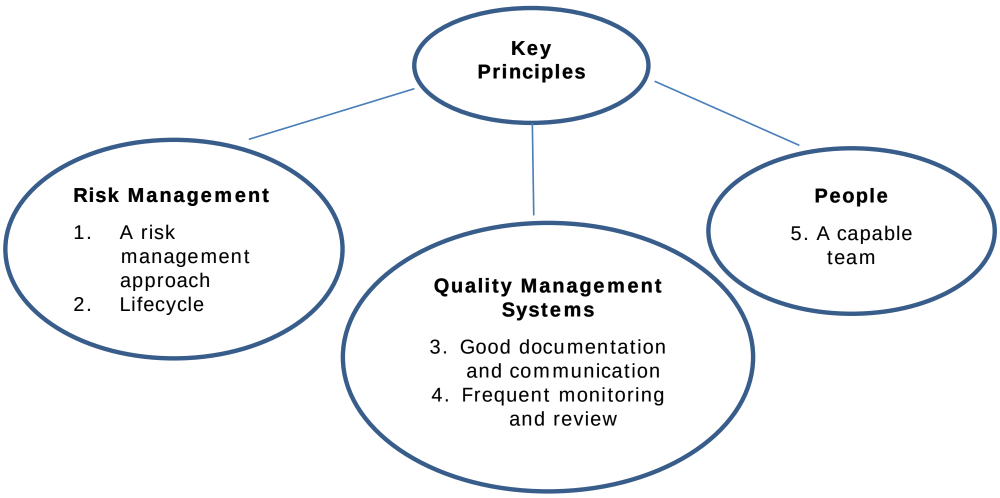


Figure 4: Key principles

PEOPLE

A capable team

Combining great design and risk management can be achieved with a team of capable people. Consultation, coordination and cooperation are essential, particularly between the client and the designer. Teams need strong leadership, technical knowledge, and an understanding of the workplace that products will be used in including how they will be used. A team should be made up of capable people with a variety of different skills and knowledge, and should include workers who will use the structure, plant or substance.

Figure 5 shows what capable people a team could include.

Placeholder- image here

Figure 5: Potential team members

Teams could include:

- an effective facilitator who has experience in Health and Safety by Design
- workers and their representatives eg. Health and Safety Representatives
- managers
- designers
- engineers
- architects
- workers
- managers
- human factors professionals
- industrial designers
- software designers
- supply chain stakeholders
- health and safety advisors
- technical experts
- builders
- owners
- insurers

People who have responsibility for designing work processes and systems have a key role in Health and Safety by Design. This includes a wide range of workplace health and safety staff such as:

- generalist health and safety practitioners
- occupational hygienists
- hazardous substances professionals
- safety, risk and reliability engineers
- occupational health physicians and nurses
- human factors professionals/ergonomists.

A team of capable people may hold these skills:

- knowledge of work health and safety legislation, codes of practice and other regulatory requirements
- an understanding of the intended purpose of the structure, plant or substance
- knowledge of risk management processes
- knowledge of technical design standards
- an appreciation of construction methods and their impact on the design
- the ability to source and apply relevant data on human dimensions, capacities and behaviours.

For further information on competency in Health and Safety by Design, see HSE's Competency Guide: http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/areyou/designer.htm

RISK MANAGEMENT

A lifecycle approach

Choosing inherently safer and healthier options should be the initial consideration when selecting which solution or technology to apply, even before entering the design process. When in the design process, Health and Safety by Design is most effective when applied at the earliest stage and continues throughout the lifecycle of the plant, substance, structure etc from the concept through to decommissioning and disposal.
The lifecycle encompasses design, planning, assembly, installation, construction, manufacture, commissioning, use, handling, cleaning, maintenance, inspection, repair, transport, storage,

dismantling, demolition, or carrying out any reasonably foreseeable activity at a workplace for a purpose for which it was designed.

Procurement

Health and Safety by Design principles should be embedded throughout the procurement process.

For example:

- Consult with end user representatives in pre-design or early design phases
- Choose designers, contractors or consultants who are proven and able to deliver key Health and Safety by Design elements
- Ensure that Health and Safety by Design expectations (evidence, standards, documents, communications etc) are included in procurement and contract processes
- Choose materials and products based on Health and Safety by Design considerations
- Bring suppliers into the consultation and design process to collectively engineer or design out solutions.

Figure 6 shows the different lifecycle stages of a structure, plant or substance.

Figure 6 – Typical lifecycle of a product

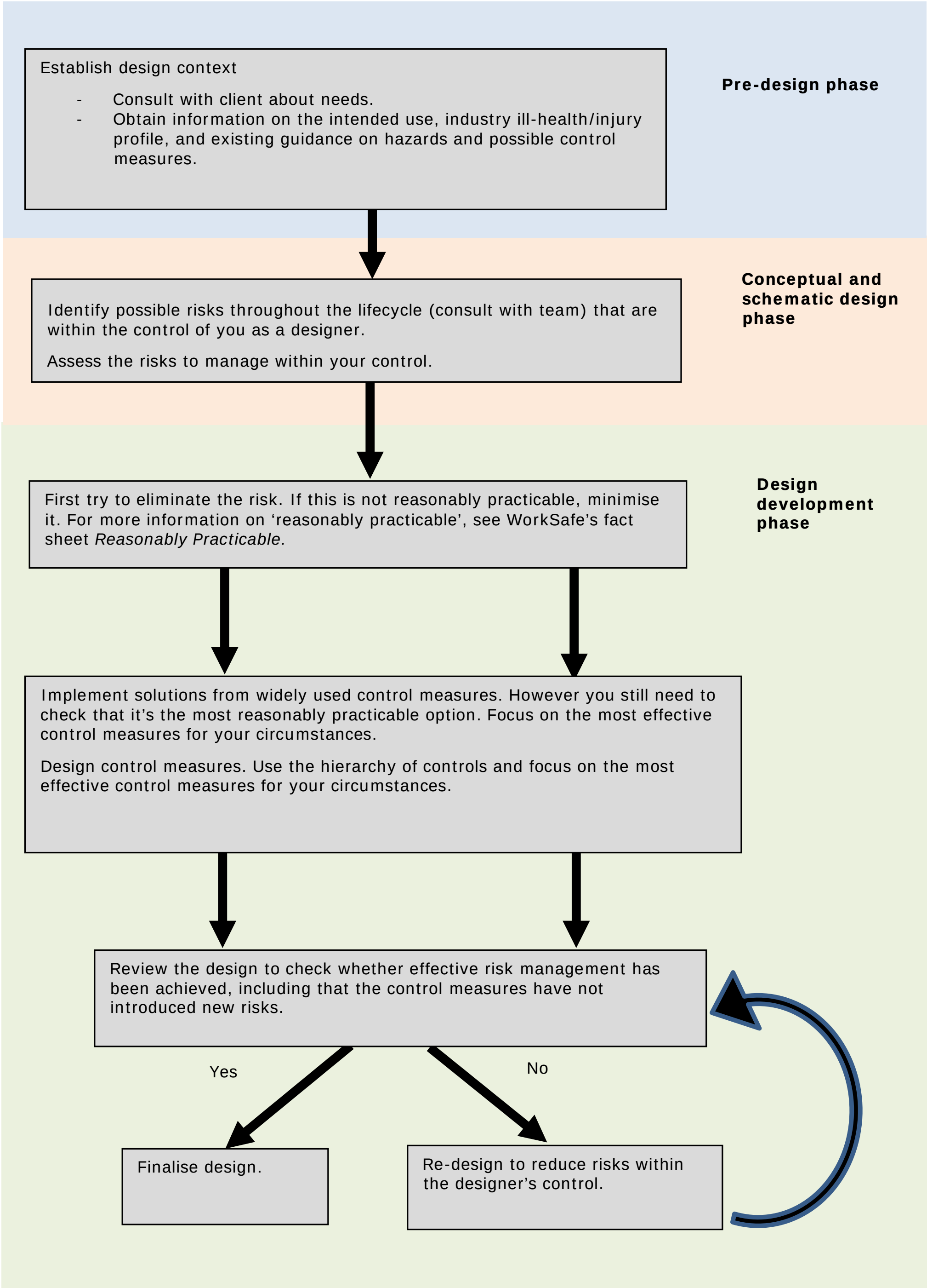
Comment [HE1]: Will add in procurement stage when illustrated.

A risk management approach

Risks to health and safety arise from people being exposed to hazards (anything that can cause harm). This includes workers and others.

Designers must eliminate health and safety risks arising from work so far as is reasonably practicable. If it's not practicable to eliminate, they must minimise risks, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Designers should take a systematic approach when identifying and managing work risks that are within their ability to influence or control. Figure 7 outlines an approach that can be taken.



Seek the views of your workers and their representatives when assessing work risks or making decisions about ways to manage risk. Your workers will have operational day-to-day knowledge that will be invaluable.

Key information about identified hazards and action taken or required to control risks should be recorded and transferred from the design phase to those involved in later stages of the project lifecycle. Communicating this information to other duty holders will make them aware of any residual risks and reduce the likelihood of safety features incorporated into the design being altered or removed.

Figure 7: A risk management approach

Wherever possible, design safety reviews should involve the people who will eventually construct, manufacture or maintain the structure, plant or substance. If this is not possible, the client and designer should include people with knowledge and experience in the construction and maintenance processes in the design safety reviews. Their expertise will help with identifying health and safety issues which may have been overlooked in the design.

Designers can use the hierarchy of controls (Figure 8) to help them work out the most effective control measures, so far as is reasonably practicable. Table 2 describes the types of control measures.

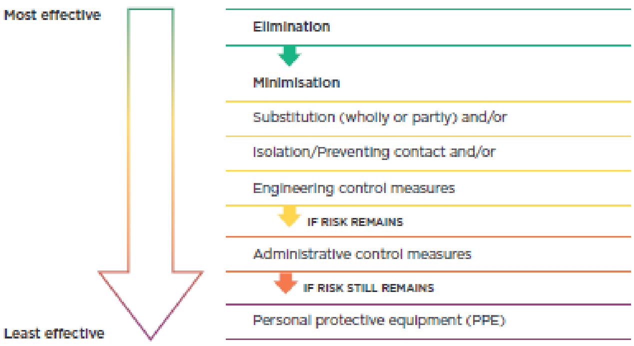


Figure 8: Hierarchy of controls

	ACTION	WHAT IS THIS?	EXAMPLE
	Eliminating	Removing the sources of harm (eg equipment, substances or work processes).	Removing a trip risk or getting faulty equipment repaired. Prefabrication of components to eliminate cutting (to eliminate risks from airborne contaminants, vibrations and noise). Using non-toxic glue instead of a toxic glue. Using water-based paint instead of solvent-based paint.
Minimising	Substituting	Substituting (wholly or partly) the hazard giving rise to the risk with something that gives rise to a lesser risk (eg using a less hazardous thing, substance or work practice).	Buying quiet plant, equipment and vehicles. Using methods that produce less vibration (eg using a cut off saw instead of an angle grinder).
Minimising	Isolating/ preventing contact	Isolating the hazard giving rise to the risk to prevent any person coming into contact with it (eg by separating people from the hazard/preventing people being exposed to it). Isolation focuses on boxing in the hazard or boxing in people to keep them away from the hazard.	Fitting screens or putting up safety barriers around the hazard for example: – welding screens to isolate welding operations from other workers – barriers and/or boundary lines to separate areas where forklifts operate near pedestrians. Using fully automated processes, for example: – an automated arm to remove objects from degreasing baths – fully automated spray booths that don't require anyone to enter.
Minimising	Using engineering control measures	Using physical control measures including mechanical devices or processes.	Modifying tools or equipment, or fitting guards to machinery. Using extraction ventilation to remove harmful substances.
Minimising	Using administrative control measures	Using safe methods of work, processes or procedures designed to minimise risk. It does not include an engineering control measure, or the wearing or use of personal protective equipment.	Requiring all people to walk only within the painted pedestrian zones when on the factory floor. Having emergency plans and evacuation procedures in place. Having exclusion zones so workers don't unnecessarily go near noisy or dangerous equipment or tasks.
Minimising	Using personal protective equipment (PPE)	Using safety equipment to protect against harm. PPE acts by reducing exposure to, or contact with, the hazard.	Using safety glasses, overalls, gloves, helmets, respiratory gear and ear muffs associated with jobs such as handling chemicals or working in a noisy environment. PPE is the least effective type of control and should not be the first or only control measure considered.

Table 2: Types of control measures

When considering risk management, designers should think about the capability of the workers who will use the product. They should give preference to control measures that protect multiple people at once.

Risks must be eliminated so far as is reasonably practicable. If a risk can't be eliminated, it must be minimised so far as is reasonably practicable.

Risk management is not just hazard spotting. Risk management involves identifying and then assessing which work risks to deal with. Risk has two components – the likelihood that it will occur and the consequences (degree of harm) if it happens. To manage risk, you can reduce how serious the harm is if it does occur and/or reduce the chances of it occurring, or ideally both.

Check if there are widely used control measures (eg industry standards) for that risk. However, just because something is a common practice doesn't mean that it's the most reasonably practicable option. You should focus on the most effective control measures for the risks.

The management of risk needs to be appropriate/proportionate for the scale of the risk. This means risks with potentially significant consequences (eg chronic ill-health, serious injury, and death) may require more effort and resources to determine the most effective way to manage the risk.

You may need to use multiple control measures to adequately deal with a given risk.

The following tools and techniques may be useful for identifying and assessing hazards at the design stage. For an assessment of the applicability of each technique refer to SA/SNZ HB 89:2013 - Risk management - Guidelines on risk assessment techniques.

- HAZOP – Hazard and operability review

- HAZOP - Computer / Control HAZOP
- HAZOP – Electrical HAZOP
- HAZID – Hazard identification
- ENVID – Environmental hazard identification
- HAZAN – Hazard analysis
- FMEA – Failure mode and effects analysis
- ETA - Event tree analysis
- FTA – Fault tree analysis
- LOPA – Layers of protection analysis
- MSRA – Machine safety risk assessment

The risks that designers of structures, plant and substances may encounter and possible control measures are discussed in sections five, six and seven of these guidelines.

For more advice on managing risks, see WorkSafe's quick guide *Identifying, assessing and managing work risks*.

Quality Management

Good documentation and communication

Health and safety aspects of the design should be reflected in the requirements of contract documents for the construction/manufacture stage and help with the selection of suitable and competent contractors for the project. Consultation, cooperation and coordination are an important part of quality management.

Designers must provide adequate information to people who will be using the design. Information about identified health and safety risks, how they were assessed during the design process, and the control measures determined should be documented, and applicable standards and decision pathways recorded throughout the design process.

Providing this information to others involved later in the lifecycle is necessary to make them aware of any leftover risks and methods used to minimise risk. This includes training needed at any stage of the structure, plant or substance's lifecycle.

Points for designers to consider when providing information include:

- making notes on drawings, as these will be immediately available to construction workers
- providing information on significant hazards, hazardous substances or flammable materials
- heavy or awkward prefabricated elements likely to create handling risks
- features that create access problems
- temporary work required to construct or renovate the building as designed
- features of the design essential to safe operation
- methods of access where normal methods of securing scaffold are not available
- any parts of the design where risks have been minimised but not eliminated
- provision of risk registers that describe the significant hazards identified alongside the mitigation measures adopted or proposed to treat the hazard

Information Formats

Design Safety Report

One method of communicating specific health and safety information relating to the design of a structure/plant is by providing a Design Safety Report. The Design Safety Report should include information about:

- the purpose of the structure/plant as communicated by the client in the project brief
- the parties consulted in undertaking the design

- the hazards and risks identified during the design process, and controls incorporated into the design, specifically in relation to:
    - any hazardous materials specified in the design
    - any unusual or atypical structural features requiring specific attention during construction,
    - any features of the design which present specific risks, and the recommended controls for any foreseeable activities (e.g. operation, maintenance, repair, dismantling, demolition, disposal) to be carried out during the life of the structure/plant when used for its intended purpose.

Records: Work health and safety file

The development of a work health and safety file, containing all relevant information for a structure/plant will assist the designer to meet the duty to provide information to others. It could include copies of all relevant health and safety information the designer prepared and used in the design process, such as the Design Safety Report, risk register, product technical statements, safety data sheets, manuals and procedures for safe maintenance, dismantling or eventual demolition.

Consulting your workers
If you are commissioning a new workplace or refurbishing your existing workplace, or a new piece of plant, you must consult with your workers who will be using the workplace or plant. Their health and safety may be affected by the new design.

Frequent monitoring and review

Health and Safety by Design can be a repetitive process. After the initial control measures are incorporated into the design, it should be reviewed to decide whether there are remaining risks, and whether redesign can effectively manage these risks.

- Monitor the effectiveness of all steps of the risk management process. This is important for continuous improvement. Monitor risks and the effectiveness of control measures to ensure changing circumstances do not alter priorities. Make sure that control measures have not introduced any new hazards, and that control measures have effectively managed the risks.

- On-going review ensures that the data obtained through monitoring is available for feedback into the system.

- Make sure that the safety recommendations and residual risks within the design are documented for users 'downstream' in the lifecycle.

- Take steps to make sure that essential modifications and maintenance are carried out and documented for future users.

- Designs or redesigns should be continually monitored and adjusted to adapt to changes in the workplace so as to ensure feedback is provided and that new information is used to improve design.

- As the design progresses and design decisions become more fine-tuned and detailed, there are still opportunities for managing risks. At various points in the design process, designers should review design solutions to confirm that controls are effective and if necessary, redesign to manage the risks so far as is reasonably practicable. Wherever possible, design safety reviews should involve the people who will eventually construct the structure. If this is not possible, the client and designer should include people with knowledge and experience in the construction and maintenance processes in the design safety reviews. Their expertise will assist in identifying safety issues which may have been overlooked in the design. Peer review of design and risk assessment from industry/professional groups is encouraged. This approach can encourage collaboration and professional development.

Change management[3]

A robust change management process based on good training and awareness should be implemented and maintained throughout the entire asset life cycle. A formal change approval process should be in place, and this should specifically require any health and safety implications to be considered. For Health and Safety by Design, considerations may include questions such as:

- Does the change impact on the design intent?
- Does the change impact on the design hazard register?
- Does the change affect an item identified as a safety or health risk mitigation?
- Does the change challenge the safe design envelope?
- Does the change introduce new hazards?
- Does the change result in excessive schedule pressure that may compromise the quality of deliverables?
- Does the change impact on the construction methodology?
- Does the change impact on the construction hazard register?
- Does the change require changes to organisational structures?
- Does the change require changes to work practices, such as moving to an outsourced model for maintenance, engineering or project management?

[3] Adapted with permission from the Electricity Engineers Association *Safety in Design (Guide) 2016*

05 / SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DESIGNING STRUCTURES

5.1 Designing structures

This section provides information to designers of structures. A designer of structures is a person conducting a business or undertaking whose profession, trade or business may involve them:

- preparing sketches, plans, calculations, specifications, instructions or drawings for a structure, including variations to a plan or changes to a structure
- making decisions for incorporation into a design that may affect the health or safety of persons who fabricate, construct occupy, use or carry out other activities in relation to the structure.

Figure 9 below illustrates who these people could be:

PCBUs that design and work with structures could be:

- architects, building designers, engineers, building surveyors, interior designers, landscape architects, town planners and all other design practitioners contributing to, or having overall responsibility for, any part of the design (for example, drainage engineers designing the drain for a new subdivision)
- building service designers, engineering firms or others designing services, including the design of seismic restraint systems, that are part of the structure such as ventilation, electrical systems and permanent fire extinguisher installations
- contractors carrying out design work as part of their contribution to a project (for example, an engineering contractor providing design, procurement and construction management services)
- temporary works engineers, including those designing formwork, falsework, scaffolding and sheet piling
- persons who specify how structural alteration, maintenance, demolition or dismantling work is to be carried out.

PLACEHOLDER IMAGE

Figure 9: PCBUs who are designers of structures

For the purposes of these guidelines, ‘structures’ means anything that is constructed, whether fixed or moveable, temporary or permanent, and includes:

- buildings, masts, towers, framework, pipelines, bridges, rail infrastructure and underground works (shafts or tunnels)
- any component or part of a structure.

Design includes:

- the design of all or part of the structure
- the alteration of a design.

Design output includes:

- drawings in any form
- design detail
- design instruction
- scope of works documents relating to the structure.

The safe design of a structure will always be part of a wider set of design objectives, including practicability, performance, aesthetics, cost and functionality. These sometimes competing objectives need to be balanced in a manner that does not compromise the health and safety of those who work on or use the structure over its life, which includes the maintenance and/or demolition of the structure.

5.2 Systematic steps for designing structures

Designing structures is a process with a series of steps. These are separated into three distinct phases, which are explained in more detail below:

- **Pre-design phase**
- **Conceptual and schematic design phase**
- **Design development phase**

Once risks have been identified, designers need to work out how they will manage them.

For more information on how to manage risk, see Figure 8 (hierarchy of controls) in section 4 of these guidelines.

Pre-design phase

Figure 10 illustrates what is involved in the pre-design phase, starting with identifying the purpose of the structure:

Figure 10: The pre-design phase

Consultation

The client should prepare a project brief that includes the safety requirements and objectives for the project. This will create a shared understanding of safety expectations between the client and designer.

The client should give the designer all available information relating to the site that may affect health and safety.

Designers should ask their clients about the types of activities likely or intended to be carried out in the structure, including the tasks of those who maintain, repair, service or clean the structure as part of its use.

Research

Information can be found from various sources to help with identifying, assessing and controlling risks, including:

- HSWA and building laws, technical standards and WorkSafe or industry guidance
- industry statistics regarding injuries and incidents
- hazard alerts or other reports from: relevant statutory authorities, unions and employer associations, specialists, professional bodies representing designers, and engineers' research and testing done on similar designs.

Table 3 below illustrates some possible information sources for identifying hazards.

Step	Possible techniques
Initial discussions	Get information on the: • purpose of the structure, including plant, ancillary equipment and tasks • industry injury profile and statistics and common hazards and safety issues • guidance from health and safety authorities and relevant industry associations, and standards • known hazards and the consultation arrangements between the client and designer/design team.
Pre-design preliminary risk analysis	Useful techniques may include the client doing a combination of these things: • holding workshops and discussions with people using or working on similar structures within the client company, including health and safety representatives • holding an onsite assessment of an existing similar structure with feedback from its users • researching information on similar structures, their associated hazards and relevant sources and stakeholder groups, then completing an analysis for their own design needs • holding workshops with experienced people who will construct, use and maintain the new structure • holding workshops with specialist consultants and experts in the health and safety risks. • Using BIM (building information technology) and other forms of modelling to view the physical and functional characteristics of the proposed structure. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) website has some useful information about BIM and how this could be used throughout the design process. The use of digital information and modelling software applications like BIM in design development and delivery enhances the designer's ability to anticipate, spot and foresee hazards and risks in the design. Designers can use these applications to enable locations, structures and plant to be accurately visualised, sequences of activity to be realistically demonstrated and construction programmes simulated.
Determine what risks are 'in-scope'	Workshops/discussions to determine which risks are affected, introduced or increased by the design of the structure.

Table 3: Information sources for identifying risks

<u>Conceptual and schematic design phase</u>

Risk identification should take place as early as possible in this phase. It is important that the risk identification is systematic and not limited to one or two people's experiences of situations.

Broad groupings of risks should be identified before design scoping begins (Appendix B of these guidelines provides an indicative checklist of issues that should be considered). The designer and others involved should then decide which risk are 'in scope' of the steps of the risk management process, and should be considered in the design process. A risk is 'in scope' if it can be affected, introduced or increased by the design of the structure.

A system of work may also be classed as a risk if it is part of the construction method or intended use of the structure. The nature of the structure should also be taken into account.

Potential risks relating to structures are illustrated in Table 4 below:

Site of structure	Potential design issues that may cause health and safety risks are: • how close the structure is to nearby properties or roads • what the surrounding land is used for • special clearances needed for construction equipment • existing structures that may need to be demolished • nearby underground or overhead services • nearby traffic flow • condition of the work site • safety of the public near the work site • possible soil contamination and site stability
Systems of work	Systems of work that could pose health and safety risks are: • rapid construction techniques such as prefabrication • dangerous materials that are used in construction • other work in the area • vehicles and equipment used where there are pedestrians • restricted access for building and plant maintenance • manual tasks that could cause injuries and health problems • exposure to violence • technical and human factors, including how the structure could be misused • site access for construction workers and material • the storage, handling or work with high energy and health hazards.
Environmental or work conditions	• adverse natural events such as cyclones, earthquakes and floods • poor ventilation or lighting • exposure to extremes of temperature • high noise levels • poor welfare facilities.
Spatial Planning and Features	Appropriately sized amenities and facilities, including access, egress, space to perform tasks, fall prevention, confined spaces, surface treatments, sharp edges, height of features, roof pitch, material durability, site security, traffic management.
Incident mitigation	The risks following an unexpected event or emergency due to inadequate egress, siting of assembly areas, and inadequate emergency services access.

Table 4 – Framework for the preliminary risk identification

<u>Design development phase</u>

In this phase, the designer converts concepts for the structure into detailed drawings and technical specifications. They decide on control measures and prepare construction documentation. At that stage, the design is complete and can be handed to the client.

Figure 11 illustrates what this phase involves:

Figure 11: The design development phase

Check if there are widely used control measures (eg industry standards) for that risk. However, just because something is a common practice doesn't mean that it's the most reasonably practicable option. You should focus on the most effective control measures for your circumstances.

Implement solutions from recognised standards

The primary legislative provision governing the design of buildings and structures in New Zealand is the Building Act and the New Zealand Building Code (Building Code). In addition, there are technical and engineering guidelines and standards produced by other government agencies, Standards New Zealand and relevant professional bodies. The main focus is to make sure that structures meet acceptable standards for structural soundness, safety, health and amenity.

The design should include technical provisions for:

- structural soundness
- fire spread within and between buildings
- building occupant entry and exit
- fire-fighting equipment
- presence or use of hazardous substances
- smoke hazard management and
- fire brigade access to buildings.

Health and safety amenity aspects such as ventilation, lighting, *Legionella* controls, sanitary facilities and damp and weatherproofing measures should also be covered.

For information about preventing Legionnaires' disease see WorkSafe's fact sheet *Preventing Legionnaires' disease from cooling towers and evaporative condensers.*

The Building Code refers to New Zealand and Australia/New Zealand Standards, but designers should be aware that these may not adequately control workplace risks if applied to a situation outside that contemplated in the Standard or if the Standard is out-dated. The Building Code also does not provide guidance for some specialised structures such as major hazard facilities (for example, refineries).

Assessing risk

A risk assessment looks at what could happen if someone is exposed to a hazard, and how likely this is to happen. It is important that those involved in a risk assessment have the information, knowledge and experience of the work environment to make informed decisions.

If similar tasks or processes apply for a number of projects, a general risk assessment model may be appropriate. However, the designer is still responsible for ensuring that the generic assessment is valid for the project, before deciding to adopt it.

Risk assessment methods for assessing design safety may include:

- fact finding to determine if there any existing controls, if any
- testing design assumptions to make sure that no aspect of it is based on incorrect beliefs or anticipations on the part of the designer
- testing of structures or components specified for use in the construction, end use and maintenance
- talking with key people who have the knowledge to control or influence the design (such as the architect, client, construction manager, engineers, project managers, and health and safety representatives)
- talking with key people who have the knowledge to identify and assess risks
- when designing for the renovation or demolition of existing buildings, reviewing previous design documentation or information recorded about the design structure and any alterations to address safety concerns
- talking with professional industry and employee associations, and local authorities, who could help with risk assessments for the type of work and workplace
- ensuring you don't fall into traps in risk assessment such as:
  - carrying out a risk assessment to attempt to justify a decision that has already been made
  - using a generic assessment when a site-specific assessment is needed
  - carrying out a risk assessment using inappropriate good practice
  - only considering the risk from one activity
  - not involving a team of relevantly skilled people in the assessment or not including employees with practical knowledge of the process/activity being assessed
  - ineffective use of consultants
  - failure to identify all hazards associated with a particular activity
  - failure to fully consider all possible outcomes
  - inappropriate use of data
  - inappropriate use of risk criteria (the measures you compare risk against to decide if it's acceptable or not)
  - no consideration of 'reasonably practicable' or further measures that could be taken
  - inappropriate use of cost benefit analysis
  - using 'Reverse Reasonably Practicable' arguments (i.e. using cost benefit analysis to attempt to argue that it is acceptable to reduce existing safety standards)
  - not doing anything with the results of the assessment
  - not linking hazards with risk controls.

When thinking about which control measures to implement:

- look specifically at risks that a capable builder or user would not be expected to be aware of
- look at where leftover risks remain, and make sure the builder and other relevant stakeholders are aware of these
- look at the interaction of hazards in the assessment of their risks and implementation of control measures not quite sure what this is meaning
- assess alternative control measures for their suitability.

Table 5 below outlines the design process.

Step	Possible techniques	By whom
Identify solutions from regulations, codes of practice and recognised standards	Talk with all relevant people to figure out which hazards can be addressed with recognised standards. Plan the risk management process for other hazards.	Designer led. HS by design team input Client approval of decisions.

Step	Possible techniques	By whom
Apply risk management techniques	Further detailed information may be needed on hazards, for example by: • using checklists and referring to codes of practice and guidance material • job/task analysis techniques. A variety of risk assessment measures can be used to check the effectiveness of control measures. These may be qualitative or quantitative. Scale models and talking with experienced industry members may be necessary to come up with solutions to longstanding safety issues.	Designer led. Client provides further information as agreed in the planned risk management process. HS by design team input
Discuss design options	Take into account how design decisions influence risks when discussing control options.	Designer led. Client contributing. HS by design team input
Design finalisation	Check that the evaluation of design risk control measures is complete and accurate. Prepare information about risks to health and safety for the structure that remain after the design process.	Designer led. Client and designer agree with final result. HS by design team input
Potential changes in construction stage	Make sure that changes which affect design do not increase risks.	Construction team in consultation with designer and client. HS by design team input

Table 5: The design process

Design Considerations

There are different design options to manage risks throughout a structure's lifecycle. Figure 12 illustrates these, and examples are given below.

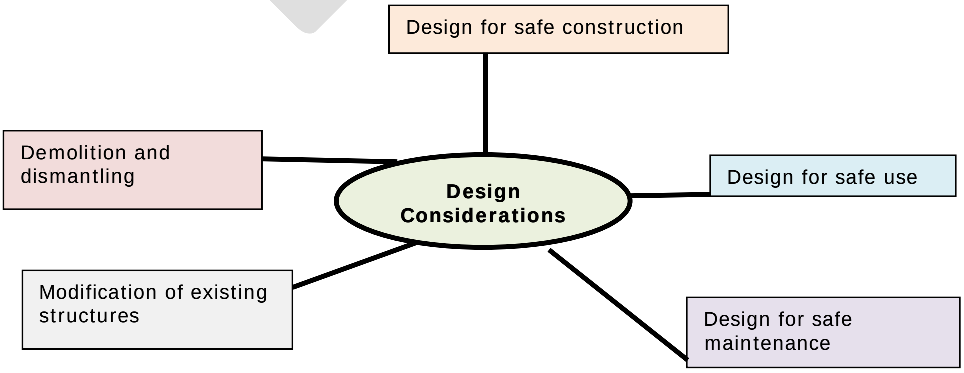


Figure 12: Design considerations for structures

Design for safe construction

Below are some examples of control measures relating to the construction of a structure:

- providing enough clearance between the structure and overhead electric lines by burying, disconnecting or re-routing cables before construction begins
- designing components that can be made off-site or on the ground - this reduces worker exposure to falls from heights or being struck by falling objects
- designing parapets to a height that complies with guardrail requirements - this eliminates the need to construct guardrails during construction and provides future edge protection for work at heights
- using continual support beams for beam-to-column double connections. This will provide continual support for beams during erection, to reduce the risk of falls due to unexpected vibration, unexpected construction loads and misalignment.
- designing and constructing permanent stairways to help prevent falls and other hazards associated with temporary stairs and scaffolding
- reducing the space between roof trusses and battens to reduce the risk of internal falls during roof construction
- choosing construction materials that are safe to handle
- designing in aids for lifting during construction (eg provision of lifting lugs to roof-top air conditioning plants)
- limiting the size of pre-made wall panels where site access is restricted, including glass panels used for cladding or other purposes
- selecting building materials, paints or other finishes that emit low levels of dangerous vapours
- indicating, where practicable, the position and height of all electric lines to help with site safety procedures
- maintaining safe smooth access, so far as is reasonably practicable, throughout the site for separately moving people, materials and vehicles
- designing components that can be partially finished off-site or prefabricated (so far as is reasonably practicable) to reduce exposure during construction to substances hazardous to health such as dusts, paints, glues, dusts etc.

Design to facilitate safe use

Consider the intended function of the structure, including the likely systems of use, and the type of machinery and equipment that may be used.

Consider whether the structure may be exposed to specific hazards, such as manual tasks in health facilities, workplace violence in law enforcement facilities, or dangerous goods storage in warehouses.

Below are some examples of how risks relating to a structure's use can be managed by:

- designing traffic areas to separate vehicles and pedestrians, including adequate access for delivery of construction material and plant to the site
- designing in access for maintenance purposes eg. fixed stairs to a machine room
- using non-slip materials on floor surfaces in areas exposed to the weather or dedicated wet areas
- providing enough space within the structure to safely install, operate and maintain plant
- providing enough lighting for intended tasks in the structure
- designing spaces in which workers can use mechanical plant or tools to reduce manual task risks
- designing access to structures that will serve a specific purpose, such as wide corridors for wheelchairs in hospitals
- designing effective noise barriers and acoustical treatments to walls and ceilings
- designing the structure to isolate noisy plant

- designing floor loadings to accommodate heavy machinery that may be used in the structure
- clearly indicating on documents design loads for the different parts of the structure
- designing for specific task demands
- consideration for potential future use
- designing to accommodate the physical characteristics of different users
- using sub-floor heating on floor surfaces that are exposed to moisture from weather or tracked moisture to enable them to dry more easily
- providing detailed plans and instructions that are comprehensive and understandable to enable safe use of designed accessways, access systems and their components.

Design for safe maintenance

Below are some examples of how risks relating to cleaning, servicing and maintaining a structure can be managed by:

- designing the structure so that maintenance can be performed at ground level or safely from the structure. For example, positioning air-conditioning units and lift plant at ground level, designing inward opening windows, and integrating window cleaning bays or gangways into the structural frame.
- designing features to avoid dirt or moisture traps
- designing and positioning permanent anchorage and hoisting points into structures where maintenance needs to be completed at height
- designing safe access (such as stairways or fixed ladders) and enough space to complete structure maintenance activities
- eliminating or minimising the need for entry into confined spaces
- using long-life components such as LED lighting that don't require frequent replacement
- using durable materials that do not need to be re-coated or treated.

Modification of existing structures

Design can involve the alteration of an existing structure. Modification may mean partial or full demolition. At this stage, designers should consult with key stakeholders to manage risks, and follow the key principles of Health and Safety by Design. Anyone who modifies a design is also a designer.

Demolition and dismantling

A structure should be designed so it can be demolished using existing techniques. The designer should provide information so that potential demolishers can understand the structure, load paths and any features incorporated to help with demolition. They should also provide information on any features that require unusual demolition techniques or sequencing.

Designers of new structures should design-in facilities such as lifting lugs on beams, or columns and protecting inserts in pre-cast panels, so they can be used for disassembly. Materials and finishes specified for the original structure may require special attention at the time of demolition, and any special requirements for the disposal and/or recycling of those materials or finishes should be advised through the risk assessment documentation.

There are general risks that should be considered when designing plant, substances or structures. Designers should consider as many factors as possible to manage the health and safety risks they present. Appendix B at the end of this document outlines some common risks, and design considerations to manage them.

5.3 Reviewing control measures

As the design progresses and design decisions become more fine-tuned and detailed, there are still opportunities for managing risks. At various points in the design process, designers should review design solutions to confirm the effectiveness of risk controls and if necessary, redesign to eliminate the risks so far as is reasonably practicable.

Wherever possible, design safety reviews should involve the people who will eventually construct the structure. If this is not possible, the client and designer should include people with knowledge and experience in the construction and maintenance processes in the design safety reviews. Their expertise will assist in identifying safety issues which may have been overlooked in the design.

Health and safety aspects of the design should be reflected in the requirements of contract documents for the construction stage and assist in the selection of suitable and competent contractors for the project.

On completion of construction, the effectiveness of health and safety in design should be evaluated. This will help the designer to identify the most effective design practices and any design innovations that could be used on other projects. Feedback from users to help designers in improving their future designs for structures may be provided through:

- post-occupancy evaluations for buildings
- defect reports
- accident investigation reports
- information regarding modifications
- user difficulties
- changes from intended conditions of use.

Section 4 of these guidelines outlines some ways that designers can review control measures to make sure that risks are being effectively managed.

06 / SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DESIGNING PLANT

6.1 Designing plant

This section provides information to designers of plant to be used in a workplace. Plant includes:

- machinery
- equipment
- appliances
- containers
- implements
- tools and components.

Examples of plant are illustrated in Figure 13 below.

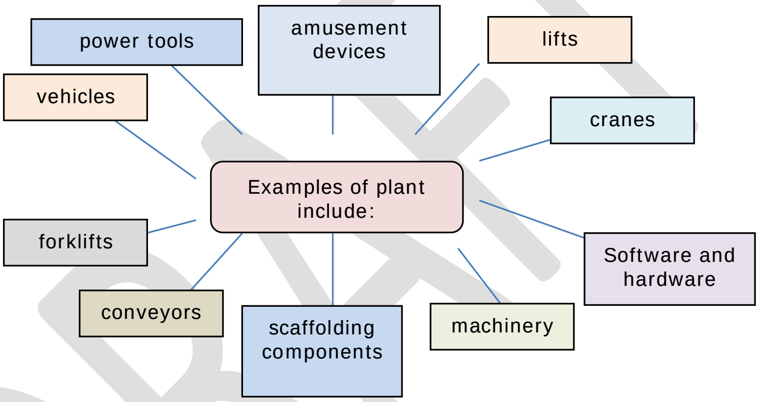


Figure 13: Examples of plant

This section also applies to the design of structures where items of plant are designed as a structural component or are assembled to form a structure.

6.2 Systematic steps for designing plant

Designing plant is a process with a series of steps. These are separated into two distinct phases, which are explained in more detail below:

- **Pre-design and concept development phase**
- **Design development phase**

Once risks have been identified, designers need to work out how they will be managed.

<u>Pre-design and concept development phase</u>

This phase involves:

- deciding on the intended use of the plant, its functions and limitations
- identifying the roles and responsibilities for the project

- establishing co-operative relationships with clients, manufacturers and users of the plant, including those who maintain and repair the plant and
- researching and consulting to help with identifying hazards, and assessing and controlling risks.

Intended use of plant

Designers can decide on the intended use of the plant, including its functions and limitations, by looking at:

- the expected place of use
- intended functions and operating modes
- safe use requirements, including reasonably foreseeable misuse
- planned service life
- relevant standards and specifications
- possible malfunctions and faults
- testing, maintenance and repair requirements
- the people interacting with the plant, and
- other products interacting with or related to the plant.

Identifying health and safety risks

The first step in the risk management process is to identify all risks, so far as is reasonably practicable. Risk identification should be done as early as possible in the concept development and design phases. Risks relating to plant are often caused by the plant itself, and how and where the plant is used.

Risks may be identified by looking at the workplace and how work is carried out. Designers could talk to workers, manufacturers, importers, suppliers and health and safety specialists, and review relevant information, records and incident reports.

Table 6 lists things to consider when looking for plant risks.

Table 7 shows examples of potential plant risks and phases of the plant lifecycle after the design has been completed where people might be exposed to plant hazards.

Things to consider to identify plant risks	
risks	• Can the plant cause injury or ill health from poor design? • Can the plant cause injury from entanglement, crushing, trapping, cutting, stabbing, puncturing, shearing, abrasion, tearing or stretching? • Can the plant create hazardous conditions from pressurised content, electricity, noise, radiation, friction, vibration, fire, explosion, temperature, moisture, vapour, gases, dusts, mists, fumes ice, or hot or cold parts? • Can the plant cause injury from lack of guarding of moving parts? • Can the plant cause injury as a result of unexpected start-up?
Suitability	• Is the plant fit for its intended purpose? What is likely to happen if it is used for a purpose other than the intended purpose? • Are the materials used to make the plant suitable? • Are plant accessories fit for their intended purpose? • Is the plant stable? Could it roll over?

Things to consider to identify plant risks	
	• If the plant is intended to lift and move people, equipment or materials, is it capable of doing this?
Access	• Is access to the plant necessary when installing, using and maintaining the plant or in an emergency? • Can workers access the plant safely without being injured by the plant or the risk of slips, trips and falls (eg by a walkway, gantry, elevated work platform or fixed ladder), or having to enter a dangerous environment to access plant?
Location	• Does the plant affect the safety of the area where it will be located? • Does the location affect the health and safety of the plant (eg environmental conditions, terrain, airborne hazards and work area)? • Will there be people or other plant nearby? What effect would this have?
Systems of work	• Do the systems of work for the plant create hazards? • Does the plant's safety depend on the competency of its users? • Will users and others working near the plant need relevant training, information, instruction and supervision needed to make sure they are safe?
Unusual situations	• What unusual situations or misuse could occur? • What would happen if the plant failed? Would it result in loss of contents, loss of load, unintended ejection of work pieces, explosion, fragmentation or collapse of parts, release of substances hazardous to health, or other hazardous exposures? • Is it possible for the plant to move or be operated accidently?

Table 6: Things to consider when identifying plant risks

Potential risks	Phases of the plant lifecycle
• mechanical (eg crushing, cutting, trapping, shearing and high pressure fluids) • electrical • thermal • noise • vibration • radiation – light, heat, electric fields, magnetic fields, radioactivity • substances hazardous to health including chemicals, chemical by-products • biological exposures e.g. bacteria, molds, viruses • slipping, tripping and falling • manual handling • confined spaces • (that's covered in other bullet points) hazards resulting from a combination of the above.	• manufacture • storage • packing and transportation • unloading and unpacking • assembly • installing • commissioning • using • cleaning and adjustment • inspection • planned and unplanned maintenance or repair • decommissioning • dismantling • disposal and recycling.

Table 7: Examples of plant risks and phases of the plant lifecycle

6.3 Design phase

Figure 14 illustrates what is involved in this phase:

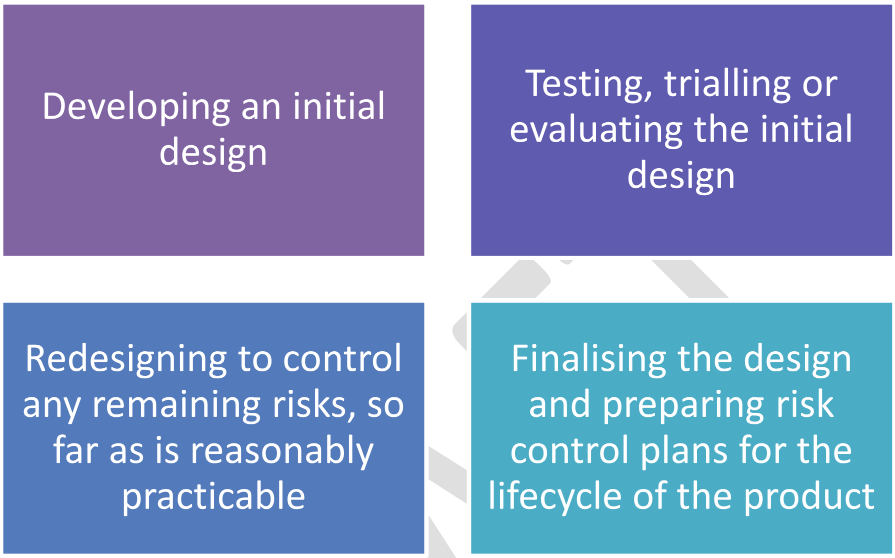


Figure 14: The design phase

Check if there are widely used control measures (eg industry standards) for common risks. However, just because something is a common practice doesn't mean that it's the most reasonably practicable option. You should focus on the most effective control measures. So before considering applying a widely used control measure, consider whether it will be effective in managing the risk in your situation (eg when working at height, will using mobile work platforms, rather than step ladders, more effectively minimise the risk?).

Technical standards

A plant designer may use technical standards, or a combination of standards and engineering, design, or ergonomics principles relevant to the design requirements (as long as the design meets regulatory requirements). Engineering principles could include mathematical or scientific procedures outlined in an engineering reference or standard.

Testing and examining plant

The designer should carry out any analysis, testing or examination that may be necessary to make sure the plant is without health and safety risks (so far as is reasonably practicable).

Testing may include developing a prototype to:

- simulate the normal range of operational capabilities
- test design features to ensure 'fail safe' operation

- measure imposed stresses on critical components to make sure maximum design stresses are not exceeded
- test critical safety features under both normal and adverse operational conditions and
- develop overload testing procedures to ensure plant safety when plant is misused.

Records of tests and examinations must be kept by the designer.

For more information on duties for designers, see section 3.3 of these guidelines.

Design Considerations

There are several different factors to think about when looking to identify and manage risks throughout plant's lifecycle. Figure 15 illustrates some of these, and they are explained in further detail below.

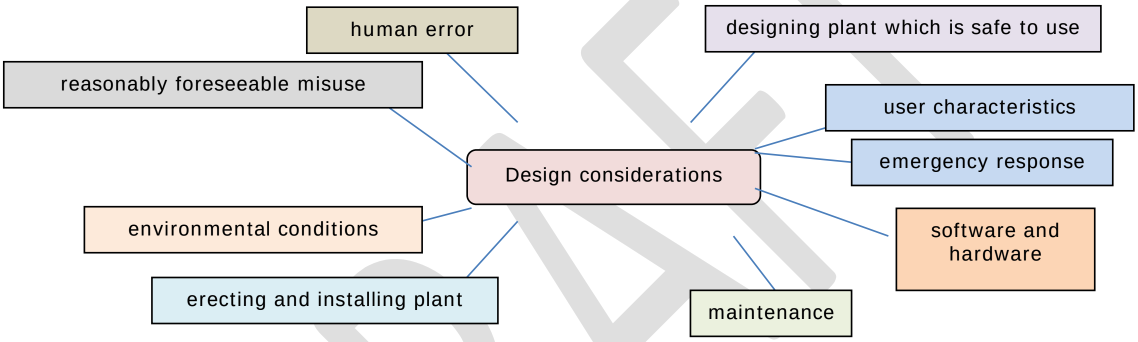


Figure 15: Plant design considerations

Designing plant which is safe to use

A designer should consider:

- the required skill levels to manufacture, install, commission, use or maintain the plant
- the complexity of functions a user can be expected to perform
- the need for and the location of items such as aids, guides, indicators, guards, mounted instruction, signs, symbols, gauges, alarms, dials, screens, switches, emergency stops and name plates to make sure the plant is used correctly
- making sure plant design is 'fail-safe' to the category, performance and safety level determined by the plant risk assessment
- the layout of work stations
- instrumentation needed at each work station or cabin and the layout of the instrumentation
- devices, tools or controls the user and support people need to carry out their jobs safely
- the options available to maintain the safety and integrity of the system if the user makes a mistake, or if the plant fails
- whether the user of the plant can be easily accessed if they need help e.g. if emergency rescue of the user is required

- environmental conditions that may weaken user performance e.g. working in extremes of temperature, humidity
- separating people, including the user, from entrapment when using plant.
- Ensuring hazardous exposures are not able to escape plant, or are directed away from the user if they do escape e.g. directing exhaust that contains hazardous fumes, gases or vapours away from the users, or ensuring filtering is in place to reduce the release of hazardous exposure.

Designers should also consider predictable human behaviour. Where user error is likely, higher order control measures should be incorporated into the design.

User characteristics

When designing plant, designers should consider the range of physical and intellectual characteristics of likely users. Things like height, weight, reach and physical ability should be considered. If future user information is available, the designer could tailor the plant design to meet the needs of specific people, keeping in mind that the people using the plant may change over time.

A designer should:

- apply ergonomic design principles so risks to health and safety are managed, so far as is reasonably practicable
- take into account the physical ability of workers including requirements for strength, reach, vision, hearing
- consider whether the plant could be misused or how uncontrolled physical movements could impact how the plant operates.
- Consider the risks that arise when an unexpected event or emergency happens that impact on the user characteristics

Human error

Human error is not always the result of people being careless. Sometimes workers may want to finish a job quickly or make a task easier. This can lead to workers making decisions that can lead to an increase in health and safety risks.

Workers have a responsibility to take reasonable care for their own health and safety and must not negatively affect the health and safety of others. They must comply with any reasonable instruction and co-operate with any reasonable policy or procedure. Workers should not use unsafe practices or deliberately avoid guarding on plant.

Designers should be aware of the factors contributing to human error when designing plant including:

- forgetfulness
- workers' conscientiousness to 'get the job done' or to 'find a better way'
- ability to understand information including literacy
- psychological or cultural environment
- habit
- accepted practice
- fatigue
- level of training
- availability of support, help or emergency equipment outside normal work hours

Reasonably foreseeable misuse

When designing plant, designers should assess the risk of reasonably foreseeable misuse by users, and incorporate appropriate control measures into their design. One way of identifying potential misuse is by reviewing incident reports for similar types of plant, as well as scientific literature reviews and industry reports.

Environmental conditions that the plant will be used in

A designer should consider the risks created by the physical, environmental and operational conditions that plant, and its users could be exposed to during its lifecycle. These conditions may include:

- ice
- water
- wind
- UV light, infrared light
- dust, mist, gases, fumes
- lightning
- temperature and humidity - both high and low
- positioning of the plant in relation to work flow, health hazards e.g. noise, vibration, hazardous exposures created by or around the plant.

A designer can also contribute to minimising the environmental hazards by providing instructions to erectors and installers of plant about positioning of the plant e.g by showing how much less noise the plant will emit of it is placed in an open area rather than in a corner (where reflection of sound from walls will increase noise levels). If a user is physically uncomfortable using the plant where and how it is positioned this may lead to inattention, carelessness, fatigue, or cutting corners which can cause incidents.

Erecting and installing plant

A designer should, so far as is reasonably practicable, make sure that health and safety risks arising from erecting and installing plant are managed. These risks may include:

- working at dangerous heights, leading to falls
- stretching or bending at an unnatural angle, leading to injuries
- hazardous exposures during installation or commissioning e,g, hazardous gases, fumes, vapours, noise, vibration, light.

Designers should also consider the stability of plant when it is assembled, erected or installed and whether special supports are required.

Maintenance

A designer’s responsibility extends to eliminating or minimising the risks associated with maintaining the plant, so far as is reasonably practicable. Any reasonably foreseeable hazards with future plant maintenance and repair should be identified and designed out.

If the plant needs to be operated during cleaning or maintenance, the designer should design the operator's controls so the plant cannot be operated by anyone other than the person maintaining or cleaning the plant.

Where a worker has to maintain plant, a designer should:

- design places for adjusting, lubricating and maintaining the plant outside danger zones
- incorporate interlocks into the design so the plant cannot be activated while maintenance work is carried out in the danger zones
- design safe entry points, like walkways and guardrails for maintenance or inspection e.g. cooling towers or storage silos

- pass on relevant information to the manufacturer for inclusion in the manufacturer's instructions for maintenance
- design parts of the plant where workers move or stand to manage the risk of slips, trips and falls,
- design the plant to manage the risk of accidently touching hot, sharp or moving parts
- design plant so that exposure to hazardous substances, or other hazardous exposures e,g, noise, are minimised during maintenance.

There are general risks that should be considered when designing plant, substances or structures. Designers should consider as many factors as possible to manage the health and safety risks they present. Appendix B at the end of this document outlines some common risks, and design considerations to manage them.

6.4 Design information for the manufacturer

Designers should provide specific information to the manufacturer, so that the plant is manufactured following the design specifications.

They should provide information on:

- installing, commissioning, using, handling, storing, decommissioning and dismantling the plant
- hazards and risks associated with using the plant, and the identified controls that need to be included in the manufacture of the plant
- testing or inspections to be carried out
- systems of work and competency of users necessary for the plant to be used safely
- emergency procedures if there is a malfunction.

If the manufacturer tells the designer there are safety issues with the design, the designer should revise the information to take account of these concerns, or they could tell the manufacturer in writing why revisions are not needed. Designer information that can be provided to the manufacturer is in Table 8.

Designer information that can be provided to the manufacturer	
Manufacturing plant	• specific conditions relating to the method of manufacture • instructions for fitting or refitting plant parts and their correct location • instruction where hot or cold parts or material may create a risk • specifications of material • specifications for components e.g. ergonomically designed controls • wiring diagrams • specifications for proprietary items (eg electric motors) • component specifications including drawings and tolerances • assembly drawings • assembly procedures including specific tools or equipment to be used • manufacturing processes • details of hazards presented by materials during manufacturing • safety outcomes for programming.
Transporting, handling and	• dimensions and weight • handling instructions

Designer information that can be provided to the manufacturer	
storing plant	• conditions for storage.
Installing and commissioning plant	• risks from exposure to dangerous parts before guards are installed • lifting procedures • plant interacting with people • plant interacting with other plant • stability during installation • the proposed method for installing and commissioning • using special tools, jigs, fixtures and appliances necessary to minimise risk during installation • concealed installations • environmental factors affecting installation and commissioning that may present risk.
Using, inspecting, testing and decommissioning plant	• intended uses for the plant including prohibited uses • operating procedures • safe entry and exit • requirements for maintenance and repair • emergency situations • hazardous exposures including chemicals, exhausts, light, heat, noise, biological exposures • how environmental conditions affect using the plant • the results or documentation of tests carried out on the plant and design • de-commissioning, dismantling and disposing of plant • known leftover risks that cannot be eliminated or sufficiently minimised by design • details of control measures to further minimise the risks associated with plant • information on administrative control measures • requirements for special tools needed to use or maintain plant.

Table 8: Designer information that should be provided to the manufacturer

6.5 Design Verification of Pressure Equipment, Cranes and Passenger Ropeways

The Health and Safety in Employment (Pressure Equipment, Cranes, and Passenger Ropeways) Regulations 1999 require the design of this type of plant to be verified before it can be certified and first used.

For plant under these Regulations, the information that the designer should provide to the manufacturer should include the design verified drawings and certification.

This provides evidence the plant design has been verified under the Regulations.

See www.legislation.govt.nz for more information.

A design should only be verified by a competent person.

In general, people who are competent to verify the design of plant are those who:

- are employed or engaged by a Recognised Inspection Body

- hold Chartered Professional Engineer Status recognised by the Engineering New Zealand (ENZ)) and are deemed competent to carry out design verification (or similar overseas), and
- have educational or vocational qualifications in an engineering discipline relevant to the design to be verified, and
- have knowledge of the technical standards relevant to the design to be verified, and
- have the skills necessary to independently verify that the design was produced following the published technical standards and engineering principles used in the design, and
- are authorised by a body accredited or approved by the Joint Accreditation System—Australia and New Zealand or an equivalent overseas body to carry out conformity assessments of the design against the relevant technical standards. In New Zealand this body is International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ).

The design verifier may be in-house or an independent contractor. They must not have been involved in the plant design process unless that PCBU has an accredited and documented quality system in place that has been certified by IANZ (or a body accredited or approved by the Joint Accreditation System – Australia and New Zealand).

6.6 Intended use of plant

The intended use of the plant, including its functions and limitations, can be determined by looking at:

- the expected place of use (eg environment and supporting surfaces)
- intended functions and operating modes
- safe use requirements including reasonably foreseeable misuse
- planned service life
- relevant standards and specifications (eg what is produced and materials to be used)
- possible malfunctions and faults
- testing, maintenance and repair requirements
- the people interacting with the plant
- other products interacting with or related to the plant.

6.7 Design sources of human error

Poorly designed plant can lead to inadvertent or inappropriate actions from the people using the plant. Examples of these are in Table 9 below.

Unintended outcome	Possible causes due to poor design
Inadvertent activation of plant	• Lack of interlocks or time lockouts. • Lack of warning sign against activating equipment under specified damaging conditions.
Errors of judgement, particularly during periods of stress or high job demand	• Critical displays of information are too similar or too close together, or visually difficult to see. • Job requires user to make hurried judgements at critical times, without programmed back-up measures.
Critical components installed incorrectly	• Design and instructions on installing components are difficult to understand. • Lack of configurations or guides on connectors or equipment.
Inappropriate use or delay in use	• Critical operator controls are too close, similar in design or

Unintended outcome	Possible causes due to poor design
of operator controls	awkwardly located. • Readout instrument blocked by arm when making adjustment. • Labels on operator controls are confusing or missing. • Information is too small to see from user's position.
Inadvertent activation of operator controls	• Operator controls can be activated accidentally. • Lack of guards over critical operator controls.
Critical instruments and displays not read or information misunderstood because of clutter	• Critical instruments or displays not in an obvious area. • Design of all displays is too similar.
Failure to notice critical signal	• Lack of acceptable warning to attract user's attention to information.
Plant use results in unexpected direction or response	• Direction of operator controls conflicts with normal operation.
Lack of understanding of procedures	• Instructions are difficult to understand.
Following prescribed procedures results in error or incident	• Written prescribed procedures are wrong and have not been checked.
Lack of correct or timely actions	• Available information incomplete, incorrect or not available in time. • Response time of system or plant too slow for making the next correct action. • Lack of automatic corrective devices with fast fluctuations.
Exceeding prescribed limitations on load or speed	• Lack of governors and other parameter limiters. • Lack of warnings on exceeding parameters.

Table 9: Design Sources of human error

07 / SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DESIGNING SUBSTANCES

7.1 What is a hazardous substance?

A hazardous substance is any substance with one or more of the following properties:

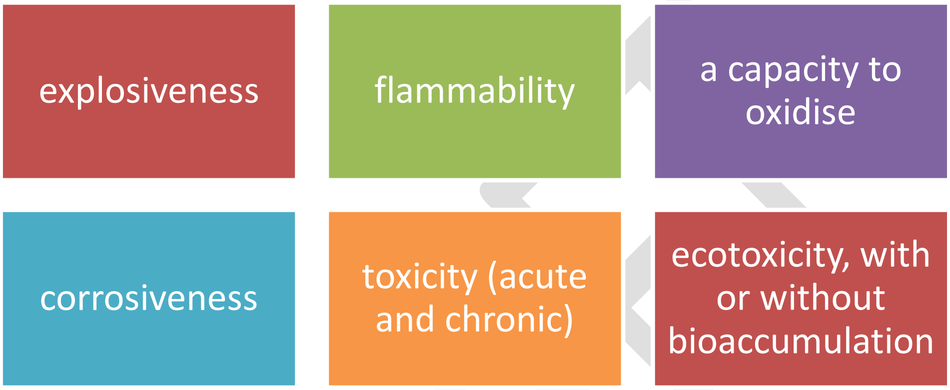


Figure 17: Properties of hazardous substances

In addition, if a substance gains any of the above properties when it comes into contact with air or water, it is considered hazardous.

'Substance' applies to any of the above definitions and this section focuses on the design, redesign or modification of a substance.

7.2 Approval of hazardous substances

All hazardous substances need to be approved under the HSNO Act (Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996). The approvals are given by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). When a substance is approved, controls to manage any risk that may arise during the substance's lifecycle are applied.

The Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 are a set of workplace controls developed for each class of hazardous substance, and for particular phases of a substance's life cycle. They replace the workplace controls set under the HSNO Act 1996. For more information on the Hazardous Substances Regulations 2017, see the WorkSafe website.

7.3 Control measures for managing substances

The specific control measures required by law may help manage the risks associated with manufacturing, using, handling or storing hazardous substances in the workplace. Depending on the hazardous properties of the substance these controls may include specific requirements around: inventories, safety data sheets, emergency preparation and emergency response plans, labelling, protective equipment, fire extinguishers, signage, certified handlers, compliance certification, establishment of hazardous areas, secondary containment (bunding), stationary container compliance certification, tracking, approved filler certification, and controlled substances licences. A simple way to find out the key controls that apply to a substance is to use the hazardous substances calculator at https://www.hazardoussubstances.govt.nz/

Although these controls apply when the substance is in the manufacture, use, handling or storage phases of the lifecycle, they should be given consideration during the pre-design and design stage, as the controls are a critical element in the management of risk from the substance.

7.4 Design considerations for substances

The intrinsically hazardous properties of a substance may be unavoidable, if they are integral to the function of the substance in a workplace. However, the principles of Health and Safety by Design should still be applied.

Designers of substances should consider:

- their understanding of chemistry principles, toxicology and environmental science
- looking at whether hazardous properties can be removed while still maintaining the functionality and efficacy of the substance
- looking at whether the toxicity or reactivity of the substance can be managed by varying these things:
  - the molecular weight
  - volatility
  - particle size
  - solubility
  - reactivity
  - thermos-reactivity
  - shape
  - molar mass.
- Looking at whether the substance's potential for the following things can be managed through good chemical design:
  - bioaccumulation
  - environmental persistence
  - receptor binding.
- ensuring that there is reliable well tested data for all relevant routes of exposures, no observed adverse effect levels or concentrations (NOAEL/NOAEC) and lowest observed adverse effect levels/concentrations (LOAEL/LOAEC)
- understanding the process of metabolism or degradation of the substances in the body and in the environment
- taking a product stewardship approach - making health, safety and environmental protection an integral part of the life cycle of chemical products, in partnership with others involved in the product.

There are general risks that should be considered when designing plant, substances or structures. Designers should consider as many factors as possible to manage the health and safety risks they present. Appendix B at the end of this document outlines some common risks, and design considerations to manage them.

7.5 Inherently safer substances

When designing and developing safer substances for use in the workplace, the designer needs to find a balance between eliminating, then minimising health, safety or environmental risks, and maintaining the effectiveness of the substance. If a less hazardous version of the substance is designed that is not as effective as those currently being used, the health and safety benefits may outweigh this reduction in effectiveness.

So far as is reasonably practicable, the designer should consider what is able to be done to ensure health and safety, taking into account:

- the likelihood of risk
- the degree of harm
- the ways of eliminating or minimising risk and
- the cost and whether it is grossly disproportionate to risk be considered.

Information on how PCBUs can make safer choices around substances to use in the workplace is available on WorkSafe's website: www.worksafe.govt.nz

More information on how designers can communicate, cooperate and coordinate with other relevant stakeholders is outlined in section 3 of these guidelines.

Information on safe substitution of substances is also available from the following resources:

https://www.osha.gov/dsg/safer_chemicals/basics.html

https://www.ontario.ca/document/ontario-toxics-reduction-program-reference-tool-assessing-safer-chemical-alternatives-0

Minimising chemical risk to workers' health and safety through substitution, European Commission Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion Unit Health, Safety & Hygiene at Work (2012)

08 / CASE STUDIES

- NZTA'S Waterview Connection Project
- Queenstown Weather Mast
- Compac Service Trolley
- Auckland Council Stormwater
- Noise control for shearing clippers

Project Name: NZTA's Waterview Connection Project

Set the scene:

This was the largest civil engineering project in NZ at the time of construction between 2011-2017. It comprised:

- 5km long, 3-lane (each way) motorway comprising 35 lane-km
- Two 2.4 km long 13.1 m (ID) diameter bored tunnels + ventilation buildings
- Six road bridges – 1,700 m total length
- Two long span footbridges and several smaller structures
- Over 3 km of retention structures up to 30m high
- Extensive urban improvements and landscaping
- 5+ years construction period
- Operations and Maintenance responsibilities for 10 years
- Delivered to NZTA for $1.4 billion capital cost

TBM Breakthrough at the Southern Portal

What went wrong or what went right?

Safety in Design (SiD) was implemented on the project from the tender design phase. It was a formal process that was documented in the design management plan and applied throughout the design and delivery period. A risk based approach was used, where workshops were held in the early stages of design with participation from design, construction and operations personnel. This was so that a range of knowledge and experience was present and consideration was given to the full life cycle. The workshops identified safety-related risks for all elements of the project that could be mitigated, to at least some degree, through smart design. An SiD register was maintained to capture and monitor the treatment of those safety risks throughout the design phase, and also to capture the transfer of any residual risk at the end of design to construction and ultimately to operations. Design reports also specifically documented SiD considerations and treatment.

This approach was successfully applied across the project with a number of key design decisions driven by safety considerations.

Two examples of SiD related outcomes from the project:

1. Selection of the tunnelling method and the decision to go with a Tunnel Boring machine (TBM) was driven in large part by risk mitigation and safety considerations. The TBM method meant all workers and equipment were shielded within the TBM shield or permanent lining which removed the risk of exposure to collapse or inundation. The TBM method itself also reduced the risk of collapse and inundation from occurring, mitigating risk to surface infrastructure and facilities.

Alice the TBM

2. The southbound motorway approach into the northern portal of the tunnel has two lanes coming from each direction (east and west) merging into three lanes into the tunnel, ie 4-lanes merging

into 3-lanes. This means the outside lane from each direction has to merge with the one coming from the other direction. The tunnel approach is all on elevated viaduct and comprises a merging ramp approaching from each direction with concrete side barriers. The barriers meant visibility to traffic on the adjacent merging ramp would have been restricted until very late in the merge process. A decision was made to improve the pre-merge visibility by using barriers on the merge side of the ramps with a rail on the top to reduce the height of concrete and therefore improve cross ramp visibility (by making the tops of the barriers "see-through"). Furthermore, where the two ramps connected, an additional piece of infill slab was constructed that allowed the barriers to be removed completely. This further improved visibility between traffic in the merging two lanes.

Southbound merge approach into the northern

Close-up of infill slab and "see through' barriers

What lessons can we take from this project and share with the industry?

- Implementation of a SiD process early in the design period means real safety improvement outcomes can be achieved.
- Participation of people from differing design disciplines as well as beyond the overall design discipline, such as constructors and operations personnel, is extremely beneficial and should be encouraged and accommodated if at all possible.
- A risk based approach works well in terms of identifying and ranking the risks as well as tracking the treatment and transfer of safety related risks.

Acknowledgement: Thank you to the NZTA and The Well-Connected Alliance for allowing this case study to be used. Thank you also to Peter Norfolk of Tonkin & Taylor, who was the Civil Design Manager for the Waterview Project.

Project Name: Queenstown Weather Mast - Weather Reporting System

Set the scene:

The introduction of night time flights into Queenstown airport showed the need for accurate reporting of the local weather. The weather reporting system filled the need by using weather stations located around the Queenstown basin. These stations measure the wind speed and direction, temperature and humidity, and report to a main computer server through the cellular phone system. The information is then made available to pilots, air traffic controllers and flight planners via the Internet. The information can also be sent to pilots whilst in flight.

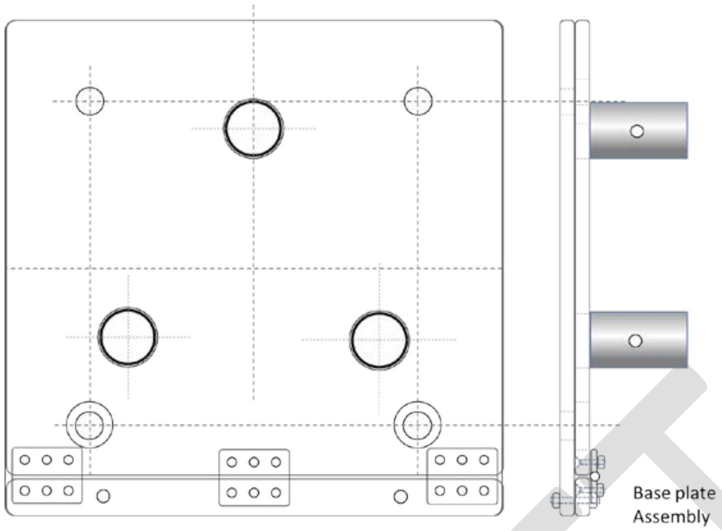
The system was being upgraded to improve its robustness and reliability. This included replacing the masts used to support the system instruments. The masts require bespoke foundations and mounting plates. An additional complexity is that some of the weather stations are sited in remote hilltop locations with limited and difficult access.

The mast foundation is a concrete-filled hole in the ground with 4 threaded rods embedded. Each mast has a base plate fitted to the bottom. This base plate has holes which slide over the threaded rods, allowing the base plate to be secured with nuts and washers. The mast is assembled on site, with all instruments and cables attached whilst the mast is horizontal. The mast is then manually raised into the upright position, with the base plate sliding over the threaded rods as the mast reaches the vertical position.

What went wrong or what went right?

The original plan was to steady the base of the mast with a person's foot as the mast was raised. Whilst this traditional method would work, a quick risk assessment showed there was a high likelihood of the person's foot slipping off the base of the mast resulting in an uncontrolled movement of the mast and possible damage to the mast and instruments or worse, injury to people.

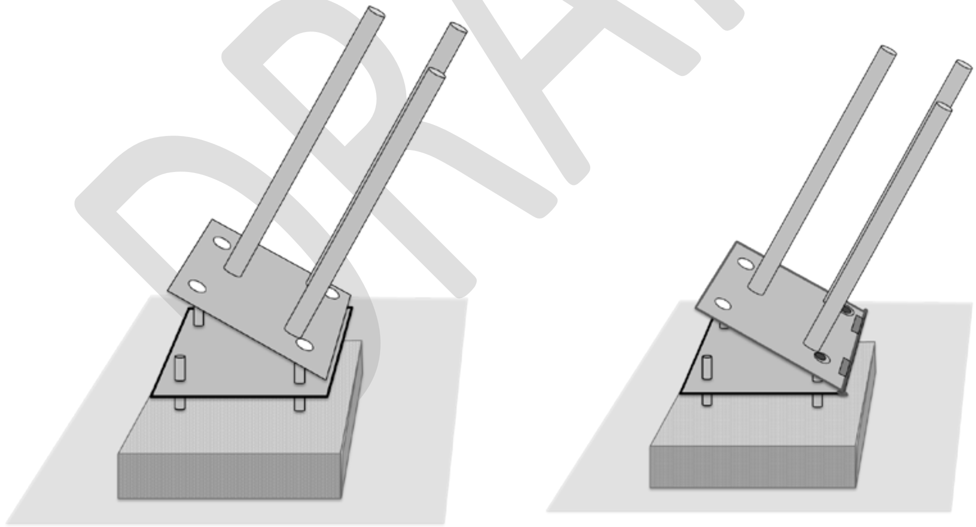
The base plate was therefore redesigned to consist of 2 hinged plates. This allows one plate to be affixed to the mast as before, and the other plate to be attached to the foundation threaded rods whilst the mast is still in the horizontal position. The mast can then be raised to the vertical position in a fully controlled manner with no chance of the mast base slipping. Once the mast is upright the hinged plates are securely bolted together. This design also ensures the mast base cannot slip when the mast is lowered for periodic instrument maintenance.



What lessons can we take from this project and share with the industry?

A simple, low cost design change has effectively eliminated a potential hazard.

An early risk assessment has presented an opportunity to change a design to increase the safety of the system throughout its life in a cost effective manner.



Standard design vs Hinged plate

Acknowledgement: Thank you to Navigatus Consulting for allowing this case study to be used.

Project name: Compac Service Trolley

Set the scene: A service trolley on top of a machine unintentionally gave access to hazards in the machine, which were otherwise not accessible. If a worker became entangled, they would be exposed to multiple hazards, and there was a risk of falling from height. Falling of the trolley without entanglement was also a possibility even if the machine is switched off. The purpose of the trolley over the top of the machine is:

- for trained individuals to undertake routine cleaning and maintenance when the machine is shut down and in locked out - tagged out (LOTO) mode. This task needed the individual to be able to lie on the trolley floor and reach the machinery components below.
- to give an authorised individual a platform to observe operations while the machine is running. For this the trolley needed to prevent access to all the moving parts underneath.

What went right? A trolley was designed to incorporate the flexibility required for use and address the safety concerns identified by the risk assessment. This meant that the trolley needed to be adaptable to be used in 2 distinct operating modes, considering the position of the infill panels and some strict administrative controls applied.

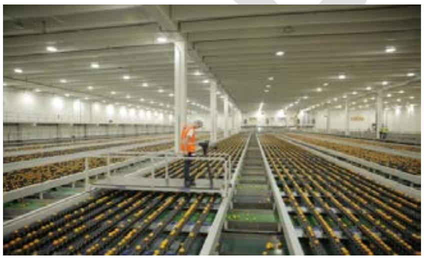
Cleaning/maintenance mode: panel infills folded onto the floor mostly requiring the machinery to be switched off and in LOTO mode to give access to the parts below.

Observation mode: trolley panel infills lifted and secured in place preventing access to moving parts before being used on a running machine.

What went wrong? To make the work surface slip resistant a chequered plate was used to manufacture the infill panel. The rough indents on the chequered surface were found to be hard and abrasive on an individual's body lying on the floor to access parts below. This will be remedied by installing slip resistant rubber mats which are soft and nonabrasive.

What lessons can we take from this project and share with the industry?

While it is essential to make safety a priority, practical usability of the resulting solution is also important. It is important that a design is easy to use, as it is more likely that it will be used correctly.



Old service trolley vs new service trolley

Acknowledgement: Thank you to Suhas Shanbhogue of Compac for allowing this case study to be used.

Project name: Auckland Council Special Housing Area: Stormwater Upgrade

Set the scene:

Installation of new stormwater infrastructure to increase capacity and make allowance for a special housing area and an additional catchment. The project will also allow for separation of the combined wastewater/stormwater network.

What went wrong or what went right?

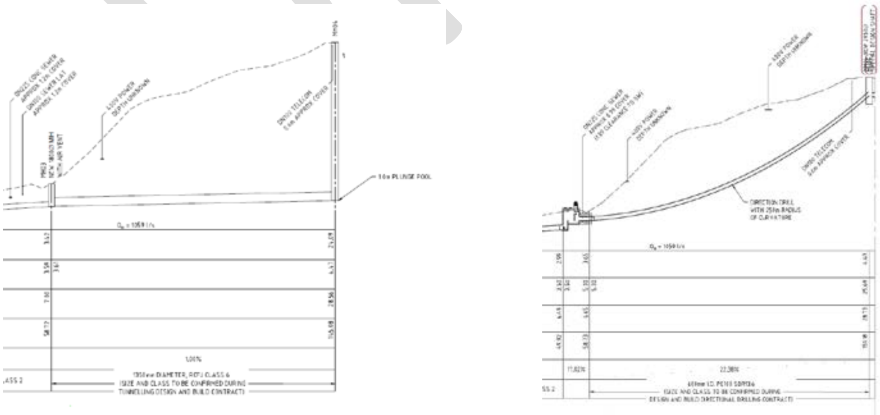
The catchment being serviced was located on a ridge with the downstream network located at a much lower elevation (a drop of 22m over a 90m length). The initial design called for a 24m deep manhole in order to comply with the Stormwater Code of Practice.

A Safety in Design workshop was held with attendance by the designers, the Auckland Council Operations Team and the Auckland Council Design Team. The workshop identified safety issues with operating and maintaining such a deep manhole. Safety issues were also raised around the construction of such a deep structure. The designers were asked to redesign the alignment to remove the deep manhole. The removal of the deep manhole eliminated the safety concerns regarding working at depth during construction and operation.

In order for the design to be accepted, Auckland Council, in collaboration with the designers, relaxed the design criteria, specified more durable products and agreed to the design of an energy dissipation chamber. These changes were required in order to incorporate the shallow manhole and associated steeply graded pipe and high velocity flows.

What lessons can we take from this project and share with the industry?

In order to design and build a safe asset both the client and designer need to be prepared to think outside the box and investigate alternative products, installation methodologies and solutions.



Initial design vs New design

Acknowledgement: Thank you to Auckland Council for allowing this case study to be used. Thank you also to Stantec (formerly MWH), who were the Design Consultants for this project.

Project name: Noise control for shearing clippers

Set the scene:

Shearing equipment can generate high levels of noise during the shearing of sheep, meaning that shearers can be exposed to high noise levels for long periods during the season. Extended periods of exposure to high levels of noise can lead to partial or full hearing loss, both temporary and permanent.

Research completed at Canterbury University demonstrated that noise levels could be reduced by simple redesign of the shearing equipment, such as the prevention of the core hitting the downtube. This was a simple, inexpensive and reasonably practicable fix to reduce the noise emission to shearers and minimise a health and safety risk.

To view this report in full, see:

Mahn, J. (2010). *Noise of sheep shearing systems. Part 2. Noise Source Identification*. Christchurch. Canterbury University: Acoustic Research Group. Report 120).

Acknowledgement: Thank you to John Wallaart (Principal Advisor Biological and Chemical, WorkSafe New Zealand) for providing this case study.

09 / APPENDICES

In these Appendices:

A) Glossary
B) General risks to consider when designing structures, plant or substances
C) Health and Safety by Design checklist for structures

Appendix A – GLOSSARY

The following terms are used in these guidelines.

Term	Legal definition (as noted) or brief explanation
Control measure	Is a way of eliminating or minimising risks to health and safety.
Duty holder	Means a person who has a duty under HSWA. There are four types of duty holders – PCBUs, officers, workers and other persons at workplaces.
Hazard (section 16 of HSWA)	Includes a person's behaviour where that behaviour has the potential to cause death, injury, or illness to a person (whether or not that behaviour results from physical or mental fatigue, drugs, alcohol, traumatic shock, or another temporary condition that affects a person's behaviour).
Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA)	HSWA is the key workplace health and safety law in New Zealand. This covers nearly all work and workplaces.
Other person at workplace	Examples of other persons include workplace visitors and casual volunteers at workplaces.
Overlapping PCBU duties	Means when more than one PCBU has health and safety duties in relation to the same matter.
PCBU (section 17 of HSWA)	• (a) means a person conducting a business or undertaking– o (i) whether the person conducts a business or undertaking alone or with others; and o (ii) whether or not the business or undertaking is conducted for profit or gain; but o (b) does not include– o (i) a person to the extent that the person is employed or engaged solely as a worker in, or as an officer of, the business or undertaking: o (ii) a volunteer association: o (iii) an occupier of a home to the extent that the occupier employs or engages another person solely to do residential work: o (iv) a statutory officer to the extent that the officer is a worker in, or an

Term	Legal definition (as noted) or brief explanation
	officer of, the business or undertaking: o (v) a person, or class of persons, that is declared by regulations not to be a PCBU for the purposes of this Act or any provision of this Act.
Plant (section 16 of HSWA)	Includes– • (a) any machinery, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, equipment (including personal protective equipment), appliance, container, implement, or tool; and • (b) any component of any of those things; and • (c) anything fitted or connected to any of those things.
Reasonably practicable (section 22 of HSWA)	In relation to a PCBU's primary duty, the duty of PCBUs who manage or control a workplace, or who manage or control fixtures, fittings or plant at workplaces, and the upstream PCBU duty means that which is, or was, at a particular time, reasonably able to be done in relation to ensuring health and safety, taking into account and weighing up all relevant matters, including– • (a) the likelihood of the hazard or the risk concerned occurring; and • (b) the degree of harm that might result from the hazard or risk; and • (c) what the person concerned knows, or ought reasonably to know, about– o (i) the hazard or risk; and o (ii) ways of eliminating or minimising the risk; and • (d) the availability and suitability of ways to manage the risk; and • (e) after assessing the extent of the risk and the available ways of eliminating or minimising the risk, the cost associated with available ways of eliminating or minimising the risk, including whether the cost is grossly disproportionate to the risk. For more information on the concept of 'reasonably practicable', see WorkSafe's fact sheet *Reasonably practicable.*
Risk	Risks arise from people being exposed to a hazard (a source of harm).
Structure (section 16 of HSWA)	• (a) means anything that is constructed, whether fixed, moveable, temporary, or permanent; and

Term	Legal definition (as noted) or brief explanation
	• (b) includes– o (i) buildings, masts, towers, frameworks, pipelines, quarries, bridges, and underground works (including shafts or tunnels); and o (ii) any component of a structure; and o (iii) part of a structure.
Upstream PCBUs	In this guide means PCBUs who design, manufacture, import or supply plant, substances or structures, or who install, construct or commission plant or structures. 'Design' is defined in HSWA as including– • (a) the design of part of the plant, substance, or structure; and • (b) the redesign or modification of a design. See Section 3.5 for more information about upstream PCBU duties.
Worker (section 19 of HSWA)	• Means an individual who carries out work in any capacity for a PCBU, including work as– o (a) an employee; or o (b) a contractor or subcontractor; or o (c) an employee of a contractor or subcontractor; or o (d) an employee of a labour hire company who has been assigned to work in the business or undertaking; or o (e) an outworker (including a homeworker); or o (f) an apprentice or a trainee; or o (g) a person gaining work experience or undertaking a work trial; or o (h) a volunteer worker; or o (i) a person of a prescribed class. • A constable is– o (i) a worker; and o (ii) at work throughout the time when the constable is on duty or is lawfully performing the functions of a constable, but not otherwise.

Term	Legal definition (as noted) or brief explanation

	• A member of the Armed Forces is–
	  o (i) a worker; and
	  o (ii) at work throughout the time when the member is on duty or is lawfully performing the functions of a member of the Armed Forces, but not otherwise.
	A PCBU is also a worker if the PCBU is an individual who carries out work in that business or undertaking.

Workplace (section 20 of HSWA)	• (a) means a place where work is being carried out, or is customarily carried out, for a business or undertaking; and • (b) includes any place where a worker goes, or is likely to be, while at work. In this section, **place** includes– • (a) a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, ship, or other mobile structure; and • (b) any waters and any installation on land, on the bed of any waters, or floating on any waters.

Appendix B – GENERAL RISKS TO CONSIDER WHEN DESIGNING STRUCTURES, PLANT OR SUBSTANCES

<table>
<tr><th>Risk / Control (alphabetised)</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Design considerations</th></tr>
<tr><td>Confined spaces</td><td>Confined spaces pose a health and safety risk

For further guidance on confined spaces, see WorkSafe’s quick guide Confined Spaces.</td><td>When designing plant or structures that contain a confined space, designers should include:
use of lining materials that are durable, require minimal cleaning and do not react with materials contained in the confined space
mechanical parts that provide for safe and easy maintenance
provision for ventilation of the confined space, such as removable panels
large, practical access points to permit the rescue of people who may become trapped in the confined space
Where it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate confined spaces, the designer should make sure that:
they design the space with a safe means of entry and exit
the space does not allow the build-up of hazardous contaminants, or allow dangerous levels of oxygen to occur
risks to the health and safety of people who enter the space can be minimised so far as is reasonably practicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Control circuit failure</td><td>If the control circuit fails, this may pose a health and safety risk to users.

For further guidance on circuit controls, see WorkSafe’s guidelines Safe Use of Machinery.</td><td>A control circuit used to control the plant should be designed to the requirements of the category, performance level or safety integrity level determined by a risk assessment. In particular:
the plant should not start unexpectedly
the plant should not be prevented from stopping if such a command has already been given
no moving part of the plant should fall or be ejected
automatic or manual stopping of moving parts should not be impeded
the protection device should remain fully effective or fail to a condition that does not create a risk.</td></tr>
</table>

Emergency stops	An emergency stop is a device installed on or next to plant to bring it to a stop when other control measures fail or cannot be used in an emergency. It could be a button, grab wire or foot pedal.	Designers should consider the number of emergency stops, features of the plant operation and the location and number of operators who may need to access them throughout the structure or building. Emergency stops do not remove the need for acceptable guarding. The designer should make sure that: • once engaged, the emergency stop controls should remain in place until a risk assessment is done • it is only possible to disengage the emergency stop controls using a deliberate action • the emergency stop control cannot be adversely affected by electrical or electronic circuit malfunction • the emergency stop is not the only method of controlling risks – they should be designed as a backup to other control measures • the emergency stop system should be compatible with the operational characteristics of the plant • the emergency stop system should be compatible with the physical characteristics of users • the type of emergency stop design is chosen following the requirements of the category, performance level or safety integrity level determined by a risk assessment • if the plant is designed to be operated by more than one person and more than one emergency stop control is fitted, the designer of the plant should make sure that the multiple emergency stop controls are of the 'stop and lock-off' type. This is so the plant cannot be restarted after an emergency stop control has been used unless the emergency stop control is reset. The emergency stop control should be prominent, clearly and durably marked. Warning devices can include: • audible alarms • motion sensors

		• lights • rotary flashing lights • air horns • percussion alarms • radio sensing devices. • These warning devices may need to be located a multiple places in the building or structure to alert others to the situation
Energy sources	Designers should consider the possibility of a dangerous situation where the energy source to the plant or structure becomes irregular. This could take the form of a power surge or fluctuation.	Designers should make sure: • plant should default to the 'off position' • plant should not be able to restart automatically after power fluctuations • protective devices should remain fully effective before, during and after power fluctuation. Where electrical equipment has been designed for use within certain voltage limits, only those specific requirements addressing the design requirement should apply. Where plant is powered by an energy source other than electricity, it should be designed to allow the plant to be constructed and equipped to manage, so far as is reasonably practicable, potential risks associated with that particular type of energy.
Entanglement	Some plant carries a risk of entanglement.	Designers should make sure that moving parts of machines are designed in a way that prevents user contact that may cause injury. Older plant like radial drills, surface planers and milling machines commonly operate with the rotating tool unguarded. This presents a risk of entanglement should the user or their clothing contact the rotating part. For modern metal-working machines, designers should consider these things: • incorporating protective guards that surround the cutter • providing lubricant and swarf removal that could eliminate the need for user invention • ensuring plant is computer controlled where possible. For older woodworking machinery, designers should consider:

		• using powered feed equipment to provide a safe distance between the user and the revolving cutters or blades • fitting barriers like mesh guards or tunnel guards for close-contact plant like grain augers or tree-limb mulchers. Older style machines should be protected by the use of physical barriers, pressure sensitive mats or presence sensing devices. Operator controls for plant capable of entanglement should be able to bring the plant quickly to a complete stop. The braking system on the plant should, so far as is reasonably practicable, prevent further movement once the plant has stopped.
Fire and explosion	Certain types of plant, substances or structures contain or create the risk of fire, explosion or overheating.	A designer should, so far as is reasonably practicable, manage risks posed by the plant itself, or by gases, liquids, dusts, vapours or other substances produced, stored or used in the plant, or structure, or other plant or structures in the vicinity.
Guarding	The designer should ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that guarding will prevent access to the danger point of the plant.	The guarding should be a permanently fixed barrier or an interlocked physical barrier. If neither of these options is reasonably practicable, the guarding should be a physical barrier that can only be altered or removed using a tool. If this option is not practicable, a presence-sensing safeguarding system should be used. The designer should also make sure that: • the guarding can be removed to allow maintenance and cleaning of the plant. The location of plant inside the structure is an important consideration here. • the guarding can only be removed when the plant is not in normal operation • if the guarding is removed, the plant cannot be restarted unless the guarding is replaced. The mechanisms and operator controls forming part of a machine guard should be of failsafe design. The guarding should not: • weaken the structure of the plant • cause discomfort to users • introduce new hazards like pinch points, rough edges or sharp corners. The designer should review the regulatory requirements for guarding at each phase of the design development.

		The guard should be designed considering: • the placement of the guard (eg to allow the user to observe the operation) • removal or ejection of work pieces • lubrication • inspection • the physical characteristics of users • adjustment and • repair of machine parts. Where some form of physical barrier is provided to prevent access to dangerous parts, the size and position of the barrier should take into account the physical characteristics of likely users. Figure 18 below shows an example of good guard design on a press brake. When choosing a guard, designers should consider the environment it will be used in. Physical barrier guarding should be: • constructed from material strong enough to resist normal wear and shock • able to withstand long use with a minimum of maintenance • made from corrosion-resistant materials, if it is likely to be exposed to corrosion. When an enclosure is used to prevent access to mechanical, chemical and electrical hazards there may be an opportunity to control other risks. For example, risks associated with exposure to dust may be controlled by replacing a mesh guard with a sheet metal guard (i.e. enclosure)—however; the accumulation of dust within the guard should not create another hazard. Where there is a risk of jamming or blocking moving parts, the designer should document the work procedures, devices and tools to clear the plant in a way that minimises the risk. This information should be passed on to the manufacturer and supplier. The designer should carry out safety integrity testing for presence-sensing safeguarding systems to check that a safety function will perform as intended. A risk assessment determines the safety integrity requirements—the higher the level of safety integrity, the lower the likelihood of failure which

		can cause harm. If applicable, the designer should specify the safe systems of work for using and maintaining the guarding and the maintenance of the components being guarded in the information provided to the manufacturer.
Hazardous substances and substances hazardous to health	Hazardous substances may create health and safety risks for people who handle them.	Plant should be designed and manufactured to manage the release of hazardous exposures. This includes controlling hazardous waste and airborne substances. Extraction ventilation for a structure or for plant should be designed to maximise the capture and containment of the airborne contaminant and ensure it is carried away from the workers rather than toward the workers
Lighting	Lighting should be provided to enable safe use of plant and provide a safe work environment in, or on a structure. Poor lighting can lead to poor visibility, user fatigue, difficulty performing tasks, and wrong decisions and accidents.	Lighting may be internally or externally installed. Emergency lighting should use its own power supply and not be subject to power cuts. If external lighting is needed to ensure the safety of workers at or near the plant, the designer should provide written information to the installer and the end user. Designers should consider control panel lighting when designing plant. Designers should, by applying appropriate Standards, look into lighting requirements for plant use and maintenance including: • the direction and intensity of lighting • the contrast between background and local illumination • the colour of the light source, and • control of reflection, glare and shadows • the use of colour and finishes on reflecting surfaces • adaptation of the worker to the light levels • distribution of light in the space and on surfaces • the use of light with suitable colour characteristics.
Lightning	Lightning strikes pose a risk of severe burns or death	Plant or structures potentially exposed to lightning strikes while being used, or worked in or on should incorporate a system for conducting resultant electrical charges to earth.
Manual tasks	Manual tasks can pose a risk to workers' health and safety.	Designers should: • make sure that the plant and layout of the structure is designed to eliminate, so far as is reasonably practicable, the need for any hazardous manual tasks to be carried out • take reasonable steps to provide information on hazardous manual tasks associated with plant. For example, this information may be in

		user manuals and manufacturer's instructions. It should be in plain English and include pictures or drawings where possible while also maintaining the accuracy and quality of the technical information. Designers should consider: • characteristics of the plant such as weight, size, shape and stability • layout of the structure and work areas in terms of accessibility and movement of people, plant and vehicles • vertical and horizontal reach distances of future users • conditions in which the plant will be used, serviced, maintained and repaired • if the plant is suited to the physical characteristics of users including body size and shape • if the plant could create poor working positions or awkward postures • if the operator will need to carry out repetitive actions • if the operator will be required to work at the same task for long periods • sight lines of users. Designers should consider the following methods to minimise risks associated with manual tasks: • modular components designed to be dismantled so they can easily be carried or repaired. • attachments like handles or designated lifting points to make lifting easier • wheels to make moving easier. • using lightweight materials • weight of products, substances or components e.g. packing substances only in 10 kg bags rather than 25kg bags .
Mechanical or structural failure during use	Parts of plant and structures should be able to withstand typical stresses during intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse.	Materials used to make the plant and structure should suit the specified working environment. While deciding which materials to use, designers should consider the possible effects of fatigue, ageing, corrosion and abrasion. The design specification should indicate: • the type and frequency of inspection and

		maintenance required to keep the plant or structure in a safe condition • the parts subjected to wear • the criteria for determining replacement of these parts. Where risk of rupture or disintegration of parts of plant or structure remains after control measures are taken, the parts should be designed, so far as is reasonably practicable, to be mounted, positioned or guarded so if they rupture their fragments will not put the user or others at risk. Designers should consider whether it is appropriate to design plant such that if one part of the plant disintegrates or fails, the entire plant should stop (or continue, whatever is safer) so that it does not pose any additional risk over and above the failed part. Rigid and flexible hoses and pipes carrying fluids like gases or liquids, particularly those under high pressure, should be able to withstand foreseen stresses and be firmly attached and protected against them. Where material to be processed is automatically fed to moving parts of the plant, the design should include a way to avoid risks to the user and others which may arise from the material being ejected or being blocked in the moving parts of the plant. This may include: • allowing the moving parts to reach normal working condition before material comes into contact with the moving parts and • co-ordinating the feed movement of the material and the moving parts of the plant including on start-up and shut-down, regardless of whether the use is intentional or unintentional. For further information, see the ILO Code of Practice (Occupational Safety and Health)
Noise	Designers should design plant and structures so that noise emission is as low as is reasonably practicable.	To manage the risks associated with noise emission, the designer should consider: • preventing or reducing the impact between machine parts • replacing metal parts with quieter plastic parts • combining machine guards with acoustic treatment • enclosing noisy machine parts • selecting power transmission which permits the quietest speed regulation

		• isolating vibration-related noise sources within machines • using effective seals for machine doors • machines with effective cooling flanges which reduce the need for air jet cooling • quieter types of fans or placing mufflers in the ducts of ventilation systems • quiet electric motors and transmissions • reducing velocity of air or liquids in pipes - maximum 5 metres per second • ventilation ducts with fan inlet mufflers and other mufflers to prevent noise transfer in the duct between noisy and quiet rooms. • Locating noisy plant outside a structure, or if within a structure at a position that minimises noise reflection from walls, ceiling and floors
Operator controls	Operator controls can pose a risk if they are difficult to use or access.	Designers should design plant operator controls so they are: • identified on the plant to indicate how to use them • located in an accessible place on the plant • located or guarded to prevent accidental activation • able to be locked into the "off" position to enable the disconnection of all motive power. Control devices should be designed: • so the plant is fail safe to the category, performance level and safety integrity level determined by a risk assessment • to be located within easy access of the user • with extra emergency stops which can be used from other parts of the plant • so they are clearly visible, identifiable and suitably marked • to clearly indicate the function of the control and control operations are as indicated • using symbols and written instructions • so they can be easily read and understood by all users or potential users (including those with poor vision). This includes dials, screens and gauges • so the control moves consistent with established convention • so the desired effect can only occur by intentionally operating a control

		• to withstand normal use, undue forces and environmental conditions • to be outside danger zones • to be located or guarded to prevent unintentional activation • so they can be locked in the 'off' position to isolate the power and • to be readily accessible for maintenance. It should only be possible to start plant by deliberately moving or operating a control provided for that purpose, including after a stoppage. Each item of plant should be designed to include a control which completely stops the plant or its relevant components safely.
Plant combinations	Plant that is designed to work in combination with other plant can pose a health and safety risk if not used correctly.	Plant arranged to work in combination with other plant should be designed so when the stop controls, including the emergency stop control, are activated, all the plant being used is stopped simultaneously. Where production lines are separated into zones, designers should indicate to the user that the stop controls will only work for that zone. Separate zones should be clear and intrusions into adjoining zones should be made as difficult as possible. Designers should provide information and instructions about combined plant to the manufacture.
Powered mobile plant	Powered mobile plant includes tractors, forklifts, quad bikes and other plant that is commonly used to transport people or materials.	There are various risk controls that may need to be considered in their design. These may include: • roll over protective structures (ROPS) • falling object protective structures (FOPS) • seat belts • reversing alarms that can be easily heard above background noise . For more information on powered mobile plant, see WorkSafe's fact sheet *Keep safe around moving plant.*
Radiation – Electro-magnetic	Electro-magnetic radiation can pose a health and safety risk. It may occur at workplaces that perform: • forging • annealing • tempering • brazing or soldering • sealing of plastics • glue drying	Designers should consider the effects of plant that generates electro-magnetic radiation. Design control measures to minimise exposure to electro-magnetic radiation may include: • shielding • interlocking doors on industrial microwave ovens • installing remote operator controls when stray radiation could be produced from an induction or dielectric heater.

	• curing particle boards and panels • heating fabrics and paper • cooking with a microwave. Pregnant women and people with metallic implants or cardiac pacemakers may be at particular risk from electro-magnetic radiation. Plant that produces a magnetic field may include: • devices • appliances • equipment containing wires that carry a direct current. Technologies that use magnetic fields may include: • aluminium production • electrolytic processes • magnet production • nuclear magnetic resonance imaging • spectroscopy. Low frequency radiation is man-made, low frequency electromagnetic fields.	
Radiation - Ionising	Ionising radiation hazards are produced by a variety of sources. The use and assessment of these is covered by the Radiation Safety Act and regulations. For more information on ionising radiation, see the Ministry of Health's Radiation Safety page http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/radiation-safety	Designers should design plant: • to eliminate, so far as is reasonably practicable, personal exposure to radiation • so that external ionising radiation does not affect people working with or near the plant • so that ionising radiation levels are not higher than what is necessary to use the plant, even in an emergency • so that ionising radiation levels do not exceed relevant exposure limits set by the Radiation Safety Act 2016 and Radiation Safety Regulations 2016.
Radiation (non-ionising) –	Lasers are devices that produce optical radiation with unique properties.	Designers of plant with laser equipment should make sure that:

Lasers	They have varying power and applications. High power laser devices can present a hazard over considerable distances from the source. Exposure to some higher powered lasers may cause skin burn and eye damage.	• laser equipment on plant is designed to prevent harm • laser equipment on plant is protected so that users are not exposed to direct radiation, radiation produced by reflection or diffusion or secondary radiation • visual equipment used for observation or adjustment of laser equipment on plant does not create health and safety risks. Designers should consult with manufacturers, suppliers, owners and end users to make sure that the correct strength of laser is used and the housing of the laser unit is designed according to safe design principles. The designer should make sure that written information on how to use laser products safely is provided to the relevant PCBUs and workers. Designers of lasers and plant with lasers should provide information about how to use the lasers safely. This could be a label with both the classification details and the warnings-for-use relevant to that classification. The warning labels relevant to that classification should be permanently attached to the housing of the plant in a highly visible position.
Radiation – Ultraviolet	Excessive exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun can cause sunburn, lasting skin damage, premature skin aging and an increased risk of developing skin cancer. Exposure also increases the risk of ultraviolet induced damage to the lens and cornea of the eye. Exposure can also come from artificial sources like germicidal lamps and quartz-halogen lights, UV curing of printing inks and some forms of welding.	Designers should consider ultraviolet light risks associated with the plant, and in structures -they are designing. For example, a designer of mobile plant should safeguard the driver from exposure to ultraviolet radiation from the sun by incorporating an effective canopy into the design. They should make sure that UV radiation created by the plant is not released to prevent exposure to other workers in the structure.
Risk of being trapped	Becoming trapped in plant poses a risk or injury or even death to users.	Where there is a risk of a person becoming trapped or enclosed within the plant, designers should incorporate control measures in the design to allow the plant to come to an immediate stop or prevent the plant being activated while a person is in that position. For mobile plant, the risk of the user being trapped if the plant overturns can be minimised

		with rollover protection structures.
Software	If software is difficult to use, it can lead to health and safety risks for users.	Designers should investigate any potential Standards they may need to reference when designing software for plant. Designers considering the use of interactive software for the user to control the plant should make sure the software is as easy-to-use, and with as few manual task risks as possible. See *Manual Tasks* for more information about user interaction with plant, structures and substances.
Stability	Unstable plant can cause a risk to health and safety. It can topple, parts can fall off or it can unexpectedly move and result in crush or impact injuries.	Designers should design plant to be stable under all expected conditions. Detailed written instructions should be provided by the designer to the relevant PCBUs. Detailed written erection, modification and dismantling procedures should be provided to the manufacturer by the designer. Stability testing requirements for the plant can be developed and specified at the design phase and verified after manufacture.
Static Electricity	Static electricity may cause an electric shock to a person, as well as unintended combustion where flammable fumes are present.	Plant and structures should be designed to prevent or limit the discharge of electrostatic charges. To manage health and safety risks arising from static electricity, designers can incorporate control measures into their design such as spark detection and suppression systems.
Vibration	Vibration can be transmitted to the whole body and through the hands and arms when using plant, or working in structures. This can lead to muscle damage and other injuries and health problems.	Plant should be designed to manage risks resulting from vibration. Three approaches to control vibration are: • eliminating vibration happening in the first place, • or minimising vibration, or isolating the vibration from the person. Ways that designers could minimise health and safety risks that may arise from vibration are: • designing commercial vehicles to have suspended cabs • designing in vibration isolation (eg the use of rubber blocks or mounts on an engine) • tool design that isolates the handles from the percussive action • incorporating an electric drive into the design • eliminate or reduce the need for people to work on or access parts of a structure where vibration occurs .

Warning devices		If the plant design includes an emergency warning device the designer should position the device on the plant to make sure the device will work to best effect. Warning devices can include: • audible alarms • motion sensors • lights • rotary flashing lights • air horns • percussion alarms • radio sensing devices.

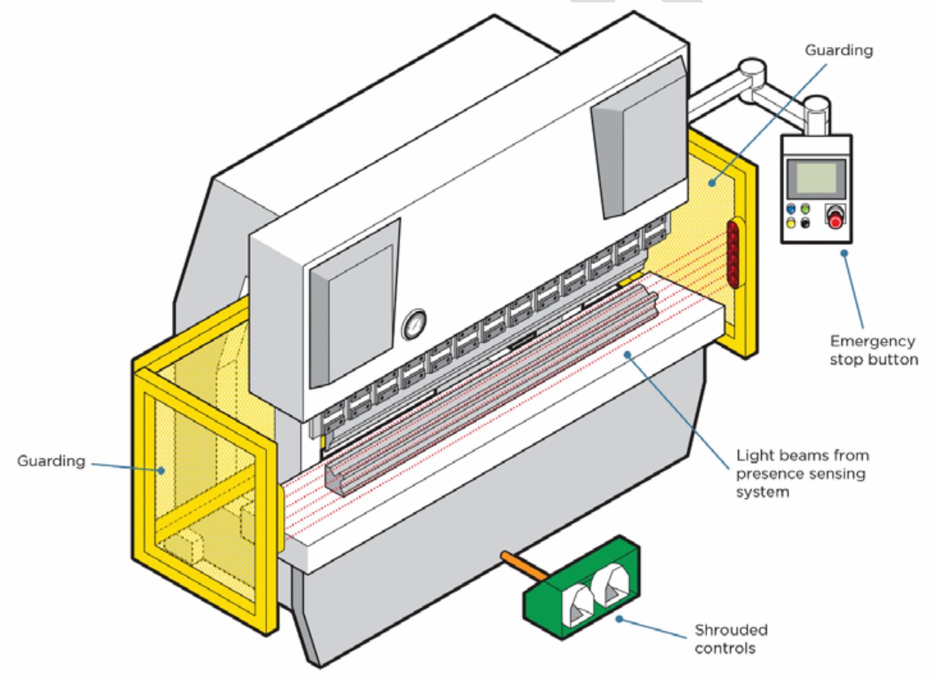


Figure 18: Examples of guards on a press brake

Appendix C – HEALTH AND SAFETY BY DESIGN CHECKLIST FOR STRUCTURES

The following list is a guide, and may be used to assist in identifying and controlling risks associated with the design of a structure throughout its lifecycle. It is the responsibility of the designer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that all the risks presented by the interaction between their design and people have been identified and appropriately controlled.

Electrical safety

- ☐ Earthing of electrical installations
- ☐ Location of underground and overhead power cables
- ☐ Protection of leads/cables
- ☐ Number and location of power points

Fire and emergencies

- ☐ Fire risks
- ☐ Fire detection and fire fighting
- ☐ Emergency routes and exits
- ☐ Access for and structural capacity to carry fire tenders
- ☐ Other emergency facilities

Movement of people and materials

- ☐ Safe access and egress, including for people with disability
- ☐ Traffic management
- ☐ Loading bays and ramps
- ☐ Safe crossings
- ☐ Exclusion zones
- ☐ Site security
- ☐ Lay of work area

Working environment

- ☐ Ventilation for thermal comfort and general air quality and specific ventilation requirements for the work to be performed on the premises
- ☐ Acoustic properties and noise control, for example, noise isolation, insulation and absorption
- ☐ Seating
- ☐ Floor surfaces to prevent slips and trips
- ☐ Space for occupants
- ☐ Environmental issues – cold, heat, air movement, vibration, noise , lighting
- ☐ Work organisation –hours worked, shiftwork, work flow, workers ability to control the job/task

Plant

- ☐ Tower crane locations, loading and unloading
- ☐ Mobile crane loads on slabs
- ☐ Plant and machinery installed in a building or structure
- ☐ Materials handling, plant and equipment
- ☐ Maintenance access to plant and equipment
- ☐ Guarding of plant and machinery
- ☐ Lift installations

Amenities and facilities

- Access to various amenities and facilities such as storage, first aid rooms/sick rooms, rest rooms, meal and accommodation areas and drinking water.

Earthworks

- Excavations (for example, risks from earth collapsing or engulfment)
- Location of underground services

Structural safety

- Erection of steelwork or concrete frameworks
- Load bearing requirements
- Stability and integrity of the structure

Manual tasks

- Methods of material handling
- Accessibility of material handling
- Loading docks and storage facilities
- Workplace space and layout to prevent musculoskeletal disorders, including facilitating use of mechanical aids
- Assembly and disassembly of pre-fabricated fixtures and fittings
  - Work layout and awkward positions – reach, ability to adjust work area or plant or tool to fit worker
  - Load and forceful movements – carrying, pushing, lifting, lowering, pulling (the human interface)
  - Task invariability – repetitive static holding, lack of variation in cognitive demand

  - Design to ensure that manual handling aids are suitable for the tasks for which they are used and that they are effective and safe for the range of people who may use them, and under the circumstances in which they are used.

Substances

- Exposure to hazardous substances and materials including insulation and decorative materials
- Exposure to volatile organic compounds and off gassing through the use of composite wood products or paints
- Exposure to irritant dust and fumes
- Storage and use of hazardous chemicals, including cleaning products

Human factors

- **-** Individual factors – age, gender, fitness, fatigue
- Psychosocial factors – stress, time to do the task/work

Falls prevention

- Guard rails
- Window heights and cleaning
- Anchorage points for building maintenance and cleaning
- Access to working spaces for construction, cleaning, maintenance and repairs
- Scaffolding
- Temporary work platforms
- Roofing materials and surface characteristics such as fragility, slip resistance and pitch

For more information on Working at Height, see WorkSafe's best practice guidelines *Best practice guidelines for working at height in New Zealand*

Specific risks

- Exposure to radiation, for example, electromagnetic radiation
- Exposure to biological hazards
- Fatigue
- Working alone
- Use of explosives
- Confined spaces
- Over and under water work, including diving and work in caissons with compressed air supply

Noise exposure

- Exposure to noise from plant or from surrounding area

[Adapted from Safe Work Australia]