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**CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY,  
AND INJURY PREVENTION**  
**Research and develop hazard  
identification and management  
compliance methods on construction  
sites**

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<b>level:</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>credit:</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>planned review date:</b>	December 2003
<b>sub-field:</b>	Construction
<b>purpose:</b>	<p>People credited with this unit standard are able to: research hazard identification and management methods; develop systematic hazard identification and management methods that comply with legislative and organisational requirements; and evaluate the research and development process.</p> <p>This unit standard is for people who wish to act as Safety Supervisors or become involved in health and safety and injury prevention over a wide range of building and construction activities and environments.</p>
<b>entry information:</b>	Open.
<b>accreditation option:</b>	Evaluation of documentation and visit by NZQA and industry.
<b>moderation option:</b>	A centrally established national moderation system has been set up by the Building and Construction Industry Training Organisation.

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**special notes:**

- 1 *Codes of Practice* refers to any issued code of practice approved by the Minister of Labour under Section 20 of the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 (HSE) and any work carried out in accordance with that code.
- 2 *Standards* refer to any New Zealand or other Standards that provide technical guidance and specifications. Standards may also be specified in Regulations.
- 3 *Guidelines* refer to any information on health and safety produced by the Occupation Safety and Health Service of the Department of Labour or Accident Compensation Corporation for the provision of health, safety and injury prevention in the building and construction industry. The guidelines are referenced to Regulations, situations or hazards, and may be based on relevant sections of the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992, Health and Safety in Employment Regulations 1995, Standards contained in former legislation, or accepted good practice and supportive information.
- 4 *Legislation* relevant to this unit standard includes, but is not limited to: the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 (HSE) and Health and Safety in Employment Regulations 1995, specifically, the definitions referring to Construction Work and Notifiable Work; Human Rights Act 1993; Privacy Act 1993; Local Government Act 1974; Resource Management Act 1991; Building Act 1991.
- 5 *Safety Supervisor* is defined as a person recognised as a health and safety practitioner pertaining to the building and construction industry or trades.

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- 6 *Organisation* may refer to any business engaging, controlling, or employing, people in a building and construction environment.
- 7 *Site Safety Plan* is defined as a building and construction site specific document that demonstrates an organisation's means of compliance with the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992, and includes but is not limited to the following:
- assignment of responsibilities for on site implementation;
  - hazard identification methods;
  - accident investigation and report methods;
  - site emergency procedures;
  - site communication strategy;
  - strategy for the co-ordination of on site trade activities;
  - site audit procedures.
- 8 *Compliance* is required with the hierarchy of controls outlined in the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 (HSE), i.e elimination of significant hazards, isolation of significant hazards when elimination is not practicable, and minimisation of significant hazards where elimination and isolation are not practical.
- 9 *All practical steps* means all steps to achieve the result that it is reasonably practicable to take in the circumstances having due regard to: nature and severity of the harm; current state of knowledge about that harm; current state of knowledge about the means available to achieve the result; availability and cost of each of those means.

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- 10 *Hazards* refer to those occurrences, processes, substances or situations as determined by the supervisor that are an actual or potential cause or source of harm associated with, but not limited to: process, activities, environment, equipment, materials, work organisation, site and facilities. Contributing factors may include noise, vibration, temperature, pressure and mechanical, ergonomic stressors, chemical agents.
- 11 *On site* refers to a wide range of building and construction environments within which trade skills are required.

## **Elements and Performance Criteria**

### **element 1**

Research hazard identification and management methods.

### **performance criteria**

- 1.1 Research findings, information and data specific to the operations and to the health and safety management requirements of the organisation are collected, collated and evaluated.

Range: including but not limited to - walk through assessment, observation, input from participants, employer and employee surveys, industry statistical information, incident reports, accident records, hazard identification records, safety and health checklists, health and safety plans, programmes and training documents.

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- 1.2 Hazard identification methods are determined from the evaluation and are documented in accordance with organisational requirements.
- 1.3 The associated costs for implementation of the identified methods are determined from the evaluation and recommendations made to the organisation are consistent with organisational requirements.

**element 2**

Develop systematic hazard identification and management methods that comply with legislative and organisational requirements.

Range: must include but not be limited to - effective methods to systematically identify all existing hazards to employees, systematically identify new hazards, if possible before they arise, regularly assessing each hazard identified and determining whether or not it is a significant hazard.

**performance criteria**

- 2.1 Organisational hazard identification and management methods that comply with legislation, codes of practice standards, guidelines (refer special notes) and organisational requirements, are developed from research recommendations.

Range: identification takes into account the nature of the hazard or agent, the nature of the work environment and the nature of the named trade and activities.

- 2.2 Methods that comply are documented and are consistent with organisational operations and requirements.

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- 2.3 The implementation strategy defines communication channels and the roles and responsibilities for the hazard identification and management methods in accordance with the organisational and industry requirements, and is documented.
- Range: employees, named trades and clients.
- 2.4 A process for audit and review of the hazard management methods is consistent with legal obligations and the health and safety management requirements of the organisation, and is documented.

**element 3**

Evaluate the research and development process.

**performance criteria**

- 3.1 The evaluation determines whether the initial procedures were appropriate to establish the hazard identification methods needed by the organisation to meet compliance.
- 3.2 The evaluation determines whether the sources of information and procedures selected and used were appropriate for the hazard identification methods developed.
- 3.3 The evaluation determines whether steps taken in the research and development process were appropriate for identifying, collecting, collating and evaluating information from which to develop the hazard identification and management methods.

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**Comments on this unit standard**

Please contact the Building and Construction Industry Training Organisation [bcitocs@xtra.co.nz](mailto:bcitocs@xtra.co.nz) if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.

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**Please Note**

Providers must be accredited by the Qualifications Authority or a delegated inter-institutional body before they can register credits from assessment against unit standards or deliver courses of study leading to that assessment.

Industry Training Organisations must be accredited by the Qualifications Authority before they can register credits from assessment against unit standards.

Accredited providers and Industry Training Organisations assessing against unit standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those standards.

Accreditation requirements and an outline of the moderation system that applies to this standard are outlined in the Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP). The AMAP also includes useful information about special requirements for providers wishing to develop education and training programmes, such as minimum qualifications for tutors and assessors, and special resource requirements.

This unit standard is covered by AMAP 0048 which can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.