Title	**Inspect passive fire protection for compliance with the building consent**		
Level	**4**	**Credits**	**40**

Purpose	This unit standard covers inspections of passive fire protection (PFP) in new or altered buildings for the purpose of determining compliance with a Building Consent. People credited with this unit standard are able to: prepare for inspection of PFP; inspect PFP for compliance with a Building Consent; and document and report on the inspection.

Classification	Mechanical Engineering > Passive Fire Protection

Available grade	Achieved

Guidance Information

1 Routine inspections of PFP are not covered by this unit standard. They are covered by unit standard 26243, *Inspect passive fire protection as part of a routine compliance inspection.*

2 Legislation and References
Legislation, regulations and/or industry standards relevant to this unit standard include but are not limited to the:
New Zealand Building Code,
Building (Forms) Regulations 2004,
Health and Safety at Work Act 2015,
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) *New Zealand Building Code Handbook.*
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE). *Compliance Schedule Handbook*.
Any new, amended or replacement Acts, regulations, standards, codes of practice, guidelines, or authority requirements or conditions affecting this unit standard will take precedence for assessment purposes, pending review of this unit standard.

3 Definition
Fire Resistance Rating (FRR) – refers to the duration of time that a passive fire protection system can withstand a standard fire resistance test. It is a measure of the ability of a building component or assembly to resist the spread of fire and maintain its structural integrity for a specified period.

Inspection, for the purpose of this standard, refers to close examination of the PFP of a building to determine compliance with the requirements of the Building Consent. This may include certain test procedures to ensure proper operation of PFP elements. Inspections are expected to be made both during and at the end of building construction.
Passive fire protection (PFP) refers to components or systems of a building or structure that slows or impedes the spread of the effects of fire or smoke without system activation, and usually without movement. Examples of passive systems include floor-ceilings and roofs, fire doors, windows, and wall assemblies, fire-resistant coatings, and other fire and smoke control assemblies. Passive fire protection systems can include active components such as fire dampers.
Systems documentation refers to the documentation required to be maintained by the relevant fire protection standards, and may include – compliance schedules, building consents, codes of practice, contracts, drawings, fire reports, installation instructions, logbooks, photographic evidence, product specifications, specifications, standards, test and commissioning procedures, test and maintenance records, and test reports.
Workplace procedures – documented procedures used by the organisation carrying out the work and applicable to the tasks being carried out. They may include but are not limited to – standard operating procedures, site safety procedures, equipment operating procedures, codes of practice, quality assurance procedures, housekeeping standards, charging of time and materials, management of drawings, and documentation, procedures to comply with legislative and local body requirements.

4 Range
Evidence of inspection of PFP of three different buildings of varying complexity and sizes such as multiple fire cells and floor levels is required, each covering all aspects of PFP.

5 Assessment information
All activities must comply with – any policies, workplace procedures, business protocols, and requirements of the organisation/s involved, and ethical codes and standards of relevant professional bodies.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Prepare for inspection of passive fire protection (PFP).

Performance criteria

1.1 Relevant system documentation is assembled for use in inspections.

1.2 System documentation is analysed to identify elements to be inspected and develop a procedure for the inspection.

1.3 Safety requirements are identified and actioned in accordance with site requirements.

Outcome 2

Inspect PFP for compliance with a Building Consent.

Performance criteria

2.1 PFP is inspected to determine compliance with a Building Consent.

2.2 The correct approved systems used to achieve the Fire Resistance Rating (FRR) are described and confirmed.

2.3 Non-conforming items are reported to the building owners or their agents for corrective action, and re-inspected when corrected.

2.4 Safety requirements are complied with in accordance with site requirements.

Outcome 3

Document and report on the inspection.

Performance criteria

3.1 Inspection documents are assembled, and a report is prepared to provide evidence of compliance with Building Consent.

3.2 Documentation is distributed to relevant stakeholders in accordance with the requirements of the Building Consent.

Replacement information	This unit standard replaced unit standard 17711.

Planned review date	31 December 2028

Status information and last date for assessment superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	21 May 2010	31 December 2017
Review	2	15 October 2015	31 December 2026
Review	3	28 March 2024	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0013

This CMR can be accessed at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact the Hanga-Aro-Rau Manufacturing, Engineering and Logistics Workforce Development Council qualifications@hangaarorau.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.