

Hazards are to be assessed and controlled by eliminating or minimising any risks to health and safety.

- Eliminate Where the risk to health and safety is removed from the workplace.
- Minimise Where the risk cannot be eliminated it should be reduced by one or more of the following; substitution, isolation, and implementing engineering controls (guarding, barriers etc) . If the risk still remains it can be further minimised using administration controls (procedures, documentation etc) and PPE. Where possible use multiple controls.

Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Airborne contaminants • Dust • Fumes	Lung disease or respiratory issues resulting in injury, illness or death	 Use extraction systems on tools and machinery that create fumes or dust Operate machinery and equipment that creates dust, fumes, sparks etc away from other workers in well ventilated areas Implement strict housekeeping procedures to reduce the impact of dust and filings Ensure adequate PPE (dust masks/respirators) are available and all workers are trained in its proper use and maintenance Consider health monitoring eg lung function tests 	/ / day day month month year
Asbestos	Lung disease and respiratory issues resulting in illness or death	 Anyone involved in asbestos work must be deemed competent prior to the commencement of any work as per the Asbestos Regulations 2016, Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) Management and Removal of Asbestos 2016 and Good Practice Guidelines (GPG) for Conducting Asbestos Surveys 2016 Do not cut, grind, break, drill or damage any asbestos containing materials without authorisation Use a documented asbestos removal and disposal work method 	/ / day day month month year



Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Confined spaces	Asphyxiation and and lung damage from hazardous atmospheres resulting in injury, illness or death	 Do not enter any confined spaces without authorisation Any staff involved in confined space entry must be trained to an appropriate standard (eg 17599 Plan a Confined Space Entry, 18426 Confined Spaces and 25510 Atmospheric Testing) and be competent in confined space entry and work Use a Confined Space Task Analysis 	/ / day day month month year
Demolition	Crush injuries, broken bones, lacerations and burns resulting in injury or death. Lung injuries from dust and hearing loss from noise exposure resulting in injury, illness or death.	 Anyone involved in demolition work must be competent to carry out a demolition in accordance with the Best Practice Guidelines (BPG) for Demolitions In New Zealand Published October 2013 by the New Zealand Demolition and Asbestos Association (NZDAA) Use a Demolition Task Analysis 	/ / day day month month year
Electrical hazards • Tools • Power cords • Equipment • Sockets	Electric shock resulting in injury or death	 Use portable RCDs if not already installed All electrical equipment including RCDs to be tested to AS/NZS 3760:2010 Workers trained and competent in the correct use of all electrical equipment Equipment, sockets and wiring inspected before use Any faulty equipment to be removed from use, sent for repair and reported Avoid overloading power outlets Refer http://www.med.govt.nz/energysafety 	/ / day day month month year

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Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Environment • Hot • Cold • Drafts	Prolonged exposure to heat or cold resulting in illness	 Ensure appropriate clothing is worn for the environment Allow for good ventilation Provide a barrier between staff and entranceway to combat drafts, if the door needs to be kept open 	/ / day day month month year
Excavations • Trench collapse • Heavy machinery	Suffocations, crush injuries, broken bones, lacerations, burns etc resulting in injury, illness or death	 Excavations greater than or equal to 1.5m must be shored Excavations less than 1.5m to be shored if required Shoring must be designed in accordance with sound engineering practice Safe slope requirements to comply with GPG Excavated or loose material stored or retained as per GPG Excavations beside structures to be carried out as per GPG Excavations to be inspected prior to work each day Control surface water drainage All underground services to be located prior to work start Be familiar with and follow these WorkSafe NZ publications on www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/ 1. Excavation Safety GPG 2. Safety with Underground Services Guide Notify WorkSafe NZ of all notifiable work as outlined at http://www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/notifications-forms/particular-hazardous-work 	day day month month year



Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Falling objects	Head injuries, broken bones, lacerations etc resulting in injury or death	 Ensure toe boards or equivalent protection on scaffolding Tether tools and equipment Use fences or barriers to separate or isolate workers and visitors from being below overhead work Ensure materials, tools and equipment are stored correctly Provide a safe means of raising and lowering objects eg pully systems Only trained or supervised workers to work at height All workers are to wear appropriate PPE eg hard hats Ensure site signage is present at all entrances and exits to warn workers and visitors 	/ / day day month month year
Flying particles • Wood • Metal • Dust • Concrete	Cuts, punctures, bruises, eye damage or burns resulting in injury, illness or death	 Ensure all guards are in place before use Use eye protection around machinery and when working with, or around power tools Ensure barriers are in place to protect other workers and visitors Ensure flammable substances are stored away from tools such as grinders 	/ / day day month month year
Hand toolsHammersSawsHole punchesScrew-drivers	Cuts, punctures, bruises, strains, sprains etc resulting in injury	 Identify all tools that are hazardous and list in the Plant, Machinery and Equipment Register Develop safe working procedures and instruct all workers and contractors All workers to be trained and competent in the safe use of all tools Appropriate PPE to be provided and workers to be trained in the correct use and maintenance 	/ / day day month month year





Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Hazardous substances • Chemicals • Glues • Paints • Solvents	Poisoning, chemical burns, dermatitis, eye injuries and respiratory problems (from contact or handling) resulting in injury, illness or death	 Identify high risk or toxic substances and list on the Hazardous Substance Register Ensure correct storage and labeling Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are to be readily available for all hazardous substances being used Ensure incompatible chemicals are not stored together Flammable chemicals not to be used near machinery Chemicals to be stored in earthquake proof shelving Workers to be trained in the safe handling and disposal of all hazardous substances Appropriate PPE to be provided and used for handling any hazardous substance Workers to be trained in the correct use and maintenance of PPE Adequate ventilation systems and breathing apparatus to be provided Emergency procedures to be developed and staff to be trained in their implementation Appropriate signage to be displayed Comply with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015 Be familiar with and follow these WorkSafe NZ publications on www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/ Management of Substances Hazardous to Health ACOP Management of Lead Based Paints Guideline Repainting Lead Based Paints pamphlet 	day day month month year

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Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Hot works and welding • Fire and explosion • Burns • Fumes • Compressed gases	Burns, eye damage, respiratory issues etc resulting in injury, illness or death	 Only qualified and experienced staff to carry out any hot works Ensure adequate PPE is available and all workers are trained in its proper use Ensure a first aid kit and a trained first aider are available Adequate ventilation systems and breathing apparatus to be provided Emergency procedures to be developed and staff to be trained in their implementation Appropriate signage to be displayed Ensure flammable substances are stored away from work area List all tools/equipment on the Plant, Machinery and Equipment Register Ensure blow back and safety valves are in place on equipment prior to use Gas bottles to be stored upright and securely in accordance with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015 Be familiar with and follow these WorkSafe NZ publications on www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/ 1. Health and Safety in Welding 2. Hot Works on Drums and Tanks 	day day month month year

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Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Lone worker No method of communication Unknown location Unknown if accident or incident occurs	No communication in an event (injury or incident) resulting in injury or death	 Do not have workers performing jobs or tasks where they are working alone Ensure communication plans are in place with regular check-in times Always have 1 or more communication devices available eg mobile phone, personal locator beacon, GPS etc Ensure lone workers are first aid trained Only fully trained workers to work alone Ensure a detailed emergency plan is in place and fully understood Ensure appropriate and maintained plant, machinery and equipment is provided Where applicable, have Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in place to ensure tasks are done correctly Regularly monitor and review a lone worker to ensure they are following all training and SOPs 	day day month month year
Manual handling and occupational overuse syndrome • Ergonomics • Equipment placement • Storage heights	Back injury, muscle injury, occupational overuse etc resulting in injury or illness	 Use lifting appliances instead of manual handling eg forklifts, trolleys Ensure staff are trained in proper manual handling techniques Use two person lift for heavy or awkward items Ensure heavy items are stored between knee and shoulder height Ensure work stations are set up correctly and are adjustable for different workers Be familiar with and follow the Code of Practice for Manual Handling, available on www.busness.govt.nz/worksafe/ 	/ / day day month month year

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Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Noise	Headaches or noise induced hearing loss resulting in injury or illness	 Ensure all workers have access to appropriate hearing protection and have been properly trained in its correct use Monitor noise levels and ensure no prolonged exposure to noise levels above 85dB without the appropriate hearing protection in place Implement yearly hearing tests for workers exposed to high noise levels Ensure appropriate signage is in place to warn workers and visitors of high noise areas Be familiar with and follow the ACOP for the Management of Noise in the Workplace on www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/ 	day day month month year
Plant, machinery and equipment	Burns, crush injuries, broken bones, lacerations etc resulting in injury or death	 Use fences or barriers to separate or isolate workers and visitors Operate according to the manufacturer's instructions Keep all plant, machinery and equipment maintained in good condition Only trained or supervised workers to operate plant, machinery and equipment Be familiar with and follow these WorkSafe NZ publications on www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/ Cranes ACOP Load-Lifting Rigging ACOP Operator Protective Structures on Self Propelled Mobile Mechanical Plant ACOP Pre Cast Concrete ACOP Forklifts ACOP Concrete Pumping GPG 	day day month month year



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Power equipm • Circula • Nails g • Grinder • Sander • Bench	r saw uns rs rs	Amputations, cuts, punctures, eye damage, bruises, strains, sprains, hearing loss, eye damage, or nerve damage (through vibration) resulting in injury, illness or death	 Guarding in place and regular checks of equipment before use Trained and competent workers only to use tools/equipment or to be directly supervised Correct PPE to be provided and used by workers Tag and tested RCDs to be used if not part of the supply All tools and equipment to be tagged and tested to AS/NZS 3760:2010 List all tools and equipment on the Plant, Machinery and Equipment Register No loose clothing, hair or ties including hoddies Safety cut off switches to be in place and regularly tested Be familiar with and follow these WorkSafe NZ publications on www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/ 1. Safe Use of Machinery GPG 2. Power Actuated Hand Held Fastening Tools ACOP 3. Nailers and Staplers Guidelines 4. Working Safer and Smarter with Power Cut-Off Saws pamphlet 	day day month month year	
Slips, a falls Slipper Power Poor st	cords	Broken bones, cuts, punctures, bruises, strains or sprains (from same level falls) resulting in injury, illness or death	 Ensure walkways and pedestrian areas are clearly marked and kept clear of equipment and materials Use non-slip surfaces on floors Clean up spills immediately When replacing flooring use anti-slip variety Place warning signs in wet or slippery areas Ensure no power or extension cords are run across walkways Keep all exits clear at all times 	/ / day day month month year	





Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Stacked materials • Equipment • Tools • Materials	Crush injuries, broken bones and lacerations from falling objects resulting in injury or death. Sprains or strains from manual handling resulting in injury or illness.	 Do not lean materials eg plaster board, against walls Ensure defined storage areas that are away from walkways/access ways Isolate delivery areas using fences or barriers to prevent non essential workers and visitors entering, when unloading Ensure shelving is secure and earthquake resistant Use guarded platforms to access high shelving and storage areas Ensure all materials are stored as to not cause a tripping hazard Do not store flammable chemicals close to possible ignition sources Store heavy objects between knee and shoulder height 	day day month month year
Underground services • Electricity • Gas • Water	Electrocution, explosion, burns etc resulting in injury, illness or death	 Confirm the position of all services with local authorities before work starts Ensure all services are clearly marked Hand dig if unsure of service locations Ensure all services are isolated at the source prior to work commencing 	/ / day day month month year



Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Vehicles • Driver behaviour • Driver fatigue • Distraction	Vehicle crashes resulting in injury or death	 Use fences or barriers to separate or isolate workers and visitors Use audible reversing alarms, flashing lights and reversing cameras Use spotters or dedicated traffic controllers to manage traffic movement Only trained and supervised operators to operate vehicles/machinery Be familiar with and follow the Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management (if relevant), available on http://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/code-temp-traffic-management/copttm.html/ Ensure log book and commercial driving laws are followed (if relevant), available on http://www.nzta.govt.nz/commercial/assistance/index.html Ensure NZ road rules are followed at all times, available on http://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/roadcode/index.html/ 	/ / day day month month year
Visitors and public Children Clients Visitors General public Deliveries	Uncontrolled persons being exposed to construction hazards resulting in injury, illness or death	 Fence off the site in accordance with clause F5 of the building code No persons under the age of 15 to be allowed access to site All visitors to be inducted to site and must sign the induction register All visitors to be escorted on site at all times Walkways and no-go areas to be clearly marked out and signposted Delivery areas clearly marked out and separated from work areas 	/ / day day month month year
Workload	Stress, fatigue, concentration loss resulting in injury or illness	 Ensure adequate staffing Ensure all staff are trained and competent to complete the work required Make sure job descriptions are clear 	day day month month year



Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
Workers and contractors • Unsafe behaviors • English as a second language	Uncontrolled persons being exposed to construction hazards resulting in injury, illness or death	 All workers to be inducted and must sign the Induction Register All workers to be trained and deemed competent to carry out their work Workers with limited English have rules explained to them by an interpreter All contractors prequalified as competent in health and safety 	/ / day day month month year
Working at height	Fall from height resulting in injury or death	 Use appropriate fall protection eg scaffolding, edge protection, guarded work platforms, MEWP's, safety mesh etc If above not possible, use total restraint systems eg harnesses, platform (podium) ladders or mobile guarding systems As a last resort, use, safety nets, soft landing systems, fall arrest systems or platforms Ensure all staff are trained in fall prevention or are directly supervised by someone who is All work to be carried out in accordance with Best Practice Guidelines (BPG) for Work at Height in New Zealand Ladders to be used for short duration work only or as access to a working platform Always follow manufacturers' instructions Be familiar with and follow these WorkSafe NZ publications on www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/ 1. Working at Height 2. Working on Roofs 3. Scaffolding 4. Mobile Elevating Work Platforms 5. Soft Landing Systems 6. Safe Use of Safety Nets 7. Industrial Rope Access Notify WorkSafe NZ of all notifiable work as outlined at http://www.worksafe.govt.nz/worksafe 	day day month month year





HAZARD REGISTER – ADDITIONAL HAZARDS

Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
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HAZARD REGISTER – ADDITIONAL HAZARDS

Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
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HAZARD REGISTER – ADDITIONAL HAZARDS

Hazards	Risks to Health and Safety	Risk Controls Proposed: (in hierarchy order from the most preferred control)	Date of Last Review
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