



Safety Lines

Contents

- CBIP – Interim Agreement
- Major Hazard Facilities – Comment on AS 4343
- National Support Manager – Appointment
- Cranes Code of Practice – Note on Electrical Protection
- Cranes Code of Practice – Standards Update
- Inaugural Meeting of Amusement Device Certifiers
- HERA Courses and Seminars
- Puzzle Place
- Answers to Safety Lines Issue 74 Crossword
- Staff Contact Details

CBIP – Interim Agreement

On 27 August 2007 the Department of Labour issued the following media report:

Interim agreement reached to ensure continuity of safety inspector certification.

The Department of Labour and the Certification Board for Inspection Personnel (CBIP) have entered into an agreement that will ensure CBIP continues to provide examination and assessments of equipment inspectors under the Health and Safety in Employment (Pressure Equipment, Cranes, and Passenger Ropeways) Regulations.

Earlier this year CBIP announced it would wind-up due to lack of adequate funding for its composite certification services. CBIP are responsible for the certification of inspection personnel involved in the inspection of a wide range of safety critical equipment such as boilers, cranes, and passenger ropeways.

The Department's Group Manager of Workplace Services, Maarten Quivooy, says the Department has recognised the important independent role of CBIP and agreed to provide funding to CBIP to enable it to continue to carry out its functions during the remainder of 2007.

"The safety inspectors that CBIP certificate are a vital factor in ensuring that safety critical equipment like cranes, industrial boilers, pressure equipment or ski lifts are safe to use," says Mr Quivooy.

"If equipment like this fails it can put many lives at risk. The Department of Labour has taken this interim step so that certification of equipment will continue as normal until we identify a long-term solution to the issue of certification of inspection personnel. This will involve working with interested parties to establish a clearer process for selecting a longer term provider. Taking these steps will also ensure that equipment operators continue to be clear about their regulatory duties."

Mr Quivooy says the Department will provide CBIP with a contribution towards the costs of services they provide, which will cover the period between 30 June and 20 December, 2007. These services include providing examinations; certificates of competence; standards of proficiency; the meetings of CBIP's application and approval committee; assessment of overseas applicants; and running of their disciplinary and appeals procedures.

CBIP Chairperson John Wilson says he was delighted that agreement had been reached with the Department for the continuation of these critical services: "This will allow us to continue in the short term as we talk with interested parties about ensuring a viable long-term future for CBIP, and in particular gaining International accreditation in accordance with ISO 17024."

For more information contact Peter Coleman, Senior Communications Advisor, Department of Labour, on 04 915 4090 or 027 441 5851.

Major Hazard Facilities – Comment on AS 4343

A question was recently raised concerning one of the notes to Table 1 of *AS 4343-2005 Pressure equipment – Hazard levels*, which is cited in approved codes of practice. Note 4 makes provision for the application of multiplication factors to pV and pD values for use in obtaining hazard levels. Note 4(a) contains five conditions. If any one condition is met by the equipment under consideration the given factor is to be used – i.e. the relevant value of pV for use in Table 4 is to be multiplied by 3. If certain combinations of two or more of the conditions apply, the factor is 10. For piping the factors to be applied to pD are 1.5 and 2 respectively.

Condition 4(a)(iii) refers to equipment sited in a facility which 'comes under the Major Hazard Facility Legislation'. This is Australian legislation and the questioner wanted to know if this was applicable in New Zealand. Obviously if the condition was ignored, and the equipment would need to come under the Major Hazard Facility Legislation if it was in Australia, the effectiveness of the standard would be compromised.

Different states in Australia have different major hazard facility legislations, and some have none, so at this time the implementation of condition 4(a)(iii) is variable. At Commonwealth level there exists *Part 9 Major hazard facilities of the Occupational Health and Safety (Safety Standards) Regulations 1994* ['the Safety Standards Regulations']. Although this applies to Australian Commonwealth Government facilities, it is a useful example of major hazard facility legislation. A guidance document to this legislation is available on the Internet entitled '[Major hazard facilities, an overview of the commonwealth legislation](#)'.

According to the guide, a potential major hazard facility (MHF) falls into one of the following categories:

- A facility where any material listed in Schedule 9 of the Major Hazard Facilities Regulations is present, or likely to be present, in a quantity equal to or greater than 10% of the corresponding threshold or aggregate quantity; or
- A facility meeting the definition of a Nuclear Installation or a Prescribed Radiation Facility as described in the *Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act 1998* ('ARPANS Act') and *Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Regulations 1999* ("ARPANS Regulations"); or
- A laboratory dealing with agents which require Physical Containment 3 or 4 as defined in *AS 2243 – Safety in Laboratories – Part 3: Microbiological aspects and containment facilities*; or
- A facility identified by Comcare* as a potential MHF, where Comcare believes, after a risk assessment and consultation with the employer, that the facility has the potential to cause a major accident.

Schedule 9 of the Major Hazard Facilities Regulations, referred to in the guidance document, can be found on the [Comcare web site](#).

The guidance document states which of the potential MHFs will definitely be classified (by Comcare) as a MHF, and these include:

- A facility that holds, temporarily or permanently, a quantity of schedule 9 material which matches or exceeds 100% of the corresponding threshold or aggregate threshold quantity; or
- A facility that is a nuclear installation as described in part 2 for the ARPANS Act; or

- A facility that is a laboratory dealing with biological agents requiring physical containment level 4 as described in the technical standard *AS/NZS 2243.3:2002 Safety in laboratories – Microbiological aspects and containment facilities*.

The guidance document goes on to describe facilities that may be classified and factors which may be considered by Comcare in its classification decisions.

It is evident from the previous example of legislation that what separates the type of facility envisaged as being a MHF [and hence appropriate for the application of condition 4(a)(iii)] from those ordinary cases involving pressure equipment, is the potential for triggering a secondary hazard – the 'domino effect'. AS 4343 itself mentions this 'knock on or domino effect' in the Foreword. Whereas the explosion of a single pressure vessel would be extremely serious, the overall hazard could be greatly increased in circumstances where such an event might lead to, for example, the release or dispersion (and possibly ignition) of other separately contained hazardous material.

The *Approved Code of Practice for Managing Hazards to Prevent Major Industrial Accidents* is available from the Department's [Health and Safety website](#). Appendix 2 of this code of practice lists some installations to which the code applies. This resource may prove a useful pointer to facilities worthy of consideration for the application of condition 4(a)(iii).

In establishing the hazard level of pressure equipment, the designer needs to apply the multiplication factor for pV or pD if it is relevant. The design verifier also has a responsibility to be satisfied that the hazard level of the equipment has been correctly assessed and must therefore ascertain if condition 4(a)(iii) applies. Clearly in New Zealand the involvement of Comcare is not applicable and the decision about the appropriateness of the use of the multiplication factor is a matter to be agreed by the designer, the controller, and the inspection body. In most common pressure equipment cases it will be evident that this factor will not be needed, but where there is any indication that the facility involved could be considered a potential MHF, the matter should be carefully investigated using the guidance of the documents available.

Controllers of facilities which could be considered potential MHFs should be aware that relocated items of plant may not originally have been rated at a hazard level appropriate to the proposed new location. Similarly an inspection body which becomes aware of such an equipment transfer should be alert to the possibility that the original hazard level assessment may no longer be appropriate.

The following warning about the use of hazard levels is contained in the Foreword of AS 4343, and this is particularly relevant where the application of condition 4(a)(iii) is being considered:

For pressure equipment with highly hazardous contents in special circumstances, a more rigorous assessment of hazards and consequences of failure may be desirable.'

* Comcare exercises powers and carries out functions on behalf of the [Australian] Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission in relation to Part 9 of the Safety Standards Regulations.

National Support Manager – Appointment

Andrew Kear has joined the Department as National Support Manager (in the Workplace Services Group). Andrew, who comes to us from NZQA, takes over from Irene Keane who has occupied the position in an acting role since February this year.

Cranes Code of Practice – Note on Electrical Protection

In Part 3 of the Approved Code of Practice for Cranes it is stated in 3.1(7) that 'At first commissioning, a chartered professional engineer (electrical) is to certify that the electrical

installation and control circuits are appropriate and...'. Due to lack of chartered professional engineers (electrical) available to engage in this type of work, current industry practice is for this to be carried out by a registered electrician.

Also in the note of 3.4(2) it is stated that '...the repair must be designed by a chartered professional engineer...'. In this case too the current practice is, where an electrical repair is only to the original condition, a registered electrician is employed in the task. Other work in terms of alterations is designed by an appropriately qualified chartered professional engineer and design verified.

Cranes Code of Practice – Standards Update

In Appendix C of the *Approved Code of Practice for Cranes*, reference is made to *BS 1757 Specification for power-driven mobile cranes*. Please note that *BS 1757:1986* has now been replaced by *BS EN 13000:2004 Cranes. Mobile cranes*.

Inaugural Meeting of Amusement Device Certifiers

On 10 October 2007, a meeting was held in Nelson attended by Chartered Professional Engineers who have been certifying amusement device equipment since the Chartered Professional Engineers Act came into force on 1 January 2004. During that time 37 engineers have issued certificates for this type of equipment, of whom 21 were in attendance. The meeting was called by the Department of Labour and all 37 engineers were invited. Representatives from the Department and IPENZ were also present.

Amusement device certification is a specialist practice area for engineers, and it was decided at the meeting to form a working group known as the 'Amusement Device Certifying Engineers' (ADCE). Formal IPENZ recognition of the group as a Technical Interest Group (TIG) will also be considered.

The meeting provided a valuable forum for the sharing of information and views of relevant interest amongst the members in attendance. It was decided that the ADCE group would meet annually. Chartered Professional Engineers who are involved (or considering becoming involved) with the issuing of Certificates of Examination (in accordance with the Amusement Devices Regulations) are welcome to participate.

For further information, please contact [Jack Mains](#) of Mainmech, Hastings or [Maurice Flood](#), Department of Labour.

HERA Courses and Seminars

HERA Training Centre is offering the following courses and seminars over the remainder of 2006:

Activity	Date
Welding defects - causes, remedies and inspection	25 October
Surface methods	5–9 November

The venue for the above courses and seminars in Auckland is:

HERA House

17 - 19 Gladding Place

MANUKAU CITY (South Auckland)

To enrol contact:
HERA Training Centre
 P O Box 76134
 Manukau City

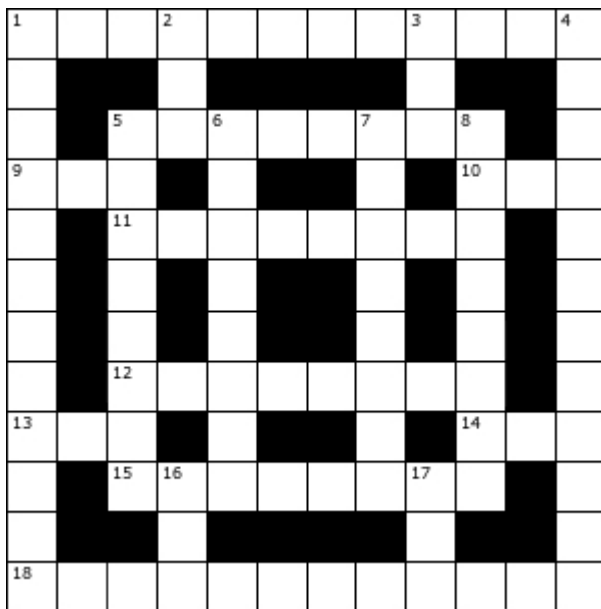
Phone: 09 262 2885
 Fax: 09 262 2856
 Email: admin@hera.org.nz

Note: Enrolment closes 7 days before start of course or seminar.

For seminars outside Auckland visit www.hera.org.nz and click training centre or contact:

Peter Hayward
 Phone: 09 262 4847
 Email: peter.hayward@hera.org.nz

Puzzle Place



Answers include abbreviations and acronyms.

Answers can be obtained by email from robin.bain@dol.govt.nz.

Across

- 1 In orderly succession
- 5 Not fit for consumption
- 6 Can be air but not steam (PECPR)
- 10 Fastener
- 11 By land
- 12 Flightless sea birds
- 13 Born
- 14 Even (Poet.)
- 15 Hesitations regarding propriety of action
- 18 Roominess

Down

- 1 Optimism
- 2 Large vase
- 3 Everything
- 4 Appearance of being young
- 5 Variants of elements
- 6 Make-up
- 9 Arm-like
- 10 Confirms
- 14 Gaseous compound of carbon
- 15 An eternity

Answers to Safety Lines Issue 74 Crossword

Across

- 1 Prototype
- 5 Ear
- 6 Annoy
- 8 Slewing
- 9 Aka
- 10 Tee
- 12 Hews
- 14 Nonet
- 16 Where
- 17 Odes
- 18 Tar
- 20 Nos
- 21 Celsius
- 23 Test
- 25 Eon
- 26 Straddled

Down

- 1 Prowler
- 2 Tinge
- 3 Too
- 4 Embattles
- 5 Eel
- 6 Ants
- 7 Yawns
- 8 Showiness
- 11 End
- 12 Heist
- 13 Wet
- 15 Oersted
- 17 Ores
- 19 Acted
- 22 Urn
- 24 Era

Staff Contact Details

Safety Engineers

Name	Phone	Fax	Email
Peter Williamson	+64 4 915 4461	+64 4 915 6239	peter.williamson@dol.govt.nz
Geoff Edwards	+64 4 915 4435	+64 4 915 6239	geoff.edwards@dol.govt.nz
Robin Bain	+64 4 915 4446	+64 4 915 6239	robin.bain@dol.govt.nz

Amusement Device Registrar

Name	Phone	Fax	Email
Maurice Flood	+64 4 915 4440	+64 4 915 6239	maurice.flood@dol.govt.nz

Department of Labour

4th floor, Unisys House, 56 62 The Terrace
P O Box 3705
Wellington
New Zealand

Disclaimer

Every care is taken in the provision of information in Safety Lines but it is the reader's responsibility to confirm the accuracy of such information against relevant current legislation and approved codes of practice prior to placing reliance on it. The earlier the issue of Safety Lines, the more obviously important this becomes, as legislation and approved codes of practice may change over time.

Nothing in any issue of Safety Lines that contradicts any current legislation or approved code of practice may be relied upon. The Editor would appreciate being notified of any instance of such contradiction in an issue of Safety Lines, which was published after the publication of the current legislation or approved code of practice being contradicted.

Safety Lines is a publication of the Department of Labour, P O Box 3705, Wellington, New Zealand.
Editor: [Robin Bain](#)

Issued by the Department of Labour, New Zealand
<http://www.osh.dol.govt.nz>