

Health & Safety





- I'd like to cover today:
- What's important?
 - What is TP up to?
- What is going well?
- What isn't going well?
- The role of the practitioner
- The role of the manager
- The role of the CEO

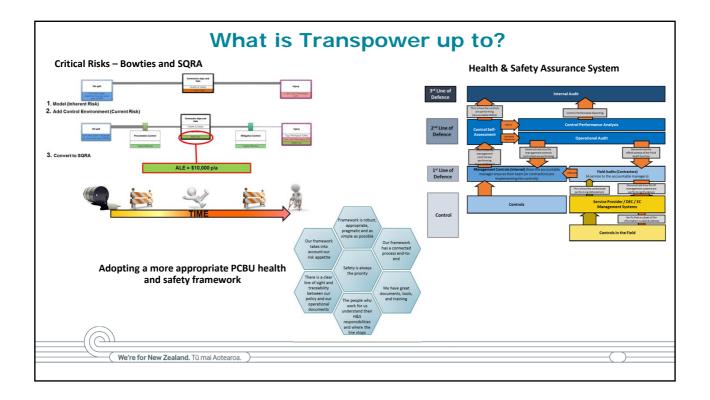
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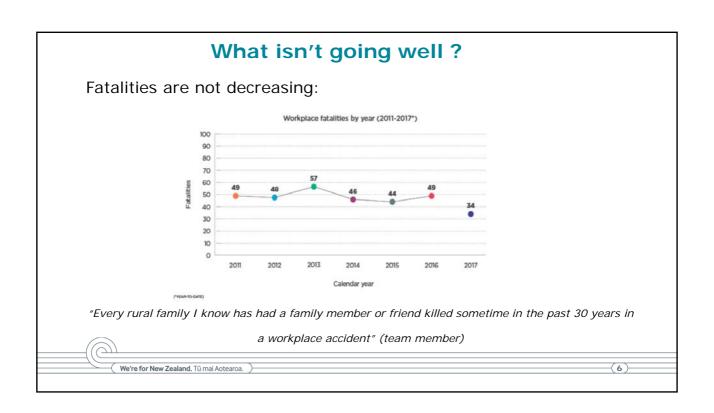
Health & Safety – What is important?

- No funerals what will kill or maim?
- Understand and manging risk
- Systems and processes enough but not too much
- Culture elusive but critical
- PCBU co-ordination, cooperation and consultation how not to under reach or over reach
- Failure of imagination what haven't we thought about?





Focus by Boards and executives More understanding of and conversations with more people on H&S More forums TFRIFR often trending down in companies Beginnings of work on H side of H&S We're for New Zealand. Tü mal Actearoa. Figure 1. Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 1. Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 1. Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 1. Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 1. TRUE Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 1. TRUE Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 2. TRUE Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 2. TRUE Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 3. TRUE Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 4. TRUE Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 4. TRUE Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 5. TRUE Recordable Injury Frequency Rates (Actuals 2014/15 to 2016/17) per 200,000 hours worked, by Sectors 6. More for New Zealand. Tü mal Actearoa.



The role of the practitioner

- Move from compliance to coaching
- · Focus on critical risks when in field
- Ask "what if" questions
- Know when to be really direct and forceful
- Use the stats not just the anecdotes
- Keep learning
- Be able to talk to anyone about H&S the labourers to the Board members

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The role of the Manager

- It's not done until it is done safely
- Set an example do you speed, get over-fatigued, etc?
- Care about your people really. And demonstrate it
- Understand the systems and processes and insist they are used or make them fit for purpose
- Use every opportunity to reinforce safety first
- If you have a big cultural problem use the body in the lobby approach

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The role of the CEO

- Its about the people first, the number second
- Insist on keeping H&S front and centre
- Relentlessly focus on critical risks
- Every so often have a blue sky session on "What if's?"
- Use the Board as a thinking partner and take challenge as an invaluable aid
- Keep focus on no funerals and no life altering injuries



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If you have no idea what to do focus on these

KNOW

Keep up to date with health and safety matters

UNDERSTAND

Understand the nature of the business and its hazards and risks

PLAN

Ensure the business has the appropriate resources and processes to manage risks

INFORM

Ensure there are appropriate reporting and investigation processes in place

COMPLY

Ensure the PCBU has and implements processes for complying with the Act

VERIFY

Verify that all of the above are in place

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