

ROLLING DOOR WIND LOAD TEST DRAWS NATIONAL ATTENTION IN THE US

This article on a controlled wind test is reproduced from the US magazine Door & Access Systems Newsmagazine, Fall Edition 2012 and is reproduced with their kind permission.

"In July, more than 40 media representatives were among a group of 150 professionals who witnessed a wind test of rolling sheet doors on two types of buildings. The event, which gained national television exposure, was conducted at the Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) research facility in Richburg, S.C.

The research test, primarily sponsored by the insurance industry, showed a dramatic comparison between "common practice" (non-code-compliant) and code-compliant rectangular masonry buildings of similar dimensions. The buildings were constructed alongside each other. Live feeds of the tests were broadcast by the Fox News Channel.

The common practice building used a rolling sheet door without wind locks, which failed under a 115 mph (185 km/h) wind. A rolling sheet door with wind locks in the code compliant building survived a 135 mph (217 km/h) wind without any damage."

WIND LOAD STANDARD AND GARAGE DOORS IN AUSTRALIA AND NZ

The critical components of the test outlined in the article above were the whole building in the successful test was built to resist wind loads as was the door.

Likewise the wind code in Australia now requires that for new construction, the whole building including the garage door be designed to withstand the wind pressures of the region, taking into account site conditions such as topography, building orientation, local pressure coefficients and transfer of loads from doors to the periphery of the building.

As reported in AGDA Newsletter Vol 5 #5 The Australian and NZ Standard 4505 (originally issued in 1998) is under review and is being enhanced to cover **garage doors and other large access doors** (i.e. including commercial and industrial doors) but restricted in size to door height of 3m.

Following Cyclone Yasi in 2011 statistics were released by the Cyclone Testing Station that 29% of rolling doors and 6% of sectional doors in the cyclone affected area failed, even though the wind pressure of that cyclone was a little less than the design wind speed allowed for in the wind code.

The industry is convinced that the vast majority of doors that failed were in fact standard and NOT designed to resist wind pressures of the cyclonic region.

What to do?

How can existing building standards be implemented to ensure that new construction complies with the rules to prevent door damage to the extent observed after Yasi? To compound matters for the future, most doors damaged in the Yasi wind event were only authorised by insurers to be replaced by doors of the same type, so that standard doors were re-installed and are at risk of damage in the next high wind event.

The Government, through ABCB has a responsibility to reduce building damage in wind events by ensuring appropriate building practice and regulation is in place.

AGDA in conjunction with the Standards Committee in the review of the 4505 standard applied to the ABCB that the Standard be referenced in the National Construction Code (NCC, it was the BCA) for wind regions C & D (cyclonic areas) as there was a clear positive cost benefit to the community through reduced damages bill for insurers or taxpayers from severe wind events.

Inclusion in the NCC means that the rules for construction design from the Wind Code (1170) as applied to doors will be mandated and new buildings will not be able to be legally constructed and certified for occupation, without complying with the NCC.

It has now been advised that the Building Codes Committee (BCC) of ABCB will recommend to the ABCB Board that **AS/NZS4505 2012 be referenced in Volumes One and Two of the NCC for 2013 and apply only in wind regions C & D.**

The NCC for 2013 will be effective from 1st May 2013 and will impact on NEW construction, including doors in wind regions C & D when the Building Codes Committee recommendation is actioned by the ABCB.

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DOORS

Commercial and industrial doors up to 3m in height are now included in the 4505 Standard (defined as general purpose doors).

To comply with Section 5 of the Standard, to achieve their number of duty cycles, it is good business practice for building owners / managers to have a maintenance policy to ensure safe and smooth operation for those doors.

This can be done by incorporating in the policy **door manufacturer servicing recommendations**, particularly noting the differing range of operational or duty cycles, dictating a widely ranging frequency of servicing needs (i.e. weekly, monthly, quarterly, 6 monthly or annually).

DO I REALLY NEED A RISK REGISTER

John Mutton, InterRISK Australia P/L, CSA September 2012

What is a risk register? It is simply a tool / listing that can be purchased off-the-shelf as a software program, or a tool that can be designed by a consultant.

- A risk register is an invaluable tool for understanding an organisation's risks and acting to manage them.
- Core benefit is that the focus on risk covers the whole organisation for the long term.
- Although many risks are common to enterprises, each individual organisation's risk register must be tailored in that each will have its own language of risk, and be project-specific

The unavoidable nature of risk means that it is essential to prepare for it. But many organisations -even large companies -fail to acknowledge the risks that apply to them. Risk registers are essential to providing a framework for identifying and managing risk.

If we remove the business context and simply consider

risk in our personal lives, risk plays a dominant role in a routine day.

- We set alarm clocks to avoid the risk of sleeping in and being late for a commitment.
- We choose footwear that suits the environment in which we will walk to the train station to reduce the risk of slippage.
- We clean the floor at home to treat the risk of slipping or of bacteria accumulating and causing illness.
- We insure our houses to transfer the risk of damage to an insurer.
- We cross the street accepting the risk that comes with going about our normal day.

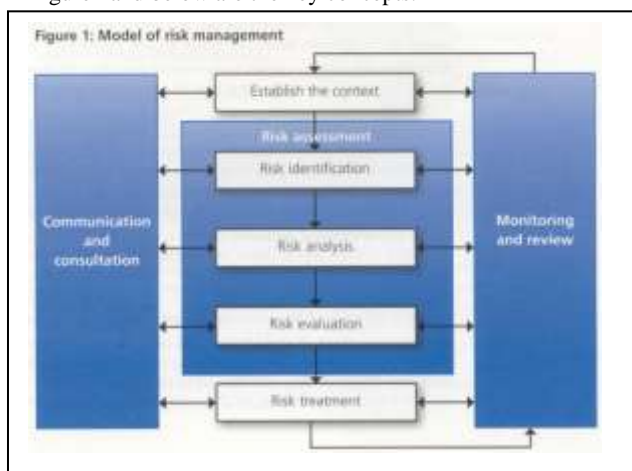
Risk is prevalent in everything that we do. We all risk manage without even realising it and it makes sense that we carry this forward into our place of business.

The notion of risk management has historically been considered by many as intangible, unnecessary, or somebody else's problem.

Risk in a business means that regardless of whether you operate a small corner store or you are a member of the executive management group in a listed company, we are all accountable for risk to some degree. A business' commitment to risk management is difficult to quantify it can be agreed that rather than ignoring risk management it would be preferable to know that the business had a handle on its risk and was actively trying to improve the position in the event of a serious workplace incident.

We should all accept some personal responsibility for risk. Indeed, the new work health and safety (WHS) legislation which came into effect on 1 January 2012 imposes for the first time a positive legal duty on employees to take care for their own safety in the workplace. While ultimate risk accountability sits with the leaders of the business –we all have a role to play.

The ISO 31000 risk management model is illustrated in Figure 1 and below are the key concepts.



Establish the context

- What is the business looking to achieve through risk management?
- Who are the stakeholders driving the initiative?
- What investment is the business looking to commit (in, time and capital)?

Risk identification

- What can go wrong?

- What is the actual risk descriptor identified?

Risk analysis

- What is the outcome if it does go wrong?
- Is it financial, loss of life, a competitive issue?

Risk evaluation

- How badly can it go wrong?
- The measure used to answer this question must be relevant to the organisation.

Risk treatment

- What are the options available to us to manage the risk?
- Should we avoid, reduce, treat, transfer or accept?

Communicate and consult

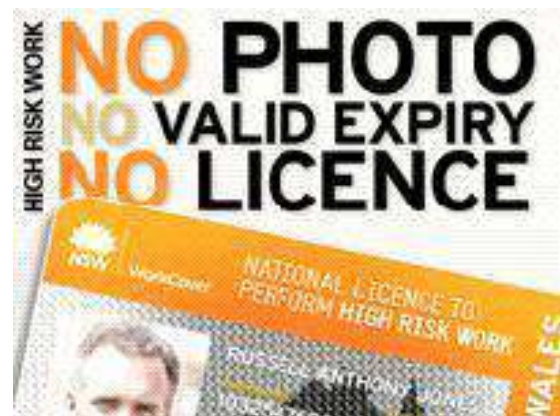
- Engage the business at all levels.
- Announce project roadblocks and progress. Navigate problems, reward and acknowledge performance and delivery.

Monitor and review

- Continually challenge what is done.
- Continually challenge the agreed risk management plan. It's dynamic and needs to evolve with changes within the business.

WORKCOVER CAMPAIGN

Source CPSISC Newsletter for May, June and July 2012



The 2006 *National Standard for Licensing Persons Performing High Risk Work* included transitional arrangements for pre 1996 state certificates and national certificates issued from 1996 to 2004 to convert to the current 5 - year national high risk work (HRW) photo licence.

HRW covers 29 classes of work - forklift, crane, and hoist operation; dogging, rigging and scaffolding; and pressure equipment operation.

Victoria and Tasmania have concluded their conversion programs, with the remaining jurisdictions in their final stages. NSW will conclude on 31 December 2012.

This will result in only one WorkCover NSW HRW licence that is valid and recognised across all state and territory borders.

To find out more on how to convert and renew before the 31 December 2012 deadline:

Call: 13 10 50 **Email: LS@workcover.nsw.gov.au**
Visit: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au
<http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/licensing/Licencesandcertificates/highriskworklicences/Pages/nophotonoeprynollicence.aspx>