

NZGTTM webinar series 2025

Webinar 5: How to do a risk assessment

10 June 2025

Opening karakia

Tūtawa mai i runga

Tūtawa mai i raro

Tūtawa mai i roto

Tūtawa mai i waho

Kia tau ai

Te mauri tū, te mauri ora

Ki te katoa

Haumi e, hui e, tāiki e

Come forth from above,





below, within,

And from the environment

Vitality and wellbeing for all

Strengthened in unity.

NZGTTM webinar series 2025

Webinar	Topic	Date	
Webinar 1: Introducing the NZGTTM	A refresh on what a risk-based approach is about and where the sector is at with the change	Tuesday 25 March 2025, 2.30pm	
Webinar 2: TTM Credentials Framework - overview	For anyone who wants to learn about the TTM Credential Framework development, micro-credentials available now, and what you can expect in 2025.	Tuesday 8 April 2025, 2:30pm	
Webinar 3: TTM Competency - what you need to know now	From a practical perspective, we'll discuss what people need to do right now to show competency.	Wednesday 30 April 2025, 2:30pm	
Webinar 4: Procurement	Primarily for clients and project managers; but may be of interest to supplier contract managers.	Tuesday 20 May 2025, 10:30am	
Webinar 5: How to do a risk assessment	A step-by-step session explaining the importance of risk management and practical exercises to teach people how to do risk assessments.	Tuesday 10 June 2025, 10:30am	
Webinar 6: Assurance	While every PCBU should have their own audit and assurance programme, we look at what's happening in this space across the sector.	Tuesday 15 July 2025, 2:30pm	
Webinar 7: Wrap-up session	Dedicated open FAQ session.	Tuesday 29 July 2025, 2:30pm	

TODAY

What we'll cover today

- Legislative and Industry driving the pace of change
- High level refresh on risk
- Examples of Risk process
- Practical examples
- Review key points
- Questions & Answers / Resources

Legislative perspective

(Everyone is Responsible and Accountable!)

(Organisations cannot contract out of their responsibilities – the law prevents this!)



WORKSAFE
Mahi Haumaru Aotearoa

Primary duty of care

A PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of—

Design PCBU
(Engineering Designer)

Duty – Design without Risk
(*HSWA2015, Section 39*)

Contracting PCBU
(Client / Principal)

Duty – Primary Duty of Care
(*HSWA2015, Section 36*)

Constructor / Installer PCBU
(Main Contractor)

Duty – Install / Construct without Risk
(*HSWA2015, Section 43*)

Constructor / Installer PCBU
(TTM Contractor)

Duty – Install / Construct without Risk
(*HSWA2015, Section 43*)

Constructor / Installer PCBU
(Construction Contractor)

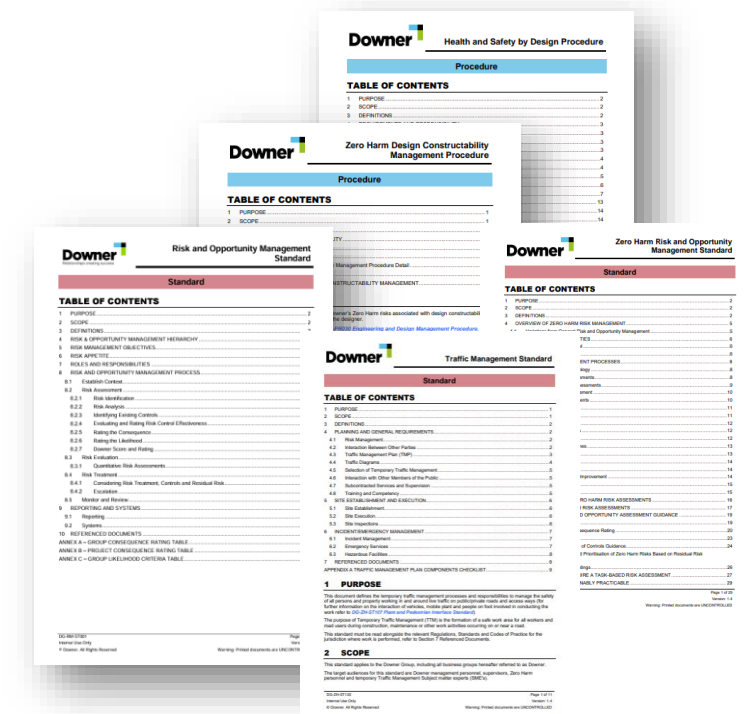
Duty – Install / Construct without Risk
(*HSWA2015, Section 43*)

PCBU Controlling Workplace
(Road Controlling Authority)
(Corridor Manager)

Duty – Controlling Workplace
Duty – Manage Fixture, Plant...
(*HSWA2015, Section 37, 38*)
Safety of Public, Traffic and Workers
(*LGA1974, Section 353*)

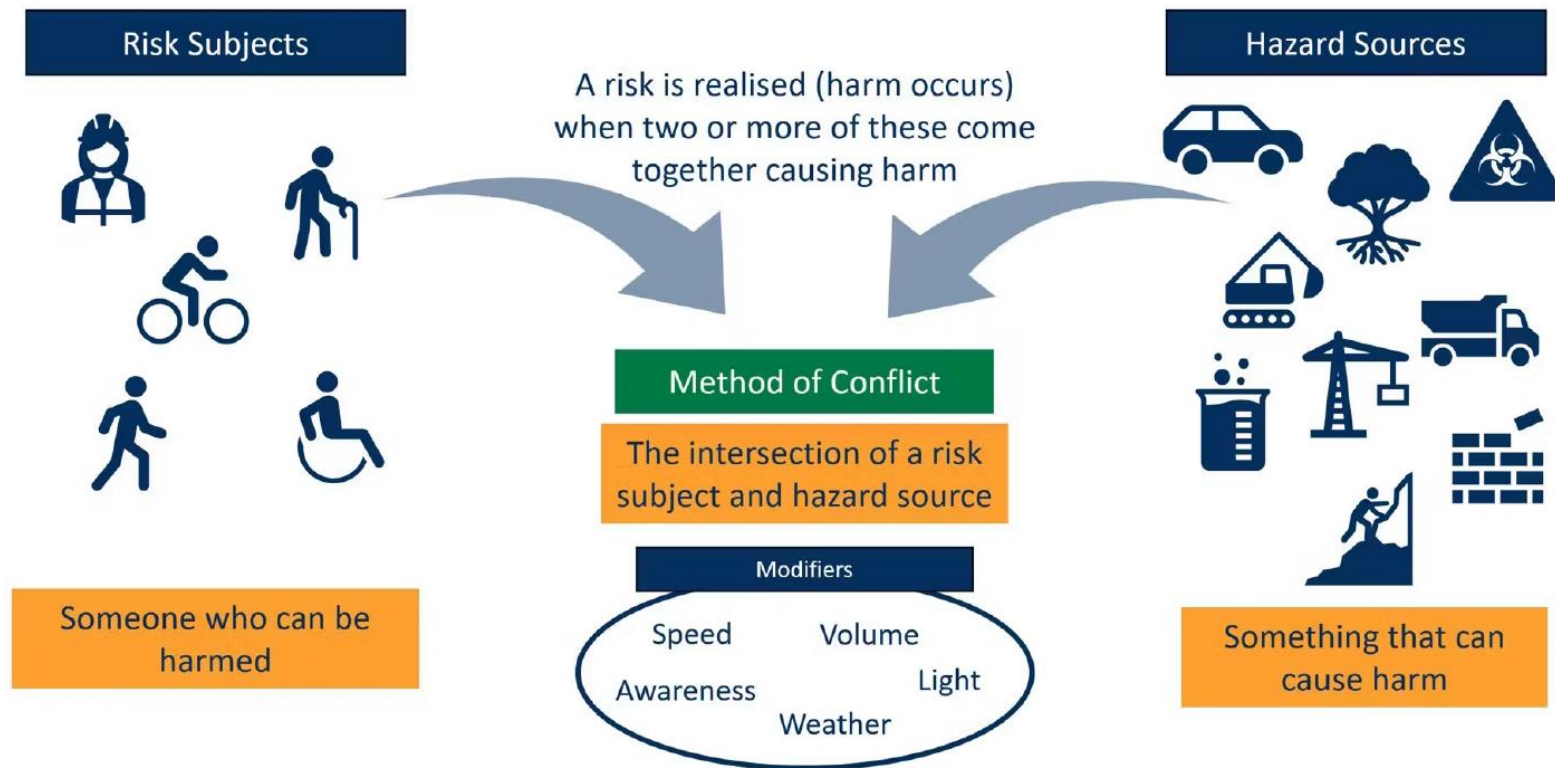
Embedding risk into process

1. Follow The Applicable Risk Management Standard
2. Use Client Risk Framework where specified
(this should be permitted under the overarching Risk Standard)
3. Where responsible for Engineering Design, ensure Health and Safety by Design process is followed.
4. Where not responsible for Engineering Design, obtain a copy of Health and Safety by Design Assessment
5. Always ensure risk of harm to people is eliminated
(or minimised) **So Far As is Reasonably Practicable.**



Risk process

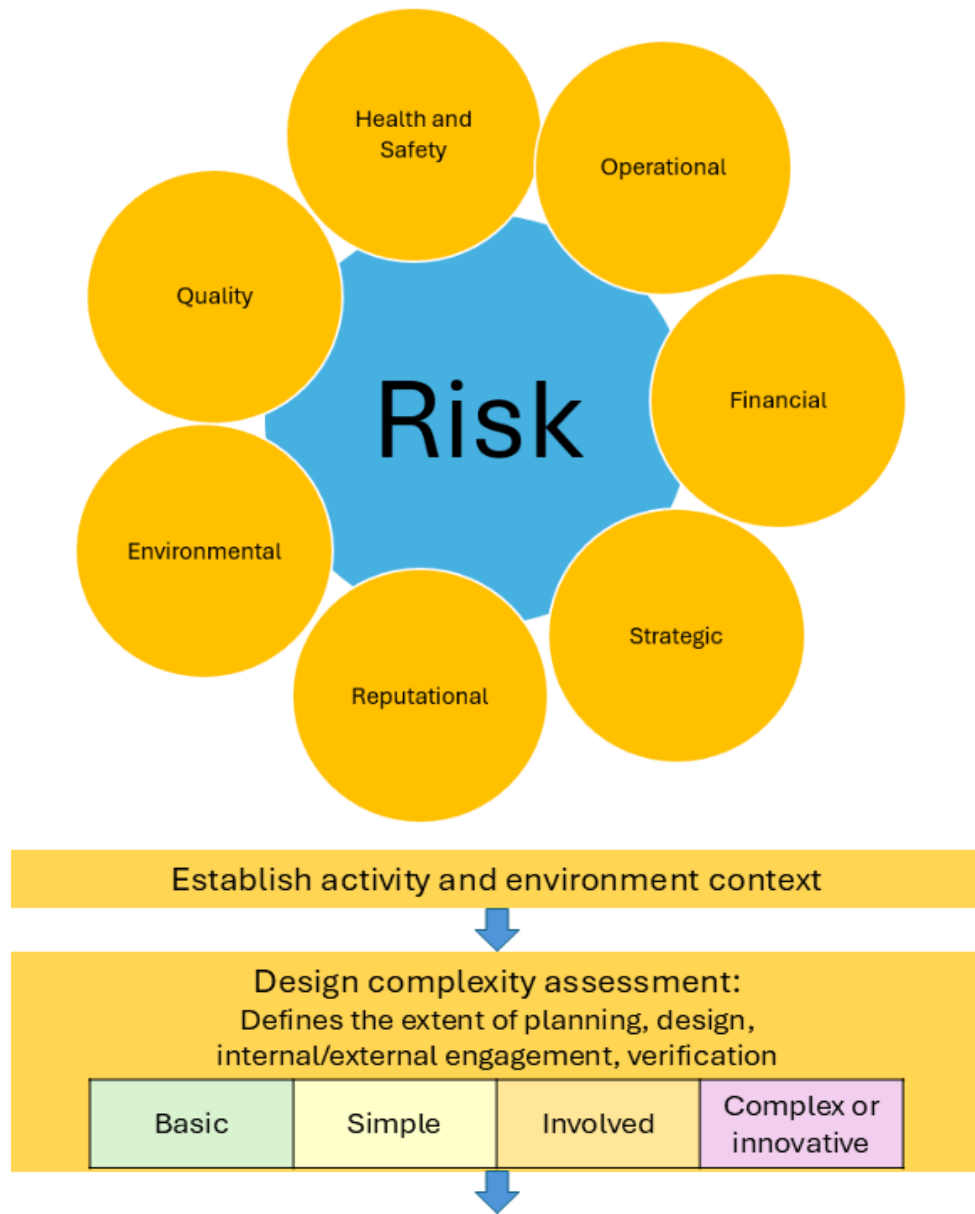
- TTM risk integrated into our wider approach to HSQE



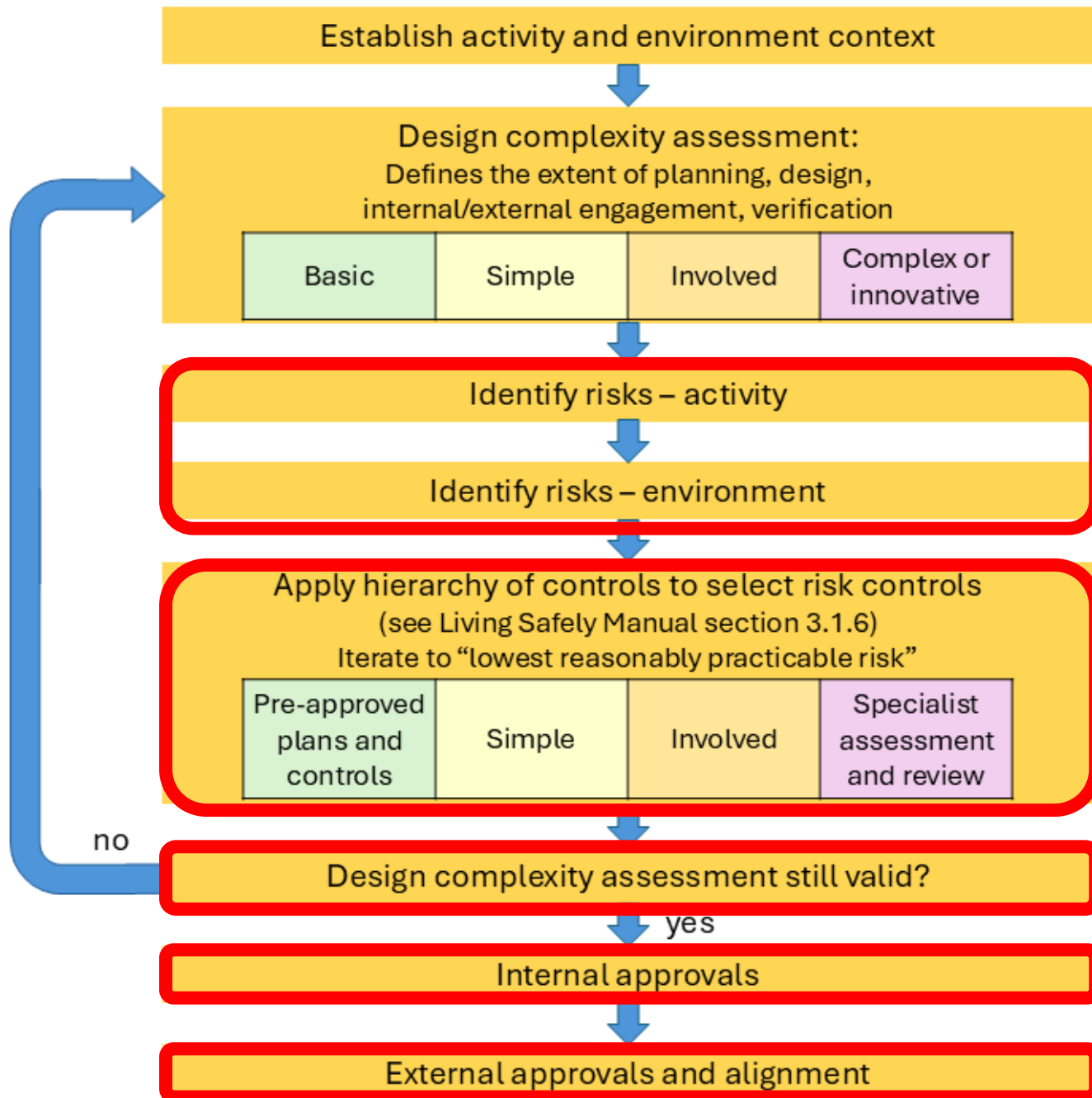
LIVING
— SAFELY 2.0 —
People at the heart of everything

What am I doing?
What could go wrong?
How can we do it safely?

Risk-based TTM – minimum requirements



1. Fulton Hogan 'regulation'
2. Applies to sub-contractors
3. Need to include client and third party risks.
4. Similar to other temporary works procedures (e.g Engineering NZ/Temporary Works Forum and FHNZ)
 - Design Complexity is used as an initial proxy for the likelihood of a risk occurring
 - The extent of design effort and verification required is proportionate to the Design Complexity (implicitly the likelihood), and the potential consequences of the risks.



Minimum level of Design, Verification and engagement now defined.

Forms to standardise analysis

Risk subject (Someone who can be harmed)	Hazard source and method of conflict (Something that can cause harm, and how)	Modifiers	Control consideration (If not eliminated, why not... and other measures of control that maybe applied)
E.g. Road workers	A member of public vehicle enters the working space, hitting workers on foot	Speed, volume, separation between subjects	Can the risk be eliminated by closing the road? Yes, a viable detour is available via... and this is supported by the neighbouring RCA. Consider the residual risk of the detour route... Discuss with stakeholders the best timing for the road closure Identify the residual risk for errant and hostile vehicle / road user interactions. Record this as its own risk subject &/or hazard source and method of conflict so that controls can be considered for these.
	Hostile road user, frustrated by the road closure verbally or physically assaults a road worker. Errant or hostile vehicle breach of the road closure hits road workers, plant, equipment or materials	Length & tolerance of detour, speed, volume, wider network effects	Engineering controls to be incorporated into TTM design to include... barriers, barricades, hostile breach controls ... "...every person on a site can communicate by radio with every other person on that site" (Source: REDNZ 23-006)

Objective is lowest reasonably practicable risk

Most realistic potential outcome with controls in place?

Risk Assessment	Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	Significant <input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Severe <input type="checkbox"/>
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Unbranded forms at : [TTM library](#) | NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi

Example:



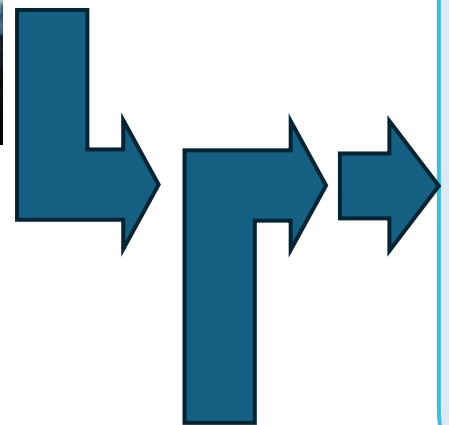
Risk-based road marking

- Actively being delivered across all 8 Downer NOCs.
- Downer's mobile-oriented TTM methods have streamlined road marking operations across all Downer NOCs, reducing setup and removal times by using a more flexible approach to TTM controls instead of traditional static CoPTTM controls.
- These innovative TTM methodologies have reduced the overall road marking timeframes per contract, boosting productivity, efficiency, and the enablement of faster programme delivery.
- Downer's practical and fit for purpose TTM solutions have helped their teams feel safer on the job, letting them focus on what they do best within their core roles, in addition to the efficiencies it has led to increased performance and team morale.



What do TTM teams have to do?

1. Contract Engagement
Sets out responsibilities, roles and Risk Framework
(Cannot contract out of legal responsibilities)



2. Receive Design & Risk Assessment

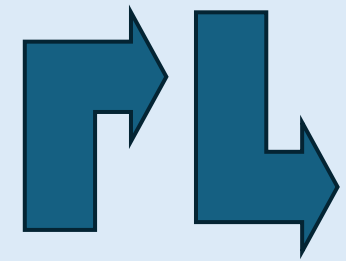
This should demonstrate how it can be executed safely without harm.
(Including Lowest Total Risk)



3. Prepare / Select Traffic Management Plan
Including Site Based Risk Assessment.



4. RCA / TAO / NAC Review / Approval
Including Layout, Risk Assessment & Coordination.



5. Implement Traffic Management Plan
Keeping Workers and Users as Safe as Reasonably Practicable.



Design risk assessment

**Client (Contracting PCBU) Responsible to ensure this is completed and provided.
(Including Lowest Total Risk)**

Risk Assessment must consider:

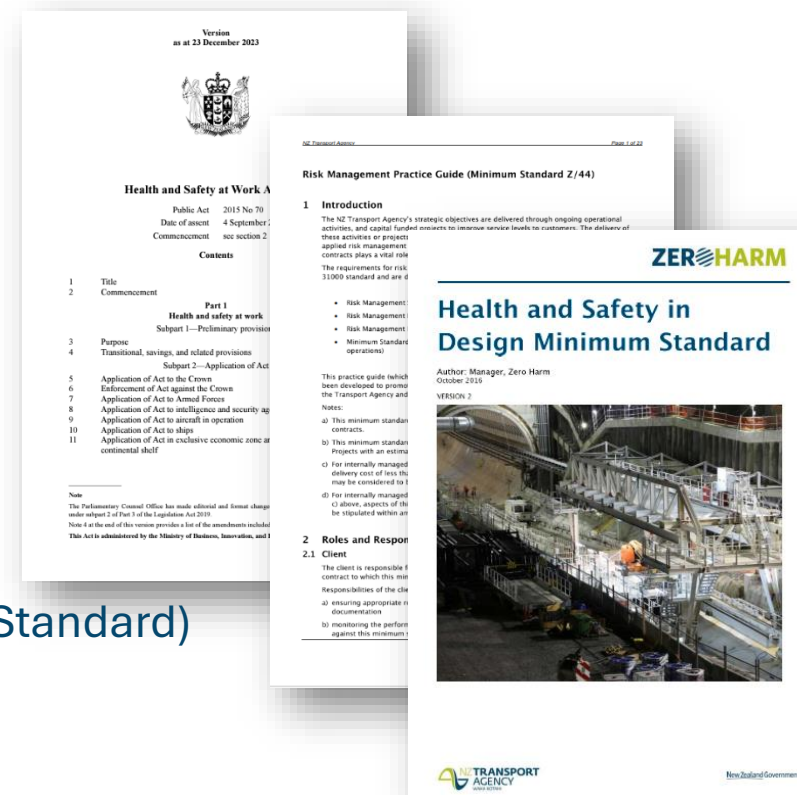
- Site / Environment
- Users
- Construction Workers
- Traffic Management Workers
- Maintenance of asset over lifecycle
- Persons in vicinity, exposed to or affected by activity

Risk Management Framework:

- NZ Transport Agency Z/44 Risk Management Practice Guide (Minimum Standard) applies
- Should demonstrate Lowest Total Risk
- Identify any Residual Risks not eliminated through design phase
- Provide any information on conditions necessary to ensure no risk to health and safety

References:

- *Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, Section 39*
- *Health and Safety in Design Minimum Standard (NZTA)*
- *Contractor Health and Safety Expectations: Guidance for Supply Chain Partners, Section 5.3, 6.2*
- *New Zealand Guide to Temporary Traffic Management, Page 24*



What if there is no “designer”?

(e.g. TTM for an ‘Event’)

Consult, Cooperate, Coordinate with Client, RCA / TAO / NAC and others:

- Users of Road Corridor – including vulnerable Road Users
- Site / Environment / Other activities on network
- Coordination with other PCBU’s
- Construction Workers
- Traffic Management Workers
- Persons in vicinity, exposed to or affected by activity

Risk Management Framework:

- Agree the Risk Management Framework to be used
- Identify any Residual Risks and Controls
- Agree with Client and RCA/TAO/NAC achievement of Lowest Total Risk – So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable (Risk Acceptance must be established with respective PCBUs)

Site risk assessment

Risk assessment must consider:

- Users of Road Corridor – including vulnerable Road Users
- Site / Environment / Other activities on network
- Coordination with other PCBU's
- Construction Workers
- Traffic Management Workers
- Persons in vicinity, exposed to or affected by activity

Risk Management Framework:

- NZ Transport Agency Z/44 Risk Management Practice Guide (Minimum Standard) applies
- Identify any Residual Risks and Controls

References:

- *Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, Section 43*
- *Contractor Health and Safety Expectations: Guidance for Supply Chain Partners, Section 5.3, 7.7*
- *New Zealand Guide to Temporary Traffic Management, Page 24*



3 Broad Risk Identification Methods



Observation based evidence

- Site inspections
- Safety audits
- Hazard ID meetings
- Pre-inspections
- Aerial/drone
- Drive through
- Videos and photos
- Incidents and accidents



Consultation based

- Client meetings
- RCA meetings
- Sub-contractor meetings
- Health and safety meetings
- Project management meetings



Records & data-based evidence

- Accident reports
- Site diary entries
- Compensation claims
- Feedback records
- Inspection reports
- Earlier Audits/CAPs
- RCA database
- Telemetry data
- Crash analysis data

Stop / Go paddles: a hazard focus

- Stop/Go: Inherent Worker Risk
 - Reliance on human control: Directs traffic flow based on worker judgment and action.
 - High worker exposure: Places workers directly in the path of live traffic.
 - Risk factors:
 - Driver inattention/impairment
 - Vehicle speed
 - Aggressive drivers
 - Worker fatigue/distraction
 - Poor visibility (night, weather)
 - Potential Consequences:
 - Worker injury (minor to fatal)
 - Near misses
 - Public endangerment if worker error



Portable traffic lights: a risk reduction focus

Portable Traffic Lights: Engineered Control

- Automated control: Regulates traffic flow through a programmed sequence.
- Manual control: Regulates traffic flow through operator activate
- Reduced worker exposure: Workers are positioned away from the immediate traffic flow.
- Key Advantages:
 - Consistency: Less prone to human error or variability.
 - Improved visibility: Lights are designed to be seen in various conditions.
 - Predictability: Drivers understand and respond to traffic light signals.
 - Removes the risk of harmful interactions
- Risk Reduction:
 - Decreased risk of worker being struck by a vehicle (engineered control is higher in the hierarchy)
 - More consistent traffic flow, potentially reducing driver frustration.



Recap



Resources

- The NZGTTM:
 - <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/roads-and-rail/new-zealand-guide-to-temporary-traffic-management/>
- Check our ISG and NZTA websites for webinar recording and presentation:
 - <https://www.ttm-isg.org/>
 - <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/roads-and-rail/new-zealand-guide-to-temporary-traffic-management/>
- Questions: email info@ttm-isg.org / ttm@nzta.govt.nz

Your questions

Closing karakia

Hoea ki uta

Hoea ki tai

**Hoea ki te kotahitanga o tātou
katoa**

Kia māia

Kia ngākau aroha

Eke panuku

Eke Tangaroa

Haumi ē, Hui ē,

Tāiki ē

Journey from the mountains

to the sea

Journey safely together united as one

Be brave

Be caring

Acknowledge the unseen forces

of the land and sea to inspire

success and achievement

Come together, gather together

United together