



Minimum Document Requirements

- ☐ Title – must clearly state what activity the operational practice note applies to.
- ☐ Practice note owner – company or organisation who owns the operational practice note.
- ☐ Contact person – name of person responsible for the operational practice note.
- ☐ Author – who wrote the operational practice note. Needs to be a person.
- ☐ Consulted – who was consulted with when preparing the operational practice note. Needs to identify the comments/responses not just list people “consulted”
- ☐ Peer reviewer – who reviewed the Good Practice Note. Need to note supports document
- ☐ Approver – who approved the Good Practice Note. Needs to be a named individual
- ☐ Document version control – date and version number.
- ☐ Continuous Improvement – plan for monitoring/evaluation and improvements. When the document needs to be reviewed/updated (max 5 years).
- ☐ Statement about legal considerations and compliance (laws, regulations etc).
- ☐ Roles and Competencies - Specific NZGTTM roles and competence levels should be precisely referenced to ensure compliance.

Discussion / Explanations

- ☐ Objectives, scope, and key components.
- ☐ Activity description – must clearly detail the activity the operational practice note applies to, including contextual information.
- ☐ Activity exclusions – list any activity the note doesn’t apply to, so the practice is not applied incorrectly.
- ☐ Activity specific safety risks – list and assess all risks specific to the activity if no controls were in place (i.e. doing the activity without any TTM).
- ☐ Incident Response / Emergency Provisions - state emergency response or incident notification processes as required by HSWA

Alignment with Industry Standards

- ☐ Alignment with HSAW – reference to NZGTTM should not be a pass or fail criterion.
 - ☐ Reference/alignment with other Good Practice Notes.
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Risk Assessment and Management

- ☐ Comprehensive assessment of relevant risks related to the activity and environment.
 - ☐ Identification and selection of controls using a 'hierarchy of controls' approach to achieve lowest total reasonably practicable risk. Explicit accountability pathways as per HSWA need to be included (PCBU responsibilities)
 - ☐ Residual risks and associated controls are identified. Shows how to ensure all workers can input into the risk identification
 - ☐ Risk commentary – capture key risk decision points (e.g. trade-offs between risks, effects on different parties, lowest total risk). This helps users determine applicability to future activities.
 - ☐ Traffic management diagrams (if applicable) – showing risk controls in a diagram, including dimensions and the TTM zone, exclusion zone, and worksite.
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Trialling the GPN (within the application form, not the GPN)

- ☐ Review consultation and development of the process (from the application form).
- ☐ Review the testing.
- ☐ Were there performance metrics to measure success of the pilot/trial against?
- ☐ What were the results of the pilot/trial? Lessons learnt incorporated into the latest version of the GPN.