



Health & Safety

2026 Quarry Conference

Invercargill

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CI Extractives
WorkSafe NZ

WORKSAFE
Mahi Haumaru Aotearoa

Topics

- The H&S at Work Amendment Act 2026
- WorkSafe Update
- NZ Update Industry Stats
- Extractives Stats
- Observations from Quarry Inspections
 - Principal Hazard, H&S Systems, Guarding

How to have a good day on your site

- Doing the work correctly
 - Risk Assessment
 - Inspections
 - Supervision



The H&S at Work Amendment Act 2026

Key changes include:

- A focus on critical risks — those most likely to cause death, serious injury, serious illness, or long-term harm.
- More proportionate requirements for small businesses (fewer than 20 workers), with a primary focus on managing critical risks.
- Ongoing duties for larger businesses to manage all risks, while giving critical risks the highest priority.
- Clearer expectations for officers, reinforcing that due diligence is about governance and oversight rather than day-to-day operational tasks - particularly relevant for directors in businesses who are also workers.
- Safe harbour for duty holders through Approved Codes of Practice (ACOPs) - shifting the role of ACOPs from guidance to clearer, practical instructions about how to comply with the law. While it is not mandatory to follow an ACOP, if a PCBU does so, they are considered to have met their HSWA obligations in respect of the health and safety risk covered by the ACOP.
- Clarification of responsibilities for recreational land use, confirming that PCBUs are not responsible for recreational activities on land they control, unless work is occurring at the same time.

The H&S at Work Amendment Act 2026

Supporting implementation

- WorkSafe will roll out guidance and training along with educational tools over the coming months to help PCBUs and kaimahi navigate the changes with confidence.
- The WorkSafe website will be updated with new guidance and learning resources available for businesses along with a marketing campaign to help reach a wider cross-section of PCBUs. From now through to 1 April 2027 and beyond, we will also be reaching out to priority sector stakeholders to help embed the changes.
- For more detail on the changes and what they mean, visit the [WorkSafe website](#) and bookmark this page to access new resources as they become available.

Note

Reference to Mining and Quarrying Critical Risks -Principal Hazards

Mining and quarrying

The following hazards to which the Health and Safety at Work (Mining Operations and Quarrying Operations) Regulations 2016 apply:

- (a) ground or strata instability (*see* regulation 65, in particular, regulation 65(a)(i), and paragraphs (16) to (19) of Schedule 5 of those regulations):
- (aa) inundation and inrush of any substance (*see* regulation 65, in particular, regulation 65(a)(ii)):
- (b) mine shafts and winding systems (*see* regulation 65, in particular, regulation 65(a)(iii)):
- (c) roads, other vehicle operating areas, and the use of mobile plant (*see* regulation 65, in particular, regulation 65(a)(iv), and paragraphs (26) to (31) of Schedule 5):
- (d) tips, ponds, and voids (*see* regulation 65, in particular, regulation 65(a)(v)):
- (e) use of explosives (*see* regulation 65, in particular, regulation 65(a)(viii), and paragraphs (32) to (35) of Schedule 5):
- (f) air quality and ventilation, including the presence of methane or any other gas (*see* regulation 65, in particular, regulation 65(a)(vi), subpart 3 of Part 5, and paragraphs (7) to (10) of Schedule 5):
- (g) the presence of flammable or combustible gas, dust, or other material (*see* paragraphs (1) to (6) of Schedule 5):
- (h) electrical systems and plant (*see* paragraphs (36) to (38) of Schedule 5).

WorkSafe

Strategy



Areas of focus for the next three years



Investing in our **inspectors**, what they do and how they do it.



Guidance that helps and supports



Enforcement that is proportionate and consistent



Permitting that reduces regulatory risk



Feedback processes, piloting feedback on inspector engagement, strengthening stakeholder partnerships to ensure timely, effective and consistent interactions.



Mining & Quarries Team – our team has grown by 2 inspectors



Paul Hunt

Chief Inspector
Extractives
Hamilton



Dave Bellett

Manager Extractives
Christchurch



Priscilla Harris

Principal Inspector
Quarries & Mining
Rotorua

Specialist Mining Inspectors



Dinghy Pattinson
Christchurch



John Ewen
Greymouth



Matt Divehall
Hamilton



Stuart Heslop
Hamilton

Specialist Quarries Inspectors



Glenn Savage

Auckland



Mark Marnane

Invercargill



Shaun Henderson

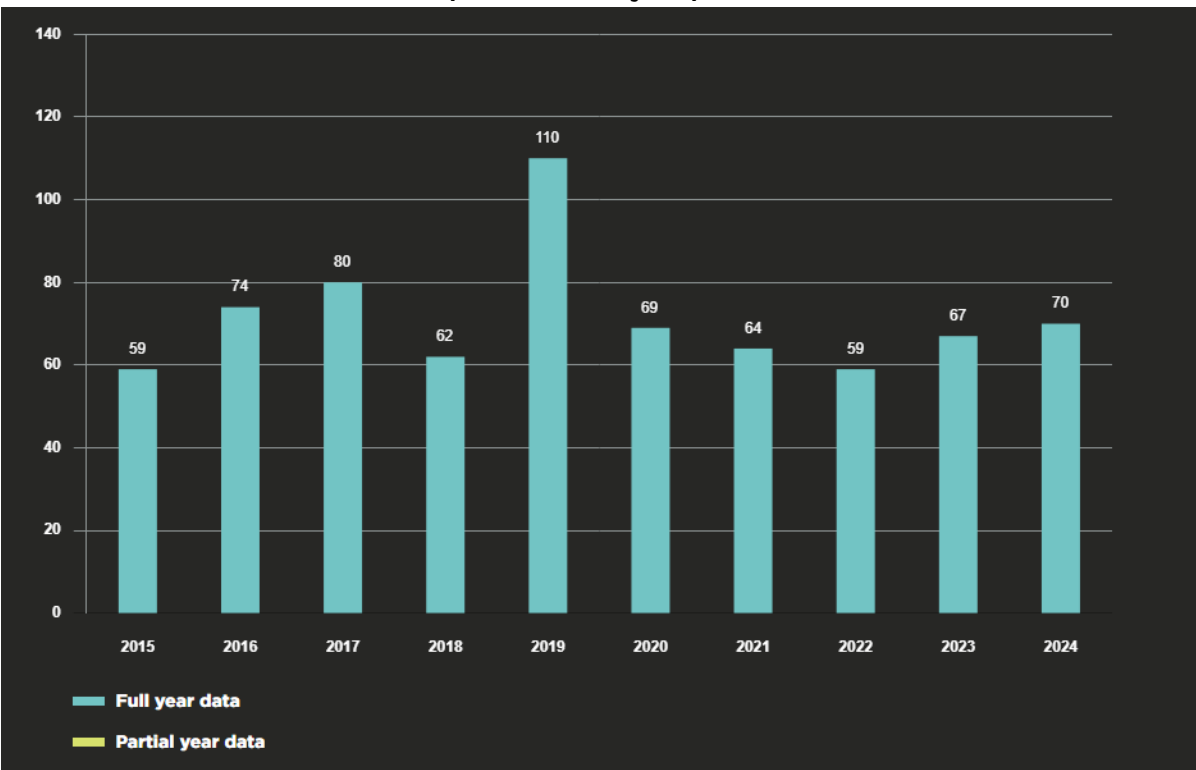
Rotorua



Shayne Elliott

Auckland

NZ Work Fatality and Injury data



70
Total
Jan to Dec 2024

5.8
Average per month
Jan to Dec 2024

12
Highest value
Jul 2024

2
Lowest value
Multiple months

FATALITIES

70 fatalities

From Jan 2024 to Dec 2024

[Summary of Fatalities →](#)

INJURIES RESULTING IN MORE THAN A WEEK AWAY FROM WORK

37,581 injuries

From Sep 2024 to Aug 2025

[Summary of injuries →](#)

MOST COMMON FACTOR INVOLVED IN INJURIES RESULTING IN MORE THAN A WEEK AWAY FROM WORK

Muscular Stress with no Objects being Handled

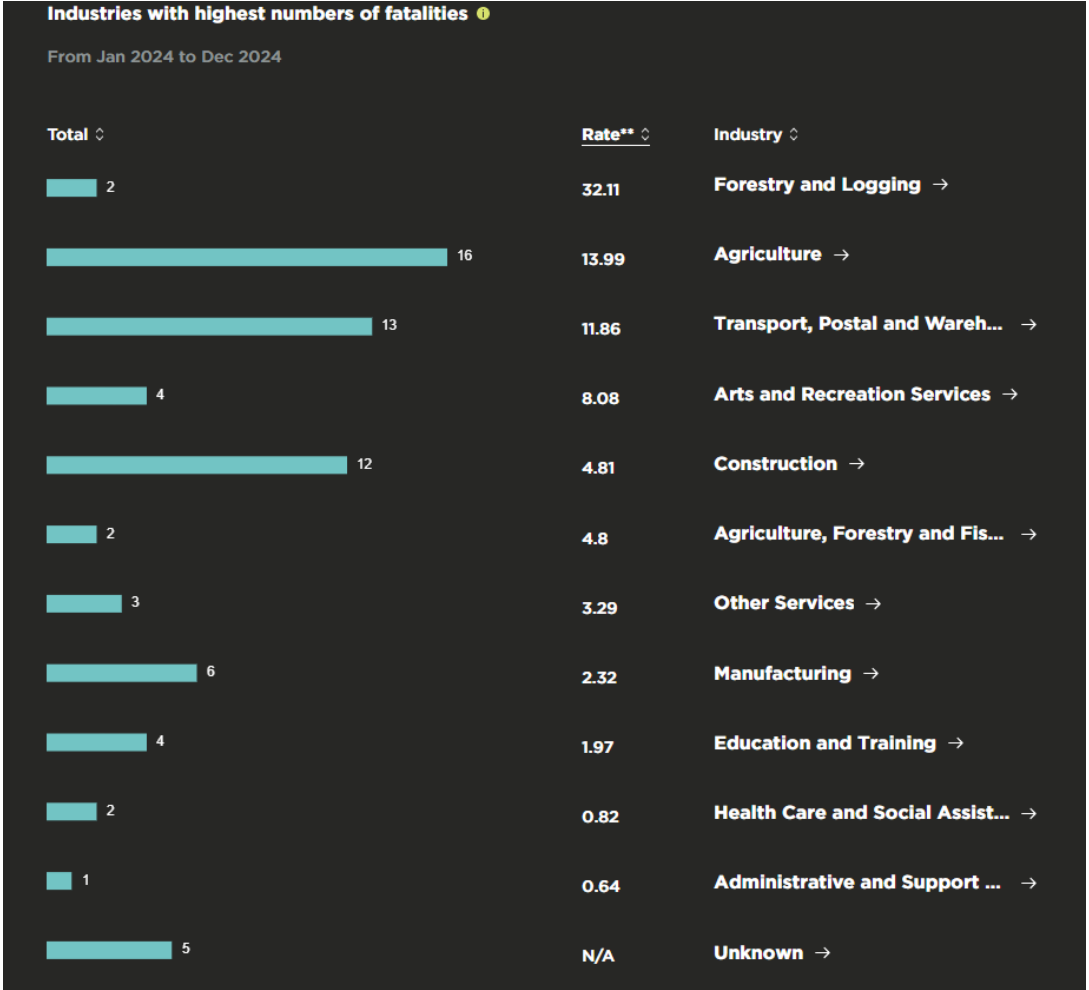
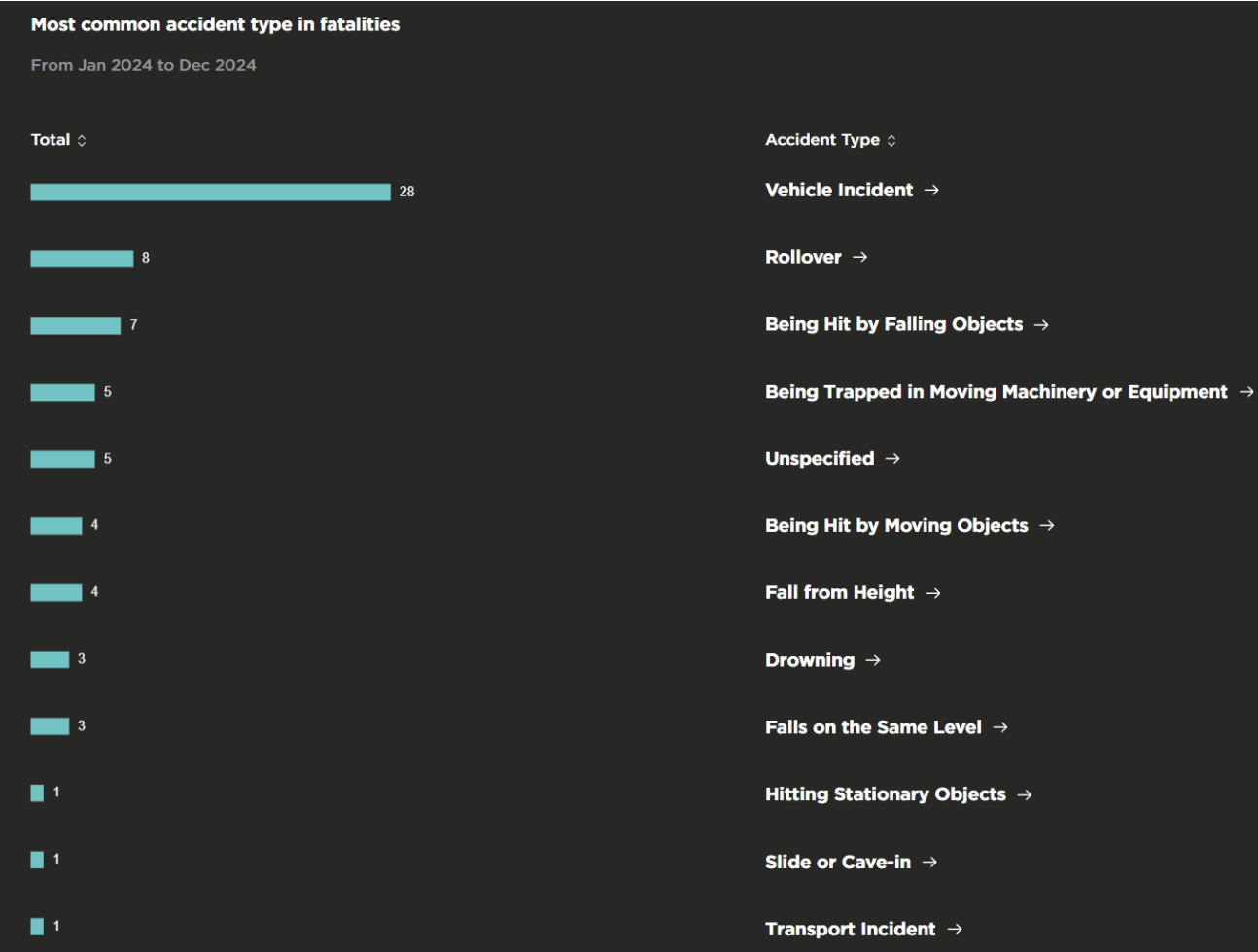
From Sep 2024 to Aug 2025

WORK-RELATED HEALTH DEATHS ARE ESTIMATED AT

750-900 a year

WorkSafe has revised its work-related health estimates, and has also worked on a measure of the quality and length of life lost to injuries and illness

Full year fatality data by type & Industry

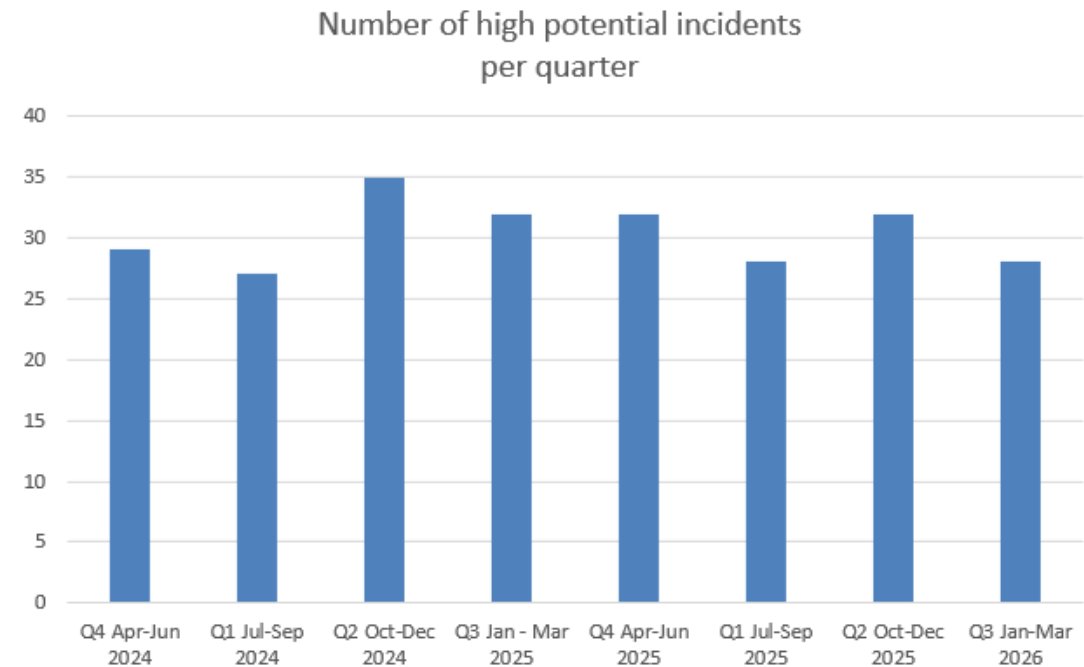
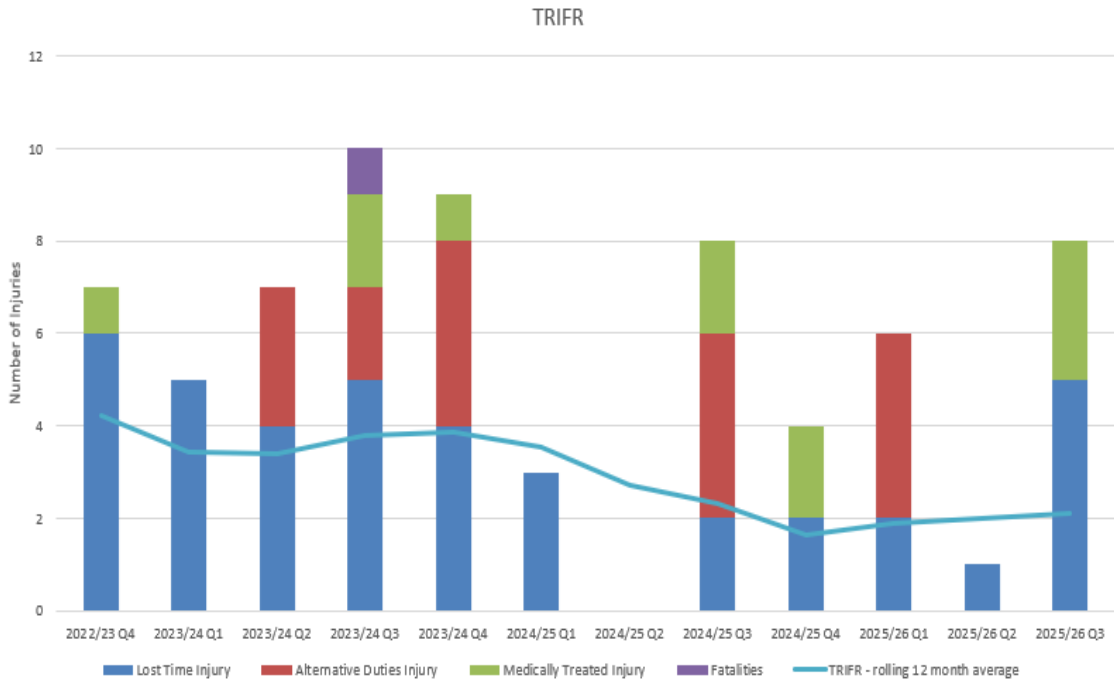


Fatality Rate

Fatality Rate - The rate is **calculated** as fatalities per 100000 workers
(or some use number of fatal **work** injuries x 200,000,000/total hours worked).

Country	Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers	Occupational fatalities per 100,000 workers
New Zealand	1200	2.3
Australia	899	1.6
Singapore	386	1.1
United Kingdom	335	0.8

Extractive Industry Metrics

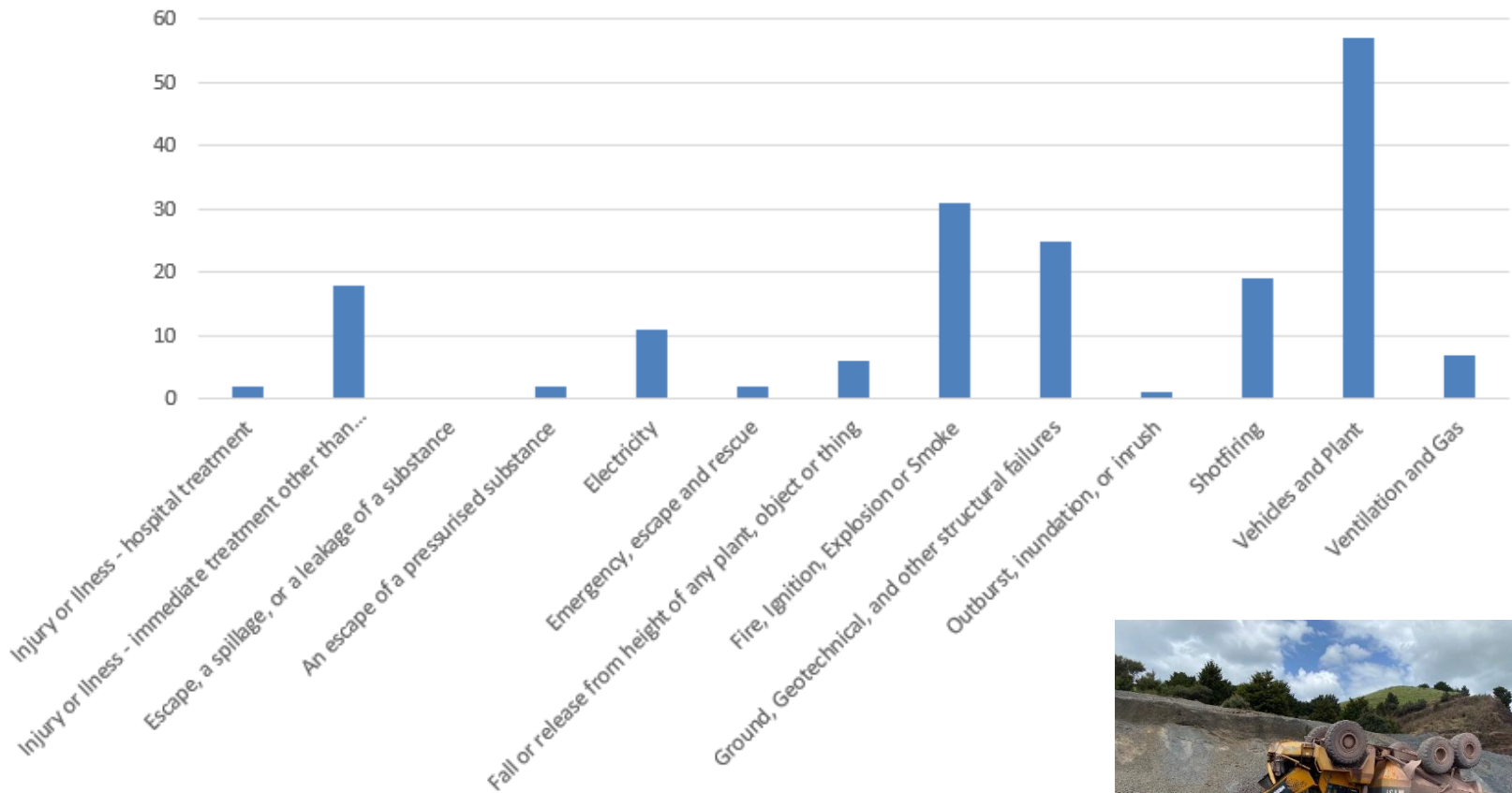


High potential incidents

A high potential incident at a mine, quarry or tunnel is an event, or a series of events, that causes or has the potential to cause a significant adverse effect on the safety or health of a person.

Extractives Industry Types of Incidents

Notifiable Event Categories for previous 12 months





Inspections - Current State Quarries

This year we completed 249 site Inspections against a plan of 225

Next year planning 274

2025/2026	Month Type	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
Mining & Quarrying	Planned (SPE)	15	19	20	21	21	14	15	21	21	19	20	19	225
	Targeted	4	1	1	3	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	18
	General	8	20	15	13	17	7	23	24	20	13	22	18	200
	Complaints	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	13
	HPI Follow up	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	12
	Regulatory Compliance Assessments	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Mining Quarrying Total	17	24	16	20	22	14	27	28	24	15	22	20	249

What we are concerned about;

Risk Appraisals not completed correctly

All Principal Hazards not identified

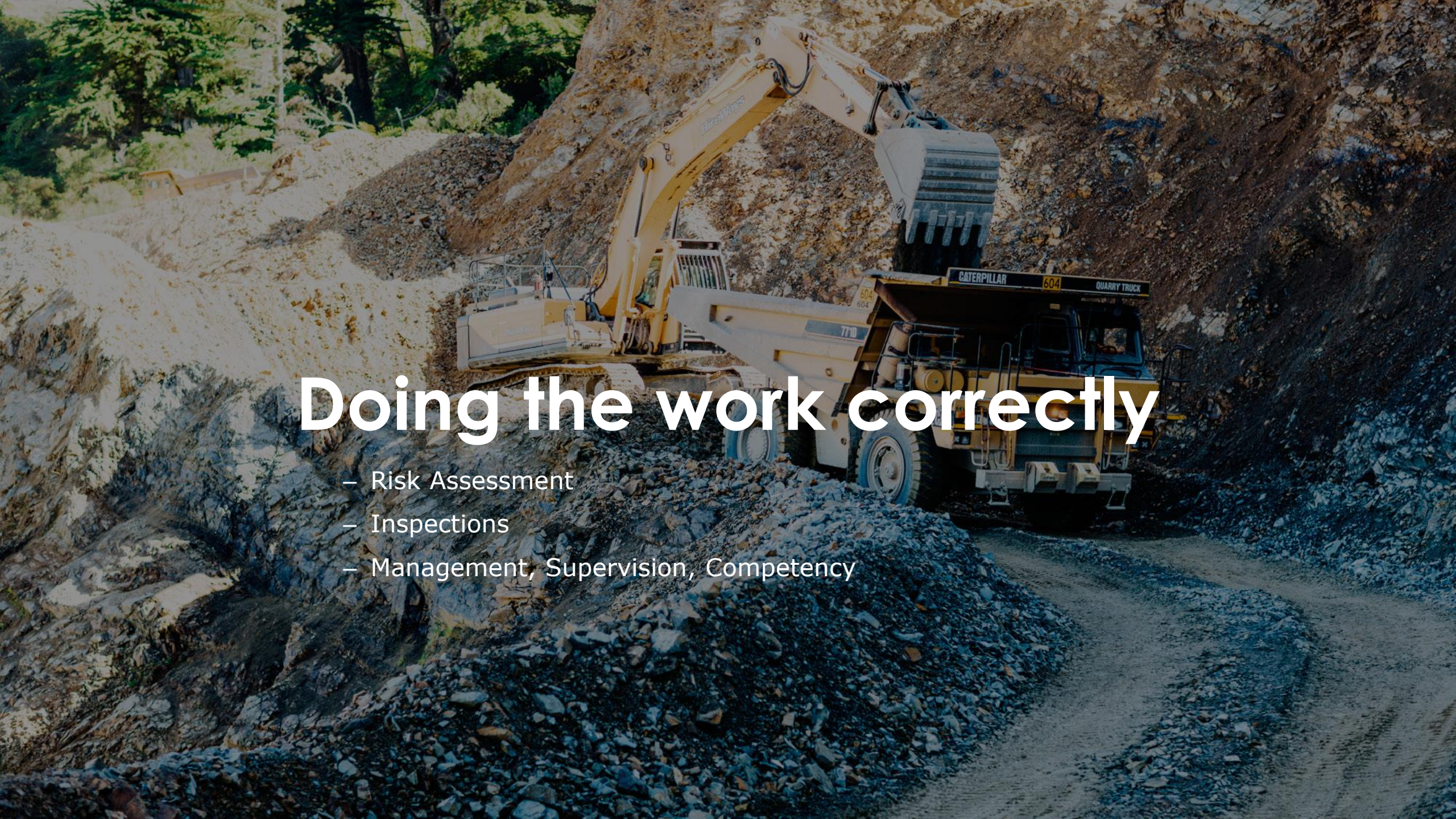
Quality of some H&S systems

GUARDING!!!!!!! MAINTENANCE OF SITE STANDARDS

BoE – More Applications Processed than usual

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
New Applications Received	14	17	23	20	12	1	2	1	7	3	9	2	111
Renewal Applications Received	20	23	25	40	31	41	18	32	29	24	21	6	310
TTMRA	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	9
Additional Competencies Applications Received	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	11
TOTAL APPLICATIONS	36	42	53	60	43	42	20	37	36	31	31	8	439

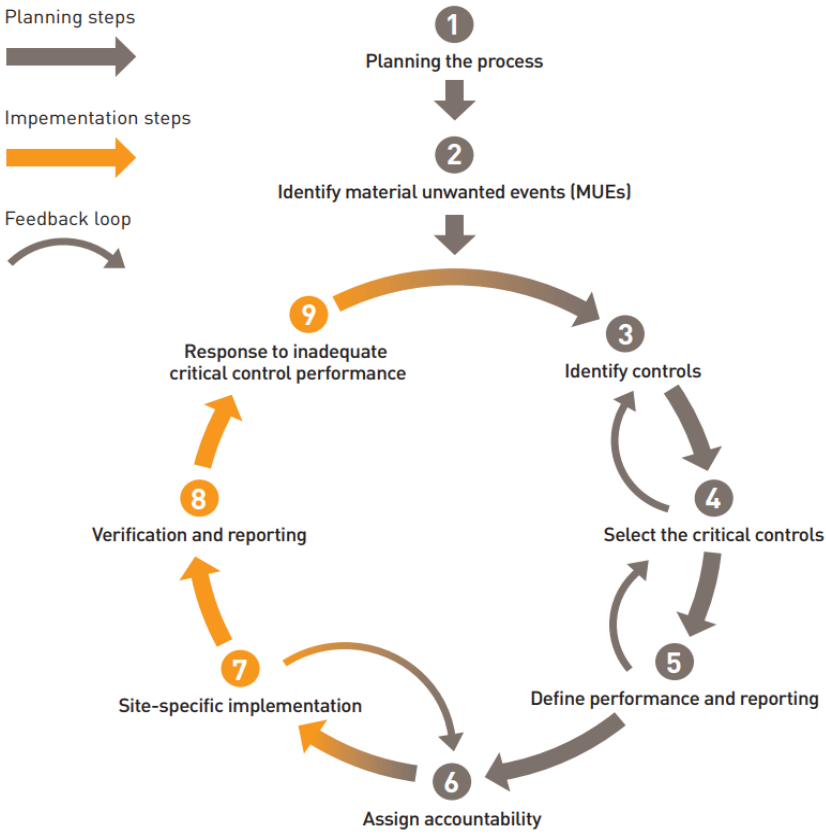
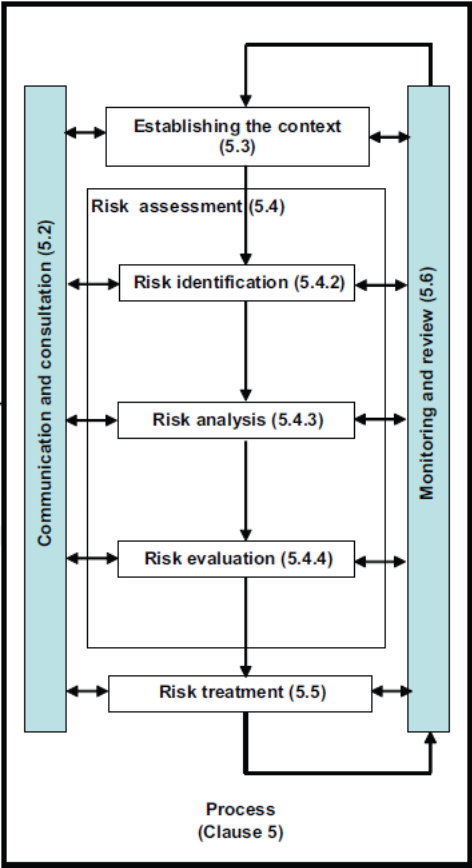
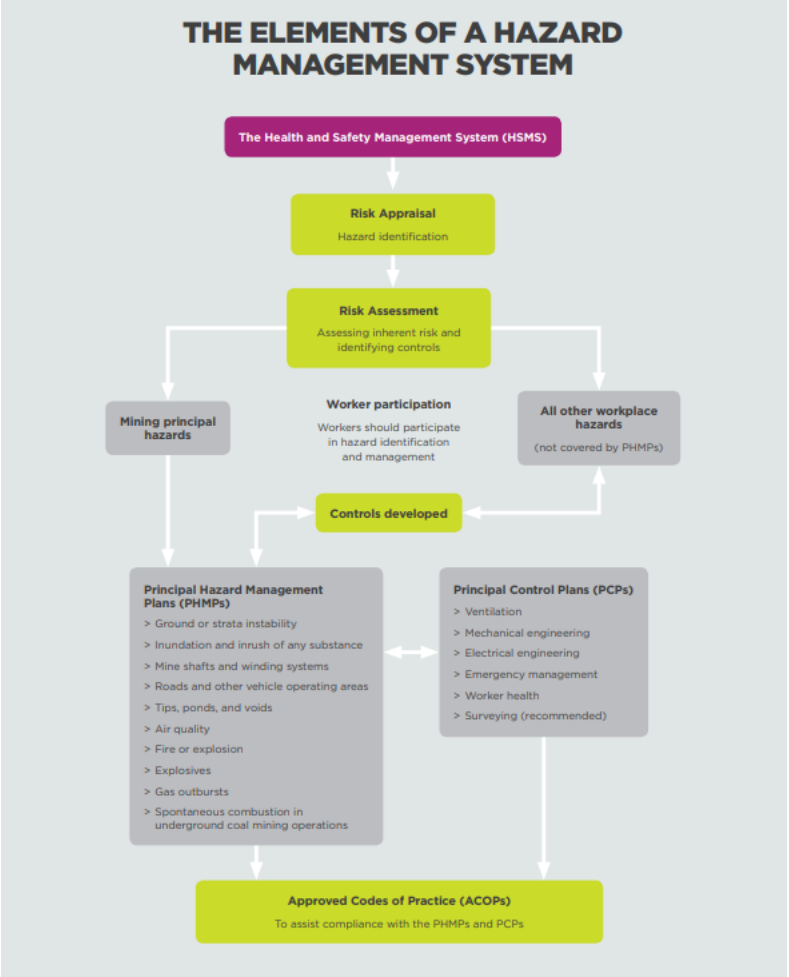
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
Oral Exams completed	15	0	5	24	0	11	1	3	22	0	25	0	106
Oral Passed	10	0	2	15	0	7	1	2	17	0	19	0	73
Oral Failed	5	0	3	9	0	4	0	1	5	0	6	0	33
Deferred	2	0	1	5	0	3	0	1	15	0	6	0	33
Total Processed (Decision made)	37	5	42	29	54	17	65	16	6	72	20	11	374
Declined (NYC)	6	1	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	5	5	1	36
Passed (issued)	31	4	42	17	54	16	61	16	5	67	15	10	338

A yellow excavator is shown in the process of loading a yellow Caterpillar 604 quarry truck. The excavator's bucket is raised, dumping material into the truck's bed. The truck is parked on a dirt road within a quarry, with a steep, rocky hillside in the background. The scene is illuminated by bright sunlight, casting shadows on the ground.

Doing the work correctly

- Risk Assessment
- Inspections
- Management, Supervision, Competency

Managing any Risk



Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is not complicated

Think about the work you are going to undertake

And consider what might go wrong

Many workers do it instinctively

But get confused – when they are required to become formal....Lots of Jargon

Quantitative, Qualitative, Dynamic

JSA, WRAC, HAZOP, Fault Tree, Failure Mode Effects Analysis FMEA Or....FMEAC (criticality) etc.

Temp plats provide a structure – Assist to get systematic evaluation etc

Helps person to facilitate

The objective is to make the work safe - Not achieve a low risk score



Inspections

So you have planned the work to be safe – risk assessment completed

But it assumes that everything you agreed should be in place is in place.....

It seems sensible to check it before you start

And during the work

And when it is completed

Inspection is not complicated – But how detailed it should be will be proportionate to how many things you rely on for safe work.....



What is required by the Regulations?

Regulation 222 – Examination of Operations

- Competent person required
- Pre-shift examination of work areas
- Ongoing inspections during the shift
- Weekly examination of all accessible areas



Do I have to document the inspection?

Regulation 222 – Examination of Operations

- Inspections must be documented
- Written procedure required in the HSMS
- Define scope of examinations
- Set inspection timetable
- Record findings and actions

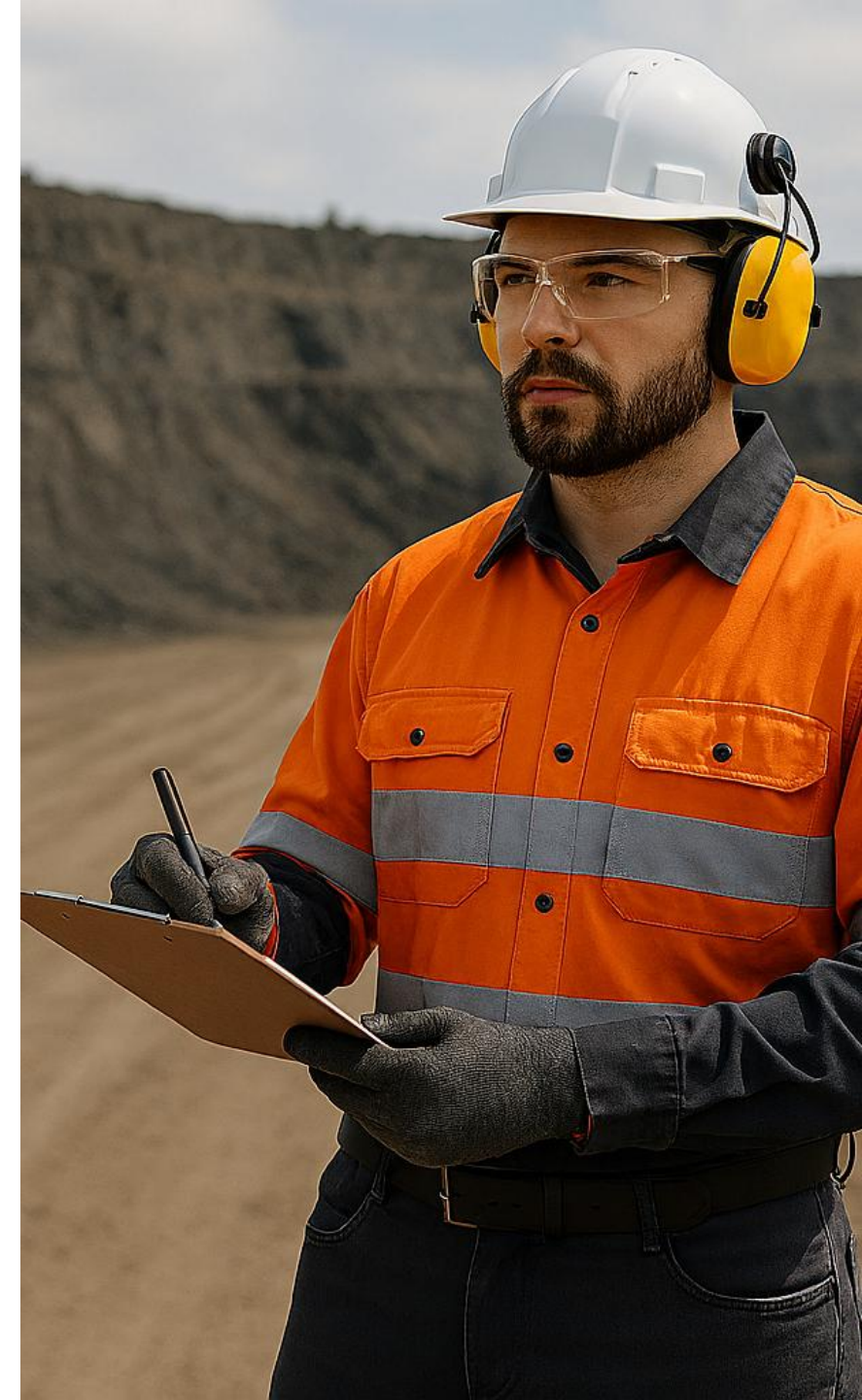


Tick Box Exercise?

- Inspections should reflect real site conditions
- Controls must be checked — not just ticked
- Common pre-start inspection failures observed
- Tick boxes are not the problem
- Effective inspections rely on people and leadership
- Set Clear Standards – When is a tick a cross
- What do you do?

Daily Inspections
(✓ is adequate and X further action needed)

DAY	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
ROADS & HAULAGE AREAS	✓	✓	✓	✓			
ALL ROAD EDGES & DROP OFFS BUNDLED	✓	✓	✓	✓			
FACES & BENCHES STABILITY	✓	✓	✓	✓			
TYPHEAD CONDITION & BUNDING	✓	✓	✓	✓			
STOCKPILE STABILITY & BUNDING	✓	✓	✓	✓			
ENVIRONMENTAL / SETTLING PONDS	✓	✓	✓	✓			
FIXED PLANT WALKWAYS / GUARDS	✓	✓	✓	✓			
MOBILE PLANT CONDITIONS	✓	✓	✓	✓			
ALL OTHER WORKING AREAS	✓	✓	✓	✓			



Who should do the inspection?

- Manager or trained delegate conducts inspections
- Person must be competent
- Authority to stop work and act
- Worker involvement encouraged



The Standard You Walk Past is the Standard you accept

- Managers and supervisors set the bar
- Maintain critical controls at all times
- Safety improvement is ongoing
- Strong leadership is essential



Talk to Workers

Engage during the inspection

- Ask: “What’s worrying you today?”
 - Listen to near-misses and concerns
 - Confirm controls are practical
 - Reinforce safe behaviors
-
- Workers often know more about what is going on than you



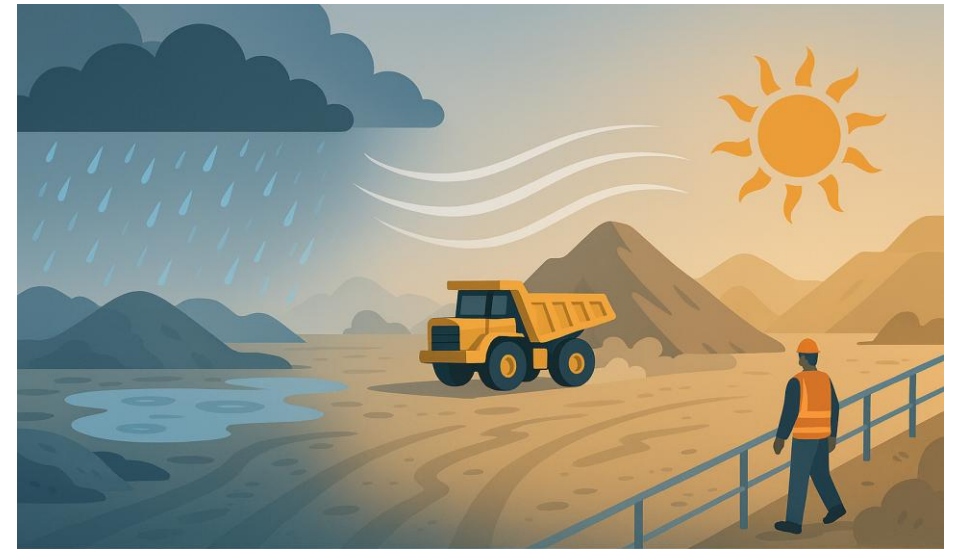
Environmental and Weather Impacts

Check for impacts from:

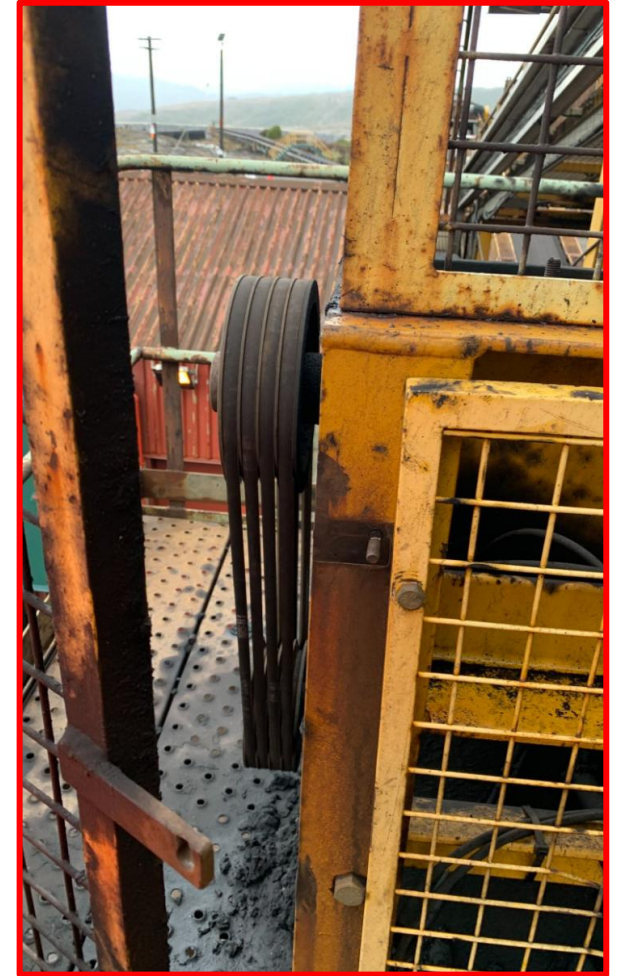
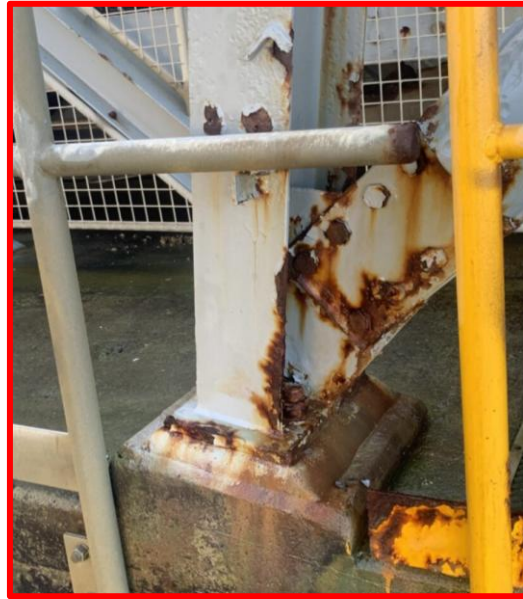
- Rain
- Wind
- Heat or cold

Adjust controls where needed

- Slow speeds
- Change work methods
- Stop work if controls are no longer effective



Inspections



Supervision

While work is being undertaken isn't it also sensible to keep an eye on it

That workers are doing what was agreed....what the plan said

That rules are being complied with

That if any worker is not they are quickly corrected

If anything unusual occurs the workers can get advice

Supervision is as an act of a person overseeing the work of the personnel working under him or her. This overseeing means directing, investigating, guiding, helping, and advising the subordinates in their performance with the purpose of achieving the established objectives.

Supervision is an active control....It must be proportionate to the experience of the workers, the complexity of the operations, recognise that different work can impact on other persons and will require coordination and someone to maintain oversight.....

Supervisor is a job it is not a title. Supervision should always be in place



Supervision

The Act

(3) Without limiting subsection (1) or (2), a PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable,—

- (f) the provision of any information, training, instruction, **or supervision** that is necessary to protect all persons from risks to their health and safety arising from work carried out as part of the conduct of the business or undertaking; and

The regulations

14 Manager of quarrying operation

(1) The quarry operator of a quarrying operation must appoint a person to—

- (a) manage the quarrying operation; and
- (b) ensure that there is **adequate supervision** of—
 - (i) all quarry workers and any other persons at the quarrying operation, to protect them from risks to their health and safety while they are at the operation; and
 - (ii) the health and safety aspects of the quarrying operation on every day on which a quarry worker is at work.

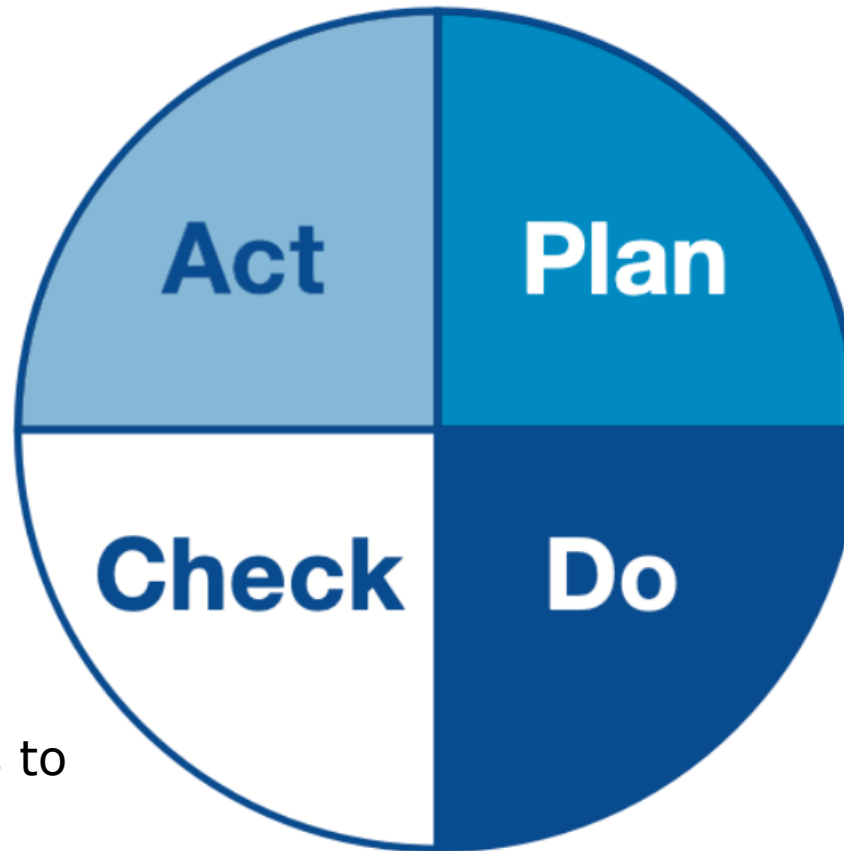


Simple model

React, Stop, Correct
Modify Work
Investigate
Discipline

Supervision Involves
Observation,
Verifying Competency

Inspection,
Monitoring Work Observe
Workers
Reporting, asking questions to
clarify available and
encouraged



Risk Assessment
“Plan how you are going to
complete the work safely”
Discuss the inspection each day
before work
Check on competency when
allocating work
– Modify plan if required

Competent trained person
carrying out the work as
agreed
Supervisors also working
Do, means active
supervision!

We want everyone to
come home from work
healthy and safe.

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WORKSAFE

Mahi Haumaru Aotearoa

