

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Generic WHS training alone will not satisfy this criterion. A general induction safety course will not meet this criterion.
FP1.4	There is a documented process that ensures senior managers regularly visit the site and discuss WHS issues with site management and workers.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure that senior managers are required to visit project sites at a nominated frequency and review the relevant WHS hazards/issues with site management and workers.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHS inspection/observation record. Minutes of meetings where WHS is discussed at the project level. Schedule or KPIs for senior managers. Toolbox record with content and attendance.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Manager and Construction Manager attendance alone will not satisfy this criterion. Visits to project sites with no record of attendance or records of discussion of WHS will not satisfy this criterion.
FP2 Integration of Design Issues into the Risk Management Process	
FP2.1	Where the Principal Contractor is involved in the design or has input into the design, a documented process exists for ensuring risk assessments are undertaken at the design stage to identify, assess and control WHS buildability issues that may arise during construction.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to manage projects that are 'design and construct' (i.e. where the contract held by the PCBU includes a requirement to facilitate and control the design of the structure), including the completion of a risk assessment of the design for buildability issues prior to the construction stage of the project. Where a company can establish that they never have involvement in design, a 'not applicable' for this criterion is possible.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Design Risk Assessment/Project Risk Assessment capturing buildability issues. Design Management Process.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Risk Assessment that does not consider 'buildability' hazards will not satisfy this criterion.
FP2.2	Where the Principal Contractor has no input into the design, a documented process exists for ensuring design-related WHS buildability issues are identified, assessed and controlled at the pre-construction phase.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process for obtaining and reviewing a safe design risk assessment including buildability issues from the designer for 'construct-only' projects (i.e. where the contract held by the PCBU does not include any design duties or control over the design decisions) prior to the construction stage of the project. Where this risk assessment is not received from the designer the company is required to have a process to make sure a risk assessment of the design for buildability issues is completed prior to the construction stage of the project.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Design Risk Assessment/Project Risk Assessment capturing buildability issues. Design Management Process. Formal request for Safe Design Risk Assessment.

Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Risk Assessment that does not consider 'buildability' hazards will not satisfy this criterion. 2. Requesting a safe design risk assessment from the designer alone will not satisfy this criterion.
FP2.3	There is a documented process to ensure residual buildability hazards identified in FP2.1 and FP2.2 are transferred and addressed in the project specific risk assessment process.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure that any buildability hazards identified in the Safe Design Risk Assessment that cannot be adequately controlled at the design stage are transferred to the Project Risk Assessment/Register.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Design Risk Assessment/Project Risk Assessment alignment. • Design Management Process.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having a safe design risk assessment and a project risk assessment/register alone will not satisfy this criterion.
FP2.4	There is a documented process to ensure a HIRAC process is conducted on changes to design during construction, with any new hazards or changes to hazard controls communicated to relevant workers.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure that any design changes that occur during the construction phase of the project are assessed using the HIRAC process to see whether the change introduces new hazards or changes existing hazards on the project, and that the changes to hazards or controls are communicated to relevant workers.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design change form/RFI process incorporating HIRAC. • Safe Design Risk Assessment review. • SWMS/Toolbox Talk records.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A design change process that does not incorporate HIRAC will not satisfy this criterion. 2. An indication of 'no change required' without assessment of the design change will not satisfy this criterion. 3. Review of design change without communication of resulting changes to relevant workers will not satisfy this criterion.
FP3 Whole of Project Consultation	
FP3.1	There is a documented process for the establishment of WHS consultation, cooperation and coordination arrangements, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agreement on the establishment of consultation arrangements with workers on site; • consultation with workers or their representatives when WHS issues arise; • a program to ensure regular meetings with minutes of the meetings available to all workers; and • training for health and safety representatives/WHS committee members where requested/required.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to setup consultation arrangements on the project including agreement with workers on how consultation will be conducted and documented, plus training for health and safety representatives and/or committee members.
Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes where the consultation arrangements have been proposed / discussed / agreed. • Minutes of meetings available.

Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training records.
Notes	1. A consultation process without evidence of agreement with workers regarding the arrangements to be undertaken will not satisfy this criterion
FP3.2	There is a documented process for WHS issue resolution that is communicated to all workers on site.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to resolve any issues related to WHS as per the requirements of the legislation, with communication of the issue resolution arrangements to all workers on the site.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHS Issue Resolution Procedure. • Induction content and record. • Site notice board.
Notes	1. Posting the Issue Resolution procedure on the site notice board alone will not satisfy this criterion.
FP3.3	There is a documented process to ensure workers, or their health and safety representatives, are involved in the development of site safety procedures relevant to the work they are undertaking.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to engage with workers or their WHS representatives when developing health and safety procedures (e.g. SWMS, JHA, SOP etc.) that are within the scope of works being undertaken by the workers.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWMS/JHA/SOP etc. with record of consultation. • WHS consultation with WHS Rep or WHS Committee.
Notes	1. A generic statement that workers have been involved in the development of the procedure will not satisfy this criterion.
FP4 Management of Subcontractor WHS	
FP4.1	There is a documented process to ensure details from the Principal Contractor's WHS plan and/or project risk assessment are provided to subcontractors as applicable to the scope of works they are undertaking prior to the commencement of work.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure relevant details from their WHS Plan, Project Risk Assessment, site rules etc. are provided to subcontractors prior to commencing onsite.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission record in electronic system/email showing relevant content provided to subcontractors. • Tender requirements including relevant details. • Subcontractor engagement pack including relevant details from the Principal Contractor's WHS Plan, Project Risk Assessment, site rules etc.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing this information at induction alone will not satisfy this criterion. 2. Providing the whole management system will not satisfy this criterion.

FP4.2	There is a documented process to ensure HIRAC is applied in subcontractor selection/procurement.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure safety forms part of the requirements considered when selecting subcontractors to be engaged on site.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred supplier list based in part on safety requirements. • Subcontractor pre-commencement evaluation.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of subcontractor performance on site alone will not satisfy this criterion. 2. Review without management actions will not satisfy this criterion.
FP4.3	There is a documented process to ensure SWMS are developed for all high-risk construction work as defined in relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards, and these are reviewed by the Principal Contractor against company defined criteria prior to the commencement of work.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure that site-specific SWMS are developed for all high-risk activities, with a specific review completed by the Principal Contractor to make sure the SWMS meets the company requirements. If a company's system requires SWMS for further activities, or if a subcontractor utilises SWMS for further activities, the requirement to review them prior to work commencement would still need to be met.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWMS available for high-risk activities on the project. • SWMS review and revision record.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A SWMS without a documented review completed by the Principal Contractor prior to works starting will not satisfy this criterion. 2. Identified issues in the SWMS not addressed prior to work commencing will not satisfy this criterion.
FP4.4	There is documented process to ensure a common system of site induction for all subcontractors and workers.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to provide a standard system of induction training to all workers on the project.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction Agenda. • Induction Record. • Induction Register.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of an induction or sign-in register alone will not satisfy this criterion.
FP4.5	There is a documented process to ensure subcontractors participate in undertaking WHS inspections with the Principal Contractor.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure the company and subcontractors complete inspections on the project together. This criterion requires subcontractors to participate in inspections on more than just their own immediate work area.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection record identifying subcontractor participation. • Inspection program.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence that subcontractors have been inspected will not satisfy this criterion.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> This criterion does not require subcontractors to participate in all inspections on the project. Evidence of subcontractors participating in inspections of their own work area alone will not satisfy this criterion.
FP4.6	There is a documented process to ensure work is undertaken in accordance with SWMS.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to review the work activities being undertaken to make sure works are being completed in accordance with the controls specified within the SWMS.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWMS review/Task observation. Inspection/audit record.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A site inspection process without criteria for the evaluation of SWMS compliance will not satisfy this criterion. An inspection record that doesn't include the details of the SWMS against which the work is being reviewed will not satisfy this criterion.
FP5 Project Performance Measurement	
FP5.1	There is a documented process to ensure WHS performance reports are produced at a project level and incorporated into the company WHS reporting process.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to prepare WHS reports that review the project WHS performance, and how the report/outcomes are included into the company WHS reporting processes.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project WHS report. Division or company WHS report inclusive of project reports. Performance indicators.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A project level WHS performance report alone will not satisfy this criterion.
FP5.2	There is a documented process to ensure that a project-specific WHS management plan is developed for each project that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is signed off/authorised by the senior management position allocated overall WHS responsibility for the project; clearly defines the WHS roles and responsibilities for the project; outlines the scope of works for the project and how they will be managed; and includes specific prompts for review and evaluation.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to develop and approve the site-specific WHS Management Plan for the project. The WHS Management Plan must be specific to the project and include prompts for review to make sure it remains up-to-date.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHS Management Plan. Project Management procedure/s. Evidence of a WHS Management Plan authorisation and review process. Amendment register.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Generic WHS Management Plans that are not specific to the project will not satisfy this criterion.

	2. Sign off of the WHS Plan without definition or position description of who has overall WHS responsibility for the project will not satisfy this criterion.
FP5.3	There is a documented health and safety inspection program that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defines intervals and criteria for inspections; • uses workplace specific checklist(s) to monitor compliance; and • incorporates a process for the identification and management of corrective actions.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that inspections of all work activities are completed to assess that works are being undertaken in accordance with the project WHS requirements, with a process for management of any identified non-compliances.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWMS reviews/Task observations. • Inspection records. • Corrective action records.
Notes	1. Inspection criteria that do not consider hazards associated with the project scope of works will not satisfy this criterion.
FP6 Training Arrangements	
FP6.1	There is a documented process to identify minimum WHS training, competency, qualification and licensing requirements for workers on the project.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure that any specified WHS training, competency, qualification and licensing requirements are identified and documented for the workers on the project.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training needs analysis. • Training matrix/register/records. • Site induction requirements.
Notes	1. For some activities, training or licences alone may not satisfy this criterion; for instance, a verification of competency process may need to be undertaken. 2. Evidence of training/licences alone will not satisfy this criterion.
FP6.2	There is a documented process to ensure identified minimum WHS training, competency, qualification and licensing requirements are verified.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure that all requirements specified for workers are completed.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of qualifications and licences. • Training matrix/register/records. • Training database. • Verification of Competency records. • Site induction records.
Notes	1. Overdue minimum training requirements that are booked but not yet delivered will not satisfy this criterion.

FP6.3	There is a documented process to ensure workers are inducted in the site safety procedures relevant to the work they are undertaking.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to ensure that all workers are instructed in the site safety procedures of the work they are undertaking, including but not limited to SOPs, SWMS, permits etc. Inducted means company specific instruction provided to a worker related to a task, activity or process, with evidence of worker acknowledgement of instruction provided.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWMS/JHA/SOP induction. • Site induction. • Toolbox/training record.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Induction that only captures some of the site safety procedures relevant to the work being undertaken will not satisfy this criterion. 2. Induction with no evidence of worker acknowledgement of instruction provided will not satisfy this criterion.
FP6.4	There is a documented process to record WHS training provided to employees.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to define the process to make sure that any training provided to employees is recorded in accordance with the company and/or project training requirements.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training matrix/register/records. • Training database.
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A training record alone will not satisfy this criterion.
H1 Working at Heights	
H1.1	The risks associated with the potential for a person falling are identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the Falls from Height Hierarchy of Control.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to utilise the project HIRAC process to identify the potential activities on the project where a person may fall from height, and implement controls consistent with the specific Falls from Height Hierarchy of Control.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Specific work at heights risk assessment. • Controls utilised have been selected consistent with the Falls from Height Hierarchy of Control.
H1.2	The risks associated with the potential for falling objects are identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the Hierarchy of Control.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to utilise the project HIRAC process to identify the potential activities on the project where objects may fall from height, and implement controls consistent with the Hierarchy of Control.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Specific falling objects risk assessment.

H1.3	<p>Safe systems of work have been developed to ensure fall prevention systems/structures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verified as installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards; and • subject to regular documented inspection as per the relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that any systems/structures in place to prevent falls are installed and inspected according to the specifications required by the manufacturer, and any other relevant legal and other requirements.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • Procedure for the management of work at heights. • SWMS. • Specific work at heights risk assessment. • Completed inspections/permits. • Installation records and handover certificates. • Manufacturers' guidelines/specifications.
H1.4	<p>Safe systems of work have been developed to ensure that where fall restraint/fall arrest equipment is being used on site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workers have been formally trained in the use of such equipment; • there is a maintenance and inspection schedule for the equipment; • attachment points are designed and certified by a qualified person; and • attachment points are installed by a trained person and regularly inspected by a competent person.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to develop and maintain systems for the management of fall restraint/fall arrest equipment, and to make sure that the equipment being used is used by formally trained persons, appropriately maintained/inspected, and attached to points that are certified to be adequate to sustain the potential force of a falling person.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Specific work at heights risk assessment. • Controls utilised have been selected consistent with the Falls from Height Hierarchy of Control. • Manufacturers' guidelines/specifications. • Permit to work. • Inspection/maintenance records. • Installation certification. • Training records for workers.
H1.5	The system ensures that work processes are instigated to prevent working from ladders.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to have a process in place to make sure that ladders are the last resort when selecting work platforms for activities and that, if ladders are the only option for works, controls are in place to manage the risks associated with ladders. Platform ladders are not considered ladders for the purposes of this criterion and can therefore be utilised.

Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Specific work at heights risk assessment. • Controls utilised have been selected consistent with the Falls from Height Hierarchy of Control. • Evidence of controls on site in place for the use of ladders. • Permit to work. • Site Rules. • Site Induction.
H1.6	The system ensures that there is safe access and egress for all areas where work at heights is being undertaken.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to have a process in place to make sure that there is safe access/egress to/from areas where work at height is being completed.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Procedure for the management of work at heights. • Specific work at heights risk assessment. • Permit to work.
H1.7	The system ensures emergency procedures are established specific to the scope of works, including actions to be taken after an arrested fall has occurred.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to have a process in place for the management of emergency situations at height as well as rescue of any workers who have been subjected to an arrested fall from height on the project. This means all emergency scenarios at height must be identified and procedures established, not just for arrested fall.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Specific work at height risk assessment. • Permit to work. • Specific emergency procedures for arrested falls. • Training records for workers.
H16 Mobile Plant	
H16.1	The risks associated with the use of mobile plant are identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the Hierarchy of Control.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to utilise the project HIRAC process to identify the potential activities on the project relating to the operation of mobile plant, and implement controls consistent with the Hierarchy of Control.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant management procedure. • Plant induction processes.
H16.2	The system ensures that a Plant Risk Assessment is carried out on all items of plant prior to use on-site.
Scope	<p>This criterion requires the company to make sure that a documented plant hazard/risk assessment is completed for all plant prior to use as per the Managing the Risk of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice. A plant risk assessment is used to identify and manage risks associated with an item of plant. A SWMS is not a plant risk assessment and operator controls for the safe use of plant will not meet this criterion.</p> <p>The following considerations should be taken into account as part of the plant risk assessment process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard identification that considers all the activities that may be carried out during the life of the plant at the workplace, such as: transport, installation, commissioning, operation, inspection, maintenance, repair, storage and dismantling. • Controls that consider the hierarchy of risk controls and consider safety features associated with the plant such as warning devices, ROPS, FOPS, guarding, edge protection, noise attenuation, hose burst protection valves, operational controls, emergency stops etc. • Limitations on the use of plant may be required due to a lack of suitable plant controls. • The condition of the control measures should be reviewed during a risk assessment to ensure they continue to protect workers and others from hazards associated with the plant. <p>Any controls identified in the plant risk assessment must be implemented on site, and incorporated into any associated site documentation and safe operation of plant procedures.</p>
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant specific risk assessment. • Process for checking that plant risk assessments have been undertaken.
H16.3	Safe systems of work are established for the operation of mobile plant taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Original Equipment Manufacturers manual; • outcomes from the plant risk assessment; • site specific requirements; and • the need for ROPS and FOPS.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that a safe system of work is in place to manage mobile plant that takes into account the manufacturers' operational requirements, issues identified in the plant risk assessment, and risks associated with the nature of the plant and its operation on the project.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Plant Risk Assessment. • Manufacturers' manual. • Plant procedure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant induction. • Inspections and maintenance.
H16.4	<p>Safe systems of work have been developed for all above ground and underground services taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification and location of services; • management of works adjacent to services; and; • any necessary liaison with the asset owner.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that all services are identified and located if required, and asset owner requirements are adhered to, including encroachment distances, permits and training requirements.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Services drawing/location. • Identification of services. • Asset Owner requirements. • Permit system. • Training record.
H16.5	<p>Safe systems of work have been developed for the use of mobile cranes taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ground conditions; • development of lift plans in accordance with relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards; and • lifting of materials and workers.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that a safe system of work is in place to manage mobile cranes taking into account ground conditions, development of lift plans and lifting of materials and workers.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Lift Plan. • Plant procedure. • Plant induction. • Safe working load markings. • Certification of lifting equipment and work boxes.
H16.6	The system ensures there is an inspection and maintenance program for rigging and lifting equipment.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that all required inspection and maintenance of rigging and lifting equipment is scheduled and carried out in accordance with manufacturers' and relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards.

Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Manufacturers' Manuals. • Plant induction process. • Inspection schedule. • Inspection records. • Equipment maintenance records.
H16.7	The system ensures that movement of plant and vehicles on-site is controlled.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that plant movement on the project is assessed and managed in accordance with the Managing the Risk of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Plant movement plan. • Plant/worker interaction procedure. • Exclusion zones. • Warning devices.
H16.8	The system ensures that all workers operating mobile plant are licensed, trained or competent.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that there is a system in place to define the competency requirements for plant operators including any high-risk license to operate the specific item of plant. A combination of licences, formal training through an RTO and a verification of competency process may be required to operate some pieces of plant.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Current or previous high-risk licence. • Defined competency requirements. • Training register/record. • Training needs analysis.
H16.9	The system ensures there is an inspection program that is specific to the needs of the type of mobile plant, taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulatory inspections and registration; • manufacturers' inspection requirements; • pre-start inspections; and • commissioning prior to use on-site.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that the plant is inspected at defined frequencies in accordance with the manufacturer and legislative requirements, with commissioning inspections completed prior to use on the project.

Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Manufacturers' Manuals. • Plant induction process. • Pre-start inspection. • Inspection schedule. • Inspection records.
H16.10	The system ensures that there is a process for the ongoing maintenance of mobile plant.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that all required maintenance is scheduled and carried out on plant in accordance with the manufacturers' requirements and relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Plant maintenance records. • Plant Register. • Log of hours/maintenance frequencies.
H16.11	The system ensures that emergency procedures are established specific to the scope of works.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to develop site-specific emergency procedures to manage potential emergencies associated with plant and plant operation on the project.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency procedure. • Plant-specific emergency requirements.
H17 Artificial Extremes of Temperature	
H17.1	The risks associated with artificial extremes of temperature are identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the Hierarchy of Control.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to utilise the project HIRAC process to identify the potential activities on the project where artificial extremes of temperature are present, and implement controls consistent with the Hierarchy of Control.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS. • Controls are applied with due consideration of the Hierarchy of Control.
H17.2	<p>Safe systems of work have been developed taking into account the typical ambient conditions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature of the work; • environmental conditions at the time of work; and • any PPE, shelter, amenities or other equipment specific to the risks identified.

Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that there are safe systems of work developed to manage works in artificial extremes of temperature, including evaluation of the type of works being undertaken and the impact that the conditions will have on workers undertaking the works.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • Monitoring of environmental conditions. • SWMS. • Fatigue management strategy/process.
H17.3	Safe systems of work have been developed taking into account potential exposure levels including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • methods of measurement; • the nature of the work; • the duration of the exposure; and • the number of workers exposed.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to identify and measure the extremes of temperature to determine the exposure levels in accordance with the relevant workplace exposure standards and sampling techniques.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature range is identified. • Exposure limits are measured and evaluated against workplace exposure standards. • Project Risk Assessment.
H17.4	The system ensures that emergency procedures are established specific to the scope of works.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to develop site-specific emergency procedures to manage potential emergencies associated with the extremes of temperature on the project.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency procedure. • Environmental monitoring. • Alarm systems.
H18 Diving	
H18.1	The risks associated with diving works are identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the Hierarchy of Control.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to utilise the project HIRAC process to identify the potential activities on the project where diving works are undertaken, and implement controls consistent with the Hierarchy of Control.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • SWMS for works that include the high-risk activities. • Controls are applied with due consideration of the Hierarchy of Control.
H18.2	Safe systems of work have been developed taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • qualification and fitness of divers as aligned to the scope of works;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the diving equipment and breathing gas used; depth and duration of the dive; decompression schedule; and tools to be used.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that safe systems of work are developed to manage the diving operations and required equipment, including confirmation of the capability of divers.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dive Plan. Training records. Fitness assessment/Pre-employment medical record. Dive equipment register/test records.
H18.3	The system ensures continual monitoring of associated hazards e.g. water conditions, tides and weather.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that hazards associated that may affect the diving operations are monitored and managed.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dive Plan. Weather alerts. Liaison with marine authorities.
H18.4	The system ensures that emergency procedures are established specific to the scope of works.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to develop site-specific emergency procedures to manage potential emergencies associated with the diving operations.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency procedure. Weather monitoring. Weather alert systems. Marine authority alerts/liaison.
H19 Construction Work In, Over or Adjacent to Water / Liquids Where Risk of Drowning	
H19.1	The risks associated with construction work in, over or adjacent to water/liquids where there is a risk of drowning have been identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the Hierarchy of Control.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to utilise the project HIRAC process to identify the potential activities on the project where works are undertaken in, over or adjacent to water/liquids where there is a risk of drowning, and implement controls consistent with the Hierarchy of Control.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Risk Assessment. SWMS. Controls are applied with due consideration of the Hierarchy of Control.
H19.2	Safe systems of work have been developed taking into account the:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nature of the work; • use and inspection of buoyancy vests/personal floatation devices or other emergency equipment; • communication and supervisory measures; • fall prevention measures; and • training of workers.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure there are safe systems of work to manage project works in, over or around water or liquids to prevent drowning.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Risk Assessment. • Use of PFD 1 or 2. • Exclusion or restricted zones.
H19.3	The system ensures continual monitoring of associated hazards e.g. water conditions, tides and weather.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to make sure that hazards associated with the water/liquids are monitored for any change.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring records. • Inspection records.
H19.4	The system ensures that emergency procedures are established specific to the scope of works.
Scope	This criterion requires the company to develop site-specific emergency procedures to manage potential emergencies associated with the works in, over or next to water/liquids.
Possible Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency procedure. • PFD Type 1 or 2. • Rescue procedure. • Emergency equipment on stand-by.

Application - Print view

GE Renewable Energy Australia Pty Ltd



Application Details

Status:

Application / Assessing

Started:

30 Jan 2024

Type:

Reaccreditation Application Form C

Company Name(s):

GE Renewable Energy Australia Pty Ltd

Application:

4096

Is Re-accreditation:

Yes

Accreditation Number:

616

Companies

Is Joint:

False

Company Details:

Registered name of company:

GE Renewable Energy Australia Pty Ltd

Trading name (if applicable):

(not specified)

Is this company based in Australia?

Yes

Does this company identify as Australian Indigenous?

False

Australian Business Number (ABN):

47003760790

ACN:

003760790

Year of company establishment:	1989
Number of employees:	5
Company Type:	Proprietary company
Company Type of Works:	Commercial Construction
Brief description of company operations:	Supply and installation of wind turbines and associated infrastructure.
Phone:	s 47F(1)
Email:	s 47F(1)
Website:	ge.com

Contacts

Contact Details
<div><div>Contact Type:</div><div>Audit Contact, Reporting Contact</div><div>Application Contact:</div><div>(not specified)</div><div>Title:</div><div>Mr</div><div>First Name:</div><div>s 47F(1)</div><div>Last Name:</div><div>s 47F(1)</div><div>Position:</div><div>GE EHS Manager – Construction Projects</div><div>Phone:</div><div>(not specified)</div><div>Mobile:</div><div>s 47F(1)</div><div>Email:</div><div>s 47F(1)</div></div>
Address Details
<div><div>Address Type:</div><div>Office</div><div>Address Line 1:</div><div>s 47F(1)</div></div>