Fact Sheet - Mobile Plant

Mobile Plant overview

Mobile Plant[1] is relied on extensively in the construction industry and can be supplied by the principal contractor or introduced to the site by the subcontractors engaged for specific scopes of work.

The types of Mobile Plant typically found on construction sites can include:

- Rollers
- Graders
- Scrapers
- Excavators
- Mobile cranes
- Elevating work platforms
- Concrete placement booms
- Forklifts
- Drilling rigs and
- Telehandlers.

Mobile Plant is a major cause of workplace death and injury in Australian workplaces. Incidents can arise through a range of factors, including the mechanical nature of the plant, operation of the equipment and the interaction of plant with construction site personnel and other plant. Therefore, multiple control strategies are required to ensure the effective safe management of Mobile Plant on construction sites.

Mobile Plant risks in construction

Designers and manufacturers of Mobile Plant have legislative work health and safety duties. These duties are directed to the plant being able to be used safely for the purpose for which it was intended, i.e. designing out risks so far as is reasonably practicable and incorporating controls that will ensure safe operation if operated and maintained as instructed by the manufacturer. This information sheet is concerned with the responsibilities of accredited companies and does not deal with responsibilities of designers or manufacturers of Mobile Plant.

The operation of Mobile Plant presents many risks including the risk:

- of physical contact with moving parts and energy sources
- of plant overturning or operator ejection from the plant
- of objects falling onto, striking or crushing workers
- of collision or coming into contact with persons or things (e.g. other vehicles or plant, structures and services)
- of mechanical or other failures (e.g. hydraulic failures, release of hazardous substances)
- of slips, trips and falls
- from health related factors (e.g. noise, vibration, emissions released by the plant, exposure to substances created by the operation of the plant, such as silica, etc)
- from ergonomic related factors and
- from a combination of hazards.

[1] For the purpose of this Information Sheet, Mobile Plant is plant that is provided with some form of self-propulsion that is ordinarily under the direct control of an operator.

All of these risks need to be considered and where applicable managed by accredited companies and their subcontractors. Safe management will commence from the initial selection of the plant for the scope of works, involve determinations about who will operate the equipment, lead to checks of the plant before use, require confirmation of controls for safe operation in the work environment and address maintenance and servicing.

What should accredited companies be doing?

The requirements for Mobile Plant arise from State and Territory WHS regulation and supporting documentation including codes of practice and Australian Standards.

Accredited companies need to implement a systems-based approach to ensure they meet all State/Territory requirements as well as comply with the building and construction Work Health and Safety Accreditation Scheme (the Scheme) Audit Criteria including the adoption of the hierarchy of controls. Even though Mobile Plant is often brought onto the site by subcontractors, compliance with the Scheme Audit Criteria requires accredited companies to be able to demonstrate how their system ensures all risks and hazards related to Mobile Plant are effectively managed. Purely relying on the subcontractor to manage the risks associated with their Mobile Plant will not meet the accreditation requirements.

The following areas are consistently highlighted through Scheme auditing and incident notifications as requiring greater attention:

- plant risk assessments
- plant pre-start inspections
- plant maintenance
- controls in line with the hierarchy of control for minimising the risk of being struck by Mobile Plant and
- controls for loading/unloading of plant and plant loads.

The following information provides guidance on the key areas that contribute to these issues. Practical examples of how the Scheme requirements can be met are provided at the end of this information sheet.

Plant risk assessments

Relevant Scheme Audit Criteria:

- H16.1
- H16.2
- H16.3

Conducting plant risk assessments is a proactive way to identify plant related hazards before the plant is introduced into the workplace. Plant risk assessments should consider hazards, risks and controls relevant to various stages of the plant lifecycle that are relevant to the work to be conducted on the site. The stages may include:

- delivery/transporting plant
- set up/commissioning (for plant such as mobile cranes, concrete placing booms etc.)
- operation and
- maintenance and servicing.

For each of these stages, consideration should be given to whether the plant could:

- cause injury due to entanglement, falling, crushing, trapping, cutting, puncturing, shearing, abrasion or tearing
- create hazardous conditions due to harmful emissions, fluids or gas under pressure, electricity, noise, radiation, friction, vibration, fire, explosion, moisture, dust, ice, hot or cold parts, cleaning, and undisclosed asbestos-containing materials
- cause injury when an operator responds to common failure modes. For example, machine jams cause injury due to poor ergonomic design; if operator controls are difficult to reach or require high force to operate.

Other factors to consider include:

- the condition of the plant, for example, its age, maintenance history and how frequently the plant is used
- the suitability of the plant, for example, is it actually being used for its intended purpose? Has it been modified from its intended use?
- the location of the plant, for example what is its impact on the design and layout of the workplace and are workers able to access the plant without risks of slips, trips or falls?
- abnormal situations, for example, what abnormal situations, misuse or fluctuation in operating conditions can you foresee?

Appendix C of the *Managing Risks of Mobile Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice 2018* (Model Code) includes specific questions to aid the identification of these hazards. The incorporation of these questions into a plant risk assessment tool has the potential to guide:

- the determination of the circumstances in which these issues may arise, e.g. walking around the plant or moving or tipping of loads
- the determination of the risk rating for hazards (uncontrolled)
- the determination of the control measures that will eliminate or minimise the risk
- a consideration of the suitability of the type of control adopted in light of the hierarchy of control – elimination, substitution, isolation, engineering controls, administrative controls and personal protective equipment and
- the determination of the residual risk that remains post implementation of the determined controls to assist decisions about acceptability of risk (noting residual risk is not required to be documented under the Scheme Audit Criteria).

A plant risk assessment review tool is useful in facilitating the principal contractor's confirmation that an adequate plant risk assessment has been conducted.

Measures must be in place to ensure that the controls identified in the plant risk assessment are addressed and implemented on site. Relevant documentation must be updated to reflect the controls and personnel trained on the requirements to ensure understanding of the requirements.

Plant pre-start inspections

Relevant Scheme Audit Criteria:

- H16.3
- H16.9
- H16.10

Plant prestart inspections occur once plant has been introduced to the site and provide an opportunity to check for any indicators that the plant may not operate safely before it is put into use for the day. Pre-start inspections should be guided by pre-start tools (e.g. checklists) that have been developed for the particular type of plant having regard for operator manuals, the results of plant risk assessments, legislative requirements and any site specific specifications for plant.

The pre-start inspection should involve checks in the following sequence:

1. before the plant is turned on
2. once the plant is turned on and
3. initial operation of the plant.

Generally, the first step of checks will consider:

- operating features of the plant, such as:
  - hydraulics - checking for sufficient lubrication and no evidence of damage
  - batteries - terminals are secure and clean, there is adequate charge available, battery fluids are correct and caps are in place
  - tracks, booms, and ground engaging tools
- specific checks identified by the manufacturer
- condition of plant safety features such as
  - seats, seatbelts, decals, falling object protective structures and roll over protective structures etc.
- levels of coolant, oil and fuel and
- condition of attachments to be used with the plant.

The second step will seek to check that all of the controls that are used by the operator are functioning correctly. There will be some controls that are universal to almost all Mobile Plant (e.g. horns, hand controls, reversing beepers, lights, park brake) and others will be unique to the type of plant.

The final step involves operating the Mobile Plant for a short distance to confirm that the plant is operating without any indicators that there may be issues. This step should also be guided by the original equipment manufacturer's manual.

Principal contractor plant on-boarding processes including initial and ongoing inspections and registers provide the means to confirm that systems and processes have been implemented to ensure the relevant pre-start inspections are being planned and conducted as intended.

Plant maintenance

Relevant Scheme Audit Criteria:

- H16.2
- H16.6
- H16.10

Establishing rigour for the maintenance of plant reduces the risk of the plant not being safe to use.

The maintenance regime needs to reflect:

- the recommendations from the original equipment manufacturer manual or, in the absence of such specifications, a competent person's recommendations and
- any legislated requirements, such as ten year crane inspections that form part of registration of plant under work health and safety legislation.

It is critical that the accredited company establishes a mechanism to verify that the required maintenance has been conducted.

Utilisation of a plant on-boarding checklist is a useful way to confirm and record:

- that the plant risk assessment has been obtained from the contractor and reviewed as adequate
- that the servicing for the plant is up to date (with supporting records)
- details of required future maintenance – current hours operated and hours to trigger next service
- that the plant meets the site's minimum plant requirements and
- that operators have the required licences, qualifications, etc.

Timely tracking of plant operation hours and completion of required maintenance provides the added advantage of minimising the risk of plant not being available for use when required because plant maintenance has been identified to be overdue.

Plant operators must be aware of the actions to be taken to initiate plant maintenance or repair should issues be identified during pre-start inspections or general operation of the plant (including where the plant has exceeded plant operation hours for maintenance activities). It is not acceptable for issues to simply be recorded on inspection checklists and remain unaddressed until picked up in workplace inspections. The plant operators must be made aware of plant isolation and tag out procedures to be applied should plant issues be detected.

Persons undertaking plant maintenance must be competent in the plant maintenance and plant maintenance activities must be guided by safe work procedures, including measures for plant isolation.

Operator competency

Relevant Scheme Audit Criteria:

- H16.8

The use of competent operators is a key control for management of Mobile Plant risks. Therefore, a system to define the competency requirements for the operation of plant, which may include a combination of licences, formal training through a registered training organisation and/or a verification of competency process, is required as the starting point in ensuring competent operators are engaged.

Once the required standards of competency have been established for the Mobile Plant being operated, the accredited company is required to ensure that workers operating the Mobile Plant are assessed against these standards and confirmed to have met them prior to operating the plant on site.

Guidance on Mobile Plant licensing, training and competency requirements, including verification of competency is set out in the *Fact Sheet: Verification of Competency – Mobile Plant*.

Loading and unloading

Relevant Scheme Audit Criteria:

- H16.1
- H16.2
- H16.3
- H16.7

The loading and unloading of plant and plant loads can result in fatal injuries if the risks are not adequately controlled – operators can be caught in plant when it falls or rolls over and persons in the vicinity can be struck.

The important role that operator competency can play has been highlighted above. Project and plant risk assessment processes are also good ways to identify hazards and determine controls for managing loading and unloading risks.

A safe work method statement (SWMS) must be developed before work in and around Mobile Plant starts. The SWMS must identify the relevant hazards and controls to manage Mobile Plant risks.

The dynamic nature of construction sites means that hazards can change throughout a working day and so there is a need to continually confirm that the hazards are being suitably controlled – new or changed controls may be required as the work progresses. Ongoing communication and consultation between workers and supervisors is fundamental to ensuring the right controls are being applied for the hazards that are present.

It is extremely dangerous to load and unload Mobile Plant without loading ramps being secured. Principal contractor systems should check that this will not occur and that loading ramps will be checked for bends or cracks before they are used. Damaged ramps or fixing components (such as pins or R-clips) should never be used.

Soft or boggy ground conditions and sloping or uneven terrain can affect the stability of ramps when loading or unloading Mobile Plant. Principal contractor engagement with the contractor should seek to confirm that:

- ramps will only be set up on hard, level surfaces wherever possible
- if there is a slight slope, the front of vehicles will be set up on the higher side of the slope
- ramps will never be set up on a side slope.

Work planning processes should ensure that people are not near an area in which plant or plant loads are being loaded or unloaded. Busy sites or public spaces should have an exclusion zone established with controls such as:

- physical barriers
- clear signage
- use of a spotter.

For further information:

- Safe Work Australia – Managing the Risks of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1901/code_of_practice_-_managing_risks_of_plant_in_the_workplace_0.pdf
- Worksafe Queensland – Loading and Unloading Mobile Plant film - https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/forms-and-resources/films/loading-and-unloading-mobile-plant
- Federal Safety Commission – Fact Sheet – Verification of Competency – Mobile Plant http://www.fsc.gov.au/sites/FSC/Resources/AZ/Documents/Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Verification%20of%20Competency%20-%20Mobile%20Plant.pdf
- Visit the FSC website at **www.fsc.gov.au**
- Contact the FSC Assist Line on **1800 652 500**
- Contact the OFSC via email at **ofsc@jobs.gov.au**

**The Fair Work (Building Industry – Accreditation Scheme) Regulation 2016* (which was continued in force by item 11 of Schedule 2 to the *Building and Construction Industry (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2016* as rules made by the Minister for the purposes of section 43 of the *Building and Construction Industry (Improving Productivity) Act 2016* (BCI Act)).

WHS Accreditation Scheme criteria relevant to Mobile Plant and practical examples

*** Please note that the example processes outlined in Column 3 are not mandatory process. These are intended as examples to assist companies in meeting the requirements of the Scheme criteria, and there may be other approaches that a company can implement that will still meet the intent.**

Scheme Criterion	What's generally required of Accredited Companies	Example process
H16.1 The risks associated with the use of Mobile Plant are identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the hierarchy of control.	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.	Before Mobile Plant is introduced to the project, planning is undertaken, and a systems-based approach is adopted to address the management of plant related hazards. Project planning considers the works to be undertaken, the type of plant to be used and the hazards associated with the planned use of Mobile Plant at the workplace. A project risk assessment is developed to record the relevant hazards that have been identified, the level of risk anticipated from the hazard and the controls to be implemented to control the risks. The risk assessment process has regard for the hierarchy of controls to eliminate risks so far as is practicable and, where elimination is not possible, minimises the risk applying the remaining hierarchy of control in order of most effective. The risk assessment identifies the use of plant risk assessments, SWMS, plant on-boarding (checks that minimum site requirements are met and documentation provided prior to use on site), pre-starts, inspections and maintenance and service monitoring as a means of managing Mobile Plant risks.
H16.2 The system ensures that a plant risk assessment is carried out on all items of plant prior to use on-site.	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 is not introduced to the site until a plant risk assessment that addresses the full lifecycle of the plant has been completed. An onboarding checklist or plant risk assessment review tool is used to confirm the adequacy of the plant risk assessment (lifecycle stages addressed and controls nominated). The review should determine whether any limitations should be imposed for the use of the plant while on site.

	plant risk assessment and operator controls for the safe use of plant will not meet this criterion. The following considerations should be taken into account as part of the plant risk assessment process: • 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	Inspection tools ensure that implementation of controls from the plant risk assessment are implemented.

	workers and others from hazards associated with the plant. • 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.	
H16.3 Safe systems of work are established for the operation of Mobile Plant taking into account: • the Original Equipment Manufacturers manual • outcomes from the plant risk assessment • site specific requirements and • the need for ROPS and FOPS.	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.	Minimum plant requirements are set for the project, for example, ROPS and FOPS are required unless assessed and approved as not necessary. SWMS and SOPs are reviewed to confirm that they address the loading and onloading of plant at the site, the use of the plant on site and the operation of plant for specific activities. Operators of plant and those supervising the operation of the plant have been instructed in the plant risk assessment outcomes and OEM controls and have acknowledged understanding in writing. The original equipment manufacturers manual, plant risk assessment and plant pre-start information is located on the plant for referral by operators.
H16.4 Safe systems of work have been developed for all above ground and underground services taking into account: • identification and location of services • management of works adjacent to services and • any necessary liaison with the asset owner.	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.	Opportunities for disconnection of services are identified in the project risk assessment. All services are treated as live until they have been proven to be de-energised, isolated so they cannot be inadvertently re-energised (minimum of lock out and tag out) and if a high voltage line effectively earthed. Underground and above ground services are identified from use of dial before you dig services, location detection equipment, investigation of relevant services drawings and documented as well as physical inspections of the site before works are commenced. A site specific services drawing is developed to

		identify the location (height/depth etc.) and type (including Voltage/pressure etc.) of any services that are to remain on site.
		
		Excavation works require a permit. The permit identifies the specific method/controls to be used to carry out the work safely including work adjacent to any services. This includes any safe approach distances/exclusion zones and how they will be established and enforced on site.
		
		Asset owners are contacted for service disconnections/advice/implementation of controls etc. as early as possible during works planning and the outcomes of the consultation are documented, including confirmation from the provider that services have been disconnected or de-energised where applicable.
		
		Exclusion zones must be confirmed for operation of mobile cranes near live overhead powerlines and not be less than State/Territory requirements, any conditions established by the asset owners and a risk assessment that takes into consideration issues such as:
		• the location, height, arrangement and visibility of overhead electric lines and supporting structures like poles, towers and stay wires
		• the voltage of electric lines and exposed energised parts and whether electric lines and parts are insulated or bare
		• the likelihood of induction arising from working near high voltage overhead electric lines
		• possible sway or sag of the electric line caused by wind or temperature changes
		• environmental conditions like storm activity, heavy rain or lightning in the area
		• site conditions including:
		  ○ prevailing or unexpected winds, their strength and direction
		  ○ the terrain and possibility of unexpected ground surface movement under plant

		○ vehicular traffic, pedestrians or livestock that could interfere with the work ○ the type of plant and machinery required including: their design envelope, inherent stability and that of a suspended load ○ their dimensions and their operating characteristics, ease of manoeuvrability and conductivity if they are earthed ○ the minimum clearance distances from the closest part of the plant to electric lines ○ the possibility they may become energised by proximity to high voltage lines. • nature, size and shape of loads to be moved: ○ load stability, dimensions and surface area facing the wind ○ whether loads are conductive—all materials should be treated as such unless a competent person can confirm otherwise ○ non-conductive material may become conductive when in contact with high voltage material ○ how loads are secured and if any part of the load may move and enter within an unsafe distance ○ whether loads being carried above electric lines may accidentally fall onto them e.g. when moving a swimming pool from the street over energised electric lines into the yard of a home. • the type of work activities required and the frequency of the work tasks • qualifications, competency, skill and experience of the people doing the work • setting up and packing up processes • work practices and procedures, with input from workers conducting specific tasks.

		SWMS are reviewed to confirm how the exclusion zone and other controls will be implemented and achieved, e.g. use of tiger tails, application of plant limiting or warning devices, the use of spotters etc.).
H16.5 Safe systems of work have been developed for the use of mobile cranes taking into account: • ground conditions • development of lift plans in accordance with relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian Standards and • lifting of materials and workers.	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.	Plant risk assessment and Mobile Plant on-boarding processes apply to cranes and include: • a confirmation that load charts are available in the operator's cabin and • crane crews have been provided all available information on the location of trenches, backfilled excavations and covered penetrations. Criteria are developed to identify situations for which a lift plan must be prepared, e.g. a lift plan is required for: (a) tilt-up panel jobs (b) multiple crane lifts, where more than one crane is used to lift a load at any one time (c) lifting of workboxes with persons in the boxes (d) installation of bridge beams during bridge installation work (e) working near live overhead powerlines (f) lifting large pressure vessels or tanks (g) the use of mobile cranes on barges (h) erection of tower cranes (i) heavy lifts where the load is 50 tonnes or more (j) lifts that will exceed 85% of the capacity of the crane capacity. The minimum contents of the lift plan are identified and established to enable a review of any lift plan provided, e.g. a lift plan is to include issues such as: (a) maximum load radius to be used for the cranes (b) where spotter duties are required (e.g. for preventing collision or contact with powerlines), what the duty is and who is responsible for performing the duty

		(c) position of the load to be lifted and the final position to which it is to be lifted, where practicable (a diagram that shows a plan view of the site may assist)
		(d) maximum wind speed where the load has a large surface area
		(e) verification of the maximum allowable ground bearing pressure (this must be carried out for heavy lifts)
		(f) allowance for any factors that may require de-rating of the crane (e.g. for multiple crane lifts, additional radius caused by tilting of tilt-up panels) and
		(g) rigging requirements of the job.
		
		A permit system is established for high-risk lifts including the lifting of persons to ensure all controls have been identified and implemented prior to the lift occurring. The permit information is to include confirmation of certification of lifting equipment and work boxes.
		
		Criteria are developed to guide confirmations that the ground conditions are acceptable for the crane's operations, The criteria should have regard for:
		• the presence of water
		• type of ground
		• the former state of the ground, e.g. backfilled ground
		• the potential existence of cavities or penetrations that have been covered but still exist
		• continued operation of the crane in one location.
		
		The criteria acknowledge the need for ground conditions to be considered for all lifts and the need to obtain geo-technical engineer certification of ground conditions in situations such as
		• all heavy lifts, which include lifts of:
		  ○ Bridge beams
		  ○ Tilt-up panels
		  ○ Other heavy lifts where the load is 50 tonnes or more and/or
		• all other lifts that require the development of a lift plan.

		A SWMS/SOP is developed and reviewed to confirm the safe system of work to be implemented on site.
H16.6 The system ensures there is an inspection and maintenance program for rigging and lifting equipment.	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.	The company procedures and project risk assessment identifies the need for: • rigging and lifting equipment to be part of an on-boarding processes to confirm its current condition • a rigging and lifting equipment inspection and maintenance schedule to be developed • all gear to be marked to identify its compliance with the maintenance schedule and tagged with other relevant information listed (e.g. relevant information for a chain sling would include grade of chain, WLL, manufacturer, chain size, and Australian Standard marking) Minimum standards associated with inspection intervals have been determined and a rigging and lifting equipment inspection and maintenance schedule is established taking account of relevant legislation, Australian Standards and the manufacturer's instructions. Inspection tags are used to indicate the inspections that have been conducted. SWMS incorporate the necessary inspections as outlined in the schedule. Workplace inspections are undertaken to confirm that equipment has undergone the necessary inspection and that any issues have been addressed appropriately. Records of the inspection of the plant and workplace inspections are maintained.
H16.7 The system ensures that movement of plant and vehicles on-site is controlled.	This criterion requires the company to make sure that plant movement on the project is assessed and managed in	The company procedures and project risk assessment identifies: • the need for plant movement plans to be developed for the site

	accordance with the Managing the risk of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice.	• minimum controls to be applied to manage general movement of traffic throughout the site – plant and light vehicle parking areas, speed limits, plant stand down rules, plant entry and exit points etc. • minimum plant devices to aid safe traffic movement, e.g. warning devices and • the need for positive isolation between plant and pedestrians (must be recognised, established and implemented). Site induction addresses relevant plant movement controls and plant on-boarding processes ensure that the plant movement plans address the plant movement risks relevant to the plant and other operations occurring on site. The plant movement plans are reviewed as part of pre-start activities, revised as necessary and revisions communicated to all personnel. Exclusion zones are established with barriers and signage and traffic control personnel used where necessary.
H16.8 The system ensures that all workers operating Mobile Plant are licensed, trained or competent.	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 licence 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.	The types of Mobile Plant operation required for the site are identified and the associated high-risk work licence or, where a high risk licence is not required, the minimum accepted training for the operation of the Mobile Plant is identified. Evidence of relevant licences or training (refer to Federal Safety Commission *Fact Sheet: Verification of Competency – Mobile Plant* for what is acceptable) will be obtained during site induction process and a copy kept on site with worker induction records. Licence expiry dates will be registered in the site's Training and Competency register, or equivalent, and monitored to confirm that they remain current.

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: • Regulatory inspections and registration • Manufacturers' inspection requirements • Pre-start inspections and • Commissioning prior to use on-site.	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.	The company procedures and project risk assessment identifies: • any regulatory inspections and registrations applicable to the plant that is to be used on site • that Mobile Plant inspection and maintenance information is collected and verified before plant is operated as part of the plant onboarding process and • that Mobile Plant pre-start inspection checklists are developed to address OEM manual requirements and monitored to identify operator identified issues and plant hours. Mobile Plant inspection and maintenance information (including relevant regulator plant registration requirements) is verified and tracked. Workplace inspections are undertaken to confirm that: • the pre-start inspections are being conducted in accordance with checklist requirements • the Mobile Plant inspection and servicing is up to date • issues identified during pre-start inspections have been addressed appropriately.
H16.10 The system ensures that there is a process for the ongoing maintenance of Mobile Plant.	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.	Information collected during the onboarding process is transferred to a plant register, or equivalent. Inspections and ongoing maintenance requirements are established, plant hours are monitored (including as part of plant pre-start inspections), and evidence collected to confirm completion of all ongoing inspection and maintenance work while the plant remains on site.

H16.11 The system ensures that emergency procedures are established specific to the scope of works.	This criterion requires the company to develop site-specific emergency procedures to manage potential emergencies associated with plant and plant operation on the project.	A risk assessment is undertaken by a qualified person as part of the broader first aid and emergency equipment assessment to identify all of the foreseeable project-specific emergencies that may occur from the operation of Mobile Plant on site and an Emergency Management Plan is developed that includes emergency procedures and equipment to address these situations.