

DIT Procurement & Contracting

National Prequalification System

Roadworks and Bridgeworks – Guidelines

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Austrroads has developed the National Prequalification System (NPS) to create a harmonised framework for roadworks and bridgeworks construction contracts. Companies wishing to submit tenders to Australian Road Agencies for these contracts must be prequalified under the NPS. The Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) is a participant in the NPS.

The key features of the NPS *include*:

- consistent eligibility requirements and prequalification categories across Participating Agencies;
- a company that is prequalified in one jurisdiction may have that prequalification recognised by other Participating Agencies;
- minimisation of unique localised systems and requirements;
- consistent contractor performance reporting and sharing of this information across road agencies; and
- the promotion of best practice in the road and bridge construction industry.

Prequalification consists of a continuous process of:

- an initial assessment of a contractor's capabilities at the time of lodgement of an Application (including its operational management systems);
- further financial and/or technical checks during the tender assessment process, before a contract is awarded;
- assessment of a contractor's performance in a contract, during and at the completion of contracts, and at other times when a review may be warranted;
- periodic review of financial accounts as appropriate;
- review of the technical capabilities after any significant changes within the company; and
- 3 yearly renewal via the submission of a new application.

Further information about the prequalification system may be obtained from: <http://www.austrroads.com.au/road-construction/approved-contractors>.

To access the register of prequalified companies, refer to: <http://www.austroads.com.au/road-construction/approved-contractors/pre-qualified-contractors>.

1.2 Scope

Prequalification is a mandatory requirement for all DIT civil construction contracts with an estimated value greater than \$1.0 million. It does not apply to road maintenance contracts.

The agencies listed in Table 1 are participants in the NPS.

Table 1: Participating Agencies

Jurisdiction	Agency(s)
New South Wales	Roads and Maritime Services, New South Wales (RMS)
Victoria	Roads Corporation, Victoria (Vicroads)
Queensland	Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland (DTMR)
Western Australia	Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA)
South Australia	Department for Infrastructure and Transport, South Australia (DIT)
Tasmania	Department of State Growth, Tasmania
Australian Capital Territory	Procurement & Capital Works, Chief Minister, Treasury & Economic Development Directorate, Australian Capital Territory

Note: Where a Commonwealth agency decides to seek tenders from prequalified contractors, it will recognise relevant prequalification status awarded by states and territories under the Austroads National Prequalification System.

1.3 Applications

If a contractor wishes to become prequalified with DIT and it does not have existing prequalification with another Participating Authority, the contractor must apply by using the application form available from http://www.dit.sa.gov.au/contractor_documents/prequalification and submitting it in accordance with the instructions on the form.

If a contractor has previously applied for prequalification with another Participating Agency, the Applicant must include the relevant details in the current application. Unless agreed otherwise with the Participating Agencies concerned, Applications must be submitted to the Participating Agency in the state where the Applicant's head office is located

IMPORTANT:

Applicants must nominate an authorised person as a single point of contact on the application for the business seeking to become prequalified. The authorised person must be capable of acting on behalf of the business to provide all information required for the application including financial information. The Department will not liaise with anyone who is not authorised to act for the Applicant.



1.4 Mutual Recognition

If a contractor is already prequalified with another Participating Authority, the contractor may seek mutual recognition of that prequalification with DIT by the submission of a mutual recognition application. [Click here](#) for the application form.

Mutual recognition of prequalification granted by other Participating Agencies is not automatic and must be initiated by the prequalified contractor. The mutual recognition application must include a copy of the prequalification certificate and the letter from the original Assessing Agency.

Mutual recognition only applies to contractors with “Full” prequalification. Contractors with a “Conditional” prequalification (refer Clause 3.3) are generally ineligible for automatic mutual recognition. However, at its sole discretion, DIT may elect to recognise the “Conditional” prequalification status of a Contractor.

DIT may undertake its own investigation of a company seeking mutual recognition and may request further information from the contractor or from the original Assessing Agency before granting mutual recognition.

2 Prequalification Categories and Financial Levels

2.1 Overview

Under the NPS, contracts for the construction of roadworks and / or bridgeworks are categorised as follows:

- Roadworks: R1 to R5 (with R1 being the lowest level)
- Bridgeworks: B1 to B4 (with B1 being the lowest level)

Contracts are also categorised by financial levels, which are further described in Section 2.3.

Typical characteristics of contracts in each roadworks and bridgeworks category are summarised in Appendix 1.

To become prequalified at a particular level, an Applicant must satisfy the Assessing Agency that it has the management systems, relevant technical experience of the key personnel as it relates to road and bridge construction, good performance on previous applicable projects, readily available resources, and financial capacity to successfully complete a contract at that level.

2.2 Specialist Categories

For details of DIT specialist category prequalification, refer to http://www.dit.sa.gov.au/contractor_documents/prequalification

2.3 Financial Levels

The financial levels are identified by the letter ‘F’. The levels are summarised in Table 2.



Table 2: NPS Financial levels

Financial level	Maximum values (including GST)
F0.25*	\$250 000
F1*	\$1 million
F2*	\$2 million
F5	\$5 million
F10	\$10 million
F15	\$15 million
F20	\$20 million
F25	\$25 million
F50	\$50 million
F75	\$75 million
F100	\$100 million
F150	\$150 million
F150 PLUS	Unlimited

* Financial levels F0.25, F1 and F2 are optional prequalification levels under the National Prequalification System. DIT does not recognise F0.25.

Applicants should note that the financial prequalification level is only indicative, as it represents the Applicant's financial capacity at a particular point in time. DIT may require an updated financial assessment to be undertaken prior to the award of any contract.

The results of any such updated assessment will not immediately affect the financial level a contractor is prequalified for. However, a major variance between the financial level assessed at pre-award and the approved level of financial prequalification may trigger a review of the contractor's financial prequalification status. This could result in the contractor being excluded from further consideration with respect to the tendered works, and/or a reassessment of the contractor's financial level which could then result in a financial downgrade.



Where an applicant is a subsidiary company DIT reserves the right to examine the resources of the parent company in conjunction with the company seeking prequalification or other related entities.

Prequalified contractors may seek financial reassessment at any time after the release of their annual accounts. However, any additional costs incurred as a result of additional assessment beyond those required by DIT (i.e. annual reassessment required under the National Prequalification System, or updated financial assessments prior to the award of relevant contracts) will be borne by the prequalified contractor.

3 Prequalification Requirements

3.1 General

Companies (ie entities with an Australian Company Number) are eligible to apply for “Full” prequalification. At the absolute discretion of each Participating Agency, “Conditional” prequalification, where the Applicant does not fully comply with every specified criterion, may be granted.

3.2 Full Prequalification

Companies

Civil engineering construction companies that possess relevant experience in the construction of roads and bridge structures are eligible to apply for prequalification.

Incorporated joint ventures

An incorporated joint venture is a separate legal entity that may have been formed specifically to undertake a project or projects. The entity may draw upon the resources (technical and/or financial) of the entities supporting the joint venture.

An incorporated joint venture applying for prequalification must meet the criteria for prequalification in its own right. DIT recognises, however, that a newly formed joint venture may have difficulty satisfying some of the financial criteria (such as profit performance) and will therefore apply the same principles outlined below regarding newly formed companies.

3.3 Conditional Prequalification

Where an Applicant does not meet every specified eligibility criteria, but the Assessing Agency considers that there will be benefits to the Assessing Agency by allowing that company to submit tenders, the Applicant may be granted “Conditional” Prequalification.

Examples of Conditional Prequalification include:

- Where the Applicant does not meet the financial criteria in its own right, but the Assessing Agency is satisfied that financial stability can be ensured through the provision of a deed of



guarantee from a parent company and / or an additional unconditional undertaking from an approved financial institution.

- Where a newly formed company, which has suitably experienced personnel and satisfies the requirements for systems and other resources, is unable to satisfy all of the past experience criteria, but the Assessing Agency considers that the company is competent to undertake the work.

The granting of Conditional Prequalification is at the absolute discretion of the Assessing Agency and other Participating Agencies are under no obligation to recognise Conditional Prequalification. If another Participating Agency elects to recognise Conditional Prequalification, it may be on the same conditions imposed by the Assessing Agency, or similar conditions that meet the other Participating Agency's specific requirements.

Providing the conditionally prequalified contractor continues to comply with the nominated conditions of their prequalification, they will be eligible to tender for contracts in the categories and financial level they are conditionally prequalified in.

3.4 Unincorporated Joint Ventures

The granting of prequalification to unincorporated joint ventures is at the sole discretion of each Participating Authority. Unincorporated joint ventures are only eligible for "Conditional" Prequalification and other Participating Authorities may elect to not mutually recognise these entities.

DIT does not recognise unincorporated joint ventures.

3.5 Overseas Contractors

Austrroads recognises there will be difficulties for overseas based companies in establishing operations within Australia. Some of the challenges and difficulties faced by the company may include:

- the cost of establishing operations with no guarantee of immediate work;
- the need to mobilise staff quickly after contracts are awarded in order to meet contractual time obligations;
- a lack of knowledge and experience with local conditions;
- having no established relationships with local suppliers (materials & plant) and subcontractors;
- a lack of knowledge of local legislation including environmental and work health & safety legislation; and
- a lack of familiarity with DIT's standard forms of contract and specifications.

To ensure DIT has confidence in the capabilities of an overseas Applicant, the application for prequalification should include a submission outlining how the company proposes to manage the above issues.

As with Australian companies that seek prequalification, the overseas company must apply for prequalification in the name of the entity that they will be entering into contracts in Australia and provide information relevant to that particular entity. The technical information must be relevant



to road and bridge construction and there must be a clear link between the work undertaken by the Australian entity and the overseas company.

The overseas company must clearly explain and demonstrate their specific involvement in any Joint Ventures or any other type of multi contractual work.

The following requirements also apply to overseas Applicants:

- The Applicant must be a registered business within Australia and must nominate their Australian Company Number (ACN) or Australian Registered Business Number (ARBN) in their application.
- Submission of 3 years of audited accounts, and these statements must be prepared in accordance with international accounting and auditing standards.
- Independently audited financial statements no more than 3 months old must be submitted in support of financial data supplied.
- Financial accounts must be in \$US, € or a currency which is acceptable to the Assessing Authority. The independent auditor must be an organisation which is recognised by the DIT's financial advisors.
- Where DIT does not have full confidence in the accuracy of the financial statement, it reserves the right to reject the application or request certain securities in addition to the normal contract securities. The securities required would be in the form of an Unconditional Undertaking provided by and claimable through an approved Australian bank or a foreign bank with a full banking licence in Australia and permanent branches established in Australia, preferably within South Australia.
- The Applicant must hold and maintain a bank account in Australia with:
 - an Australian bank; or
 - a foreign bank with a full banking licence in Australia and permanent branches established in Australia.
- Written applications for prequalification must be submitted in English and key personnel nominated in the application must be fluent in speaking English.

3.6 Exclusions

Prequalification does not extend to related or subsidiary companies or entities of a prequalified contractor. Any such company or entity must apply for prequalification in its own right.

Where two or more related companies apply for prequalification, resources are deemed to be allocated to a single company and cannot be considered in the assessment of the other companies.

The following are ineligible for prequalification under the NPS:

- project management companies (i.e. the company has no internal construction resources and outsources all of the site work);
- trusts and trustees;
- natural persons; and
- partnerships



Where a Participating Agency manages prequalification systems for specialist categories (for example, asphalt and spray sealing), other Participating Agencies may elect to not mutually recognise this prequalification.

4 Assessment Criteria

Applications will be assessed against the following criteria. Refer to Appendix 2 for full details of the minimum criteria for each level.

4.1 Technical Capability

1. Company experience
2. Company resources and technical capability
3. Management systems

It is expected that resources nominated in an application are predominately “in house”. If subcontractor resources are nominated for core construction activities, the Applicant must provide clear evidence of an established and successful working relationship with the subcontractor.

4.2 Financial capacity

To be considered for prequalification and to maintain prequalification status, contractors must demonstrate strong business viability over both the short and long term.

Applicants that demonstrate sufficient financial capacity to be prequalified will be assigned a financial ‘level’ and become eligible to tender for advertised contracts that nominate a financial level, providing the Applicant is prequalified in the advertised technical categories.

A financial assessment will be undertaken on the entity seeking prequalification, which could be the subsidiary of a parent company. In some cases DIT (at its own discretion) may allow the financial capacity of a parent company to be assessed when considering the financial capacity of the applicant.

DIT may also request a suitable undertaking from the parent entity, such as a Letter of Undertaking or Parent Company Guarantee. The parent company then becomes the guaranteeing entity.

Any award of financial level based on or including an assessment of a parent company will be regarded as Conditional prequalification.

In assessing financial capacity, inter-company arrangements including loans and current contractual commitments will be taken into account.



5 Assessment Process

5.1 Assessment of Applications

DIT will assess all Applications for prequalification to determine the Applicant's capability to undertake contracts in the nominated category and an appropriate financial level. A mixture of internal and external assessors may be used.

Assessment of Applications will be based on the following:

- information contained in the completed Application and attached supporting documentation;
- referee reports;
- documented evidence held by DIT regarding the Applicant's previous performance;
- information that was submitted in a previous prequalification application (where appropriate);
- information obtained by other Participating Agencies or government agencies regarding the Applicant's previous performance; and
- any other valid information relevant to the Application, notwithstanding that the information has not been submitted by the Applicant.

5.2 Notification

Applicants will be notified in writing regarding which, if any, prequalification category(s) and financial level they have achieved within [insert time] of lodgement of their Application (providing all relevant information was included), unless significant issues arise during consideration of an Application in which case further information may be sought. Such notifications will include, where warranted, any specific limitations or conditions applicable to the allocated prequalification category.

Applicants that are not satisfied with the outcome of the assessment may lodge a request for a review or appeal, as detailed in Section 6.8 of this document.

5.3 Upgrading Prequalification Status

A prequalified contractor may apply for an upgrade of its prequalification status after having successfully completed several projects at the current level. To upgrade, a new application form must be lodged with the original Assessing Agency.

To be eligible for an upgrade in a road or bridge category, a Contractor must be able to demonstrate that its circumstances have changed sufficiently since its last prequalification application was assessed. As such, it may not be necessary to complete the entire application form and Applicants should confirm the requirements for the application with DIT before submitting an upgrade application. Temporary upgrades for specific projects will not be issued.

In the event the applicant is granted an upgrade, it will be necessary to submit further mutual recognition application(s) to the other Participating Agencies.

Refer to Clause 2.3 for information regarding upgrades to Financial Categories.



5.4 Cost of Assessment

DIT will not charge for the cost of assessing the original Application. However, if

- the information submitted with an Application is deficient or misleading;
- the Applicant then submits further information which reasonably should have been included in the original Application; and
- DIT incurs additional costs as a consequence of late submission of information,

DIT may charge the Applicant for those additional costs incurred.

Applicants are advised to carefully check that all information requested is provided, particularly the financial information.

6 Maintenance of Prequalification Status

6.1 General

The ongoing management of the NPS is the responsibility of the NPS Management Committee, which comprises a representative from each Participating Agency.

If a contractor wishes to appeal a decision of a Participating Agency pursuant to Clause 6.8, it will be required to notify the Chairperson of the NPS Management Committee. DIT will provide the contact details of the Chairperson if requested by a contractor.

6.2 Provision of Updated Information

In order for a prequalified contractor to maintain its prequalification status, the contractor must submit for assessment regular and full updates of information to support its ongoing financial capacity, technical capacity, and experience as follows:

- up-to-date financial information – annually
- up-to-date information on Company Profile, Company Experience and Technical Capacity – at a minimum of 3 years or following a significant change in any of these areas.

DIT will monitor and assess the ongoing performance of each prequalified contractor. Each contractor's prequalification status will depend on the contractor maintaining a good level of performance in its delivery of contracts. A Contractor Performance Report will be prepared upon completion of each contract.

The reports will be used to promote the process of continuous improvement, to assist in Applications for upgrades in prequalification status, to support the contractor's ongoing prequalification status and to ensure a common understanding of expectations for both parties regarding the contracted works.

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6.3 Prequalification Status

Where a matter of concern is identified, the Participating Agency may:

- undertake a review of the contractor;
- meet with the senior management of the contractor;
- issue a warning to the contractor regarding the matter; or
- if the matter is serious (eg: being placed in voluntary administration), immediately issue a “Show Cause” notice pursuant to Clause 6.4.

Where a contractor is operating across multiple jurisdictions under the mutual recognition framework and a sanction would apply across those jurisdictions, any review may be undertaken by a sub-committee of the NPS Management Committee.

Any of the following may result in a review of a contractor’s prequalification status or the issue of a warning letter:

- where conditional prequalification has been granted subject to a review being carried out following completion of the first contract under the conditional arrangement;
- where DIT reasonably considers a contractor’s performance to be unsatisfactory;
- where a conditional financial prequalification has been granted subject to the review being carried out on specific financial statements;
- following changes to a contractor’s organisational structure, or technical, financial or management capacity which, in the opinion of DIT, may have an adverse effect on the contractor’s performance;
- where restrictions on a licence/registration to practise are imposed, or third party certification of a management system is withdrawn or has expired; or
- for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of prequalification.

6.4 Show Cause Notice

DIT may suspend, downgrade or cancel a contractor’s prequalification status at its discretion. If any such action is proposed, the contractor will be issued with a formal “Show Cause” Notice and given the opportunity to respond to the issues raised in the notice.

The Show Cause Notice shall:

- state that it is a notice under the National Prequalification System terms and conditions;
- specify the alleged breach;
- require the contractor to show cause in writing why DIT should not exercise the right to cancel, suspend or downgrade the contractor’s prequalification status; and
- specify the time and date (not more than 3 weeks) by which the contractor must show cause.

DIT may make further enquiries to verify the contractor’s responses.

If by the time specified in a Show Cause Notice the contractor fails to respond or to show reasonable cause why DI should not adjust the prequalification status, DIT may cancel, suspend or downgrade the prequalification status without further notice to the contractor. In exercising its rights under Section 6 of this document, DIT will not act capriciously or act with bias.



If an Assessing Agency suspends, downgrades or cancels a contractor's prequalification, the change in status is automatically applicable to any other Participating Agency that has recognised the contractor's prequalification, unless that Participating Agency determines otherwise.

The contractor may elect to appeal the imposition of the sanction in accordance with the process outlined in Section 6.8 of this document.

6.5 Suspension

A contractor's prequalification may be suspended where there is a temporary or short term issue affecting their ability to satisfy the prequalification criteria specified in this document. Any such suspension will be in place until the temporary problem is remedied and the contractor is again able to satisfy all of the criteria corresponding to the level of prequalification granted.

Where a contractor operates under mutual recognition arrangements, suspension may take the form of a withdrawal of recognition of the contractor's prequalification status by Participating Agencies for a specified period of time. Other Participating Agencies which recognise the prequalified contractor will be notified of the suspension and its cause.

6.6 Downgrading

If, in the reasonable opinion of the Assessing Agency, the contractor no longer satisfies the requirements for a particular category of prequalification, but is capable of satisfying the requirements for a lower category, their prequalification may be downgraded. Examples of breaches that may give rise to downgrading of a contractor's prequalification status include:

- repeated minor contractual or prequalification system non-compliances where, in the opinion of DIT, there is an unacceptable risk in allowing the contractor to remain prequalified at their current prequalification level; or
- an adverse change in the organisation's management systems or technical capability (including availability of key personnel), but the contractor can demonstrate that requirements for a lower level of prequalification are met.

6.7 Cancellation

Examples of breaches that may give rise to cancellation of a contractor's prequalification status include:

- unsatisfactory performance on one or more contracts between the contractor and one or more Participating Agencies;
- the prequalified contractor has been placed into voluntary administration or involved in a compromise or other arrangements with creditors;
- an adverse change in the organisation's management systems or technical capability (including availability of key personnel) such that the contractor no longer fully meets the requirements for prequalification at any level;
- where a contractor has been granted conditional prequalification subject to it meeting certain requirements and it fails to meet those requirements within the stipulated timeframes; or
- where the contractor is experiencing financial problems, as verified by DIT



6.8 Reviews

If a contractor is not satisfied with any decision made by a Participating Agency, the contractor may request a review of the decision by the original assessors, providing sufficient additional information is submitted to warrant a review. Any request for a review must be lodged with DIT within 20 business days of the date of the letter advising of the prequalification decision.

6.9 Appeals

If a contractor is not satisfied with the outcome of a review, the contractor may lodge an appeal with DIT or with the Chairperson of the NPS Management Committee within 20 business days of the date of the letter advising of the prequalification decision.

Unless agreed otherwise by the Applicant and the Participating Agency, the appeal will be heard by a specially convened appeals panel which:

- comprises of at least three members; of which 2 members will be from the NPS Management Committee or be assessors from other participating agencies;
- excludes the original assessors; and
- includes one independent industry representative, chosen by the appellant from a pool of three put forward by DIT or the Chairperson of the NPS Management Committee.

(Note: the appellant must make the selection of an industry representative within the time period specified by DIT or Chairperson of the NPS Management Committee.)

The Appeals Panel will convene (which may be by teleconference or video link) within 20 business days of the latter of:

- the agreement by the Applicant to the independent industry representative; and
- the provision of all information supporting the appeal.

The Appeals Panel:

- will review the original decision, including the information provided by the applicant and the assessment by the agency
- may consider or request new or additional information;
- will act impartially; and
- will provide written reasons for its decision within 20 business days of the hearing.

The Appeals Panel decision will be final and binding on both the Participating Agency(s) and the appellant.

6.10 Cost of Reviews and Appeals

If a review or appeal is unsuccessful and the NPS Management Committee reasonably forms the opinion that the review or appeal was without merit and had no reasonable chance of success, the costs of engaging any external assessor / representative will be borne by the Applicant.



7 Tendering as a Prequalified Contractor

7.1 General

Where specified in the invitation of tenders, contractors wishing to bid for the work must be prequalified in the nominated technical categories and, where stipulated by DIT at the relevant advertised financial level. DIT will publish roadworks and bridgework tenders on www.tenders.sa.gov.au.

When a contract involves both road and bridge construction, DIT will determine the appropriate prequalification category for each component of that contract, together with the financial level. DIT will determine the prequalification category for each contract based on complexity and risk. Notwithstanding this, tenderers must address any evaluation criteria in the invitation of tenders and comply with the conditions of tendering.

Refer to the individual participating agency for their tendering requirements.

DIT may nominate one category as the primary category and another as the secondary category. In the event that a contractor is prequalified in only one of these categories (and any stipulated financial level) that contractor may, if it is prequalified for the primary category, submit a tender using a subcontractor that is prequalified in the secondary category.

For example, a contract may be advertised as R3/B3 where it has roadworks characteristics corresponding to category R3 and bridgeworks characteristics corresponding to category B3. In this example, contractors prequalified in these or higher categories would be eligible to tender for this contract. Where stipulated by DIT, the contractor may also need to be prequalified at an advertised financial level e.g. F10.

Alternatively, if R3 was nominated as the primary category, a contractor prequalified at R3 or higher would be eligible to tender providing it nominated a subcontractor that is prequalified at B3 (or higher) to undertake the bridgework components.

Tenders will not be accepted from contractors prequalified in the secondary category and nominating a subcontractor that is prequalified in the primary category.

7.2 Joint Ventures

Any contract between DIT and a joint venture is conditional upon the following:

- roadworks must be undertaken by the entity prequalified at the specified roadworks prequalification level; and
- bridgeworks must be undertaken by the entity prequalified at the specified bridgeworks prequalification level.

Joint ventures must note that all contracts entered into with DIT are on the basis of joint and several liability.

7.3 Prequalification Checks Prior to Awarding of a Contract

DIT will undertake a check of the preferred tenderer's prequalification status prior to the award of a contract, including any technical and/or financial matters



8 Terms and Conditions of Prequalification

8.1 General

Contractors wishing to tender for DIT road and bridge construction contracts in South Australia must be prequalified by the time of submission of tenders.

DIT grants prequalification for a nominal period of 3 years.

Eligibility requirements are described in this document, along with the terms and conditions of prequalification and the process that will be undertaken by DIT to assess and review prequalification Applications.

Contractors seeking prequalification (“Applicants”) and prequalified contractors are required to comply with the terms and conditions and associated procedures described in this Section 8.

8.2 No Guarantee of Work

Prequalification is not to be construed as a guarantee of work. Prequalification only determines a contractor’s eligibility to tender for work, subject to meeting any local legislative/regulatory requirements. Participating Agencies apply government procurement principles, including value-for-money, in the assessment and selection of tenders.

8.3 Application Requirements

To become prequalified, an Applicant must select one or more prequalification categories that it believes to be commensurate with its capabilities and submit an Application Form with supporting information that addresses all specified criteria.

In submitting its Application, the Applicant gives permission to DIT to carry out such investigations as are considered necessary to evaluate the Application and to determine whether it meets the relevant prequalification criteria. These investigations include a company search, bank reference checks and referee checks on key personnel.

In undertaking its assessment, DIT may take into account other information in its possession, or information provided by other Participating Agencies or government agencies. In considering Applications from subsidiary companies DIT reserves the right to examine the resources of the parent company or entity, or other related entities, if considered warranted.

8.4 Confidentiality

DIT may refer an Applicant’s documentation to its external assessors for assessment. External assessors are required to maintain confidentiality of all information received. However, in lodging an Application, Applicants agree to provide the necessary agency to enable searches and enquiries to be carried out for the assessment.



Information submitted in an Application for prequalification will be treated as commercial-in-confidence and will not be disclosed to any party outside DIT and its assessors unless DIT is legally required to do so, for the purposes of obtaining legal or financial advice, or in relation to appeals regarding prequalification decisions.

Once prequalified, a contractor's details, including details of its performance on specific contracts, may be shared with other Participating Agencies and government agencies for the purpose of monitoring performance and to determine continued eligibility for prequalification. Lists of prequalified contractors may be made publicly available by DIT, or on the National Prequalification Database.

8.5 Change of Circumstances

Prequalified contractors have an obligation to advise DIT of any change in circumstances that may be material to their prequalification status, including any convictions or breaches of legislation or statutory regulations.

Further information is provided in Section 6 of this document.

8.6 Governing Law

These terms and conditions shall be governed by the DIT and each party submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts in that state or territory. Where appropriate the reviews and appeals process outlined in Section 6.4 will be utilised.

8.7 Applicant's Undertaking

Acceptance of terms and conditions

In applying for prequalification (including renewal, where required by DIT) or upgrading, the Applicant is deemed to have accepted the terms and conditions of prequalification, which the Applicant acknowledges and accepts may be varied from time to time.

Accuracy of application information

The Applicant must ensure that all particulars in the Application are true and correct in every detail.

Use of prequalification status for advertising and promotion

The Applicant agrees not to use any information relating to its prequalification status or contract performance in its advertising or promotional material or publish such information in any form without the express written consent of DIT. The Applicant further agrees that it accepts full responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of such information.



9 Definitions and Interpretation

Applicant means the legal entity lodging the Application

- Application means the completed submission ('Application Form'), lodged by the Applicant to be prequalified in one or more categories and a financial level.
- Jurisdiction is South Australia.
- National Prequalification System means the National Prequalification System for Civil (Road and Bridge) Construction Contracts developed by Austroads.
- Participating Agency is DIT.
- Tender includes quotation, proposal or registration/expression of interest.
- "Includes" or "including" shall not be interpreted as a word of limitation.
- The word "or" is not exclusive.

10 Disclaimer

The National Prequalification System has been specifically established to meet the requirements of Participating Agencies, and Participating Agencies rely on an Applicant's own documentation in undertaking any assessments.

Other persons and organisations seeking to deal with a prequalified contractor must rely on their own independent enquiries and judgment. DIT and its officers, employees and agents do not represent that any prequalified contractor is technically, financially or otherwise sound.

This document outlines the minimum requirements of the National Prequalification System. DIT reserves the right to expand upon and tailor these requirements or any of the processes outlined in this document as appropriate to better reflect their local requirements. Where possible, the local contracting industry will be consulted before any significant changes are introduced.

To the extent permitted by law, DIT and its officers, employees and agents are not liable for any costs, loss, damage or injury (howsoever caused) incurred by any person as a result of the exercise of the discretion to grant prequalification, downgrade, suspend or cancel a company's prequalification.



Appendix A: Guidance for the Applicable Prequalification Category

Table A1: Typical characteristic of contract roadworks

When determining the applicable prequalification category, the Participating Agency will consider the predominance of characteristics for each project, rather than considering a single characteristic in isolation. For example; for a roadworks contract to be classified as R2, at least 5 of the 10 typical characteristics for R2 listed in Table A1 below would need to be substantially applicable to the contract concerned.

Category	General features of works	Earthworks	Pavement	Drainage	Miscellaneous	Traffic management	Services	Subcontractors / consultants	Stakeholder / project management	Cultural Heritage & Environmental Management
R1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically rural or semi-urban works with minimal traffic & issues. Minor works including simple construction, reconstruction and widening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthworks to a maximum of 2m in cut or fill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple granular pavements with sprayed seal surfacing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor culvert work (RCP < 600 mm dia only no more than 2 bays) and reinforced concrete works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadside furniture (e.g. signs, safety barriers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-complex worksite traffic management. Typically AADT<100 vehicles/day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-complex project management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level environmental management. No to low cultural heritage. Majority of work in previously disturbed ground within road footprint.
R2 R1 activities plus majority of the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low complexity at grade intersection and channelisation works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant earthwork including structural fill and rock protection. Excavation in rock not requiring blasting. Cut or fill with slopes up to 1:2 & up to 5m in height or depth (cutting). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant longitudinal joints with existing pavements. Multi-layer granular pavements or simple A/C pavements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium-sized culvert works, RCBC <1.8m height and <6 bays). Cross and longitudinal drainage. Interface with bridge construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting. Minor works associated with traffic signals. Pedestrian crossing or similar. Simple traffic light modifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-complex to moderately complex worksite traffic management. Typically AADT<500 vehicles/day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non – complex service relocation works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and management of select or nominated subcontractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-complex environmental risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring during clearing and grubbing. Cultural heritage assessment and artefacts collection during monitoring. Management of multiple native groups. Dilapidation survey, dust monitoring, vibration monitoring.

Category	General features of works	Earthworks	Pavement	Drainage	Miscellaneous	Traffic management	Services	Subcontractors / consultants	Stakeholder / project management	Cultural Heritage & Environmental Management
R3 R2 activities plus majority of the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More complex intersections located at urban location. • Medium to large scale of works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General earthworks exceeding 5 m in cut or fill. • Mechanically stabilised earth construction to a nominal 5 m in height. • Excavation in hard rock where blasting is likely to be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavement construction using marginal materials (non – standard). • Pavement construction using modified materials (e.g. cement treated sub-base). • Deep lift asphalt. • Small scale concrete pavement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special foundation and/or subgrade and subsoil drainage treatments. • Includes large size culverts, multiple bays and link slab culverts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent traffic signals for moderate to heavily trafficked intersection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately complex worksite traffic management. • Typically AADT<5000 vehicles/day. • Multiple staging of simple traffic shift. • Hard wired temporary traffic signals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately complex service relocations including conduits (e.g. electrical, communication services). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-complex design management. • Moderately complex project management including subcontractor management and coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately complex to complex community/stakeholder management. • Moderately complex environmental risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of local flora and fauna. • Installation of fauna fencing. • Identification of culturally significant tree or sacred site.
R4 R3 activities plus majority of the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade-separated intersections. • Complex staging of construction works. • Duplication of major arterial road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanically stabilised earth construction > 5m in height & other substantial retaining structures. • Embankments over very soft soils using wick drains, stone columns, etc & sophisticated monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy duty Asphalt pavements. • Bitumen treated base pavements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent sedimentation catchment. • Complex gully box. • Arrangements for urban works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple ITS arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex staged traffic management in high speed and/or urban environments. • Multiple traffic alignment changes. • Typically AADT<100,000 vehicles/day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex service relocations. (e.g. construction of dedicated services corridor) • Including multiple staging of coordination of Utility Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant subcontracting is often involved. • Consultant team coordination and/or management. • Design management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex community/stakeholder interfaces. • Complex project management. • Complex environmental risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with project specific environmental approvals from the relevant state of federal agencies (eg. EPBC).
R5 R4 activities plus majority of the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex grade separated interchanges, multiple carriageways. • Motorway on a new urban alignment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of zonal embankments. • Earthworks within 2m of tidal areas. • Aggressive unsuitable materials including acid sulphate soils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slipform, large-scale concrete pavements. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent variable message signs and complex ITS arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex staged traffic management in high speed &/or urban environments. • Multiple alignment changes. • Typically AADT>100,000 vehicles/day. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex consultant team coordination and/or management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More complex community/stakeholder interfaces and complex project management. • Complex design management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific elements in design to meet environmental expectations (for example, fauna pass etc.).

Table A2: Typical characteristic of contract bridgeworks

Category	Typical Features of Structure	Earthworks	Foundations	Bearings / Joints	Construction Environment/Traffic	Environment, Community & Stakeholder Management
B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large culvert including link slab or cast-in-situ deck units and multiple bay (>10 bays) culverts and other drainage structures. • Basic earth retaining structures. • Footbridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth retaining structures, excluding mechanically stabilised earth. • Basic earthworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple spread footing foundations. eg: large base slabs. • Foundations for gantries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple expansion joints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple traffic management (e.g. rural roads). • Small stream crossing. • Small cantilever retaining wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple community/stakeholder management. • Simple environment management.
B2 B1 activities plus majority of the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cast-in-situ reinforced concrete flat slab bridges. • simple bridges. • Single span simply supported steel or pre-stressed concrete girders. • Simple steel bridges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate earthworks including guide banks and rock protection. • Mechanically stabilised earth structures. • Embankment supporting reliving slab. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard non-complex pile foundations (generally <25m length) without the need for floating equipment or temporary bridges. • Precast prestressed piles 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction over operating roads (low traffic volumes) and non-electrified rail lines. • Typically semi-urban work location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate community/stakeholder management. • Moderate environmental management.
B3 B2 activities plus majority of the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voided slab superstructures. • Post tensioned cast in-situ structures. • Complex geometry. • Complex Cast-in-situ composite decks. • Steel girder bridges. • Structures carrying significant public utilities. • Cable stayed pedestrian bridges. • Complex steel girders . • Super T's / T-roffs. • Major slipform piers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex earthworks, including guide banks and rock protection. • Detailed earthwork (exposing cast insitu & pre cast piles) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundations which may be complex and/or require deep piling and/or require floating equipment or temporary bridges. • Include cast insitu piles, which may include simple dry rock sockets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elastomeric bridge bearings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction over operating roads. • Simple bridge widening of plank unit bridges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to complex community/stakeholder interfaces and project management aspects. • Consultant team coordination and/or management. • Design management. • Moderate to complex environmental management waterway barrier, low flow channels.

Category	Typical Features of Structure	Earthworks	Foundations	Bearings / Joints	Construction Environment/Traffic	Environment, Community & Stakeholder Management
B4 B3 activities plus majority of the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant fabricated steel superstructures. • Complex geometric/aesthetic shapes. • Balanced cantilever construction. • Major cable stayed structures. • Construction over water using coffer dams or large floating cranes and launching trusses for placement of girders. • Structures constructed using top down methodology. • Incremental launched structures. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very heavy foundations. Including complex rock sockets at depth >10 metres. • Difficult installation conditions, including poured insitu piles in wet conditions. • Pile installation from floating equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spherical/pot bearing systems and fabricated expansion joints. • Finger joints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction over navigable waterways. • Complex cast-in-situ cut and cover tunnels. • Staged construction in highly urbanised environment. • Complex bridge widening or staged bridge construction (one lane at a time). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex community/stakeholder interfaces and project management. • More complex consultant team coordination and/or management. • Complex design management. • Complex environmental management, working near ecologically sensitive marine environment, navigational waterways.

Note: Fabricated overhead sign gantries are not classified as bridgeworks for the purposes of this prequalification system. However, Participating Agencies may require companies fabricating / erecting these gantries to be prequalified at a minimum level of B1.

Appendix B: Assessment Criteria

Table B1: Minimum Requirement for Each Category

	R1 / B1	R2 / B2	R3 / B3	R4 / B4	R5
Criteria 1: Company Experience					
1.1 Minimum Period of Operation (approximate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 years as a head contractor or 4 years as a major subcontractor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 years as a head contractor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 years as a head contractor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 years as a head contractor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 years as a head contractor.
1.2 Experience in Successfully Delivering Contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound experience with at least 2 relevant projects successfully completed in the last 3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound experience with the successful completion of at least two R1/B1 projects in the last 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound experience with the successful completion of with at least two R2/B2 projects in the last 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound experience with the successful completion of with at least two R3/B3 projects in the last 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound experience with the successful completion of with at least two R4 projects in the last 5 years.
1.3 Demonstrated Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has not been responsible for a failure to complete a contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has not been responsible for a failure to complete a contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has not been responsible for a failure to complete a contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has not been responsible for a failure to complete a contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has not been responsible for a failure to complete a contract
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good general performance on relevant contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good general performance on contracts relevant to R1/B1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good general performance on contracts relevant to R2/B2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good general performance on contracts relevant to R3/B3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good general performance on contracts relevant to R4/B4.

For the R1 / B1 categories, a relevant project is a project which demonstrates the Applicant has the expertise and capacity to successfully deliver a R1 / B1 project and contains many of the characteristics of a R1 / B1 project. For example, a substantial residential industrial subdivision may be a relevant project for R1 and a large reinforced concrete earth retaining structure may be a relevant project for B1.

	R1 / B1	R2 / B2	R3 / B3	R4 / B4	R5
Criteria 2: Company Resources and Technical Capability					
2.1 Organisational / Managerial Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant's company structure and management structure are appropriate for the scale of projects to be undertaken in the applicable category. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant's company structure and management structure are appropriate for the scale of projects to be undertaken in the applicable category. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant's company structure and management structure are appropriate for the scale of projects to be undertaken in the applicable category. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant's company structure and management structure are appropriate for the scale of projects to be undertaken in the applicable category. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant's company structure and management structure are appropriate for the scale of projects to be undertaken in the applicable category.
2.2 Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has sufficient personnel available to undertake R1 / B1 projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has sufficient personnel available to undertake R2 / B2 projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has sufficient personnel available to undertake R3 / B3 projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has sufficient personnel available to undertake R4 / B4 projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has sufficient personnel available to undertake R5 projects.
2.3 Key Personnel who are active in the entity's road/bridge works operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key personnel have the qualifications and experience relevant to the duties and responsibilities of their nominated position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key personnel have the qualifications and experience relevant to the duties and responsibilities of their nominated position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key personnel have the qualifications and experience relevant to the duties and responsibilities of their nominated position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key personnel have the qualifications and experience relevant to the duties and responsibilities of their nominated position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key personnel have the qualifications and experience relevant to the duties and responsibilities of their nominated position.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one project manager is a qualified civil engineer with at least 3years relevant experience in road/bridge works; or if not qualified, at least 10 years relevant experience in road /bridge construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one project manager is a qualified civil engineer with at least 5years relevant experience in road/bridge works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least half of the project managers are qualified civil engineers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least half of the project managers are qualified civil engineers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least half of the project managers are qualified civil engineers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key professional/para-professional personnel and supervisory staff each have 2 years experience in road construction contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least half of the key professionals/para-professionals and key supervisory staff have 5 years construction experience and at least 2 years experience each in R1/B1-type contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least half of the key professionals/para-professionals and key supervisory staff have 5 years construction experience and at least 2 years experience each in R2/B2-type contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least half of the key professionals/para-professionals and key supervisory staff have 10 years experience and at least 2 years construction experience each in R3/B3-type contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least half of the key professionals/para-professionals and key supervisory staff have 10 years experience and at least 2 years construction experience each in R4-type contracts.
2.4 Plant and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has demonstrated the capability to provide the plant and equipment required to properly resource R1/B1 contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has demonstrated the capability to provide the plant and equipment required to properly resource R2/B2 contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has demonstrated the capability to provide plant and equipment required to properly resource R3/B3 contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has demonstrated the capability to provide the plant and equipment required to properly resource R4/B4 contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant has demonstrated the capability to provide the plant and equipment required to properly resource R5 contracts.

	R1 / B1	R2 / B2	R3 / B3	R4 / B4	R5
Criteria 3: Management Systems					
3.1 Quality Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An independently audited system that meets the requirements of a checklist to be provided by the Assessing Agency <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified to AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate quality policy and example quality plans and ITP plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate quality policy and example quality plans and ITP plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate quality policy and example quality plans and ITP plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate quality policy and example quality plans and ITP plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate quality policy and example quality plans and ITP plans
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of successful utilisation of the QMS on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of successful utilisation of the QMS on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of successful utilisation of the QMS on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of successful utilisation of the QMS on relevant projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body
3.2 Work Health and Safety (WHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An independently audited system that meets the requirements of a checklist to be provided by the Assessing Agency <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS 4801 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS 4801 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS 4801 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS 4801 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS 4801 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate WHS policy and example WHS plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate WHS policy and example WHS plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate WHS policy and example WHS plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate WHS policy and example WHS plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate WHS policy and example WHS plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the WHS system on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the WHS system on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the WHS system on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the WHS system on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the WHS system on relevant projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body

	R1 / B1	R2 / B2	R3 / B3	R4 / B4	R5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for the past three years are similar to or less than industry averages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for the past three years are similar to or less than industry averages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for the past three years are similar to or less than industry averages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for the past three years are similar to or less than industry averages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for the past three years are similar to or less than industry averages.
3.3 Environmental Management Systems (EMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An independently audited system that meets the requirements of a checklist to be provided by the Assessing Agency <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party Certified to AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004 by a JAS-ANZ accredited conformity assessment body
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate environmental policy and example environmental management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate environmental policy and example environmental management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate environmental policy and example environmental management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate environmental policy and example environmental management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory corporate environmental policy and example environmental management plans
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the EMS on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the EMS on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the EMS on relevant projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of successful utilisation of the EMS on relevant projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved major non-conformances from its certifying body
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unresolved Improvement Notices or Infringement Notices from a regulatory body
3.4 Traffic Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory system in place for the management of traffic at worksites through properly trained and accredited in-house resources or established sub-contract arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory system in place for the management of traffic at worksites through properly trained and accredited in-house resources or established sub-contract arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory system in place for the management of traffic at worksites through properly trained and accredited in-house resources or established sub-contract arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory system in place for the management of traffic at worksites through properly trained and accredited in-house resources or established sub-contract arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory system in place for the management of traffic at worksites through properly trained and accredited in-house resources or established sub-contract arrangements.

	R1 / B1	R2 / B2	R3 / B3	R4 / B4	R5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory example traffic management plan appropriate to the category applied for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory example traffic management plan appropriate to the category applied for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory example traffic management plan appropriate to the category applied for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory example traffic management plan appropriate to the category applied for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory example traffic management plan appropriate to the category applied for
3.5 Subcontractor Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory approach to the management of subcontractors and evidence of fair dealing with subcontractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory approach to the management of subcontractors and evidence of fair dealing with subcontractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory approach to the management of subcontractors and evidence of fair dealing with subcontractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory approach to the management of subcontractors and evidence of fair dealing with subcontractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory approach to the management of subcontractors and evidence of fair dealing with subcontractors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referee comments are generally positive and no issues have been raised regarding subcontractor management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referee comments are generally positive and no issues have been raised regarding subcontractor management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referee comments are generally positive and no issues have been raised regarding subcontractor management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referee comments are generally positive and no issues have been raised regarding subcontractor management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referee comments are generally positive and no issues have been raised regarding subcontractor management.
3.6 Management of the Relationship with the Client	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has successfully participated in partnering/relationship management at a level relevant to category R1/B1 and demonstrates a positive attitude and willingness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has successfully participated in partnering/relationship management at a level relevant to category R2/B2 and demonstrates a positive attitude and willingness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has successfully participated in partnering/relationship management at a level relevant to category R3/B3 and demonstrates a positive attitude and willingness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has successfully participated in partnering/relationship management at a level relevant to category R4/B4 and demonstrates a positive attitude and willingness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has successfully participated in partnering/relationship management at a level relevant to category R4/B4 and demonstrates a positive attitude and willingness.
3.7 Community/Stakeholder Engagement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of successful community/stakeholder engagement activities on relevant past projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of successful community/stakeholder engagement activities on relevant past projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of successful community/stakeholder engagement activities on relevant past projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of successful community/stakeholder engagement activities on relevant past projects

Where third party certification of management systems is required for categories R1 /B1, the independent auditor that assesses the Applicant's management systems against the checklists or certifies the Integrated Management System must be:

- engaged by a conformity assessment body accredited by the Joint Accreditation System for Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ) to the relevant standard (<http://www.jas-anz.com.au>).

Third party certificates must state that the certification specifically applies to road / bridge construction. A reference to other categories alone (e.g civil construction) is insufficient.

Criteria 4: Financial Capacity Assessment Methodology

4.1 Preliminary Contract Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The preliminary contract capacity is assessed as five times the assessed working capital. This is based on the core working capital determined from the entity's balance sheet (current assets less current liabilities).• Satisfactory evidence of the collectability of related entity loans should be provided.
4.2 Application of Additional Risk Overlays that May Potentially Reduce the Assessed Contract Capacity Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit the preliminary contract capacity to be no greater than 12.5 times net tangible assets.• Application of key financial indicators as minimum requirements for prequalification:• Quick Ratio of 0.8 or greater.
4.3 Qualitative Adjustment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In assessing the qualitative adjustment, assessors will be required to refer to detailed guidelines.• Based on the assessing consultant's experience, a comprehensive qualitative assessment may influence a further upward or downward adjustment after calculation of the preliminary contract capacity and the application of the risk overlays.• The qualitative adjustment will consider matters such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Governance, including details of accounting policies and controls, budget preparation processes, risk management practices, internal financial skills and qualifications, internal financial management reporting and review processes.b) Application of Accounting Standards.c) Age of business, management experience, balance sheet management, etc.d) Aging of debtors and creditors as at the latest reporting date.e) Value, number and nature of registered charges.f) Age of banking relationship.g) Value and number of current contracts in progress, and the nature of each client.h) Budgets and cashflow projections.i) Consideration of the Debt-to-Equity Ratio. If better or worse than a benchmark of 60/40.j) The revenue or average of previous three years, whichever is the greater.k) Consideration of recent profit (after income tax) performance over the past three years.l) Management Accounts vs. Compilation Statement vs. Audited Financial Statements.m) Audit qualifications.n) Extent of adoption of accounting standards and their transparency.o) Details gleaned from credit reports, credit references from suppliers and subcontractors and other publicly available information.p) Availability of credit lines or demonstrated capacity to obtain additional debt or equity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Availability of credit lines may be determined by a reasonably conclusive means by way of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existing undrawn credit lines which should be evidenced by way of a facility approval letter - proposed or committed credit lines which should be evidenced by way of an unconditional (or reasonable limited conditions) indication that a loan would be provided if applied for. ii) Alternatively, capacity to borrow may be considered based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - availability of funds in a related entity and assessment of the likely availability of those funds to support the entity being assessed - the consultant's assessed strength of the balance sheet and trading history and an indication from the entity that they would be willing to borrow to meet working capital requirements, in need. iii) For smaller entities, capacity to obtain additional equity will require assessment of the shareholders' or directors' capacity to contribute funds following their indication of a willingness to do so. iv) For larger entities, direct input from the entity concerned in relation to any proposed new equity would need to be assessed. v) In each of the above cases, the effect of the new/ increased debt or equity on the financial standing of the entity would need to be considered. q) Upward adjustments to the preliminary contract capacity, while not limited, must be flagged with an asterisk when the adjustment is more than one level. For example, if contractor is assessed at F5 after the preliminary assessment and overlays, it may be adjusted to an F10* or F25* etc. r) Downward adjustment to the preliminary maximum contract limit calculation are not limited and may decline to zero where unfavourable assessments prevail.
4.4 The Result-An Assessed Contract Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessed contract capacity is the recommended Financial Level, and reflects the maximum additional aggregate contract cash flow commitment over a 12-month period, assuming a relatively even spread of cash flow over that period.