Engineering Policy 150

Procurement of Infrastructure Project Thresholds

February 2017
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Engineering Policy

February 2017 Update

This update sees the inclusion of the Department of Housing and Public Works, Small scale Minor Works Contract. This Contract has been introduced to the suite of Department of Transport and Main Roads contracts to fill a gap in delivering low value low risk infrastructure Works.

Inclusion of the new Minor Works Contract or MIC, sole invitation, First Response Emergent Works V2 and maintenance contracts. There is no change to the threshold of $20M (also refer to TIPDS Volume 2, Appendix G) for the application on non-price criteria in either one stage or two stage infrastructure procurement tender processes for TIC-CO contracts.

Similarly, there is no change to the guidelines for the engagement of a probity advisor. That is, the previous $100M threshold does not apply, consideration of a probity advisor remains based on a project by project risk analysis.
1 Policy statement

Department of Transport and Main Roads utilises a number of infrastructure procurement methods which are described in the Transport Infrastructure Project Delivery System (TIPDS). The purpose of this policy is to describe the range of available Transport and Main Roads contracts (including planned future contracts), and their respective Contract value thresholds for each infrastructure procurement method.

Note, the Goods and Services Contract must not be used to deliver infrastructure construction works including marine-related works.

Contracts are described by their work type:

- Construct only (Table 1)
- Minor (Table 221)
- Design and construct (Table 3), and
- Maintenance (Table 4)

Sole invitation contracts are shown in Table 5.

Table 1 - Construct only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Procurement Method</th>
<th>Contract Forms</th>
<th>Value and Risk Profile</th>
<th>Contract Value ($m excl. GST) Thresholds</th>
<th>Probit Advisor / Auditor Required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Tenderer Involvement (ETI) – Section 12</td>
<td>Transport Infrastructure Contract (TIC-CO)</td>
<td>Medium to high value, medium to high risk projects</td>
<td>$50M (minimum)</td>
<td>See footnote 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided Tender Alternative (GTA) – Section 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium value, medium risk projects</td>
<td>$25M (minimum)</td>
<td>Used where the department has a fully developed design but there may be opportunities for tenderers to provide Alternative Tenders if they choose to do so (not mandatory). This can also be applied to ETI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct Only with shortlisting – Section 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium value, medium risk projects</td>
<td>$20M (minimum)</td>
<td>Also, applies to small scale high risk works such as geotechnical construction works, including slope stabilisation and soil nailing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct Only without shortlisting – Section 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low to medium value, low to medium risk projects</td>
<td>$1M (minimum)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Shortlisting is only permitted for TIC-CO projects over $20M.

Footnote 1:
For most low risk projects, procurement staff and evaluation teams can effectively manage probity issues. Where infrastructure procurement is complex, high value, sensitive, or Offeror grievances are more likely, it may be beneficial to engage a probity advisor and/or a probity auditor.
### Table 2 - Minor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Procurement Method</th>
<th>Contract Forms</th>
<th>Value and Risk Profile</th>
<th>Contract Value ($M excl. GST) Thresholds</th>
<th>Probity Advisor Required?</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor – Section 19</td>
<td>Small scale Minor Works Contract</td>
<td>Low value, low risk projects</td>
<td>&lt; $80,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>For contractors undertaking basic works as a lump sum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor (prequalified contractor) – Section 17</td>
<td>Minor Works Contract (MW)²</td>
<td>Low value, low to medium risk projects</td>
<td>$1M to $5M</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>[To be discontinued in 2017] Depends on, amongst other things, project risk. Risk varies with estimated cost/duration as well as variability in the type, scale, complexity and number of construction activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor (non-prequalified contractor) – Section 17</td>
<td>Minor Infrastructure Contract (MIC-CO)</td>
<td>Low value, low risk projects</td>
<td>&lt; $1M</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The Minor Works Contract will be replaced by the Minor Infrastructure Contract (MIC) in April 2017. For most low risk projects, procurement staff and evaluation teams can effectively manage probity issues. Where infrastructure procurement is complex, high value, sensitive, or Offeror grievances are more likely, it may be beneficial to engage a probity advisor and/or a probity auditor.

### Table 3 - Design and construct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Procurement Method</th>
<th>Contract Forms</th>
<th>Value and Risk Profile</th>
<th>Contract Value ($M excl. GST) Thresholds</th>
<th>Probity Advisor Required?</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Contractor Involvement (ECI) – Section 9</td>
<td>Collaborative Project Agreement (CPA)</td>
<td>High value, medium to high risk projects</td>
<td>$100M (minimum)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Depends on project risk, complexity, scope and opportunity for design innovation. Low value projects can be considered where there is value in transferring the risk but requires prior approval of Executive Director (Program Management and Delivery).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and Construct – Section 14</td>
<td>Transport Infrastructure Design and Construct (TIC-DC)</td>
<td>Medium to high value, low to high risk</td>
<td>Seek advice from Infrastructure Procurement</td>
<td>See footnote³</td>
<td>Depends on project risk, complexity, scope and time. Requires prior approval of Executive Director (Program Management and Delivery).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and Construct – Section 17</td>
<td>Minor Infrastructure Design and Construct (MIC-DC)</td>
<td>Low to medium risk</td>
<td>$1M to $5M</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>[Future Contract] Design for low value projects which contain a small design component for example, marine works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnotes:**
² The Minor Works Contract will be replaced by the Minor Infrastructure Contract (MIC) in April 2017.
³ For most low risk projects, procurement staff and evaluation teams can effectively manage probity issues. Where infrastructure procurement is complex, high value, sensitive, or Offeror grievances are more likely, it may be beneficial to engage a probity advisor and/or a probity auditor.
Table 4 – Maintenance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Procurement Method</th>
<th>Contract Forms</th>
<th>Value and Risk Profile</th>
<th>Contract Value ($M excl. GST) Thresholds</th>
<th>Probity Advisor Required?</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road Maintenance – Section 16</td>
<td>Road Maintenance Performance Contract (RMPC)</td>
<td>Low to medium risk</td>
<td>$5M (max.) No limit</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Routine maintenance works on a sole invitation basis only to traditional suppliers, local governments or RoadTek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road Asset Maintenance Contract (RAMC)</td>
<td>Low to medium risk</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Routine maintenance works in South-East Queensland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 - Sole Invitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Procurement Method</th>
<th>Contract Forms</th>
<th>Value and Risk Profile</th>
<th>Contract Value ($M excl. GST) Thresholds</th>
<th>Probity Advisor Required?</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sole Invitation – Section 15</td>
<td>Transport Infrastructure Contract Sole Invitation (TIC-SI)</td>
<td>Low to medium risk</td>
<td>&lt; $5M</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Replaces Road Performance Contract (RPC). Construction of all forms of transport infrastructure on a sole invitation basis only to Local Government or RoadTek.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Application

This policy applies to infrastructure procurement processes for the Collaborative Project Agreement (CPA), Transport Infrastructure Contract (TIC), Small scale Minor Works (Small Scale MW), Minor Works (MW / MIC), FREW V2, and Road Maintenance Performance Contract (RMPC) models that is, design and construct (D&C) style, construct only, emergent works, and maintenance. Table 6 provides a summary of the department’s contracts and their application.
Table 6 - Summary of Transport and Main Roads Infrastructure Contracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Design and Construction</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Road Maintenance</th>
<th>Emergent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TIC-DC/ MIC-DC / CPA TIC-CO TIC-SI MW / MIC-CO Small Scale MW RMPC RAMC FREW V2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoadTek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional suppliers</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Objectives and benefits

The goal of this document is to provide an overview of transport infrastructure procurement methods spanning low value low risk projects through to high value medium risk projects. While there are a number of other forms of contracts which have been previously used to deliver Transport and Main Roads projects such as, Performance Incentive Cost Reimbursable (PICR) and Alliances, this document only gives detailed advice on procurement methods utilising Collaborative Project Agreement (CPA), Transport Infrastructure Contract (TIC) and maintenance.

Contact Director (Infrastructure Delivery Services) via email infrastructureproc@tmr.qld.gov.au for assistance in selecting and implementing an infrastructure procurement process, establishment of an evaluation panel, or developing non-price criteria questions.

4 Consultation

The department has consulted with Queensland Major Contractors Federation; Civil Contractors Federation and Consult Australia in the development of this policy.

5 Evaluation

The Executive Director (Program Management and Delivery) will review this policy annually.

Feedback on this policy is welcome at any time, by emailing infrastructureproc@tmr.qld.gov.au

6 Abbreviations

CA Consult Australia
CCF Civil Contractors Federation
D&C Design and Construct
ECI Early Contractor Involvement
ETI Early Tender Involvement
FREW V2 First Response Emergent Works V2
PICR Performance Incentive Cost Reimbursable
QMCA Queensland Major Contractors Association
RCC Road Construction Contract
TIC Transport Infrastructure Contract
TMR Department of Transport and Main Roads
7 References
Transport Infrastructure Project Delivery System (TIPDS), February 2014.

8 Probity Guidelines
The Queensland Procurement Policy (June 2013) no longer mandates the engagement of a probity advisor for infrastructure projects over $100M. Engagement of a probity advisor or probity auditor is now on a risk basis.

Two templates have been developed (available upon request from Director (Infrastructure Procurement):

- Probity Plan and probity checklist, and
- Probity Briefing.

Declaration of conflict or confidentiality for public service employees (Probity Plan, Annexure C) is not required unless an employee is making a declaration about a conflict or a confidentiality matter. The Queensland Public Service Code of Conduct applies (http://www.psc.qld.gov.au/includes/assets/qps-code-conduct.pdf). On previous occasions probity advisors have insisted that all Transport and Main Roads employees sign this declaration - this is no longer required.

9 Early Contractor Involvement (ECI)

9.1 Process Overview

Figure 1 - ECI Process

9.2 How to Use ECI

9.2.1 When to Use
ECI (Figure 1) is appropriate for design and construct projects with high value, medium to high risk, and opportunity for design innovation. During the procurement process, the number of tenderers is typically shortlisted down to two and the Principal makes a financial contribution only to the unsuccessful shortlisted tenderer in Stage One. Based on the initial procurement Contract, the intellectual property from the shortlisted tenderers in Stage One is transferred to the Principal.

9.2.2 Request for Proposal
Proposals are requested from suitably prequalified and experienced contractors. Prequalification requirements for contractors and designers are detailed in the Request for Proposal.

9.2.3 Phase One
Phase One of the short-listing process evaluates the submitted written responses which addresses the mandatory criteria, non-price evaluation criteria and other requested information, and culminates in the selection of a shortlist of Tenderers to proceed to Phase Two.
9.2.4 Phase Two

Phase Two assesses the shortlisted Tenderers from Phase One through presentations to the Evaluation Panel in order to select two Tenderers to proceed to Stage One.

9.2.5 Stage One Contracts

Two Tenderers are invited to execute a Stage One Contract. Stage One involves the engagement of two separate and independent Contractor teams to undertake planning and preliminary design work.

Refer to EP145⁴ *Tendering Contribution Framework for Non-standard Tendering Mechanisms* provides guidance on determining the capped contribution fee to the unsuccessful tenderer after submitting a conforming Stage Two offer.

Stage One involves each of the two Tenderers separately undertaking:

- Planning and preliminary design work
- Risk Analysis and Risk Apportionment and Variation Benchmarking workshops
- Preparation of a Gantt Chart
- Cost Planning
- Preparation of their commercial model and Contract conditions, and
- Development of a detailed Stage Two offer.

The relationship with the Principal during the Stage One Contract will be through an interactive approach. Each ECI Contractor must prepare and submit a Stage Two offer in accordance with the Stage One Contract. The Principal may reject one or both Stage Two offers but will not accept more than one Stage Two offer. Evaluation of the offers is based on a combination of both price and non-price evaluation criteria. The Principal may also enter into discussion in relation to any Stage Two offer. As part of these discussions, risk is allocated through structured negotiations.

9.2.6 Stage Two Contract

Assuming that a Stage Two offer is accepted, the ECI Contractor who submits the accepted Stage Two offer is to complete the design and construction under the Stage Two Contract. Intellectual property in the form of a design or constructability element proposed by an unsuccessful tenderer, can be made available to the successful tenderer. Contract administration must be undertaken by persons experienced in administering design and construct projects including alliances, PPP and ECI.

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⁴ Note, this policy, EP145, is an internal document.
10  TIC-CO without shortlisting

10.1  Process Overview

Figure 2 - TIC-CO without shortlisting process

10.2  How to Use the TIC-CO without shortlisting process

10.2.1  When to Use

TIC-CO without shortlisting process (Figure 2) is generally appropriate to construct only, low to medium value, low to medium risk projects.

10.2.2  Stage One

Stage One is active whilst the tenderers are preparing their Tenders. Following release of the Invitation to Tender, tenderers prepare and submit a Tender in accordance with the Tender documents. Tenderers must provide a conforming tender. The Tenders will then be assessed, including consideration of Alternative Tenders where provided. Intellectual property in the form of an Alternative Tender proposed by an unsuccessful tenderer, cannot be made available to the successful tenderer.

10.2.3  Stage Two

The successful tenderer starts the construction of the works under TIC-CO Contract

11  TIC-CO with shortlisting

11.1  Process Overview

Figure 3 – TIC-CO with shortlisting process
11.2 How to Use the TIC-CO with shortlisting process

11.2.1 When to Use

TIC-CO with shortlisting process (Figure 3) is generally appropriate to construct only, medium value ($20M minimum), medium risk projects however, it may be used on other medium to high value, medium risk projects to reduce the number of tenderers and hence tendering effort. During the procurement process, the number of tenderers is typically shortlisted to three or four (with any greater numbers by exception only) and no financial contribution is made to the shortlisted tenderers. The intellectual property of the shortlisted tenderers is not transferred to the Principal.

11.2.2 Expression of Interest

This selection process commences with the release of the Expression of Interest booklet. Expressions of Interest are called from suitably qualified contractors to engage in a TIC-CO with shortlisting process for the delivery of the project. Tenderers need to address the mandatory criteria and selection criteria provided in the Expression of Interest booklet.

11.2.3 Stage One

Stage One is active whilst the shortlisted tenderers are preparing their Stage Two Tenders. Each tenderer will be requested to prepare and submit a Stage Two Tender in accordance with the Tender documents. Tenderers must provide a conforming tender. Shortlisting is based on 100% of the scoring of the non-price criteria included in the Expression of Interest.

The Stage Two Tenders will then be assessed including consideration of Alternative Tenders where provided. The Principal will not accept more than one Stage Two Tender. Intellectual property in the form of an Alternative Tender proposed by an unsuccessful tenderer, cannot be made available to the successful tenderer.

11.2.4 Stage Two

Construction of the works under TIC-CO Contract.

12 Early Tenderer Involvement (ETI)

12.1 Process Overview

Figure 4 - Early Tenderer Involvement (ETI) Process
12.2 How to Use ETI

12.2.1 When to Use

ETI (Figure 4) is appropriate to construct only, medium to high value, and medium to high risk projects where the Principal is seeking to improve constructability with input from the shortlisted tenders, prior to the design being finalised. During the Shortlisting Period, the number of tenderers is typically shortlisted to three or four (with any greater numbers by exception only), and a financial contribution only made to the unsuccessful shortlisted tenderers. Through an ETI Agreement, the intellectual property of the shortlisted tenderers is transferred to the Principal.

12.2.2 Expression of Interest

This selection process commences with the release of the Expression of Interest booklet. Expressions of Interest are called from suitably prequalified contractors to engage in an ETI process for the delivery of the project. Prospective tenderers need to address the mandatory criteria and non-price evaluation criteria provided in the Expression of Interest booklet.

12.2.3 Shortlisting Period

Shortlisting is based on 100% of the scoring of the non-price criteria included in the Expression of Interest booklet. At the completion of this step, it is anticipated that at least two preferred tenderers will be invited to execute an ETI Agreement, thereby making them ETI Participants. This step concludes with execution of the ETI Agreements.

12.2.4 Stage One

Stage One commences after the ETI Agreements are executed. The basis for the tender is the Principal owned detailed design which is prepared by an appointed design consultant. This stage involves the formation of the ETI Participant teams to review the partially completed detailed design. The interaction with the Principal and the ETI Participant and their design consultants will be through an interactive approach. At this stage the GTA process may also be implemented to encourage tenderers to provide Alternative Tenders. Consistent with the standard TIC Contract, in the ETI process, an Alternative Tender will only be considered if a Conforming Tender is also submitted.

Stage One is active whilst the ETI Participants are preparing their Stage Two Tenders. Each ETI Participant will be requested to prepare and submit a Stage Two Tender in accordance with the Tender documents. The Stage Two Tenders will then be assessed, usually based on price-only evaluation criteria. The Principal will not accept more than one Stage Two Tender. Payment for services in Stage One will be subject to meeting performance criteria for Stage One.

12.2.5 Stage Two

Construction of the works under TIC-CO Contract.
13 Guided Tender Alternative (GTA)

13.1 Process Overview

Figure 5 - Guided Tender Alternative Process

13.2 How to Use the Guided Tender Alternative Process (GTA)

13.2.1 When to Use

GTA (Figure 5) is appropriate to construct only, medium value, medium risk projects where tenderers may also provide Alternative Tenders (not mandatory). While similar to the ETI process, the goal of the GTA process is for tenderers to individually develop Alternative Tenders through early structured dialog with the Principal, after the Principal’s design has been finalised, but prior to submitting their tenders. Such meetings should be used by the tenderers to gain an understanding of the project and to discuss the contents of their proposed Alternative Tender, prior to expending extensive effort and resources. This process ensures that Transport and Main Roads clearly send and consistently articulates its requirements and risk allocations to industry, thereby reducing potential bid costs for both the department and its tenderers.

During the GTA process, the number of tenderers is typically shortlisted to three or four (with any greater numbers by exception only) and no financial contribution is made to the shortlisted tenderers. The intellectual property of the shortlisted tenderers is not transferred to the Principal.

13.2.2 Expression of Interest

This selection process commences with the release of the Expression of Interest. Expressions of Interest are called from suitably prequalified contractors to engage in a Guided Tender Alternative process for the delivery of the project. Tenderers must address the mandatory criteria and selection criteria provided in the Expression of Interest booklet.

13.2.3 Shortlisting process

Shortlisting is based on 100% of the scoring of the non-price criteria included in the Expression of Interest.

13.2.4 Stage One

This stage involves the department and its design consultant briefing the shortlisted tenders on the detailed design work completed to date. The interaction with the Principal and Expression of Interest Participant and their design consultants during these workshops will generally be one way; from the Principal.

As part of the Guided Tender Alternative process, the department will provide tenderers with a list of “negotiables and non-negotiables”. Generally, the list itself is not negotiable and therefore not subject
to amendment by the project team (except where approved by the Principal) or negotiation with tenderers. Tenders should be submitted on the basis that the terms are accepted without contractual qualification or departure. An Alternative Tender should be submitted if departure or qualification are proposed. GTA process encourages the tenderer to meet individually with the Principal to discuss proposed Alternative Tenders, the Principal will then advise the tenderer in writing of its acceptance or otherwise prior to submitting it’s tender.

Consistent with the TIC-CO Contract, in the GTA process an Alternative Tender will only be considered if a Conforming Tender is also submitted. A series of template forms and guidelines have been developed which must be completed and submitted with an Alternative Tender.

Stage One is active whilst the tenderers are preparing their Stage Two Tenders. Each tenderer will be requested to prepare and submit a Stage Two Tender in accordance with the Tender documents. Tenderers will still need to provide a conforming tender. Typically using a 100% price criterion, the Stage Two Tenders will then be assessed including consideration of Alternative Tenders where provided. The Principal will not accept more than one Stage Two Tender. Intellectual property in the form of an Alternative Tender proposed by an unsuccessful tenderer, cannot be made available to the successful tenderer.

13.2.5 Stage Two
Stage Two is the award of Contract and construction of the works under TIC-CO.

14 Transport Infrastructure Contract Design and Construct TIC-DC

14.1 When to Use
The TIC-DC Contract can be used for the construction of all forms of transport infrastructure including roads, marine structures and busway. While there is no dollar threshold for the application of a TIC-DC, prior to selecting this contact, there should be careful consideration of internal resources, risks, timeframes, and scope for design innovation (or lack thereof). Either a One Stage or Two Stage tenderer selection process may be used. TIC-DC is the default design and construct Contract unless other types of design and construct infrastructure contracts such as the Collaborative Project Agreement, which is used in the Early Contractor Involvement procurement process, is appropriate.

The Contract consists of two volumes: Volume 1 (Information for Tenderers, Conditions of Tendering, Tender Form, Tender Schedules, General Conditions of Contract and other documents) and Volume 2 (drawings).

15 Transport Infrastructure Contract Sole Invitation

15.1 When to Use
The Transport Infrastructure Contract Sole Invitation (TIC-SI) Contract can be used on low to medium risk construction of all forms of transport infrastructure including marine structures and busways up to $5M. This Contract can only be used for sole invitation works to local government or RoadTek. The Contract consists of two volumes: Volume 1 (Invitation for Offer, Conditions of Offer, Tender Offer, Tender Schedules, General Conditions of Contract, and other documents) and Volume 2 (drawings).
16 Road Maintenance Performance Contract

16.1 When to Use

Routine maintenance works are carried out under Road Maintenance Performance Contracts (RMPC), delivered primarily through sole invitee arrangements to, local government and RoadTek. Prior to the commencement of each sole invitation Contract period a Schedule of Routine Maintenance Work must be agreed. RMPC works include day works, provisional sums and emergency maintenance.

The Contract consists of Volume 1 (Invitation to Offer, General Conditions, Schedules, Implementation Plan, and other documents).

17 Minor Works Contract and Minor Works Performance Contract

17.1 When to use

The Minor Works (MW) and Minor Works Performance Contract (MWPC) contracts are based on AS 4905-2002 for use on projects only up to $1M. MWPC only applies to sole invitation works to Local Governments and RoadTek.

The MW may be used instead of the TIC-CO Contract for simple minor works including small capital works (minor intersection works including traffic signal installation, installation of noise amelioration devices, installation of guardrail, linemarking, and landscaping), combined capital and maintenance projects, rehabilitation and programmed maintenance. Determining when to use MW or MWPC documents depends, amongst other things, on the extent of risk involved in the project. Risks vary due to estimated cost/ duration as well as variability in the type, scale, complexity and number of construction activities.

As MWPC is based on sole invitee contracts, it generally uses the same forms as the Minor Works contract with a few exceptions. The Contract consists of Volume 1 (Invitation for Tenderers, Conditions of Tendering, Tender Schedules, General Conditions of Contract, and other documents).

Minor Works Contract will be replaced by Minor Infrastructure Contract (MIC - CO) in April 2017. MWPC will be replaced by Minor Infrastructure Contract Sole Invitation (MIC-SI) in the future. A MIC-D&C Contract is planned as part of a future development works.

18 FREW2 Contract

The replacement Contract for the First Response Emergent Works Contract (FREW) known as FREW2 is expected to be released early in 2017. This sole invitation Contract only applies in the event of an emergency and the scope of the work is generally limited to making the situation safe.

18.1 When to Use

Emergent works defined as:

- Activities necessary during the course of a disaster to protect eligible public assets or to restore essential services and maintain public safety
- Immediate post-disaster repairs to an eligible asset to enable it to operate/be operated at a reasonable level of efficiency, and
- Lasting only a period of 60 days from the date of the disaster event.
19 Small scale Minor Works Contract

19.1 When to Use

The Department of Housing and Public Works Small scale Minor Works Contract utilises AS 4120 – 1994 Code of Tendering as amended by these Conditions of Contract. While this form of Contract is commonly utilised for building-related works, it can also be used for low value low risk infrastructure works where payment is made on a lump sum basis. The Contract will require some modification for the department’s works e.g. replace text in Section A6 and inclusion of the department’s Contract and or project number.

19.2 Templates

The link provided below is a single document which includes the tender form, Conditions of Tender and Conditions of Contract for a small scale Minor Works Contract.

20 Links

TIC-CO


TIC-SI


TIC-DC


Minor Works including MW and MWPC


RMPC


Small scale minor works
