



Australian Government

TLIL4079 Manage the recovery process

Release: 1

TLIL4079 Manage the recovery process

Modification History

Release 1. This is the first release of this unit of competency in the TLI Transport and Logistics Training Package.

Application

This unit involves the skills and knowledge required to participate in an emergency response in a dangerous goods incident.

It includes preparing to respond to recovering a casualty vehicle, conducting a job safety analysis (JSA) and/or preparing a safe work method statement (SWMS) and managing the recovery process in accordance with relevant regulations, transport emergency response plan (TERP) and workplace procedures concerning recovery process action.

This unit applies to those working in the heavy recovery industry. It does not include salvage operations.

Work is performed under some supervision generally within a team environment.

No licensing, legislative or certification requirements apply to this unit at the time of publication.

Pre-requisite Unit

Not applicable.

Competency Field

L – Resource Management

Unit Sector

Not applicable.

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENTS

Elements describe the essential outcomes.

1 Prepare and respond to incident

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.

1.1 Equipment is checked, serviced and confirmed as being operationally ready for use

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| | 1.2 | Incident and task information is obtained and assessed for the type of recovery |
| | 1.3 | Personal protective equipment (PPE) is selected relevant to the nature of the recovery operation |
| | 1.4 | Any further details of the nature of the incident are received en route |
| | 1.5 | TERP is identified |
| | 1.6 | Briefings are participated in and assessed to ensure issues and objectives are identified |
| 2 | Conduct job safety analysis and/or prepare a safe work method statement | |
| | 2.1 | Operation and task information is obtained through command structure at incident site |
| | 2.2 | Scene reconnaissance is promptly conducted and results are reported |
| | 2.3 | Hazards and environmental conditions are assessed and minimised or controlled |
| | 2.4 | Communication with others is maintained using appropriate techniques and terminology |
| | 2.5 | Health, safety, TERP and security procedures are followed in accordance with organisational policy and relevant legislation |
| | 2.6 | Personal capabilities and limitations are recognised and referred to supervisor |
| | 2.7 | Need for additional personnel and/or specialist equipment is reported to supervisor |
| 3 | Develop a recovery plan | |
| | 3.1 | Extent of operational area and objectives are identified |
| | 3.2 | Recovery strategies are identified and assessed as appropriate to type and scale of incident |
| | 3.3 | Risk assessment of identified hazards is undertaken and precautions to be observed are proposed |
| | 3.4 | Electrical and other utilities are assessed to ensure they are rendered safe and identified hazards are mitigated |
| | 3.5 | Building risks are assessed to ensure they are identified, communicated to relevant personnel and mitigated where |

- possible
- 3.6 Environmental risks are identified and mitigated where possible
 - 3.7 Impact of recovery operations on work and safety of others is identified
 - 3.8 Controls are selected to achieve objectives with minimum damage to people and the environment
- 4 Recover casualty vehicle**
- 4.1 Amount of working area required to work safely and complete recovery operation is determined
 - 4.2 Boundaries of working area are established and secured
 - 4.3 Access to casualty vehicle is gained using appropriate techniques and equipment in accordance with organisational procedures
 - 4.4 Recovery techniques are used to exercise control over lift and descent of casualty vehicle to minimise further damage
 - 4.5 Incident scene is constantly monitored for potential or developing risks to prevent injury to self and others, and risk analysis is revised accordingly
 - 4.6 Contact is maintained at all times with other incident workers to keep them briefed on recovery process and incident controller is alerted to any issues
 - 4.7 Implementation of recovery plan is monitored for effectiveness and adequacy
 - 4.8 Casualty vehicle is removed and extricated safely using recovery techniques and procedures
- 5 Conclude recovery operations**
- 5.1 Recovery vehicle and equipment are recovered, cleaned and serviced in accordance with organisational procedures and manufacturer guidelines prior to standing down from operation
 - 5.2 Operational documentation is completed in accordance with organisational procedures
 - 5.3 Operational debrief is conducted and appropriate contributions are made

Foundation Skills

Foundation skills essential to performance are explicit in the performance criteria of this unit of competency.

Range of Conditions

Range is restricted to essential operating conditions and any other variables essential to the work environment.

Non-essential conditions can be found in the Companion Volume Implementation Guide.

Unit Mapping Information

This unit replaces and is equivalent to TLIL4079A Manage the recovery process.

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=df441c6e-213d-43e3-874c-0b3f7036d851>

Assessment Requirements for TLIL4079 Manage the recovery process

Modification History

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Performance Evidence

Evidence required to demonstrate competence in this unit must be relevant to and satisfy all of the requirements of the elements and performance criteria on at least one occasion and include:

- applying precautions and required actions to minimise, control or eliminate identified hazards
- conducting a job safety analysis (JSA) and/or preparing a safe work method statement (SWMS)
- identifying recovery task equipment requirements
- identifying persons of authority and methods of communication
- implementing contingency plans
- modifying activities depending on operational contingencies, risk situations and environments
- monitoring and anticipating traffic hazards and taking appropriate action
- operating and adapting to differences in equipment in accordance with operating procedures
- performing a risk assessment of a hazard as it applies to a recovery task
- positioning vehicle correctly at a recovery incident
- recognising and accessing appropriate manufacturer handbooks
- recognising and understanding appropriate licences and permits
- securing site and work zones
- selecting and using required personal protective equipment (PPE), conforming to industry and work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) standards
- servicing heavy recovery vehicle equipment in terms of maintenance schedule and standard operating procedures
- using communications equipment in the recovery industry
- working collaboratively with others when operating heavy recovery vehicle
- working systematically with required attention to detail without injury to self or others, or damage to goods or equipment.

Knowledge Evidence

Evidence required to demonstrate competence in this unit must be relevant to and satisfy all of the requirements of the elements and performance criteria and include knowledge of:

- capacities and weight load limit (WLL) of recovery equipment
- environmental issues as they apply to the recovery process
- failsafe systems on a heavy recovery vehicle
- guidelines for incidents and hazards
- JSA and/or SWMS
- manufacturer operational manuals
- methods of resistance and winch pull
- methods relating to basic recovery calculations
- principle of levers and mechanical advantage
- procedures for using communications systems effectively
- relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority road rules, regulations, permit and licence requirements
- relevant WHS/OHS legislation, codes of practice and guidelines
- resistance and line pull and effects on recovery operations
- transport emergency response plan (TERP)
- working load limits of chains, cables, slings and snatch blocks
- workplace documentation.

Assessment Conditions

As a minimum, assessors must satisfy applicable regulatory requirements, which include requirements in the *Standards for Registered Training Organisations* current at the time of assessment.

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Assessment must occur in workplace operational situations where it is appropriate to do so; where this is not appropriate, assessment must occur in simulated workplace operational situations that replicate workplace conditions.

Assessment processes and techniques must be appropriate to the language, literacy and numeracy requirements of the work being performed and the needs of the candidate.

Resources for assessment include:

- a range of relevant exercises, case studies and/or simulations
- applicable documentation including workplace procedures, regulations, current Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, TERP, codes of practice and operation manuals

- relevant materials, tools, equipment and personal protective equipment currently used in industry.

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