



Australian Government

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

FPPOHS420A Manage OHS processes

Release: 1

FPPOHS420A Manage OHS processes

Modification History

Not Applicable

Unit Descriptor

Unit descriptor

This unit specifies the workplace performance required by an individual responsible for ongoing management of OHS within an area of management responsibility, where the OHS management processes have been set up by other persons, either internal or external to the organisation

Application of the Unit

Application of the unit

This unit is intended for application by a manager of a small organisation or several work groups or a larger group within an organisation

Work is likely to have a focus on maintaining already established processes and the unit assumes that OHS advice and expertise would be available

Application of this unit should be contextualised to reflect any specific workplace risks, hazards and associated safety practices

Contextualisation statement

This unit has been contextualised from the generic Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) unit OHS500 Manage OHS processes.

The following contextualisation statement is provided as an aid to training and related personnel and others who wish to use pulp and paper industry OHS standards in our industry or other industry contexts

It provides additional information to be read in conjunction with the range statement

General description of the Pulp and Paper Industry context:

Pulping and/or paper manufacturing facilities are generally characterised by:

- State-of-the-art/cutting edge technologies including nano-technology
- Large high-speed equipment (current world-class machinery can produce up to 2 kilometres of paper per minute, depending on paper grade)
- Continuous 24 hour/7 day week/365 day operations
- Fully integrated processes interlinking complex manufacturing operations with related on-site services; supply and distribution operations and

- other supporting plant, equipment and functions
- Thousands of different integrated mechanical and electrical componentry that can span four stories in height and take up the space of a street-block in size, with mills occupying up to 3.4 sq km of land (not including filtration wetlands)
 - Chemical use comprising chemical recovery operations and may include chemical recovery boiler operations

The nature of the pulp and/or paper manufacturing process *requires* that occupational health and safety be embedded in knowledge and skills development associated with industry specialisations. This unit *must* be assessed in the context of pulp and/or paper manufacturing industry operations

Licensing/Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Pre-Requisites

Not Applicable

Employability Skills Information

Employability skills

The required outcomes described in this unit of competency contain applicable facets of Employability Skills

The Employability Skills Summary of the qualification in which this unit of competency is packaged will assist in identifying Employability Skill requirements

Elements and Performance Criteria Pre-Content

Elements describe the essential outcomes of a unit of competency.

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element. Where bold italicised text is used, further information is detailed in the required skills and knowledge section and the range statement. Assessment of performance is to be consistent with the evidence guide.

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Manage OHS information and records	1.1. Identify and access relevant OHS legislation, standards, codes or practice/compliance codes, guidance material and other sources of OHS information and evaluate their relevance to the specific work context 1.2. Collect and collate OHS information to provide information on OHS requirements, trends and risk controls 1.3. Review records and record keeping processes to ensure that legal requirements for OHS record keeping are identified and addressed 1.4. Implement and monitor processes for ensuring that OHS records are accurately completed, collected and stored in line with legal requirements and workplace procedures
2. Manage OHS participative processes	2.1. Monitor participative processes to ensure compliance with legislative requirements and organisational procedures 2.2. Evaluate information provided to employees to ensure it is in a readily accessible and understandable format 2.3. Implement and monitor processes for ensuring that workgroup members have an opportunity, either directly or through their representative, to contribute to decisions that may affect their health and safety 2.4. Evaluate processes for addressing OHS issues, to ensure issues raised through consultation are resolved promptly and in line with organisational procedures and legislative requirements 2.5. Promptly provide information about the outcomes of consultation in a format and medium that is readily accessible to employers
3. Manage OHS risk management processes	3.1. Ensure hazard, incident, and injury reporting and investigation processes are in place, to meet legislative requirements and to inform future prevention strategies 3.2. Ensure processes are in place so that hazard identification and risk assessments occur in line with organisation procedures

ELEMENT**PERFORMANCE CRITERIA**

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| 4. Manage OHS training program | <p>3.3. Ensure risk controls and hazard specific procedures are consistent with the hierarchy of control and are monitored to support compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements</p> <p>3.4. Ensure processes are in place to identify and address any OHS implications of either proposed or implemented changes to the workplace, work processes or organisation of work</p> <p>3.5. Recognise limits of own professional expertise and consult expert advisors as required</p> <p>4.1. Ensure OHS training needs assessment is undertaken for workgroup members, that takes account of legislative and regulatory requirements, internal policies and procedures, existing skills of workgroup members and risk control requirements</p> <p>4.2. Implement and monitor training programs to ensure identified OHS training requirements are addressed</p> <p>4.3. Implement and monitor processes to ensure that all new employees receive OHS induction</p> <p>4.4. Access and consult relevant OHS and training specialists as required, in the development and implementation of the OHS training program(s)</p> |
| 5. Manage OHS continuous improvement process | <p>5.1. Consider input from individuals and workgroup in identifying and implementing OHS improvement</p> <p>5.2. Determine OHS priorities in consultation with appropriate managers and stakeholders</p> <p>5.3. Develop OHS action plans taking account of priorities and training needs</p> <p>5.4. Monitor achievements against the OHS plans and update plans accordingly</p> |

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Required Skills and Knowledge**REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE**

This section describes the skills and knowledge required for this unit.

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

Required skills:

Ability to:

- Use technical skills to access OHS information
- Use language and literacy and conceptual skills to analyse and evaluate OHS information
- Communicate with supervisors, other managers, staff, OHS inspectors and expert advisers in a range of contexts, and using a range of media and formats
- Conduct effective meetings
- Develop solutions to complex OHS problems, utilising information from a range of sources
- Apply an action planning process
- Assimilate information from a range of sources to evaluate effectiveness of processes
- Relate to people from a range of social, cultural and ethnic backgrounds and physical and mental abilities

Required knowledge:

- The difference between hazard and risk
- Sources of OHS information both internal and external to the workplace
- Understanding of OHS legislation and regulatory requirements relevant to the particular industry/type of work site
- Regulatory requirements relevant to the particular industry/type of work site
- The roles and responsibilities of employees, supervisors and managers in the workplace
- Legislative requirements for consultation
- Legal and practical requirements for OHS training
- Legal requirements for OHS record keeping and reporting
- Knowledge and understanding of guidance material including codes of practice/compliance codes relevant to the particular industry/type of work site
- Risk assessment process, including:
 - Hazard identification procedures
 - Principles of risk assessment
 - The hierarchy of control and its application
- Legislative requirements for record keeping and reporting
- Systems for identifying skill needs, for example:
 - performance reviews
 - training needs analysis
 - identifying additional training needs of learners
- Workplace specific information including:
 - hazards of the particular work environment and how they cause harm

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

- hazard identification procedures relevant to the hazards in the workplace
- awards and enterprise agreements that impact on the particular workplace
- the characteristics and composition of the workforce and how they may impact on the management of OHS
- designated person(s) for raising OHS issues
- Organisational procedures related to OHS including:
 - hazard, incident and injury reporting
 - hazard identification, risk assessment and control
 - consultation and participation
 - incident investigation
 - record keeping

Evidence Guide

EVIDENCE GUIDE

The evidence guide provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the performance criteria, required skills and knowledge, range statement and the Assessment Guidelines for the Training Package.

Critical aspects for assessment:

- To demonstrate competence in this unit, a candidate must be able to provide evidence of managing OHS processes for a small organisation or a group(s) or persons undertaking a range of work
- Evidence gathered by an assessor to determine competence will include:
 - written or verbal responses to scenarios and case studies
 - reports from persons who have been involved in the management process
 - portfolio of workplace documentation
- Evidence of workplace performance over time must be obtained to inform a judgement of competence

Products that could be used as evidence include:

- Verbal and written responses to verbal, pictorial or physical scenarios
- Demonstrated action to scenarios, simulations, role plays
- Completed reports to senior managers
- Written directions, emails, memos and other information provided to supervisors in area of responsibility
- Reports from team leaders, senior managers, other managers, specialist advisers

Processes that could be used as evidence include:

- How training needs were identified and addressed
- How action plans are developed, monitored and updated
- How hazard identification and risk assessment occur

Access and equity considerations:

- All workers should be aware of access and equity issues in relation to their own area of work
- All workers should develop their ability to work in a culturally diverse environment
- In recognition of particular health issues facing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, workers should be aware of cultural, historical and current issues impacting on health of Aboriginal

EVIDENCE GUIDE

- and Torres Strait Islander people
- Assessors and trainers must take into account relevant access and equity issues, in particular relating to factors impacting on health of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients and communities

Range Statement

RANGE STATEMENT

The range statement relates to the unit of competency as a whole. It allows for different work environments and situations that may affect performance. Bold italicised wording, if used in the performance criteria, is detailed below. Essential operating conditions that may be present with training and assessment (depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts) may also be included.

OHS legislation includes:

commonwealth, state and territory OHS Acts and regulations

Standards include:

- documents produced by national bodies, OHS regulators or industry bodies, that prescribe preventative action to avert occupational deaths, injuries and diseases
- standards are of an advisory nature only, except where a law adopts the standard and thus makes it mandatory
- standards may be called up as evidence in court or other enforcement action

Codes of practice/compliance codes are:

- documents generally prepared to provide advice to employers and workers, of an acceptable way of achieving standards
- may provide information for use by unions, employers, management, health and safety committee members and representatives, safety officers and others requiring guidance

Codes of practice/compliance codes may:

- be incorporated into regulations
- not relate to a standard
- be called up as evidence in court or other enforcement action

Guidance material:

- is an advisory technical document, providing detailed information for use by unions, employers, management,

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	<p>health and safety committee members and representatives, safety officers and others requiring guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advises on 'what to do' and 'how to do it' • has no legal standing
Other sources of OHS information include	<p>persons, organisations and references where knowledge about OHS may be obtained</p> <p>These sources may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hazard, incident and investigation reports • workplace inspections • incident investigations • minutes of meetings • Job Safety Analysis (JSAs) and Risk Assessments (RAs) • organisational data such as insurance records, enforcement notices and actions, workers compensation data, OHS performance data • reports and audits • material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and registers • employees handbooks • employees including questionnaire results • OHS advisors • manufacturers' manuals and specifications • external, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulatory bodies and OHS Acts regulations, codes and guidance material • other relevant legislation • Safe Work Australia documents • databases such as national and state injury data • OHS specialists and consultants • newspapers and journals, trade/industry publications • internet sites • industry networks and associations including unions and employer groups • OHS professional bodies • specialist advisors • research information
OHS information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requirements under OHS legislation, regulations,

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- includes: standards, codes of practice/compliance codes and guidelines
- rights and responsibilities
 - information on hazards including MSDSs
 - collated information on hazard incidents and injuries
 - investigation and audit reports
 - outcomes of hazard identifications and workplace inspections
 - Risk Assessments (RAs)
 - risk controls
 - workplace OHS policies and procedures
 - work procedures
 - training records
- Risk controls include: the devices and methods to:
- where practicable, eliminate the hazard
 - where this is not practicable, minimise the risk associated with the hazard
- Legal requirements for record keeping include: that specified under OHS legislation and regulations for:
- serious incident and injury reporting
 - registered plant
 - hazardous substances and dangerous goods
 - environmental monitoring
 - health surveillance
 - privacy legislation
- OHS records may include:
- hazard, incident and investigation reports
 - workplace inspection reports
 - incident investigation reports
 - first aid records
 - minutes of meetings
 - job safety analyses (JSAs) and risk assessments
 - material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and registers
 - plant and equipment operation records including those relevant to registered plant
 - maintenance and testing reports
 - training records
 - environmental monitoring records
 - health surveillance records
- Participative processes include: processes that:
- inform employees and other stakeholders of OHS

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	<p>matters and seek their input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer opportunity for stakeholders to participate in decisions that may impact on their health and safety <p>Participative processes may also be referred to as 'consultative processes', however 'participation' implies a higher level of involvement</p>
Organisational policies and procedures include:	<p>policies and procedures underpinning the management of OHS including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hazard, incident and injury reporting • hazard identification, risk assessment and control and monitoring • consultation and participation • incident investigation • quality system documentation
Consultation includes processes for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seeking information or the opinions from one or more people prior to decision-making • consultation should particularly include those who may affect the outcomes or be affected by the decisions made but may also include specialist sources
A hazard is:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a source or situation with the potential for harm in terms of human injury or ill-health, damage to property, the environment, or a combination of these
Specific safety related hazards may include but are not limited to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • substances e.g. chemicals, starch pulp, steam • noise • manual handling • ergonomics • underfoot hazards • slips and trips • moving parts of machinery • mobile plant
Other workplace hazards may include, but are not limited to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fatigue • stress • bullying • occupational violence
Incident includes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any event that has caused or has the potential for injury, ill health or damage
Hazard identification is	<p>the process of identifying sources of harm an may be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at design or pre purchase of equipment of materials • at commissioning or pre-implementation of new

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- processes or practices
- before new forms of work and organisation of work are implemented
 - before changes are made to workplace, equipment, work processes or work arrangements
 - as part of planning major tasks or activities, such as equipment shutdowns
 - following an incident report
 - when new knowledge becomes available
 - at regular intervals during normal operations
 - prior to disposal of equipment, buildings or materials
- Risk:** in relation to any hazard, means the probability and consequences of injury, illness or damage resulting from exposure to a hazard
- Risk assessments** involve analysing a hazard to identify:
- factors influencing the risk and the range of potential consequences
 - effectiveness of existing controls
 - likelihood of each consequence considering exposure and hazard level
- and, combine these in some way to obtain a level of risk
- Hierarchy of control is** the preferred order of control measures for OHS risks:
- elimination controlling the hazard at the source
 - substitution e.g. replacing one substance or activity at the source
 - engineering e.g. installing guards on machinery
 - administration policies and procedures for safe work practices
 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) e.g. respirators, ear plugs
- Expert advisers include:** persons either internal or external to the organisation including:
- safety professionals
 - ergonomists
 - occupational hygienists
 - audiologists
 - safety engineers
 - toxicologists
 - occupational health professionals

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and, other persons providing specific technical knowledge or expertise in areas related to OHS including:

- risk managers
- health professionals
- injury management advisors
- legal practitioners with experience in OHS
- engineers (such as design, acoustic, mechanical, civil)
- security and emergency response personnel
- workplace trainers and assessors
- maintenance and tradepersons

OHS induction includes: the processes by which new employees are introduced to, and acquainted with their job and the new workplace, including familiarisation with:

- hazards and risks associated with the work
- risk control measures
- welfare facilities
- emergency response procedures

Stakeholders are: those people or organisations who may be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by an activity or decision including:

- managers
- supervisors
- health and safety and other employee representatives
- OHS committees
- employees and contractors
- the community

OHS action plans include: documented plans developed within the workplace to implement a systematic approach to OHS management and contain:

- actions that support an integrated strategy to address deficiencies, meet obligations or provide or improved outcomes
- allocated responsibilities
- timeframes

Unit Sector(s)

Not Applicable