Australian Government

AVIF0005 Implement aviation fatigue risk management processes

Release: 2

AVIF0005 Implement aviation fatigue risk management processes

Modification History

Release 2. ISC upgrade - a statement relevant to Defence Aviation has been added to the Application of the unit.

Release 1. This is the first release of this unit of competency in the AVI Aviation Training Package.

Application

This unit involves the skills and knowledge required to implement aviation fatigue risk management processes, in compliance with relevant regulatory requirements of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and national operating standards.

It includes identifying, controlling, monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of fatigue risk management processes as part of a safety management system (SMS).

Work involves managing the effects of fatigue on operational objectives using an SMS within a variety of operational contexts within the Australian aviation industry.

This unit addresses aviation non-technical skill requirements (mental, social and personal-management abilities) related to safety management duties that complement the technical skills of aviation personnel and contributes to safe and effective performance in complex aviation operational environments.

Work is performed independently or under limited supervision as a single operator or within a team environment.

Work is performed independently or under limited supervision within a single-pilot or multi-crew environment.

Licensing, legislative, regulatory or certification requirements are applicable to this unit.

Use for Defence Aviation is to be in accordance with relevant Defence Orders, Instructions, Publications and Regulations.

Pre-requisite Unit

Not applicable.

Competency Field

F – Safety Management

Unit Sector

Not applicable.

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENTS	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
Elements describe the essential outcomes.	Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.
1 Identify fatigue hazards and assess risk	1.1 Fatigue hazards are identified through organisational methods in accordance with workplace standards
	1.2 Stakeholders are identified and involved in the risk assessment process
	1.3 Likelihood and consequence of fatigue hazards are assessed and ranked against established organisational risk assessment criteria
2 Identify fatigue risk controls	2.1 Controls that reduce fatigue risk to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) are identified in accordance with workplace policies and procedures
	2.2 Fatigue risk management documentation is completed and checked for accuracy
	2.3 Fatigue risk management action plan is developed and communicated to all stakeholders
3 Control fatigue risk	3.1 Control selection is determined with consideration of effect on stakeholders
	3.2 Fatigue risk control methods are communicated to stakeholders
	3.3 Selected control method is implemented, monitored and evaluated
4 Monitor and review effectiveness of fatigue risk control	4.1 Implemented risk controls are regularly monitored against measures of success/effectiveness
	4.2 Assistance is provided to review fatigue risk in own area of operation
	4.3 Management of fatigue risk is continuously monitored and reviewed in own area of operation
	4.4 Review results are used to improve fatigue risk control

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.

Workplace standards must include:	• current Australian Standard (AS)/New Zealand Standard (NZS) International Standard Organization (ISO) risk management standard
Organisational methods to identify fatigue risk hazards must include:	• predictive • proactive • reactive
Fatigue risk likelihood criteria must include:	• rare • unlikely • possible • likely • almost certain
Fatigue risk consequence criteria must include:	• negligible • minor • major • moderate • severe

Fatigue risk control methods must include:	• hierarchy of risk controls
	  • elimination
	  • substitution
	  • engineered controls
	  • administrative controls
	  • personal protective equipment

Unit Mapping Information

No equivalent unit.

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet - https://vetnet.education.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=4725260a-0af3-4daf-912b-ef1c2f3e5816