



**Australian Government**

# **MSFID4011 Determine work health and safety (WHS) implications of interior effects**

**Release: 1**

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## **Modification History**

Release 1 - New unit of competency

## **Application**

This unit of competency covers identifying and assessing the WHS implications of effects used in interior decoration and design, including furniture, hard and soft materials and accessories, to determine potential hazards for a range of customer groups.

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

## **Pre-requisite Unit**

## **Competency Field**

## **Unit Sector**

Interior Decoration and Design

## **Elements and Performance Criteria**

Elements describe the essential outcomes.

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

- |   |                            |     |   |
|---|----------------------------|-----|---|
| 1 | Identify principles of WHS | 1.1 | Duty of care and responsibilities of individuals and organisations are defined  |
|   |                            | 1.2 | Concepts of hierarchy of control are identified and related to the workplace  |
|   |                            | 1.3 | Codes of practice relating to specific workplace risks are identified   |
|   |                            | 1.4 | Importance of a systematic approach to WHS is understood  |
|   |                            | 1.5 | Applicable WHS, legislative and organisational requirements relevant to interior decoration and design are identified |

- |   |  |     |   |
|---|--|-----|---|
| 2 | Assess WHS implications for interior decoration and design     | 2.1 | Hazards associated with materials used in interiors are identified  |
|   |  | 2.2 | Hazards associated with effects are identified  |
|   |  | 2.3 | Safety measures implemented to control hazards are identified and implications for interior decoration and design evaluated                     |
|   |  | 2.4 | Information resources on safety aspects of materials, effects and technology used in interior decoration and design are identified and accessed |
|   |  | 2.5 | Furniture and joinery ergonomics are assessed   |
| 3 | Assess safety implications for customers                       | 3.1 | Range of customers for interior decoration and design are identified and potential hazards for customers determined                             |
|   |  | 3.2 | Safety measures implemented to control hazards to customers are identified and implications for decoration and design are evaluated             |
| 4 | Assess risk  | 4.1 | Likelihood of hazards causing harm is considered and determined   |
|   |  | 4.2 | Consequence if the event should occur is evaluated and determined   |
|   |  | 4.3 | Risk level (likelihood and consequence combined) is considered and determined   |
| 5 | Apply risk control measures to decoration and design solutions | 5.1 | Project brief is analysed and potential safety issues identified  |
|   |  | 5.2 | Solutions are evaluated for WHS implications  |
|   |  | 5.3 | Range of options which may eliminate or minimise risks are identified   |
|   |  | 5.4 | Most appropriate treatment for addressing risk is selected and applied to solution  |

## **Foundation Skills**

Foundation skills essential to performance are explicit in the performance criteria of this unit of competency. Detail on appropriate performance levels for each furnishing unit of competency in reading, writing, oral communication and numeracy utilising the Australian Core Skills Framework (ACSF) are provided in the Furnishing Training Package Implementation Guide.

## Range of Conditions

Specifies different work environments and conditions that may affect performance. Essential operating conditions that may be present (depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts) are included. Range is restricted to essential operating conditions and any other variables essential to the work environment.

- Unit context includes:**
- WHS requirements, including legislation, building codes, material safety management systems, hazardous and dangerous goods codes, and local safe operating procedures or equivalent
  - work is carried out in accordance with legislative obligations, environmental legislation, relevant health regulations, manual handling procedures, Liveable and Accessible Housing Design guidelines, and organisation insurance requirements
  - work requires individual to demonstrate discretion, judgement and problem solving, plus self-management and learning skills
- Duty of care:**
- requires everything ‘reasonably practicable’ to be done to protect the health and safety of others at the workplace. This duty is placed on:
    - all employers
    - their employees
    - any others who have an influence on the hazards in a workplace
- Responsibilities of individuals and organisations include:**
- complying, as far possible, with all activities carried out in accordance with the standard and reporting anything that might affect compliance with the standard
- Hierarchy of control include:**
- the range of feasible options for managing the risk to health and safety. The hierarchy has the following controls:
    - elimination of the hazard
    - its substitution with a less harmful version
    - its redesign
    - engineering controls
    - isolation of the hazard from people at the workplace
    - safe work practices
    - redesigning work systems
    - the use of personal protective equipment by people at the workplace
- Systematic approach includes:**
- hazard identification
  - risk assessment
  - risk control

**WHS requirements include:**

- review
- Commonwealth, state or territory legislation and regulations
- organisational safety policies and procedures
- use of personal protective equipment and clothing
- firefighting equipment
- first aid equipment
- hazard and risk control and elimination
- control of hazardous materials and substances
- manual handling including lifting and carrying

**Materials include:**

- adhesives
- nails, and staples
- paint
- treatments and finishes
- fixtures
- fabrics
- animal skin
- wood
- metal
- plastic
- foam
- oils

**Hazards associated with materials include:**

- chemical properties:
  - toxicity
  - fumes
  - combustibility
- physical properties:
  - strength
  - weakness
  - splintering
  - breakage
  - weight
- components:
  - adhesives
  - nails and staples
  - manual handling requirements

**Effects include:**

- furniture
- fixtures
- finishes
- accessories
- soft furnishings
- lighting

- special effects
  - location and positioning considerations, such as:
    - accessibility and obstruction
    - fixing and securing
    - placement of power sources and leads
    - ergonomics
- Hazards associated with effects include:**
- aged and the elderly
  - people with disabilities
  - children
  - adults
- Range of customers include:**
- allergies to materials
  - injury from materials or components
  - injury due to design faults
  - lack of stability
  - breakages
  - difficult to handle or install effects
  - electric shock
- Potential hazards to customers include:**
- that prescribed under legislation, regulations and enterprise policies and practices
- Personal protective equipment includes:**
- work instructions, including plans, drawings and designs
  - workplace procedures relating to reporting and communication
  - manufacturer specifications and operational procedures
- Information and procedures include:**

## Unit Mapping Information

Supersedes and is equivalent to LMFID4011A Determine occupational health safety (OHS) implications of interior effects.

## Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet - <https://vetnet.education.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=0601ab95-583a-4e93-b2d4-cfb27b03ed73>