



Australian Government

BSBWHS609 Advise on the application of safe design principles to control WHS risks

Release: 1

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Modification History

Release	Comments
Release 1	This version first released with BSB Business Services Training Package Version 1.0.

Application

This unit describes the skills and knowledge required to advise on applying safe design principles to control Work Health and Safety (WHS) risks during a product's life cycle. The central feature of safe design is the application of relevant information and data about human experience, capabilities and behaviour to the design of objects, facilities, procedures and environments that people use.

It applies to individuals who are in a position to provide advice on the application of safe design principles in their organisation, which may be involved in one or more stages of the product life cycle.

NOTE: The terms 'occupational health and safety' (OHS) and 'work health and safety' (WHS) are equivalent and generally either can be used in the workplace. In jurisdictions where the Model WHS Legislation has not been implemented RTOs are advised to contextualise the unit of competency by referring to the existing State/Territory OHS legislative requirements.

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

Unit Sector

Regulation, Licensing and Risk – Work Health and Safety

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
<i>Elements describe the essential outcomes.</i>	<i>Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.</i>
1 Advise on WHS requirements of the design process	1.1 Inform decision makers about their responsibility for the safety of downstream users 1.2 Advise decision makers of their duties, under Commonwealth

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	and state or territory WHS legislation, to manage WHS risks, and control for residual WHS risks, at each product life cycle stage 1.3 Promote WHS within the design requirements and the inclusion of a WHS risk assessment across the product life cycle 1.4 Source and make available to decision makers the most current information and data on WHS principles, materials, technology and systems for application in product design 1.5 Identify and make available required education and training to enable decision makers to manage WHS risks in the design phase 1.6 Identify and access relevant sources of information and data 1.7 Consult known and/or potential users of the product during the design phase 1.8 Identify situations where specialist and other advisers may be required
2 Advise on the development of a systematic WHS hazard identification and WHS risk assessment system for safe design	2.1 Advise on the identification of WHS hazards and WHS risk assessment across the life cycle of the designed product 2.2 Advise on the selection and implementation of the most appropriate WHS risk controls for the designed product from a systematic risk analysis arising from exposure to identified WHS hazards 2.3 Advise on ensuring WHS risk management includes potential alterations to the designed product during its life 2.4 Advise on documenting decision making during the WHS risk-assessment process and making documentation accessible to all parties 2.5 Advise on the establishment of a residual WHS risk register and the distribution of this information to those involved in the downstream or subsequent life-cycle stages 2.6 Advise on monitoring the design as it evolves, to identify potential new WHS hazards and risks and to manage any WHS hazards and risks
3 Advise on the principles of WHS risk controls	3.1 Use the hierarchy of control to advise on WHS risk controls in design 3.2 Advise on minimising the impact of possible failure or defect by ensuring the product includes fail-to-safe action
4 Advise on consultation processes in the life cycle of the designed product	4.1 Advise decision makers to consider the needs of the range of people who will use or interact with the designed product 4.2 Advise on arranging consultation between all parties during the

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	concept and detailed design phases to identify WHS hazards and control WHS risks 4.3 Advise on appropriately communicating residual WHS risks in the designed product to those who will use or interact with the product throughout its life cycle
5 Advise on procurement systems to minimise 'purchased' WHS hazards and risks	5.1 Advise decision makers involved in purchasing and contractual arrangements to include a requirement to identify WHS hazards, control WHS risks, and provide information and data on residual WHS risks 5.2 Advise on including an agreement to carry out a safe design approach in the design brief or draft specifications

Foundation Skills

This section describes language, literacy, numeracy and employment skills incorporated in the performance criteria that are required for competent performance.

Skill	Performance Criteria	Description
Reading	1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6	Identifies, interprets and analyses complex legislative and organisational texts relevant to safe design
Writing	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.4, 2.5	- Develops advice and recommendations about safe design, matching style of writing to purpose and audience - Drafts and develops a range of documents using appropriate vocabulary, grammatical structure and organisational conventions
Oral communication	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 2.1-2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1-4.3, 5.1, 5.2	- Presents information or advice using language appropriate to the audience - Uses questioning and active listening to seek information and confirm understanding
Numeracy	2.1, 2.2	- Selects from, and applies, a range of mathematical strategies to interpret and analyse mathematical information embedded in a range of texts - Applies mathematical processes to assess risk levels - Uses formal and informal oral and written mathematical language and representation to communicate advice on WHS risk management in product design

Navigate the world of work	1.1, 1.2	- Understands legal responsibilities across WHS product design compliance contexts - Keeps up to date on changes to legislation or regulations relevant to own rights and responsibilities and considers implications of these when advising on compliance
Interact with others	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 2.1-2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1- 4.3, 5.1, 5.2	- Actively identifies the requirements of important communication exchanges, selecting appropriate channels, format, tone and content to suit purpose and audience and monitoring impact when providing advice - Collaborates with others to achieve joint outcomes, playing an active role in facilitating effective group interaction, influencing direction and taking a leadership role on occasion
Get the work done	1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 4.3	- Uses logical planning processes, and an increasingly intuitive understanding of context, to organise training and identify specialist needs - Uses systematic, analytical processes in complex, non-routine situations, setting goals, gathering relevant information, and identifying and evaluating options against agreed criteria, seeking input and advice from others before taking action, when necessary - Recognises the potential of new approaches to product life cycle risk management to enhance work practices and outcomes - Uses digital systems and tools to access, record, organise, analyse, display and share information

Range of Conditions

This section 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.

Hierarchy of control must include:	Eliminating the hazard or risk and where this is not practicable minimising risk by: - substitution of the hazard - isolating the hazard from personnel - using engineering controls - using administrative controls (for example procedures and training)
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	• using personal protective equipment (PPE).
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Unit Mapping Information

Code and title current version	Code and title previous version	Comments	Equivalence status
BSBWHS609 Advise on the application of safe design principles to control WHS risks	BSBWHS609A Advise on the application of safe design principles to control WHS risks	Updated to meet Standards for Training Packages	Equivalent unit

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=11ef6853-ceed-4ba7-9d87-4da407e23c10>

Assessment Requirements for BSBWHS609 Advise on the application of safe design principles to control WHS risks

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Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to:

- advise on work health and safety (WHS) requirements of design processes including:
 - advising decision makers on responsibilities and legal duties, including WHS risk management, and control for residual WHS risks, at product life cycle stages
 - promoting WHS in design requirements and WHS risk control across product life cycle
 - making available current WHS product design information
 - making available education and training for design phase WHS risk management
 - consulting known and potential users
 - identifying situations where specialists or advisers may be required
- advise on the development of a systematic WHS risk management system for safe design including giving advice on:
 - hazard identification, risk assessment and risk control
 - ensuring risk management includes potential alterations to the product during its life
 - documentation and accessibility of decision making
 - establishment and downstream distribution of a residual risk register
 - monitoring of evolving design
- advise on the principles of WHS risk controls:
 - based on the hierarchy of control
 - ensuring inclusion of fail safe action
- advise on consultation processes in the life cycle of the designed product including giving advice on:
 - consideration of users' needs
 - consultation during concept and design phases in relation to WHS risk management
 - communication of residual life cycle risk
- advise on procurement systems to minimise 'purchased' WHS hazards and risks including giving advice on:

- inclusion of risk management requirement and provision of residual risk information
- inclusion of agreement to carry out a safe design approach in the design brief or draft specifications.

Note: If a specific volume or frequency is not stated, then evidence must be provided at least once.

Knowledge Evidence

To complete the unit requirements safely and effectively, the individual must:

- describe basic human cognitive and perceptual capabilities and other basic and fundamental factors relevant to the design of human machine interfaces
- outline basic information about relevant psychosocial factors, occupational violence, shift work, repetitive work, awkward postures, lighting, thermal environment and work layout
- outline the basics of anthropometry and biomechanics
- summarise commonwealth and state or territory WHS Acts, regulations and codes of practice and other relevant publications and guidelines relating to information and data, consultation, participation and safe design including:
 - Safe Work Australia, Guidance on the principles of safe design for work
 - Safe Work Australia, Model Code of Practice: Safe design of structures
- give examples of direct and indirect factors that impact on WHS and the environment in the design of products
- outline formal and informal communication and consultation processes and key personnel related to communication
- detail the hierarchy of control and criteria for choosing between different WHS risk controls
- outline internal and external sources of WHS information and data and how to access them
- identify key personnel, including change agents, within workplace management structure
- outline legal liability in relation to providing advice
- describe organisational behaviour and culture as they impact on WHS and on change
- summarise pertinent sections of relevant Australian, and other, standards
- explain risk management and the principles and practices of a systematic approach to managing WHS
- outline the WHS legislative duties of PCBU's or officers who are designers to eliminate hazards at the design stage.

Assessment Conditions

Assessment must be conducted in a safe environment where evidence gathered demonstrates consistent performance of typical activities experienced by individuals carrying out work health and safety duties in the workplace and include access to:

- reports from other parties consulted, in developing appropriate interactions between people involved in the life cycle of the designed product
- relevant legislation, standards, guidelines, research or industry data
- case studies and, where possible, real situations
- interaction with others.

Assessors must satisfy NVR/AQTF assessor requirements.

Links

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<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=11ef6853-ceed-4ba7-9d87-4da407e23c10>