



Australian Government

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

Release: 1

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

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	2.1	Hazards associated with materials used in interiors are

	implications for interior decoration and design		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.

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| Unit context includes: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• requires everything ‘reasonably practicable’ to be done to protect the health and safety of others at the workplace. This duty is placed on:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• all employers• their employees• any others who have an influence on the hazards in a workplace |
| Responsibilities of individuals and organisations include: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the range of feasible options for managing the risk to health and safety. The hierarchy has the following controls:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 • review
WHS requirements include:	• 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
Hazards associated with effects include:	• location and positioning considerations, such as: • accessibility and obstruction • fixing and securing • placement of power sources and leads • ergonomics
Range of customers include:	• aged and the elderly • people with disabilities • children • adults
Potential hazards to 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
Personal protective equipment includes:	• that prescribed under legislation, regulations and enterprise policies and practices
Information and procedures include:	• work instructions, including plans, drawings and designs • workplace procedures relating to reporting and communication • manufacturer specifications and operational procedures

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.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=0601ab95-583a-4e93-b2d4-cfb27b03ed73>

Assessment Requirements for MSFID4011 Determine work health and safety (WHS) implications of interior effects

Modification History

Release 1 - New unit of competency

Performance Evidence

- Interpret work orders and locate and apply relevant information
- Apply safe handling requirements for equipment, products and materials, including use of personal protective equipment
- Identify materials used in the work process
- Follow work instructions, operating procedures and inspection processes to:
 - minimise the risk of injury to self or others
 - prevent damage to goods, equipment and products
 - maintain required production output and product quality
- Locate and apply safety information and assess safety aspects of interior decoration and design solutions for a range of customers
- Address risks and hazards in interior decoration and design and complete a minimum of three (3) risk assessments of interior decoration and design solutions, including the determination of required treatments
- Use mathematical ideas and techniques to correctly complete measurements, calculate area/volume and estimate material requirements
- Communicate ideas and information to enable confirmation of work requirements and specifications, presentation of design/colour concepts, the reporting of work outcomes and problems
- Avoid backtracking, work flow interruptions or wastage
- Work with others and in a team by recognising dependencies and using cooperative approaches to optimise work flow and productivity

Knowledge Evidence

- State or territory WHS legislation, regulations, standards and codes of practice relevant to risk management in an interior decoration and design environment
- Organisational and site standards, requirements, policies and procedures for interior decoration and design
- Types of tools and equipment, their operating characteristics and procedures for their safe use, operation and maintenance
- Characteristics of materials, products and defects
- Common interior decoration and design related hazards and the range of commonly applied treatments
- Environmental protection requirements
- Established communication channels and protocols

- Relevant problem identification and resolution
- Appropriate mathematical procedures for estimation and measurement
- Procedures for the recording, reporting and maintenance of workplace records and information

Assessment Conditions

- Assessors must:
 - hold training and assessment competencies as determined by the National Skills Standards Council (NSSC) or its successors
 - have vocational competency in the furnishing industry at least to the level being assessed with broad industry knowledge and experience, usually combined with a relevant industry qualification
 - be familiar with the current skills and knowledge used and have relevant, current experience in the furnishing industry.
- Assessment methods must confirm consistency of performance over time rather than a single assessment event and in a range of workplace relevant contexts.
- Assessment must be by observation of relevant tasks with questioning on underpinning knowledge and, where applicable, multimedia evidence, supervisor's reports, projects and work samples.
- Assessment is to be conducted on single units of competency or in conjunction with other related units of competency. Foundation skills are integral to competent performance in the unit and should not be assessed separately.
- Assessment must occur on the job or in a workplace simulated facility with relevant process, equipment, materials, work instructions and deadlines.
- Access is required to materials, equipment and specifications relevant to determining WHS implications of interior effects.

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