

# LEARNING OUTCOMES

## 34.1 Prevention and Mitigation

	Cognitive level	What the graduate should be able to do	Context	Level
Operational activities that a <u>new graduate</u> generalist OHS professional would be expected to undertake related to the topic	5	<b>34.1-1</b> <u>Develop</u> criteria for development of hazard control strategies.	For a nominated situation or workplace. Within a small organisation or section of larger organisation.	Documented as part of a management system. Criteria and strategies reflect knowledge of models of causation for health determinants and for safety. Taking account of relevant legislation and standards. Criteria and strategies reflect principles of control including hierarchies of control, time sequence in causation, requisite variety of controls, barrier and defences, socio-technical aspects and the precautionary principle.
Well developed/advanced cognitive and technical skills to analyse, critically evaluate and transform information to complete activities related to the topic	5	<b>34.1-2</b> <u>Develop</u> criteria and processes to monitor and assess the effectiveness of control strategies and programs.	For a nominated situation or workplace. Within a small organisation or section of larger organisation. In liaison with appropriate specialist advisors.	In liaison with managers, supervisors, specialist advisors and worker representatives Documented as part of a management system. Taking account of relevant legislation and standards. Taking account of the principles of control.
	6	<b>34.1-3</b> <u>Evaluate</u> current or proposed control options.	For a nominated situation or workplace. For a nominated hazard/scenario. Within small, medium organisations or in a section of large enterprises. In liaison with appropriate specialist advisors.	In liaison with managers, supervisors, specialist advisors and worker representatives. Taking account of relevant legislation and standards. Taking account of the principles of control. Documented as report to management.
Analyse and generate solutions to complex problems related to the topic	3	<b>34.1-4</b> <u>Identify</u> when specialist advice is required and define the scope of work to engage services of appropriate specialists.	For a nominated situation or workplace. For a nominated scenario. Within a small organisation or section of a larger organization	Documented in a report to management.

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	4	<b>34.1-5 Identify</b> opportunities for intervention and control strategies.	For a nominated situation or workplace. For a nominated hazard/scenario. Within small, medium organisations or in a section of large enterprises. In liaison with appropriate specialist advisors.	In liaison with managers, supervisors, specialist advisors and worker representatives. Taking account of relevant legislation and standards. Taking account of the principles of control.
	5	<b>34.1-6 Facilitate</b> development of strategies to control specific hazards.	For a nominated situation or workplace. For a nominated scenario/hazard. Within a small organisation or section of larger organisation.	In liaison with managers, supervisors, worker representatives, technical personnel and, as appropriate specialist advisors. Taking account of relevant legislation and standards. As appropriate, the control strategies address the three key stages in the time sequence: pre-event, during event and post event. Documented as part of procedures or other appropriate systems of documentation.
	4	<b>34.1-7 Engage</b> with relevant personnel to <u>implement</u> specific control strategies.	For a nominated situation or workplace. For a nominated hazard/scenario. Within small, medium organisations or in a section of large enterprises. Relevant personnel include managers, supervisors, procurement, job planners, worker representatives.	Controls implemented reflect hierarchies of control, time sequence in causation, requisite variety of controls, barrier and defences, socio-technical aspects and the precautionary principle.
Transmit knowledge, skills and ideas to others	2	<b>34.1-8 Explain</b> the principles of control and to key workplace stakeholders.	Workplace stakeholders may include managers, supervisors, worker representatives, OHS committees, those in functional roles such as HR, procurement and finance and technical services.	Communication strategies and language appropriate to the audience.
Demonstrate the required underpinning science and/or psychology knowledge		The Human: 8.1 People as Individuals*; 8.2 People in Organisations*.		
Integration of knowledge from other chapters		10.2 Organisational Culture; 12.1 Systems 32 Models of Causation: Safety; 33 Models of Causation: Health.		