

BSBWHS431

DEVELOP PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONTROLLING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS IN THE WORKPLACE

WORKBOOK

Participant name	
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FOR THE PARTICIPANT
Instructions
ANSWERS - You will complete written activities as outlined on the following pages. You must attempt all questions and provide enough detail in your responses to demonstrate your knowledge. - The timeframe for these tasks will be established by your Assessor or Training Provider. Additional time may be allowed upon negotiation with the Assessor. - You must complete all questions unless instructed otherwise by the Assessor or other personnel. You may refer to reference material as needed. All questions must be answered correctly for a 'Satisfactory' assessment outcome to be awarded. - An oral examination may be allowed under certain circumstances, whereby your answers will be documented by another party. - Any written questions that are incomplete, or not answered satisfactorily will need to be completed again after further training support. - If you answer a question incorrectly but modify your response, put your initials next to the written change (or the Assessor must initial a verbal change).
Resources required
Pen

FOR THE ASSESSOR
Instructions
- Where oral examination has occurred, ensure that this is acknowledged in writing (e.g. FT001 and Assessor Comments) - All questions must be satisfactorily demonstrated by the Participant for a Satisfactory determination (indicated by an Assessor tick to the right of the question). - Assessors are to complete marking in pen of a different colour to the Participant. - If the Participant verbally modifies their response, write in the modified response verbatim and put your initials next to the written change.

ASSESSOR COMMENTS

As necessary, outline:

- Details on reattempts, alternative arrangements or reasonable adjustments made.
- Where a Participant is deemed 'Not Satisfactory', provide recommendations for future training.

NOTE

At times, you will be provided with a specific business context to which you must respond, otherwise it is anticipated that you will use a workplace of your choosing (your own, or hypothetical) to provide the context to the task.

At all times, the responses in your assessment must reference **Australian** (Queensland or Federal) documentation, including legislation, regulations, codes of practice, standards and guidance publications. For example, in Queensland refer to

<https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/>

For the following activities, name a workplace that you wish to examine.

Name of workplace	Construction Skills Training Centre (CSTC)
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ACTIVITY 1

Identify the duty holders and their range of duties regarding the control of hazardous chemicals by explaining the legislative requirements for the topics listed below:

- Labelling hazardous chemicals
- Obtaining and giving access to safety data sheets
- Hazardous chemicals register
- Management of risk
- Safety signs
- Spills and damage
- Emergency and safety equipment
- Storage and handling systems
- Health monitoring and records
- Induction, information, training and supervision

Labelling hazardous chemicals

Section 341 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must ensure that a hazardous chemical used, handled or stored at the workplace is correctly labelled.

Obtaining and giving access to safety data sheets

Section 344 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must obtain the current SDS for a hazardous chemical from the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the chemical either when upon first supply, SDS amendment or as soon as practicable (but before use). The SDS must be made readily accessible to workers using/handling/storing the chemical, emergency service workers and those who ask for the SDS.

Hazardous chemicals register

Section 346 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must prepare and keep an updated register of hazardous chemicals used, handled or stored at the workplace. The register must include the SDS for each chemical listed. The register must be readily accessible to workers involved in using, handling or storing a hazardous chemical and anyone else likely to be affected.

Management of risk

Section 351 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must manage risks to health and safety associated with using, handling, generating or storing a hazardous chemical at a workplace. In managing risks, the PCBU must have regard to the hazardous properties of the chemical or physical reactions between it and other substances; the nature of the work to be carried out with the hazardous chemical; any structure, plant or system or work involved with the chemical.

Section 352 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that the PCBU must ensure that risk controls are reviewed and revised as necessary when the SDS changes; or where a health monitoring report shows that workers have elevated levels from exposure, contracted a disease/injury or illness.

Safety signs

Section 353 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must display a safety sign at the workplace to warn of a particular hazard associated with hazardous chemicals or state the responsibilities of those in relation to hazardous chemicals. The sign must be located next to the hazard and clearly visible to a person approaching the hazard.

Spills and damage

Section 357 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must have a spill containment system which provides for the clean-up and disposal of hazardous chemicals.

Emergency and safety equipment

Sections 359, 360 and 362 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outline that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must have provide fire protection, firefighting equipment, emergency equipment and safety equipment designed and built for the types of hazardous chemical.

Storage and handling systems

Section 363 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must ensure that a system used for the use, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals is only used for the purpose for which it was design, manufactured modified, supplied or installed and is operated, tested, maintained, installed, repaired and decommissioned appropriately.

Health monitoring and records

Section 19(3)(g) of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the health of workers and the conditions at the workplace are monitored for the purpose of preventing illness and injury of workers arising from the conduct of the business or undertaking.

Section 50 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU must ensure that air monitoring is carried out to determine the airborne concentration of substance of mixture at the workplace to which an exposure standard applies if monitoring is necessary to determine whether there is a risk to health.

Sections 368, 371 and 372 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outline that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must ensure that health monitoring is provided to a worker using, handling, generating or storing hazardous chemicals where there is a significant risk to the worker's health because of exposure to a hazardous chemical (as specified). It must be carried out by a registered medical practitioner with experience in health monitoring and paid for by the PCBU.

Sections 369 outlines that the PCBU must inform workers of health monitoring that is to be undertaken. Sections 374, 375 and 376 outline that the PBCU must obtain a health monitoring report from the registered medical practitioner – which must be provided to the worker, and the regulator if the worker has contracted a disease, illness or injury from hazardous chemical exposure.

Section 378 outlines that the PCBU must keep health monitoring records for at least 30 years and not disclose the results to another person without the worker's written consent.

Induction, information, training and supervision

Section 19(3)(f) of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Qld) and Section 39 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outline that a PCBU must provide information, training, instruction or supervision necessary to protect all persons from risks to their health and safety arising from work carried out for the PCBU.

Section 379 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) outlines that a PCBU (as a duty holder) must provide supervision to workers exposed to hazardous chemicals. The supervision must reflect the nature of the risk associated with the chemical and the information, training and instruction provided.

**Satisfactory
Outcome**



ACTIVITY 2

Explain the requirements of your organisation regarding the control of hazardous chemicals by identifying the requirements found in the WHSMS (i.e. policies, procedures and processes) for:

- a) Control of hazardous chemicals (including accessing internal and external sources of WHS information and data)
- b) Recording outcomes of monitoring and distributing to required personnel

Control of hazardous chemicals

WHS policy

CSTC's Occupational Health and Safety Management System - Policy and Procedures Manual outlines in Section 4.0 identifies that the primary objective of the CSTC OH&S Management System programme is the prevention of personal injury, property damage and environmental impacts.

WHS procedure

CSTC's Occupational Health and Safety Management System - Policy and Procedures Manual outlines in Section 3.9 identifies that workers are to ensure that a Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is produced for the use of hazardous substances. The SWMS must reflect the required controls and information as per the SDS. Workers must ensure that the spill kit is positioned close to where the hazardous chemical is being used to ensure that spills are contained quickly, with minimal environmental impact.

WHS process

CSTC's Occupational Health and Safety Management System - Policy and Procedures Manual outlines in Section 3.9 identifies that a register shall be established, a current SDS will be made available and observed for each substance used or stored at the workplace. Furthermore, workers are to be instructed on the hazards and associated safety measures to be adopted when handling hazardous chemicals at the workplace.

Recording outcomes of monitoring and distributing to required personnel

WHS policy

CSTC's Occupational Health and Safety Management System - Policy and Procedures Manual outlines in Section 4.0 identifies that the primary objective of the CSTC OH&S Management System programme is the prevention of personal injury, property damage and environmental impacts.

WHS procedure

CSTC's Occupational Health and Safety Management System - Policy and Procedures Manual outlines in Section 4.5.2 that conformity and continual improvement will be measured, monitored and analysed through the following indicators:

- Customer satisfaction
- Internal and external audit results
- Monitoring and measuring of critical processes; and
- Analysis of data.

Section 3.6 notes that the regulator will be notified of incidents resulting in serious injury or illness by submitting the approved form within 24 hours.

WHS process

CSTC's Occupational Health and Safety Management System - Policy and Procedures Manual outlines in Section 4.2.3.1 that CSTC shall monitor its progress towards meeting its objectives through internal audits, monthly inspections to identify and record hazards/conditions, promotion of WHS to all workers, inclusion of specific WHS performance indicators in monthly reporting processes.

Section 4.4.4 notes that following any incident or risk assessment action shall be taken to correct any problem and these are to be monitored for their effectiveness.

Section 3.6 notes that records shall be kept and the regulator notified upon becoming aware of incidents resulting in serious injury or illness.

**Satisfactory
Outcome**



ACTIVITY 3

Identify one (1) hazardous chemical that may be used in your workplace and respond to the following points. Identify the source of your information for each response (e.g. SDS).

- a) The range of harms caused by the chemical and how they are caused
 - Identify exposure standards, environmental requirements, and storage specifications
 - Identify one (1) specialist you may seek advice from about emerging issues and potential risks from exposure to the chemical
- b) Workplace tasks involved with the chemical
- c) The level of risk for the chemical within your workplace
- d) Describe a safe system of work (including risk controls) that may be implemented to address the hazardous chemical and risk assessment results
 - Consider the hierarchy of control and any legal requirements
 - Identify who you would seek feedback from when developing processes and procedures
- e) How you advise others of safe systems of work
 - Identify the individuals and parties who should be notified (i.e. because they are at risk or are required to implement controls)
- f) Describe the process you would undertake to evaluate the implementation of the safe system of work and identify non-compliances
 - Explain how findings should be recorded
 - Identify who should be notified of the outcomes of monitoring

Name of chemical

Lead (from lead acid batteries) which causes lead poisoning

The range of harms caused and how they are caused

As outlined in the Lead Acid Battery SDS found at:

<https://www.centurybatteries.com.au/battery-hub/technical-support/safety-data-sheets-sds>

Use: Power source for electric start motors for motor vehicles.

Risks:

H302/H318/H331/H335/H350/H373: Harmful if internal components are inhaled or ingested

H314: Causes severe burns

H360: May cause harm to unborn children

H360: Possible risk of impaired fertility

Safety Phrases:

P102/P405: Keep locked up and out of reach of children

P305+P351+P338: Avoid contact with eyes, rinse immediately & seek medical advice

P308+P313: If exposed, seek medical advice immediately

P280: Wear PPE

Principal routes of exposure are skin contact with acid contents, eye contact with acid contents, inhalation of acid mists generated when overcharging occurs. Repeated minor exposure to acid mist can cause erosion of teeth and inflammation of the upper respiratory tract leading to chronic bronchitis. There is evidence that the corrosion of teeth enamel occurs at 1 mg/m³ but that acclimatized workers may tolerate three to four times that level.

Workers chronically exposed to sulfuric acid may show skin lesions, tracheobronchitis, stomatitis, conjunctivitis and gastritis. Occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is designated by IARC to be carcinogenic. Increased risk of laryngeal cancer being seen with chronic exposure.

Exposure limits: Blood Lead levels above 50 ppm is considered at risk.

Inhalation: May cause irritation.

Skin contact: May cause rash or irritation.

Eye contact: May cause eye damage.

Ingestion: May cause irritation or burning.

Chronic effects: Battery Acid (electrolyte) & Lead are poisonous.

Carcinogenicity: Lead and lead dioxide are listed as carcinogens, however there is little or no possibility for exposure under normal conditions of use.

Other reproductive effects: Long term exposure to high Blood Lead Levels may cause birth defects.

Sensitization to material: Product is not known to cause allergies.

Synergistic materials: None known.

Storage requirement.

Do not store near acids or oxidizing agents.

Keep in dry and well-ventilated area. Store in original containers.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Protect containers against physical damage, check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturers storing and handling recommendations.

Incompatibility - avoid strong reducing agents, sulphur trioxide gas, strong oxidizer.

Disposal - Acid contents

Recycle wherever possible

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Use soda ash or slaked lime to neutralize

If you are not an expert nor have experience with monitoring a particular agent (such as one that requires specialised equipment) you would likely need to seek expert advice. This would likely be the case when the agent being monitored is uncommon or high risk, otherwise the workplace would mostly likely have a dedicated monitoring team.

Workplace tasks

Exposure to lead can occur in a variety of industries where lead fumes or dust are generated by means of heating, mechanical working or handling of the metal or any of its by-products.

See <https://www.ohsrep.org.au/lead>

Welders, plumbers and fitters, auto mechanics, glass manufacturers, construction workers, battery manufacturers and recyclers, and plastic manufacturers are at risk for lead exposure.

Such workers could advise on the areas of work which would be the best place to test for the presence/level of lead

Determine the level of risk

Matrix	A: Death or permanent disability	B: Serious injury	C: Lost time injury	D: Casualty Treatment	E: First Aid
1: Very Likely	E	E	H	H	M
2: Likely	E	H	H	M	M
3: Possible	H	H	M	M	L
4: Unlikely	H	M	M	L	L
5: Very Unlikely	M	M	L	L	L

E: Extreme	H: High	M: Medium	L: Low
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Level of risk: Possible / Casualty treatment = Medium risk

Safe system of work

- Workers should be inducted in and observe a workplace-specific SWMS which reflects the requirements of the SDS.
- The hazardous chemical should be clearly labelled, signage implemented, and documented on a hazardous chemical register.
- The chemical should not be stored with readily oxidisable organic material, metals or in heated areas.
- A safety shower/sink should be accessible to address incidents where the product comes in contact with eyes/skin. A spill kit must be positioned near the location of use.
- Health monitoring should take place (as described above)
- Workers should be supervised

For those exposed, personal protective equipment (PPE) should be provided to staff.

Source of information (e.g. website address): <https://www.ohsrep.org.au/lead>

How you advise others about safe systems of work

A risk control plan should be developed, considering points such as:

- Identifying actions required for risk controls to be effectively implemented (e.g. PPE usage)
- Identifying what is required – and who is responsible (e.g. requirements of PCBU to provide PPE and workers to use PPE)
- Establishing timeframes for when targets must be achieved
- Providing an explanation of the expected outcome
- Consideration of budget requirements (e.g. cost of PPE or alternative materials)

This could be done by:

- Consulting with others (e.g. experts in hazardous chemicals)
- Developing and maintaining a risk register
- Assisting the transition of new work practices (e.g. providing training, developing safe work procedures)

The processes for handling lead should be passed on to staff (e.g. through a Toolbox talk). This should happen before using the hazardous chemicals.

System review

Suspected cases of lead poisoning can be diagnosed with a blood test.

As identified by industry, airborne lead can also be determined using a mixed-cellulose ester cassette with a sampling pump. The sampling train will consist of an air sampling pump, tygon tubing to reach from the air pump to a mixed-cellulose ester cassette and a cassette holder to clip to the person's collar. This would be suitable as it is easily carried around when working and is low risk.

The sampling process involves having employees wear the sample for their entire shift, as such permission should be sought from the PCBU, the workgroup supervisor and the employee conducting the test. The employee should attach the pump to their person (e.g. on their belt), attach the cassette assembly within their breathing zone. They should continue to conduct their work safely.

When sampling is complete, the sample train should be collected (perhaps by the workgroup supervisor to be submitted to management). The sample run time should be recorded and post calibration completed. The samples should be sent to an accredited lab for analysis and results should be reported upon to the workplace (perhaps via the PCBU in conjunction with the workgroup supervisor).

Found at

https://www.airmet.com.au/assets/documents/product/57/file_1438050416_27.pdf

Sections 375-377 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) requires health monitoring reports to be provided to the worker and PCBU, and also the regulator in the event of a disease, injury or illness.

Presenting information and date in a graph can assist with identifying trends, as it enables results over different time periods to be shown against each other. This information should be presented as soon as possible after the findings have been acquired, so that any required improvements can be implemented as soon as possible.

The privacy of the employee(s) who have undertaken the testing should be protected in the report, by not naming them directly.

Results and records must be kept in a way that is secure and easily accessible. Security is of utmost importance, particularly where there is a legislated requirement to keep records (Section 378 of Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld)).

As such, it would be ideal to keep such record electronically (with both electronic and hard copy backups), so that multiple people can be granted access and it can be accessed from anywhere. It would be advisable that such records (particularly when containing sensitive information) be password protected.

**Satisfactory
Outcome**



ACTIVITY 4

For the safe system of work identified in Activity 3, outline what training and development opportunities you may provide to assist in compliance with safe systems of work.

Training and development

Training (either to revisit toolbox talks or to introduce new SDS requirements) should be provided to protect those at risk from exposure to hazardous chemicals. These sessions can present the information found from monitoring to identify trends and required improvements.

**Satisfactory
Outcome**



BSBWHS431

DEVELOP PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONTROLLING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS IN THE WORKPLACE

QUIZ

Participant name	
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FOR THE PARTICIPANT

Instructions

- You will complete written questions as outlined on the following pages. You must attempt all questions and provide enough detail in your responses to demonstrate your knowledge.
- It is anticipated that you should complete this assessment within one (1) hour, but additional time may be allowed upon consultation with the Assessor.
- You must complete all questions unassisted by the Assessor or other personnel. You may refer to reference material as needed. All questions must be answered correctly for a 'Satisfactory' assessment outcome to be awarded.
- An oral examination may be allowed under certain circumstances, whereby your answers will be documented by another party.
- Any written questions that are incomplete, or not answered satisfactorily will need to be completed again after further training support.
- If you answer a question incorrectly but modify your response, put your initials next to the written change (or the Assessor must initial a verbal change).

Resources required

Pen

FOR THE ASSESSOR

Instructions

- Where oral examination has occurred, ensure that this is acknowledged in writing (e.g. FT001 and Assessor Comments)
- All questions must be satisfactorily demonstrated by the Participant for a Satisfactory determination (indicated by an Assessor tick to the right of the question).
- Assessors are to complete marking in pen of a different colour to the Participant.
- If the Participant verbally modifies their response, write in the modified response verbatim and put your initials next to the written change.

ASSESSOR COMMENTS

As necessary, outline:

- Details on reattempts, alternative arrangements or reasonable adjustments made.
- Where a Participant is deemed 'Not Satisfactory', provide recommendations for future training.

Q1. Which of the following would need to be recorded on a workplace register for hazardous chemicals? Tick all that apply.

Answer	Choice	Possible Answers	☐
	☒	Acids	
	☒	Disinfectants	
	☒	Glue	
	☒	Paint	
	☐	Water	

Q2. The 'Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace – Code of Practice 2013' describes the types of labels that may be present on chemicals used when working.

Match the following pictograms and their meanings by writing the appropriate letter next to each number in the centre column.

Answer	Meaning		Answers	Pictograms		☐
	1	Warning		A		
	2	Human health		B		
	3	Acute toxicity		C		
	4	Corrosive		D		
	5	Flammable		E		

Q3. For chemicals stored indoors, where must safety signs be placed? Tick the most appropriate response.

Answer	Choice	Possible Answers	☐
	☐	Not publicly, to avoid drawing attention (e.g. in manifest)	
	☒	At the entry to the specific room	
	☐	At the main entrance to the workplace	

Q4. Which two (2) factors are considered when assessing risks?
Tick all that apply.

Answer ☐

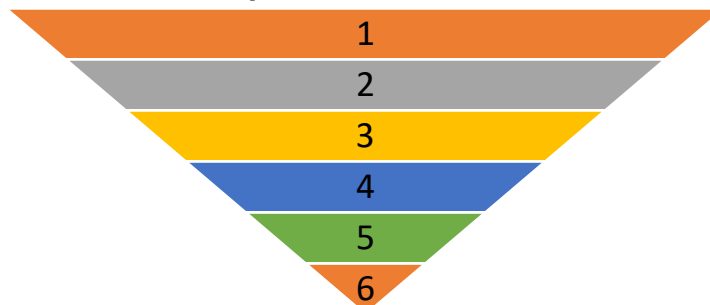
Choice	Possible Answers
☒	Consequence
☐	Cost of risk control
☒	Likelihood of occurrence
☐	Observance of legislation

Q5. True or False (Tick your response): Information about hazards and risks can come from both internal sources (e.g. policies and procedures, workplace monitoring results) and external sources (e.g. specialists on emerging issues, training).

Answer ☐

☒	True
☐	False

Q6. Order the elements of the hierarchy of control, from 1 to 6 (i.e. most effective to least effective).



Answer ☐

Label (1 – 6)	Element
3	Isolate the hazard
6	Provide and use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
1	Eliminate the hazard
4	Control the hazard by engineering means
5	Control the hazard by administrative means
2	Substitute the hazard

- Q7. True or False (Tick your response): In Queensland, the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966* may require that you hold a commercial operator's licence if you intend to use ground equipment to distribute herbicides.

Answer

✓	True
	False

☐

- Q8. True or False (Tick your response): You can apply for a permit to allow for the legal use of chemicals in certain ways that are contrary to the label instructions or for the limited use of an unregistered chemical product.

Answer

✓	True
	False

☐

- Q9. Which of the following information can be found in a Safety Data Sheet (SDS)? Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Disposal requirements
✓	Handling and processing requirements
✓	Transportation and storage limitations
✓	Safe use of product

☐

- Q10. When monitoring chemicals in the workplace, which of the following information and data should be reported? Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Interpretation of results (e.g. non compliance)
✓	The process undertaken
	Information about equipment that was not used
✓	Effects for workers and the workplace

☐

Q11. True or False (Tick your response): All health monitoring reports must be submitted to the regulator.

Answer

	True
✓	False

☐

BSBWHS431

DEVELOP PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONTROLLING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS IN THE WORKPLACE

PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT

Participant name	
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FOR THE PARTICIPANT
Instructions
ANSWERS - The tasks outlined on the following pages will require performance of normal workplace activities, as a result of a structured activity set by an Observer in the workplace or a simulated activity set by your Assessor/Observer. - The timeframe for these tasks will be established by your Assessor/Observer in consideration of location conditions and industry requirements. - You must complete all tasks assisted by the Assessor or other personnel, unless the supervisor notes assistance. - You must attempt all tasks (and itemised steps) for a 'Satisfactory' assessment outcome to be achieved. - For an observation conducted that is incomplete, or without satisfactory performance, the observation will need to be completed again after further training support.

FOR THE ASSESSOR/OBSERVER
Instructions
- The following observation record should be used to judge and record your observations of the Participant as they complete the task(s) set. You must record your observations of the Participant's performance. - For each occasion, indicate the task performed and whether it was a simulation or workplace-based task. - Any simulated assessment must ensure the Participant still performs under workplace conditions which reflect industry standards. - In the comments, provide clear detail regarding the task that the Participant was required to do (e.g. PPE used, materials handled, attachments connected, plant types). - All steps must be satisfactorily demonstrated by the Participant for a 'Satisfactory' determination (indicated by an Assessor tick to the right of each itemised step, or an Observer tick to the right of each itemised step, and confirmation by an Assessor in the Assessor Comments). - Where you have determined that one or more task steps have not been satisfactorily demonstrated, provide the Participant with additional support and outline details of such assistance in the Assessor/Observer Comments. Allow the Participant two (2) further opportunities to demonstrate the task again to allow an opportunity for a 'Satisfactory' assessment outcome to be achieved. - If after three (3) attempts the Assessor determines that the Participant cannot demonstrate the required steps, a 'Not Satisfactory' outcome is to be determined.

TASK OUTCOME					
Task	Date	Task Type (Tick)	Location	Task outcome (Tick)	
				Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Task 1 (Occasion 1)		☐ Workplace ☐ Simulation		☐	☐
Task 1 (Occasion 2)		☐ Workplace ☐ Simulation		☐	☐

ASSESSOR COMMENTS: GENERAL

As necessary, outline:

- Details on reattempts, alternative arrangements or reasonable adjustments made.
- Where a Participant is deemed 'Not Satisfactory', provide recommendations for future training.

ASSESSOR COMMENTS: PRACTICAL TASK 1: OCCASION 1	
☐ Individual student (as named on cover page) ☐ Multiple students [☐ All from Attendance Report, ☐ Specific students involved – identify students]	
Task	Provide detail
1.1C. 1.1D. 1.1E. 1.3A.	Specify potential non-compliance observed regarding implementation of procedures/processes related to chemicals at the workplace: e.g. SDS not being consulted - placed too far from chemical
1.2B.	Specify (✓) communication/ consultation method applied when consulting and gaining feedback from PCBU: ☐ Face to face during meeting ☐ Face to face – on-the-job ☐ Telephone call/s ☐ Email ☐ Other (please specify):
1.2D.	Specify how implementation of improved processes/procedures was monitored: ☐ Visually observed workers using controls ☐ Consultation with workers ☐ Monitoring for incidents/near misses ☐ Other (please specify):

ASSESSOR COMMENTS: PRACTICAL TASK 1: OCCASION 2	
☐ Individual student (as named on cover page) ☐ Multiple students [☐ All from Attendance Report, ☐ Specific students involved – identify students]	
Task	Details
1.1C. 1.1D. 1.1E. 1.3A.	Specify potential non-compliance observed regarding implementation of procedures/processes related to chemicals at the workplace: e.g. SDS not being consulted - placed too far from chemical
1.2B.	Specify (✓) communication/ consultation method applied when consulting and gaining feedback from PCBU: ☐ Face to face during meeting ☐ Face to face – on-the-job ☐ Telephone call/s ☐ Email ☐ Other (please specify):
1.2D.	Specify how implementation of improved processes/procedures was monitored: ☐ Visually observed workers using controls ☐ Consultation with workers ☐ Monitoring for incidents/near misses ☐ Other (please specify):