

January 2018

DATES	NO. OF DAYS	SAQA ID	NQF LEVEL	CREDIT VALUE	UNIT STANDARD NAME
22 - 23	2	Dept. Labour	1	5	First Aid Level 1 & AED (Automated External Defibrillators)
26	1	252250	1	3	Fire Marshall
29 - 31	3	113852	3	10	Apply Occupational Health, Safety and Environmental Principles (OHS)

February 2018

DATES	NO. OF DAYS	SAQA ID	NQF LEVEL	CREDIT VALUE	UNIT STANDARD NAME
5 - 6	2	242815	4	5	Code of Conduct & Business Ethics
8 - 9	2	Dept. Labour	2	5	First Aid Level 2 & AED (Automated External Defibrillators)
12	1	252250	1	3	Fire Marshall
12 - 13	2	120372	4	5	Fundamentals of Project Management
15 - 16	2	Dept. Labour	3	5	First Aid Level 3 & AED (Automated External Defibrillators)
20 - 21	2	242810	4	6	Financial Management
26 - 28	3	113852	3	10	Apply Occupational Health, Safety and Environmental Principles (OHS)

March 2018

DATES	NO. OF DAYS	SAQA ID	NQF LEVEL	CREDIT VALUE	UNIT STANDARD NAME
5	1	14659	1	4	Healthy Lifestyle & Personal Hygiene
8 - 9	2	Dept. Labour	1	5	First Aid Level 1 & AED (Automated External Defibrillators)
12	1	252250	1	3	Fire Marshall
14 - 16	3	113852	3	10	Apply Occupational Health, Safety and Environmental Principles (OHS)
19 - 20	1	119913	2	3	Personal Budget Skills
21					Public Holiday
26 - 27	3	242816	4	5	Conduct a Structured Meeting
30					Public Holiday

**COURSE OUTLINE: PERFORM BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES
(SAQA ID 119567– 2 DAYS)**

1. DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF EMERGENCY SCENE MANAGEMENT

- Maintenance of personal safety is explained in terms of preventing injuries to self and infectious diseases.
- Methods of safeguarding the emergency scene are explained in accordance with relevant practices and legislation.
- Methods of safeguarding the injured person are explained in accordance with relevant practices and legislation.
- The medico-legal implications of rendering First Aid are explained in terms of relevant legislation.

2. DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF ELEMENTARY ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

- The different systems of the human body are described in terms of their structure and function.
- The manner in which the systems relate to each other is explained in accordance with basic medical science.
- The way in which each system operates is explained in accordance with basic medical science.

3. ASSESS AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

- The emergency situation is assessed in terms of priority treatments.
- The cause of the emergency is identified in terms of main contributing factors.
- The type of injury is identified in terms of broad classifications.
- The situation is assessed in terms of the type of assistance required.

4. APPLY FIRST AID PROCEDURES TO THE LIFE-THREATENING SITUATION

- First Aid treatment applied is appropriate to the situation and the prevention of complications.
- Equipment that is not readily available is improvised in terms of the First Aid procedure required.
- Universal precautions are taken which are appropriate in terms of preventing infection.
- First Aid is applied in accordance with current practice.
- Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Artificial Respiration (AR) is performed in accordance with accepted procedures.
- Referral to medical assistance is done in accordance with the specific needs of the casualty.

5. TREAT COMMON INJURIES

- Different types of injuries and conditions are identified and described in terms of their severity, cause and possible treatment.
- Universal precautions taken are appropriate in terms of preventing infection.
- Equipment that is not readily available is improvised in terms of the First Aid procedure required.
- Referral to medical assistance is in accordance with the specific needs of the casualty.
- Follow-up care is provided in accordance with the specific needs of the casualty.

**COURSE OUTLINE: APPLY FIREFIGHTING TECHNIQUES
(SAQA ID 252250– 1 DAY)**

1. IDENTIFY DIFFERENT TYPES OF FIRES

- The causes of fire are identified in accordance with industry practice.
- People, electricity, spontaneous combustion, chemical reactions and liquefied petroleum gas.
- The classes of fires are explained according to industry practice.
- Range of classes of fires include, but is not limited to A, B and C.

2. EXPLAIN AND PRACTICE FIRE PREVENTION

- The prevention of fires is explained in relation to general organisational housekeeping.
- Blocking fire extinguishers and packing goods too close to electrical connections.
- Fire prevention is explained in relation to industry safe practices (OHS Act) and company specific procedures.
- The consequences of non-adherence to safe practices is explained in relation to organisational procedures.
- Legal, financial and personal.

3. OPERATE BASIC FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

- The basic firefighting equipment is identified as provided by the organisation.
- The operating of basic firefighting equipment is demonstrated in accordance with organisational procedures.
- Fire extinguishers, fire hoses and hose reels.
- The type of firefighting equipment is identified in relation to specific types of fires.

4. PERFORM BASIC FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

- The steps to be taken when fighting fires are explained and demonstrated in accordance with organisational procedures.
- The precautions to be taken when fighting fires are explained according to organisational procedures.
- The steps to be taken when containing fires are described in accordance with organisational procedures.

**COURSE OUTLINE: APPLY OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES
(SAQA ID 113852 – 3 DAYS)**

1. IDENTIFY HAZARDS

- Different hazards are identified and categorised according to specific area, job category, work procedure, machinery or substances used.
- Workplace inspections are undertaken in specific work areas/procedures.
- Information on specific Occupational Risk Exposure Profiles (OREP) is contributed in reports.
- Individual and categories of employees are assisted in contributing to their OREPs.
- Employees are assisted in hazard identification (informal on the job hazard education/training for other employees).
- Hazard identification is communicated in specific areas and jobs with employees and management.
- The links between work, health, safety and the environment are explained (public safety).

2. EVALUATE AND REPORT HAZARDS

- Hazards are evaluated and prioritised.
- Recommendations on hazards drafted in H&S structures are reported on and discussed.
- Participation in incident investigations is secured.
- Incident investigation outcomes are communicated with employees.
- A rudimentary knowledge of Risk Assessment (RA) and ability to contribute information to RA is displayed.
- Employees are informed of hazard evaluation activities, results and RA reports.

3. APPLY PREVENTATIVE MEASURES (INCLUDING TRAINING) IN THE WORKPLACE

- Control measures in place are identified and explained.
- The principle of the hierarchy of control measures to the workplace are applied.
- Hazard control measures are communicated, in specific areas and jobs with employees and management.
- The control measures in place for particular area, work procedure, machinery or substance are described, evaluated and reported on.
- Informal, on the job peer learning is facilitated from shared experiences.
- Useful OH&S training materials and resources are identified and evaluated.
- Relevant OH&S training is undertaken.
- OH&S training needs are identified.

4. EXPLAIN, USE AND COMPLY WITH RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

- The responsibilities, duties and rights of individuals in the workplace and the relevant internal and external bodies are described correctly.
- The OH&S information relevant to the workplace are located and explained.
- Relevant COID Act rights and procedures are explained and interpreted.
- Employees are informed of their OH&S rights.
- Employees are advised of the duties, functions and responsibilities of the employer and the H&S role players in the workplace.
- Information is utilised from the legislation to perform responsibilities/duties to engage.
- Employers' representatives on OH&S related issues are identified.
- The Department of Labour (DoL) representatives, OH practitioners and occupational hygienists responsible for measuring or undertaking surveillance programmes.
- Workplace compliance with regulations and legislation is assessed and reported on.

5. GATHER AND ORGANISE OHS INFORMATION FROM THE WORKPLACE

- Meetings and interviews with employees are conducted to gather OH&S needs and information.
- Information from reports, meetings and inspections is summarised to address H&S issues with affected employees.

**COURSE OUTLINE: CODE OF CONDUCT AND BUSINESS ETHICS
(SAQA ID 242815– 2 DAYS)**

1. EXPLAIN THE CONCEPTS OF ETHICS IN RELATION TO THE MORAL COMPASS

- The components of the 'moral compass' are described according to theory and practice.
- The team leader identifies team members' positions on the 'moral compass' according to observed behaviour.
- The relationship between ethics and the constitution is explained according to group and individual rights and responsibilities.

2. DESCRIBE THE ROLE OF A CODE OF CONDUCT IN A WORK ENVIRONMENT ACCORDING TO ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

- Code of Conduct is explained, with reference to organisational documentation.
- The Code of Conduct is compared to the principles in the Constitution and the 'moral compass' within the context of the organisation.

3. UPHOLD THE CODE OF CONDUCT WITHIN THE WORK TEAM

- Potential conflict between a personal value system and an organisational Code of Conduct is identified, with examples.
- The consequences of non-compliance with a code are explained, with examples.
- Examples of deviations, past or present, from the Code of Conduct, are identified and remedial action, if appropriate, is taken according to Standard Operating Procedures.
- The importance of reporting deviations in areas beyond team leader's area of responsibility is explained according to the Code of Conduct.

**COURSE OUTLINE: FIRST AID LEVEL 2
(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR – 2 DAYS)**

COURSE CONTENT

- Basic anatomy and physiology
- Examining a patient
- Soft tissue and joint injuries
- Abdominal and pelvic injuries
- Thoracic trauma
- Foreign objects
- Eye injuries
- Environmental injuries
- Venomous bites and stings
- Poisoning
- Seizures/fits and epilepsy
- Chest pain
- Patient assessment

**COURSE OUTLINE: EXPLAIN THE FUNDAMENTALS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(SAQA ID 120372– 2 DAYS)**

1. EXPLAIN THE NATURE OF A PROJECT

- The characteristics of a project are explained with examples.
- Differences between project and non-project work are explained with examples of each.
- A basic project life cycle is explained with examples of possible phases.
- The reasons for undertaking projects are explained with practical examples.
- A range of types of projects and their complexity are explained in simple terms.
- Type of project may include but is not limited to simple, complex, closed to open, "fog, quest, movie or paint by number", technical, business, community based, development, research and development of new products.

2. EXPLAIN THE NATURE AND APPLICATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- Project management is defined and its application is explained according to recognised published standards.
- The major project management processes are described and explained according to recognised best practice.
- The differences between project management and general management are explained with examples of each.
- The difference between project management processes and technical (end product related) processes is explained with examples of each.
- Project management processes are those associated with the management of a project and technical processes are those required to produce the required deliverables to satisfy the objectives of the project.
- The difference between a project team member and the project manager is explained in accordance with role descriptions.

3. EXPLAIN THE TYPES OF STRUCTURES THAT ARE FOUND IN A PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

- The reasons for defining structures for a project is explained with examples.
- Structures may include but are not limited to; programme to sub project hierarchy; organisation structures; product /work/cost/organisation breakdowns note - structure is a set of interconnecting parts of any complex thing, a framework.
- The concept of programme and project hierarchies is explained with an example.
- Programmes include related projects, which may be broken down into sub projects, phases or other components/units.
- The purpose of decomposing a project into manageable components or parts is explained with practical examples.
- Decomposing a project is breaking it down from top to lower levels, similar to a functional decomposition.
- The concepts of breakdown structures for product, work and cost are explained in simple terms.

4. EXPLAIN THE APPLICATION OF ORGANISATION STRUCTURES IN A PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

- The basic differences between a matrix and functional organisation structure are explained with examples of each.
- The project organisation structure is described and explained in a written format.
- The purpose and key responsibilities of two roles on a project are described in a written format.
- Stakeholders are explained with examples of at least six different stakeholders.

5. EXPLAIN THE MAJOR PROCESSES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRED TO MANAGE A PROJECT

- Key processes and activities that take place to manage a project are described from beginning to end.
- The supplementary management sub-processes and activities required to support the key processes and activities are briefly described with examples of each.

**COURSE OUTLINE: FIRST AID LEVEL 3
(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR – 2 DAYS)**

COURSE CONTENT

- Ethics and legal issues in first aid
- Examining a patient
- Breathlessness
- Fits/Seizures
- Fractures
- Crush injuries
- Water accidents
- Abdominal and pelvic injuries
- Bacterial and viral skin reactions
- Emergency childbirth
- Disturbed behaviour

**COURSE OUTLINE: MANAGE EXPENDITURE AGAINST A BUDGET
(SAQA ID 242810 - 2 DAYS)**

1. EXPLAIN THE CONCEPT OF BUDGETING PERTINENT TO AN AREA OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- The concept of a budget is explained with reference to expenditure in an area of responsibility.
- The budgeting technique employed is explained by means of worked examples.

2. DETERMINE THE ELEMENTS OF A BUDGET IN AS AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

- The elements of the budget are identified for the resources required to meet the objectives.
- Internal and external constraints on a budget are identified in terms of an own organisational context.

3. MONITOR AND CONTROL ACTUAL EXPENSES AGAINST BUDGET

- Actual expenses are monitored according to Standard Operating Procedures.
- Variances are identified and corrective measures are proposed and/or taken according to Standard Operating Procedures.

**COURSE OUTLINE: HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AND PERSONAL HYGIENE
(SAQA ID 14659 – 1 DAY)**

1. EXPLAIN THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PERSONAL HYGIENE.

- The relationship between the basic functions of the human body and its organs, and personal hygiene is explained with examples.
- Clean and healthy lifestyle habits are identified and an indication is given of the consequences of poor hygiene and unhealthy habits.

2. DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF HEALTHY AND NUTRITIOUS EATING HABITS

- The five main food groups are identified and an indication is given of how each contributes to good health.
- Health needs and special food requirements of the individual or family are identified and an indication is given of why each need is important.
- A balanced meal is planned based on health needs and special dietary requirements for the individual and/or family.

3. DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF ABUSING DRUGS AND MEDICINE

- Situations where medication and/or drugs have a positive effect on the individual are indicated with examples.
- Situations where medication and/or drugs have a negative effect on the individual are indicated with examples.
- The effects of these habit-forming drugs on the individual are explained with reference to feelings and behaviours
- The dangers of not following instructions for medication are explained with examples.
- Habit-forming drugs that are illegal in South Africa are named and an indication is given of the consequences of abuse on the individual and society.

4. DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF SPORTS AND / OR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

- Opportunities for sports and/or recreational activities are identified in the immediate community.
- The value of sport and/or recreation activities are explained with reference to physical, emotional, spiritual and mental well being.

**COURSE OUTLINE: PERSONAL BUDGET SKILLS
(SAQA ID 119913– 1 DAY)**

1. RECORD AND ANALYSE CURRENT SPENDING PATTERNS

- The difference between needs (essential goods and services) and wants (discretionary goods and services) is explored in relation to own situation.
- The difference between fixed and variable costs is explained with examples from own experience.
- Own expenditure is categorised into commonly recognised sets and the monthly amount of each item is calculated as an average.
- Own spending is analysed in terms of fixed essential, variable essential and discretionary expenses.
- Discretionary expenses as a percentage of total monthly expenses are discussed with reference to possible ways of controlling costs.
- The concept of opportunity cost is explained in terms of gain or loss as a result of making a financial choice.

2. INVESTIGATE WAYS OF CONTROLLING OF OWN FINANCES

- Practical ways in which a person can take control of his/her money affairs are listed with reference to budgeting, saving costs and possible additional sources of income.
- The estimated and actual costs of monthly expenditure are compared for at least three items.
- The dangers of impulse buying are illustrated for authentic situations.
- The difference between short, medium and long-term financial planning is discussed with reference to own circumstances.
- The consequences of being listed by a credit bureau are explained and an indication is given of how a person can avoid or rectify being listed.
- The likelihood of winning or making money easily on games of chance is explored and the chance of winning is estimated based on current known payouts.
- The consequences of taking financial advice from an unqualified or incorrectly informed person are described with reference to two case studies.

3. RECOGNISE THE NEED TO SAVE AS PART OF PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Changing financial needs over time are discussed and examples given from own experience.
- The need to plan for future financial needs is recognised, and examples given of own likely short, medium and long-term financial needs.
- Own essential medium term needs are prioritised, and a savings plan is developed to meet the two most important of these needs.
- An analysis is made to determine how spending can be reduced in order to free money for savings.

4. COMPILE A PERSONAL BUDGET

- The need to plan and manage expenses is discussed with regards to meeting current and possible future responsibilities.
- The monthly income for a household is calculated based on total income from all the economic activities of the household.
- The monthly expenditure for a household is calculated based on deductions, fixed payments and discretionary payments.
- A household budget for the next three months is compiled using a standard format.
- Actual expenses for one month are compared to the budget for the same month, and the reasons are explained for any variance
- Possible unexpected occurrences are listed and their financial consequences discussed, with reference to own circumstances.
- Unexpected changes to an individual's income or expenditure are considered and decisions are made about how to adapt the budget to accommodate such changes.

**COURSE OUTLINE: CONDUCT A STRUCTURED MEETING
(SAQA ID 242816 – 3 DAYS)**

1. PREPARE FOR A MEETING

- Physical arrangements and attendees required for a meeting are identified and a checklist is prepared and actioned in terms of Standard Operating Procedures.
- The purpose of an agenda, the expected outcomes of the meeting, the process of placing items on the agenda and the roles of participants are explained in terms of Standard Operating Procedures.
- The purpose of recording a meeting is explained according to Standard Operating Procedures.
- Documents required for a meeting are checked for accuracy and completeness and distributed, according to Standard Operating Procedures.
- Minutes of the previous meeting are checked for accuracy and completeness.

2. CONDUCT A MEETING

- A meeting is conducted according to a preplanned agenda.
- Opportunities are created to allow effective participation by people attending the meeting.
- Discussions are summarised and recorded to indicate proposed action, completion date and person responsible.

3. DEMONSTRATE TECHNIQUES TO DEAL WITH DIFFERING VIEWS DURING A MEETING

- Identify techniques to overcome potential lack of progress due to differing opinions during the meeting according to recognised theory and practice.
- A technique is used to create progress in a meeting according to recognised theory and practice.
- Techniques include, but are not limited to, summarising, redirecting, paraphrasing, rephrasing, gate keeping and repeating.

4. DISTRIBUTE RECORDS FOR A MEETING

- Records are compiled in such a way to enable the decisions of a meeting to be implemented.
- Records are checked to ensure that they are an accurate reflection, prior to distribution.
- The meeting is reviewed and suggestions for improvement are made to enhance the effectiveness of future meetings.