



**Australian Government**

# **PMBFIN203 Repair product imperfections**

**Release: 1**

# **PMBFIN203 Repair product imperfections**

## **Modification History**

Release 1. Supersedes and is equivalent to PMBFIN203C Repair product imperfections

## **Application**

This unit of competency covers the skills and knowledge required to repair product imperfections during or after production.

This unit of competency applies to production support operators or those in similar roles who are required to decide whether repairs should be undertaken, select appropriate materials and equipment, and perform the repairs to meet specifications.

This unit of competency applies to an individual working alone or as part of a team or group and working in liaison with other shift team members, team leader and supervisor, as appropriate.

This unit of competency applies to all sectors of the industry.

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

## **Pre-requisite Unit**

Nil

## **Competency Field**

Finishing

## **Unit Sector**

Not applicable

## Elements and Performance Criteria

Elements describe the essential outcomes.

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.

- |   |  |     |   |
|---|--|-----|---|
| 1 | <b>Identify damage and select materials and repair process</b>   | 1.1 | Interpret product specifications and work order documentation   |
|   |  | 1.2 | Identify product faults and make decisions as to the feasibility of the repair in terms of the intended use of the product and the quality specifications |
|   |  | 1.3 | Select technology appropriate for the repair  |
|   |  | 1.4 | Identify appropriate repair materials and match to fault and repair method  |
|   |  | 1.5 | Assemble materials and tools and check for suitability for purpose  |
|   |  | 1.6 | Locate and use manufacturer information and safety advice on products to plan work  |
|   |  | 1.7 | Plan order of work to identify required work sequences, times, work process stages, engineering controls and personal protective equipment (PPE)          |
|   |  | 1.8 | Design repairs to conform to quality specification, minimise time and economically use consumable materials   |
| 2 | <b>Conduct repairs</b>   | 2.1 | Identify and eliminate sources of contamination   |
|   |  | 2.2 | Prepare surfaces in accordance with manufacturer instructions and workplace requirements  |
|   |  | 2.3 | Conduct repairs in the appropriate locations and check for conformity with job specification  |
| 3 | <b>Clean work area and prepare products for the next process</b> | 3.1 | Clean and inspect used equipment for serviceable condition and store appropriately  |
|   |  | 3.2 | Tag unserviceable equipment, identify faults and inform appropriate personnel   |
|   |  | 3.3 | Inspect and approve repaired products for suitability for   |

- further processing or for customer delivery
- 3.4 Tag products which do not meet quality specifications for further repair or treatment
- 3.5 Clean work area and return to approved condition
- 4 **Follow workplace procedures to finish product**
- 4.1 Follow waste and recycling procedures
- 4.2 Assemble and sort repaired products for delivery to other work sections in accordance with workplace procedures
- 4.3 Complete appropriate documentation
- 5 **Identify and rectify routine problems**
- 5.1 Identify the range of routine problems that can occur during the repair process
- 5.2 Determine and rectify routine problems in accordance with procedures
- 5.3 Identify faults in equipment, tag unserviceable equipment and report to designated person
- 5.4 Ensure appropriate records and logbooks are maintained to meet procedures

## Foundation Skills

This section describes those required skills (language, literacy and numeracy) that are essential to performance.

Foundation skills essential to performance are explicit in the performance criteria of this unit of competency.

## Range of Conditions

This field allows for 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.

**Regulatory framework** The latest version of all legislation, regulations, industry codes of practice and Australian/international standards, or the version specified by the local regulatory authority, must be used.

Applicable legislation, regulations, standards and codes of practice include:

- health, safety and environmental legislation (HSE), regulations and codes of practice relevant to the workplace, manual handling and hazardous materials
- Australian/international standards relevant to the materials being used and products being made
- any relevant licence and certification requirements.

All operations to which this unit applies are subject to stringent HSE requirements, which may be imposed through state/territory or federal legislation, and these must not be compromised at any time. Where there is an apparent conflict between performance criteria and such requirements the legislative requirements take precedence.

**Procedures** All operations must be performed in accordance with relevant procedures.

Procedures are written, verbal, visual, computer-based or in some other form, and include one or any combination of:

- emergency procedures
- work instructions
- standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- safe work method statements (SWMS)
- formulas/recipes
- batch sheets
- temporary instructions
- any similar instructions provided for the smooth running of the plant.

**Tools and equipment** Tools and equipment include one or more of:

- basic hand tools required for cosmetic repairs of products
- power/air tools
- plastic or other filling compounds.

Additional tools and equipment will be selected as required from:

- hand tools used in the process
- hoists/lifting equipment not requiring any special permits or licences
- manual handling aids, such as hand carts and trolleys
- relevant personal protective equipment (PPE).

## **Routine problems**

Routine problems must be resolved by applying known solutions.

Routine problems are predictable and include one or more of:

- inappropriate filling materials being selected and used
- equipment failures
- unserviceable equipment
- effect of weather on curing times
- variations in materials contamination of materials
- separation of filling and parent materials.

Known solutions are drawn from one or more of:

- procedures
- training
- remembered experience.

Non-routine problems must be reported according to according to relevant procedures.

## **Hazards**

Hazards must be identified and controlled. Identifying hazards requires consideration of:

- heat, smoke, dust, vapours or other atmospheric hazards
- hazardous products and materials
- sharp edges, protrusions or obstructions
- slippery surfaces, spills or leaks
- electricity
- gas
- gases and liquids under pressure
- structural hazards
- equipment failures
- rotational equipment or vibration

- machinery, equipment and product mass
- limited head spaces or overhangs
- working at heights
- working in restricted or confined spaces
- other hazards that might arise.

## **Unit Mapping Information**

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## **Links**

MSA Training Package Implementation Guides - <http://mskills.org.au/training-packages/info/>