



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for AURETR039

Diagnose complex faults in light vehicle theft-deterrent systems

Release: 1

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Modification History

Release	Comment
Release 1	New unit of competency.

Performance Evidence

Before competency can be determined, individuals must demonstrate they can perform the following according to the standard defined in this unit's elements, performance criteria, range of conditions and foundation skills:

- diagnose a complex fault in the theft-deterrent systems of two different light vehicles
- the above diagnosis must involve two of the following types of complex faults:
 - an intermittent fault
 - a fault that affects more than one system
 - a fault introduced as a result of a system repair
 - an indirect fault caused by the influence of external systems.

Knowledge Evidence

Individuals must be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

- work health and safety (WHS) and occupational health and safety (OHS) requirements relating to diagnosing complex faults in light vehicle theft-deterrent systems, including procedures for identifying hazards and controlling risks associated with wearing jewellery while working around high electrical currents
- types of complex faults relating to light vehicle theft-deterrent systems, including:
 - intermittent
 - multi-system
 - introduced as a result of system repair
 - indirect, caused by the influence of external systems
- methods for locating and content of manufacturer specifications, workplace procedures and other technical information relating to light vehicle theft-deterrent systems
- types, function and operation of light vehicle theft-deterrent systems, including:
 - vehicle locking and securing

- passive entry
- integrated alarm
- engine immobiliser
- remote access
- testing procedures for light vehicle theft-deterrent systems, including:
 - using digital multimeter, scan tool and oscilloscope
 - component wear analysis
 - system operation analysis
 - vehicle continuous and non-continuous monitored systems
- types, functions, operation and limitations of diagnostic testing equipment required to diagnose complex faults in light vehicle theft-deterrent systems
- procedures for accessing and interpreting scan tool system data, including:
 - diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs), including:
 - conditions that set the DTCs
 - conditions for running DTCs
 - live data
 - freeze frame data
 - waveforms
- methods and processes for documenting and reporting diagnostic findings and recommendation.

Assessment Conditions

Assessors must satisfy NVR/AQTF assessor requirements.

Competency is to be assessed in the workplace or a simulated environment that accurately reflects performance in a real workplace setting.

Assessment must include direct observation of tasks.

Where assessment of competency includes third-party evidence, individuals must provide evidence that links them to the light vehicle theft-deterrent systems that they have worked on, e.g. repair orders.

Assessors must verify performance evidence through questioning on skills and knowledge to ensure correct interpretation and application.

The following resources must be made available:

- automotive repair workplace or simulated workplace
- workplace instructions
- manufacturer light vehicle theft-deterrent system specifications
- two different light vehicles with complex faults in their theft-deterrent systems
- light vehicle theft-deterrent system diagnostic equipment, including:
 - digital multimeter
 - scan tool

- tools, equipment and materials appropriate for diagnosing complex faults in light vehicle theft-deterrent systems.

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.education.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=b4278d82-d487-4070-a8c4-78045ec695b1>

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