



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for MARA017 Maintain seaworthiness of the ship (ship stability)

Release: 2

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Modification History

Release 2. This is the second release of this unit of competency in the MAR Maritime Training Package.

- Minor statement changes in unit Application.

Release 1. This is the first release of this unit of competency in the MAR Maritime Training Package.

Performance Evidence

Evidence required to demonstrate competence in this unit must be relevant to and satisfy all of the requirements of the elements and performance criteria on at least one occasion and include:

- applying appropriate actions to correct weight distribution, including:
 - amending the ship loading plan
 - ballast management
 - reduction of free surface
- applying stability, trim and stress tables, diagrams and stress calculating equipment
- carrying out calculations required when determining ship stability, list and trim
- managing ship stability in a range of conditions
- managing the loading and weight distribution of a ship to ensure assigned load line conditions are not exceeded
- reading and interpreting ship specifications and design drawings
- recognising problems affecting ship stability and trim
- undertaking stability calculations, including:
 - calculation of areas under the curve
 - changes in draft and trim due to differing water densities
 - correction for free surface effect
 - dead weight
 - displacement
 - draft and trim
 - effect of slack tanks
 - metacentric height
 - moment of static stability at small angles of heel
 - movement of the centre of gravity
 - tonnes per centimetre (TPC)
 - transverse and longitudinal stability

- values for righting levers and construction of the curve of stability.

Knowledge Evidence

Evidence required to demonstrate competence in this unit must be relevant to and satisfy all of the requirements of the elements and performance criteria and include knowledge of:

- buoyancy, including:
 - fundamental actions to be taken in the event of partial loss of intact buoyancy
- calculation of ships stability using the inclining experiment
- data and information related to stability management, including:
 - cargo stowage and loading plan
 - records of stability calculations
 - safety management system (SMS)
 - stability and trim booklet
- effects of angle of loll
- effects of beam and form coefficient on the stability of a ship
- effects of density of sea water on the draught and freeboard of a ship, including freshwater allowance and dock water allowance
- effects of free surface on the stability of a ship
- features of the load-line and draught marks of a ship and methods for performing related calculations
- fundamentals of watertight integrity
- principal stresses that act on the structure of a ship
- principal structural members of a ship and the proper names for various parts
- problems related to the control of trim, stability and stresses of ships and appropriate actions and solutions
- sections of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) and Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) Marine Orders related to intact stability criteria
- stability, trim and stress tables, diagrams and stress calculating equipment
- theory and calculations of ship stability and dynamics, including movement of weights
- use of computer programs in calculating stability.

Assessment Conditions

Assessors must hold credentials specified within the Standards for Registered Training Organisations current at the time of assessment.

Assessment must satisfy the Principles of Assessment and Rules of Evidence and all regulatory requirements included within the Standards for Registered Training Organisations current at the time of assessment.

Assessment processes and techniques must be appropriate to the language, literacy and numeracy

requirements of the work being performed and the needs of the candidate.

Practical assessment must occur in a workplace, or realistic simulated workplace, under the normal range of workplace conditions.

Simulations and scenarios may be used where situations cannot be provided in the workplace or may occur only rarely, in particular for situations relating to emergency procedures and adverse weather conditions where assessment would be unsafe, impractical or may lead to environmental damage.

Resources for assessment must include access to:

- applicable documentation, such as legislation, regulations, codes of practice, workplace procedures and operational manuals
- tools, equipment, machinery, materials and relevant personal protective equipment (PPE) currently used in industry.

Links

Companion Volume Implementation Guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=772efb7b-4cce-47fe-9bbd-ee3b1d1eb4c2>