



Australian Government

MSS405081 Develop a proactive maintenance strategy

Release: 1

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Modification History

Release 1. Supersedes and is equivalent to MSS405081A Develop a proactive maintenance strategy

Application

This unit of competency covers the skills and knowledge required to develop and implement a proactive maintenance strategy for an organisation. The unit recognises that there are a number of predictive or proactive maintenance strategies, such as total productive maintenance (TPM) and reliability centred maintenance (RCM).

This unit applies to an individual responsible for developing a proactive maintenance strategy for an organisation. Typically the organisation will also be implementing other competitive systems and practices. The unit applies to the selection of appropriate strategies, initial development and implementation as well as application of the strategies to new areas and the improvement of operation in existing areas. This would typically be done in a team environment and in consultation with all key stakeholders.

This unit primarily requires the application of skills associated with communication in gathering, analysing and applying information and consulting with stakeholders. Teamwork, problem solving, initiative and enterprise, and planning and organising are required to develop and implement a predictive maintenance strategy. Strategies will incorporate the maintenance requirements of relevant technologies. This unit also requires aspects of self-management and learning to ensure feedback and new learning is integrated into maintenance strategies.

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

Pre-requisite Unit

Nil

Competency Field

Competitive systems and practices

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.

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|---|--|---|
| 1 | Determine appropriate analytical techniques | 1.1 Liaise with key stakeholders to determine objectives of maintenance strategy. |
| | | 1.2 Examine current maintenance situation to determine major areas requiring improvement. |
| | | 1.3 Compare possible strategies, techniques and tools against organisation needs. |
| | | 1.4 Select possible strategies, techniques and tools. |
| | | 1.5 Confirm selected strategies, techniques and tools with key stakeholders. |
| | | |
| 2 | Develop reliability strategies | 2.1 Select preferred maintenance strategy. |
| | | 2.2 Examine and adapt strategy to organisation needs and priorities. |
| | | 2.3 Examine and adapt techniques and tools required to implement strategy. |
| | | 2.4 Liaise with key stakeholders to develop an implementation plan. |
| | | 2.5 Identify key information and performance indicators required. |
| | | |
| 3 | Implement strategy | 3.1 Identify data collection required. |
| | | 3.2 Identify hardware and other resources required. |
| | | 3.3 Identify skill needs required in consultation with key stakeholders. |
| | | 3.4 Ensure all resources/training are available. |
| | | 3.5 Implement strategy. |
| | | |
| 4 | Monitor implementation of strategy | 4.1 Compare information/performance indicators with desired levels. |
| | | 4.2 Liaise with key stakeholders regarding strategy issues. |

4.3 Identify areas requiring adjustment.

4.4 Make required adjustments.

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.

- Competitive systems and practices include one or more of:**
- lean operations
 - agile operations
 - preventative and predictive maintenance approaches
 - statistical process control systems, including six sigma and three sigma
 - Just in Time (JIT), kanban and other pull-related operations control systems
 - supply, value, and demand chain monitoring and analysis
 - 5S
 - continuous improvement (kaizen)
 - breakthrough improvement (kaizen blitz)
 - cause/effect diagrams
 - overall equipment effectiveness (OEE)
 - takt time
 - process mapping
 - problem solving
 - run charts
 - standard procedures
 - current reality tree.

OEE includes: The combination of the main factors causing loss of productive capacity from equipment/plant and is:

- $OEE = \text{availability} \times \text{performance} \times \text{quality rate}$

where:

- availability takes into account losses due to breakdown, set-up and adjustments
- performance takes into account losses due to minor stoppages, reduced speed and idling
- quality rate takes into account losses due to rejects, reworks and start-up waste.

Mean time between failure (MTBF) includes:

One key measure of the effectiveness of a maintenance procedure, and is an indicator as to whether root causes are being found and resolved. If MTBF is reducing, then it is an indicator that the maintenance regime is failing.

There are many possible causes of any problem. Eliminating some will have no impact, others will ameliorate the problem. However, elimination of the root cause will eliminate the problem. There should only be one root cause for any problem and so the analysis should continue until this one cause is found. Elimination of the root cause permanently eliminates the problem.

Depending on the equipment, operations and procedures of the organisation, alternative statistical records of maintenance and maintenance-related events may be substituted for MTBF providing they relate strategies for improving OEE.

Failure mode effects analysis (FMEA) includes:

A systematic approach that identifies potential failure modes in a system, product, or operations/assembly operation caused by either design or operations/assembly process deficiencies. It also identifies critical or significant design or process characteristics that require special controls to prevent or detect failure modes. FMEA is a tool used to prevent problems from occurring.

Some industry sectors have highly adapted forms of FMEA and may practice traditional FMEA in say their routine maintenance while using another technique, such as Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOP) for design and modification.

HAZOP is a form of FMEA which has been practiced by the process industries for over 30 years and examines the implications of changes in process conditions to process stability.

Condition monitoring includes: The process of analysing the implications of condition monitoring data for proactive maintenance whether it be obtained from non-destructive testing (NDT) reports, visual assessment by experts, diagnostic reports obtained from SCADA or other enterprise or equipment software and product or process quality analyses. It does not require the actual undertaking of the NDT or condition monitoring assessment or test. If this is required appropriate units from other Training Packages will be required.

Unit Mapping Information

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Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet - <https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=5b04f318-804f-4dc0-9463-c3fb9a3fe998>