



Australian Government

PMAOPS247 Operate powered separation equipment

Release: 1

PMAOPS247 Operate powered separation equipment

Modification History

Release 1. Supersedes and is equivalent to PMAOPS247A Operate powered separation equipment

Application

This unit of competency covers the skills and knowledge required to operate powered dual phase separation equipment as used in a chemical, oil/hydrocarbons or metalliferous minerals processing or other plant.

This unit of competency applies to operators who are required to start up and shut down the equipment, monitor and adjust process parameters, identify operational problems with separation processes and equipment, including the driver powering the separation equipment, and take appropriate action.

Powered separation equipment can be used for gaseous, liquid and solids separation duties and includes one or more of the following:

- centrifuges
- rotary dryers
- rotary vacuum filters
- flotation cells/columns
- thickeners/clarifiers.

This unit of competency applies to an individual who may work alone although under routine direction and supervision. They may work as part of a team or group and will work in liaison with other shift team members and the control room operator, as appropriate.

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

Pre-requisite Unit

Nil

Competency Field

Operations

Unit Sector

Elements and Performance Criteria

Elements describe the Performance criteria describe the performance needed to

essential outcomes. demonstrate achievement of the element.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Prepare for work | 1.1 Receive and give shift handover
1.2 Identify work requirements
1.3 Identify and control hazards
1.4 Coordinate with appropriate personnel
1.5 Check for recent work undertaken on chemical separation equipment
1.6 Note any outstanding/incomplete work
1.7 Check operational status of chemical separation equipment |
| 2 | Operate powered separation equipment in accordance with procedures | 2.1 Identify the type of powered separation equipment and its duty
2.2 Adjust flow and pressure as appropriate to type of separation equipment and its duty
2.3 Complete routine checks, logs and paperwork, taking action on unexpected readings and trends |
| 3 | Operate drivers of separation equipment | 3.1 Monitor critical variables, such as amps, temperature and vibration
3.2 Keep critical variables in range
3.3 Recognise trends/patterns which indicate a potential or actual problem with the driver
3.4 Take action to ensure driver is returned to full performance in a timely manner |
| 4 | Recognise and take action on abnormal situations in accordance with | 4.1 Monitor powered separation equipment frequently and critically throughout shift using measured/indicated data and smell, sight, sound and feel as appropriate
4.2 Identify impacts of any changes upstream and downstream |

	procedures	4.3	Recognise situations which may require action
		4.4	Resolve routine problems
		4.5	Take actions on other abnormal situations to make safe and have the situation resolved
5	Isolate and de-isolate powered separation equipment	5.1	Complete any required pre-start checks
		5.2	Start up/shut down/changeover powered separation equipment according to the plant type and duty in liaison with other personnel
		5.3	Isolate powered separation equipment
		5.4	Make safe for required work
		5.5	Check powered separation equipment is ready to be returned to service
		5.6	De-isolate and prepare powered separation equipment for return to service

Foundation Skills

This section describes those language, literacy, numeracy and employment skills 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, and include one or more of the following: • legislative requirements, including work health and safety (WHS) • industry codes of practice and guidelines • environmental regulations and guidelines • Australian and other standards
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- licence and certification requirements

All operations to which this unit applies are subject to stringent health, safety and environment (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 HSE requirements, the HSE 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 more of the following:

- 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

Hazards Hazards include one or more of the following:

- electricity
- gas
- gases and liquids under pressure
- structural hazards
- structural collapse
- equipment failures
- industrial (machinery, equipment and product)
- equipment or product mass
- noise, rotational equipment or vibration
- plant services (steam, condensate and cooling water)
- working at heights, in restricted or confined spaces, or in environments subjected to heat, noise, dusts or vapours
- flammability and explosivity
- hazardous products and materials
- unauthorised personnel
- sharp edges, protrusions or obstructions
- slippery surfaces, spills or leaks

- extreme weather
- other hazards that might arise

Routine problems

Routine problems must be resolved by applying known solutions.

Routine problems are predictable and include one or more of the following:

- seal/gasket leaks
- pressure loss/low flow
- cartridge/filter change
- blockages/build-up/fouling
- erosion/wear
- separator driver problems

Known solutions are drawn from one or more of the following:

- procedures
- training
- remembered experience

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

Action

Action in accordance with procedures includes the following:

- determining problems needing action
- accessing and applying relevant technical and plant data
- applying appropriate problem solving techniques to determine possible fault causes
- rectifying problem using appropriate solution within area of responsibility
- following through items initiated until final resolution has occurred
- reporting problems outside area of responsibility/ability to designated person

Resolve routine problems

Resolving routine problems includes one or more of the following:

- making adjustments to the equipment (e.g. flow and pressure)
- carrying out minor maintenance within operator's skill level
- identifying and reporting problems outside operator's scope of ability
- identifying and controlling hazards related to powered separation

equipment and surrounding areas

Logs and reports

Logs and reports include one or more of the following:

- paper or electronic-based logs and reports
- verbal/radio reports
- reporting items found which require action

Start up/shut down as required

Start up/shut down as required includes the following:

- start up and shut down to/from normal operating conditions
- start up and shut down to/from isolated, cold or empty
- start up and shut down to/from other conditions/situations experienced on the plant

Unit Mapping Information

Release 1. Supersedes and is equivalent to PMAOPS247A Operate powered separation equipment

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=9fc2cf53-e570-4e9f-ad6a-b228ffdb6875>

Assessment Requirements for PMAOPS247 Operate powered separation equipment

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Performance Evidence

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

- start up and shut down powered separation equipment
- monitor and operate powered separation equipment to meet specifications
- recognise early warning signs of equipment/processes needing attention or with potential problems
- determine the most likely cause of routine problems
- take action to ensure a timely return to full performance
- isolate and de-isolate equipment
- identify hazards and apply hazard control procedures.

Knowledge Evidence

Evidence must be provided that demonstrates knowledge of:

- principles of operation of separation plant/equipment
- process parameters and limits, including temperature, pressure, flow and pH
- routine problems, faults and their symptoms and the corrective action to be taken
- relevant alarms and actions
- all items on a schematic of the separator system and functions of each
- physics and chemistry relevant to each unit and the processes used, including kinetic energy effects
- function and troubleshooting of major internal components and their problems, such as internals, supports, nozzles, grids, agitators or scrapers
- hierarchy of control
- hazards that may arise in the job/work environment, and:
 - their possible causes
 - potential consequences
 - appropriate risk controls.

Assessment Conditions

- The unit should be assessed holistically and the judgement of competence based on a holistic assessment of the evidence.

- The collection of performance evidence:
 - should occur over a range of situations which include typical disruptions to normal, smooth operation of an operating plant
 - will typically include a supervisor/third-party report or other evidence, focusing on consistent performance and problem recognition and solving. A supervisor/third-party report must be prepared by someone who has a direct, relevant, current relationship with the person being assessed and who is in a position to form a judgement on workplace performance relevant to the unit of competency
 - must include the use of an appropriate industrial item of separation equipment requiring demonstration of operation, start-up and shutdown procedures and responding to problems
 - may use industry-based simulation for part only of the unit where safety, lack of opportunity or significant cost is an issue.
- Assessment should occur in operational workplace situations. Where this is not possible, or where personal safety or environmental damage are limiting factors, assessment must occur in a sufficiently rigorous simulated environment reflecting realistic operational workplace conditions. This must cover all aspects of workplace performance, including environment, task skills, task management skills, contingency management skills and job role environment skills.
- Assessment in a simulated environment should use evidence collected from one or more of:
 - walk-throughs
 - pilot plant operation
 - demonstration of skills
 - industry-based case studies/scenarios
 - 'what ifs'.
- Knowledge evidence may be collected concurrently with performance evidence (provided a record is kept) or through an independent process, such as workbooks, written assessments or interviews (provided a record is kept).
- 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.
- Conditions for assessment must include access to all tools, equipment, materials and documentation required, including relevant workplace procedures, product and manufacturing specifications associated with this unit.
- The regulatory framework will be reflected in workplace policies and procedures and is not required to be independently assessed.
- Foundation skills are integral to competent performance of the unit and should not be assessed separately.
- Assessors must satisfy the assessor competency requirements that are in place at the time of the assessment as set by the VET regulator.
- In addition, the assessor or anyone acting in subject matter expert role in assessment must demonstrate both technical competency and currency. If the assessor cannot demonstrate technical competency and currency they must assess with a subject matter expert who does meet these requirements.
- Technical competence can be demonstrated through one or more of:

- relevant VET or other qualification/Statement of Attainment
- appropriate workplace experience undertaking the type of work being assessed under routine and non-routine conditions
- appropriate workplace experience supervising/evaluating the type of work being assessed under routine and non-routine conditions
- Currency can be demonstrated through one or more of:
 - being currently employed undertaking the type of work being assessed
 - being employed by the organisation undertaking the type of work being assessed and having maintained currency in accordance with that organisation's policies and procedures
 - having consulted/had contact with an organisation undertaking the type of work being assessed within the last twelve months, the consultation/contact being related to assessment
 - conducting on-the-job training/assessments of the type of work being assessed
 - being an active member of a relevant professional body and participating in activities relevant to the assessment of this type of work.

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