



Australian Government

PMAOPS260 Conduct screening operations

Release: 1

PMAOPS260 Conduct screening operations

Modification History

Release 1. Supersedes and is equivalent to PMAOPS260A Conduct screening operations

Application

This unit of competency covers the skills and knowledge required to use screens to separate coarser from finer solids.

This unit of competency applies to a variety of screen types used in wet or dry screening operations in mineral processing, plastic manufacture and other industries.

This unit of competency applies to operators who are required to start up and shut down screening and ancillary equipment, complete routine checks, monitor its performance and make adjustments, and identify problems and take appropriate action.

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.

This unit of competency covers screening/sizing operations as they occur with crushed/ground solid, pellets/nibs and other solid material being separated by size.

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 essential outcomes.

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

1	Plan and prepare for operations	1.1	Receive and give shift handover
		1.2	Identify work requirements
		1.3	Identify and control hazards

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| | | 1.4 | Coordinate with appropriate personnel |
| | | 1.5 | Check for recent work undertaken on screens |
| | | 1.6 | Note any outstanding/incomplete work |
| | | 1.7 | Check operational status of screens |
| | | 1.8 | Check screen feed and discharge areas for obstructions and hazards |
| | | 1.9 | Complete any required pre-start checks |
| 2 | Operate screening plant in accordance with procedures | 2.1 | Identify the type of screen and its duty |
| | | 2.2 | Complete routine checks, logs and paperwork |
| | | 2.3 | Monitor feed and discharge rates to ensure efficient and safe screen operation |
| | | 2.4 | Take action required by procedures |
| 3 | Recognise and take action on abnormal situations in accordance with procedures | 3.1 | Monitor screens frequently and critically throughout shift using measured/indicated data and senses as appropriate |
| | | 3.2 | Identify impacts of any changes upstream and downstream |
| | | 3.3 | Recognise situations which may require action |
| | | 3.4 | Resolve routine problems |
| | | 3.5 | Take actions on other abnormal situations to make safe and have the situation resolved |
| 4 | Isolate and de-isolate screening equipment | 4.1 | Complete any required pre-start checks |
| | | 4.2 | Start up/shut down screens according to the screen type and duty in liaison with other personnel |
| | | 4.3 | Isolate screening equipment |
| | | 4.4 | Make safe for required work. |

- 4.5 Check screening equipment is ready to be returned to service
- 4.6 De-isolate and prepare screening 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
- 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
- structural hazards
- structural collapse
- equipment failures
- industrial (machinery, equipment and product)
- equipment or product mass
- noise, rotational equipment or vibration
- limited head spaces or overhangs
- working at heights, in restricted or confined spaces, or in environments subjected to heat, noise, dust 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:

- feed or discharge blockages
- blinding
- screen/cloth blockages
- electro-static build-up
- over/under size contamination

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 on abnormal situations

Action on abnormal situations includes the following

- determining problems needing action
- determining possible fault causes
- rectifying predictable problems using appropriate solution from procedures
- following through items initiated until final resolution has occurred
- reporting problems outside area of responsibility/scope of procedures to designated person

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

Screening equipment types

Screening equipment includes one or more of the following:

- moving screen
- static screen
- rotary screens
- circle-throw/vibrating equipment
- high frequency vibrating equipment
- gyratory equipment

Work requirements

Work requirements come from briefings, handovers and work orders and include one or more of the following:

- compliance documentation
- product specifications
- nature and scope of tasks
- achievement targets
- operational conditions
- geological data
- site survey data

- site layout and out of bounds areas
- worksite inspection requirements
- lighting conditions
- plant or equipment defects
- hazards and potential hazards
- coordination requirements or issues

Unit Mapping Information

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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 PMAOPS260 Conduct screening operations

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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 screening equipment
- monitor feed and discharge rates and make adjustments to ensure efficient and safe screen operation
- recognise conditions which will lead to out of specification operation
- determine the most likely cause of routine problems
- take appropriate action to ensure a timely return to full performance
- identify hazards and apply hazard control procedures.

Knowledge Evidence

Evidence must be provided that demonstrates knowledge of:

- types, application and principles of operation of screening equipment and components, including:
 - sinusoidal vibration or gyratory vibration
 - gravity
 - density of materials
 - electrostatic force
 - stratification
 - amplitude
 - acceleration
 - blinding
 - brushing
 - contamination
 - deck
 - frequency
- process parameters and limits, including bed density
- routine problems, including contamination, faults and their symptoms and the corrective action to be taken
- relevant alarms and actions
- 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 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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