



Australian Government

PMBPROD206 Operate ancillary equipment

Release: 1

PMBPROD206 Operate ancillary equipment

Modification History

Release 1. Supersedes and is equivalent to PMBPROD206B Operate ancillary equipment

Application

This unit of competency covers the skills and knowledge required to operate ancillary equipment which supports production operations. It applies to stand-alone items of equipment that are operated separately from the main production unit. These items of equipment may be remote from, in close proximity or attached to the main production unit, but are not part of its main functions. Stand-alone ancillary equipment will typically service a number of processes simultaneously. Where ancillary equipment is minor and is integral to the main process the relevant process-specific unit should be used.

This unit of competency applies to operators who are required to identify the requirements of the job, carry out pre-start, start and stop procedures, monitor and operate the equipment and recognise routine and non-routine problems and take appropriate action.

This unit of competency applies to an individual working alone or as part of a team or group and working in liaison with other shift team members, team leader and supervisor, as appropriate.

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

Pre-requisite Unit

Nil

Competency Field

Production

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.

1	Check work requirements	1.1	Identify work requirements from standard procedures
		1.2	Identify equipment requirements from job specifications and from verbal instructions by main machine operator
		1.3	Ensure housekeeping is to requirements
		1.4	Identify hazards associated with the job and take appropriate action
		1.5	Carry out pre-start checks in accordance with procedures
2	Start/stop and monitor equipment	2.1	Start/stop each machine safely as required by production units and as specified by standard working procedures
		2.2	Monitor the operation of each ancillary unit to support the moulding production program
		2.3	Pause or stop units of equipment as required, clean up units and make ready for restart
3	Control standard equipment variables	3.1	Resolve equipment functioning problems within standard expected variation limits
		3.2	Report non-standard equipment variations
4	Respond to routine problems in accordance with procedures	4.1	Recognise known faults that occur during the operation
		4.2	Identify and take action on causes of routine faults
		4.3	Log problems as required
		4.4	Identify non-routine problems and report to designated person

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.

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.

Applicable legislation, regulations, standards and codes of practice include:

- health, safety and environmental (HSE) legislation, regulations and codes of practice relevant to the workplace, equipment and production processes and hazardous materials
- Australian/international standards relevant to the materials being used and products being made
- any relevant licence and certification requirements.

All operations to which this unit applies are subject to stringent 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 such requirements the legislative 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 any combination of:

- emergency procedures
- work instructions
- standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- safe work method statements (SWMS)
- formulae/recipes
- batch sheets
- temporary instructions
- any similar instructions provided for the smooth running of the plant.

Tools and equipment Tools and equipment include one or more of:

- chilled water temperature control units
- chilled water units

- corrugator units
- haul-off units
- hot water or hot oil temperature control units
- in-process granulating machines
- polymer feedstock desiccant drying units
- pressurised air supply units
- product handling robotic units
- product take-off conveyors
- proportional polymer feed mixing hoppers/units
- reinforcement filament braiding units
- run-out tables
- slitting units
- vacuum and/or mechanical polymer loading units
- vacuum calibration/sizing units
- wind-up units.

Additional tools and equipment will be selected as required from:

- hand tools used in the process
- hoists/lifting equipment not requiring any special permits or licences
- manual handling aids, such as hand carts and trolleys
- relevant personal protective equipment (PPE).

Hazards

Hazards must be identified and controlled. Identifying hazards requires consideration of:

- weight, shape, volume of materials to be handled
- hazardous products and materials
- sharp edges, protrusions or obstructions
- slippery surfaces, spills or leaks
- heat, smoke, dust, vapours or other atmospheric hazards
- electricity
- gas
- gases and liquids under pressure
- structural hazards
- equipment failures
- machinery, equipment and product mass
- 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:

- equipment malfunction
- non-supply or incorrect supply of materials
- use of incorrect materials
- variations/contamination in materials.

Known solutions are drawn from one or more of:

- procedures
- training
- remembered experience.

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

Unit Mapping Information

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Links

MSA Training Package Implementation Guides - <http://mskills.org.au/training-packages/info/>