



Australian Government

PUAOIL404 Apply decision making strategies in an oil spill response

Release: 1

PUAOIL404 Apply decision making strategies in an oil spill response

Modification History

Release 1. This is the first release of this unit of competency in the Public Safety Training Package.

Application

This unit of competency involves the skills and knowledge required to make strategic, planning and operational decisions in an oil spill response.

The unit is applicable to personnel working in functional management roles within an incident management team who have the responsibility for ensuring the viability and success of a marine pollution, oil spill, response.

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

Pre-requisite Unit

Not applicable

Competency Field

Marine Pollution Response

Unit Sector

Not applicable

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENTS

Elements describe the essential outcomes.

1 Establish context of spill

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

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

1.1 Gather intelligence to determine size and impact of marine pollution situation

1.2 Identify character and behaviour of the oil spill

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| | 1.3 | Consult and involve appropriate specialists or advisors in establishing the context of the oil spill |
| | 1.4 | Identify and confirm oil spill response objectives |
| | 1.5 | Provide accurate, timely and relevant communication about the oil spill to stakeholders |
| 2 Consider response options for a decision | 2.1 | Identify and review available response options to the oil spill |
| | 2.2 | Review strengths and weakness of options with appropriate specialists or advisors |
| | 2.3 | Determine risk areas and levels of risk in accordance with organisational procedures and Work, Health and Safety (WHS)/ Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements |
| | 2.4 | Determine and select best response options based on critical factors |
| | 2.5 | Determine the scale of response to the oil spill |
| | 2.6 | Document decision making processes in response to the oil spill |
| 3 Implement response | 3.1 | Develop response plans for selected options, in accordance with organisational procedures and WHS/OHS requirements |
| | 3.2 | Develop an incident action plan |
| | 3.3 | Communicate proposed response actions to relevant personnel and stakeholders |
| | 3.4 | Monitor and review response actions and modify, as appropriate, in response to changing circumstances |

Foundation Skills

Foundation skills essential to performance are explicit in the performance criteria of this unit of competency.

Range of Conditions

Range is restricted to essential operating conditions and any other variables essential to the work

environment.

Non-essential conditions may be found in the Companion Volume Implementation Guide.

Unit Mapping Information

This unit replaces and is equivalent to PUAOIL401 Apply decision making strategies in an oil spill response.

Links

PUA Training Package Companion Volume Implementation Guide is found in VETNet - <https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=3eca5672-6d5a-410b-8942-810d0ba05bbf>

Assessment Requirements for PUAOIL404 Apply decision making strategies in an oil spill response

Modification History

Release 1. This is the first release of this unit of competency in the PUA Public Safety Training Package.

Performance Evidence

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

- applying Work, Health and Safety (WHS)/Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements
- communicating with stakeholders through the incident action plan
- considering response options when making decisions
- establishing and communicating oil spill response objectives
- establishing context of oil spill including collecting intelligence
- implementing a response and scaling appropriately
- implementing response plans
- interpreting details of a management plan which includes stakeholder analysis, explanation of the risk context, critical success factors, identified and analysed risks and treatments for prioritised risks
- monitoring arrangements for risk management plan including the evaluation of treatments for risks
- solving problems appropriate to identified risks
- sourcing of intelligence including tides, currents and weather forecasts
- undertaking critical analysis of oil spill incident and determining critical factors including appropriate approvals, environment, health and safety of responders and community and minimisation of impact

Knowledge Evidence

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

- behaviour of oil including
 - movement of oil including volume, spread, drift, area of coverage, percentage, coverage, rate of flow, flow continuing, and flow stopped
 - weathering and influence on oil character including spreading, evaporation, emulsification (mousse formation), dispersion, dissolution, sinking and sedimentation, biodegradation and photo-oxidation
- character of oil including

- chemical characteristics including aromatic content, aliphatic content, asphaltene content and wax content
- oil character influence on response options including selection of response equipment and amenability to chemical dispersion
- physical characteristics such as flash point, pour point, in relation to surface water temperature, solubility, density (API gravity or specific gravity), in relation to density of sea water, viscosity, viscous or non-viscous, thickness, stickiness, in relation to adherence to physical structures or habitats and persistence
- context of the oil spill including location, environmental sensitivity, estuaries, wildlife habitats, tourism, indigenous culture and business and industry
- legislation, codes of practice and industry standards
- limitations and benefits of oil spill response equipment
- management of health and safety issues
- oil spill context, oil types, spill behaviours and effects within the marine environment
- organisational documentation, policies and procedures
- response options taking into account
 - critical factors
 - response options including monitor and evaluate, contain and recover, protect and deflect, shoreline clean up and waste management
 - scale of response including magnitude of the incident, available human and physical resources, geographic location, response timeframes and accessibility
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- sources of intelligence including aerial observations, Australian Dangerous Goods Code, initial visual reports (location), Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)/Safety Data Sheets (SDS), net environmental benefit analysis, oil samples, oil spill response atlas, oil spill trajectory modelling, reports from operational, technical and environmental advisors and reports from ship's master indicating type and quantity of oil spill
- specialist advisors including operational, technical and environmental experts such as environmental scientists, marine pollution experts, Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), oil importers and exporters, ships masters, salvage advisors and government agencies
- stakeholders including federal, state, territory and local government agencies and representatives from businesses, community, protection and indemnity, indigenous communities, marine oil response teams, media, salvors and ship owner, charterer or manager
- strategic planning methodologies including Political, Economic, Social and Technological (PEST) analysis and Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis (SWOT)
- Work, Health and Safety (WHS)/Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements including risk factors and risk mitigation processes

Assessment Conditions

As a minimum, assessors must satisfy applicable regulatory requirements, which include requirements in the Standards for Registered Training Organisations current at the time of assessment.

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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.

Assessment must occur in workplace operational situations where it is appropriate to do so; where this is not appropriate, assessment must occur in simulated workplace operational situations that replicate workplace conditions.

Assessment must be based on a real or simulated oil response situation where multiple decisions may be made but where critical analysis of information allows for considered and justifiable actions.

Resources for assessment must include access to

- a range of relevant exercises, case studies and/or simulations
- relevant and appropriate materials, equipment, tools and personal protective clothing and equipment currently used in industry
- applicable documentation including organisational procedures, industry standards, equipment specifications, regulations, codes of practice and operations manuals.

Links

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