

## Demonstrate knowledge of the use of ropes in the aquaculture industry

**Level** 3

**Credits** 10

**Purpose** People credited with this unit standard are able to: identify the types and application of ropes used in the aquaculture industry; prepare and store rope for use in the aquaculture industry; describe the importance of the correct disposal of rope; and demonstrate knowledge of the use of knots and splicing in the aquaculture industry.

**Subfield** Seafood

**Domain** Aquaculture

**Status** Registered

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**Entry information** Open.

**Accreditation** Evaluation of documentation and visit by NZQA and industry.

**Standard setting body (SSB)** Primary Industry Training Organisation

**Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP) reference** 0123

This AMAP can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

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### Special notes

- 1 Definitions  
*company requirements* refer to instructions to staff on policy and procedures that are communicated in verbal or written form. These requirements may include but are not limited to – manufacturers' procedures, company safety procedures, codes of practice and standards, and legislative requirements;  
*rope use* may include but is not limited to – warp, backbone, culture rope, spat medium, lashings, weight, and mooring ropes;  
*knots* refers to knots, bends, and hitches.

- 2 All work practices must meet documented company safety requirements. The documented company safety requirements must meet the obligations of the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 and subsequent amendments.
- 3 Assessment against this unit standard should include the rope relevant to a specific aquaculture activity.

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## Elements and performance criteria

### Element 1

Identify the types and application of ropes used in the aquaculture industry.

Range evidence is required for three types of ropes.

#### Performance criteria

- 1.1 The types of rope used for the aquaculture activity are identified.  
  
Range may include but is not limited to – wire, nylon, sisal, polyester, polypropylene, polyethylene and combinations thereof.
- 1.2 The application of each type of rope used in the aquaculture activity is identified.
- 1.3 The advantages and disadvantages of each type of rope are outlined in relation to its application.  
  
Range may include but is not limited to – cost, safe working load, abrasive resistance, stretching ability, Ultra Violet stabilisation, deterioration, breaking strain;  
evidence is required for two advantages and two disadvantages for each type of rope.

### Element 2

Prepare and store rope for use in the aquaculture industry.

Range evidence is required for three types of ropes.

#### Performance criteria

- 2.1 New rope is prepared for use in accordance with company requirements.  
  
Range preparation may include but is not limited to – uncoiling, conditioning, cutting.
- 2.2 Used rope is examined and prepared for use in accordance with company requirements.  
  
Range may include but is not limited to – cleaning, untwisting, treatment for fouling organisms.

- 2.3 Ropes are prepared for storage in accordance with company requirements.  
Range preparation may include but is not limited to – bagged, labelled.
- 2.4 Rope is stored to prevent deterioration in accordance with company requirements.
- 2.5 Unsuitable rope is identified and disposed of in accordance with company requirements.  
Range may include but is not limited to – old, worn, damaged, not fit for purpose.

### **Element 3**

Describe the importance of the correct disposal of rope.

#### **Performance criteria**

- 3.1 The description includes the importance of the correct disposal of rope.

### **Element 4**

Demonstrate knowledge of the use of knots and splicing in the aquaculture industry.

#### **Performance criteria**

- 4.1 The effects of joining on the rope properties are explained.
- 4.2 The application of knots and splices used in the aquaculture industry are described and carried out in accordance with company requirements.  
Range evidence is required for three types of knots and one type of splice.
- 4.3 An advantage and disadvantage of each type of knot is outlined in relation to its application in the aquaculture industry.  
Range evidence is required for three types of knots.
- 4.4 The treatment of rope ends is outlined in relation to the rope's application in the aquaculture industry.  
Range treatment may include but is not limited to – tucks, tails, burning, taping.

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#### **Please note**

Providers must be accredited by NZQA, or an inter-institutional body with delegated authority for quality assurance, before they can report credits from assessment against unit standards or deliver courses of study leading to that assessment.

Industry Training Organisations must be accredited by NZQA before they can register credits from assessment against unit standards.

Accredited providers and Industry Training Organisations assessing against unit standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those standards.

Accreditation requirements and an outline of the moderation system that applies to this standard are outlined in the Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP). The AMAP also includes useful information about special requirements for organisations wishing to develop education and training programmes, such as minimum qualifications for tutors and assessors, and special resource requirements.

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**Comments on this unit standard**

Please contact the Primary Industry Training Organisation [standards@primaryito.ac.nz](mailto:standards@primaryito.ac.nz) if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.