## Occupation: Marine engineer

**Profile:** Marine engineers work on boats such as yachts, commercial craft and superyachts. They install, maintain, fault find and repair marine engines, ancillary systems and equipment. They design and produce solutions to meet boat layouts, restrictions and engineering requirements, or produce boat engineering systems from engineering and technical drawings to specifications. Marine engineers work to fine tolerances using a variety of measuring equipment, machines and tools. They manufacture, assemble, strip, repair and re-build components. They are expected to work individually and in teams. They comply with organisational and statutory health & safety, sustainability requirements and can work with minimum supervision. Marine engineers are good communicators and problem solvers, they commission and test boat systems, are responsible for the quality and accuracy of their work and often attend sea trials. Marine engineers typically work with associated trades such as Boatbuilders and Marine Electricians and have a strong marine industry understanding. They are highly skilled and capable of adapting to changing demands as boats become more complex.

Work Aspects	Skills	Knowledge and Understanding
Respond	<ul> <li>Prepare for meetings and discussions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>National and international marine industry and the company's place,</li> </ul>
appropriately to	• Communicate marine engineering principles, concepts	products and services within it
customer	and processes relevant to the customer using	<ul> <li>Types of customers and their typical engineering needs</li> </ul>
needs (internal	appropriate listening, questioning, non-verbal	How marine engineers interact with and support other marine trades
and external)	communication, recording and presentation	<ul> <li>Role of formal and informal communication</li> </ul>
	techniques	<ul> <li>Marine engineering terminology</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Use appropriate marine and engineering terminology</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use of information technology in marine engineering</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Make recommendations to ensure optimal</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Costing, pricing and budgeting principles</li> </ul>
	performance of boats	
Work methods	<ul> <li>Comply with quality, health and safety and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Requirements and practices for working safely and ensuring the health</li> </ul>
and	environmental regulations	and safety of themselves and others in the work environment
environment	Prepare the work area in order to conduct marine	<ul> <li>Safe efficient methods of, assembly/use/maintenance/</li> </ul>
	engineering activities	movement/protection and storage of materials, tools and equipment
	<ul> <li>Select, use, maintain and store equipment and tools</li> </ul>	How to produce and interpret scaled engineering drawings plus any
	spanners, socket sets, screwdrivers, power tools	certification requirements
	<ul> <li>Follow and maintain work procedures, method statements and production records</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Types and uses of work procedures, method statements, production records and manufacturaria manuals and enseifications.</li> </ul>
	Mark officiently and officially	Characteristics and reaction of materials to their environment.
	<ul> <li>Work enricement and environmental impacts</li> </ul>	• Characteristics and reaction of materials to their environment.
	When making safety quality and cost decisions	<ul> <li>Mathematical techniques formula and calculations that undernin</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Use mathematical techniques formulae and</li> </ul>	marine engineering
	calculations in marine engineering processes	Requirements and principles for ensuring quality and continuous
	calculations in marine engineering processes	business improvement
Planning and	Design layout of marine system or component	Company's process for design, planning and set up
set up	<ul> <li>Interpret designer's plans and engineering data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How to obtain the required correct engineering data, specifications and</li> </ul>
·	drawings and documentation	documentation using selected procedures
	• Finalise time and cost of the work to be done	• Principles underpinning technical engineering documentation, the roles
	• Select/ maintain/ store appropriate equipment and	and safe and efficient use of fixed and rotating components
	materials	<ul> <li>How to use tools, materials and equipment safely</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Select/make/use appropriate engineering jigs,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Calibrated tools and measuring equipment and their uses</li> </ul>
	templates and tooling	<ul> <li>Vessel design and construction, and complex shapes</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Select and use calibrated and measuring engineering</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sourcing of components, bill of materials methodology and reporting</li> </ul>
	tools	discrepancies and quality issues
	<ul> <li>Select, source and use a variety of precision data</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Relationship between systems and efficient use of space</li> </ul>
	charts and reference tables	<ul> <li>Feedback and/or change process (red line) drawings and specification</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Practical and safe use of tools, materials and</li> </ul>	errors or modifications required
Install and	Sale uses of jigs, templates and tooling	Driverial as of 2 and 4 strates restrational diseast an eight as and their
maintain	<ul> <li>Measure and mark out to carry out precision machining and hand fitting processes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Principles of 2 and 4 stroke petrol and diesel engines and their operation</li> </ul>
marine engines	Iso hand tools to cut, drill, shano and finish	• Drinciples of heat ancillary systems - propulsion
and marine	<ul> <li>Ose natio tools to cut, unit, shape and initist components to tolerances</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Finicipies of boar ancinary systems relate to each other</li> <li>How marine engineering systems relate to each other</li> </ul>
ancillary	Move components using appropriate safe methods	Annronriate uses of measuring aids and equipment
systems and	and equipment	<ul> <li>Appropriate uses or measuring and structure and problem solving</li> <li>Basic principles of contingency planning and problem solving</li> </ul>
components	Assemble remove overhaul and refit marine	Ontions and constraints during installation/ maintenance of marine
	engineering components, sub-assemblies and	engineering systems and components
	systems using appropriate machinery, equipment.	Working within confines of complex shapes and curves
	5 5111 5 5 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 9	trending minin commos or complex shapes and curves

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	<ul> <li>tools and materials</li> <li>Check/inspect components for robustness, fit and tolerances</li> <li>Shape, fabricate, manipulate and precision alignment of marine engineering components and materials to accepted tolerances</li> <li>Conduct/undertake planned or routine maintenance to required specification</li> <li>Check/test/diagnose marine engineering components to company and manufacturing standards</li> <li>Complete required organisational and manufacturer's documentation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Appropriate use of tools, equipment and machinery</li> <li>Appropriate use of fixing techniques: mechanical fastenings, welding, adhesives</li> <li>Storing marine engineering components safely</li> <li>Methods of disassembling and repairing, refitting engineering components</li> <li>Service and maintenance requirements: engine servicing and winterisation</li> <li>How to inspect, diagnose, record and rectify defects</li> <li>New and traditional engineering and electrical technologies</li> <li>Importance of safe waste handling and disposal in line with statutory and company policies</li> </ul>
Support commission, test and sea trials	<ul> <li>Apply safety and social responsibility practices when working at sea</li> <li>Check installation meets required operational standards and is free from defects</li> <li>Commission and test systems</li> <li>Complete necessary documentation and company protocols</li> <li>Undertake basic crew roles</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Manufacturers' specifications and requirements</li> <li>Classification definition, types and regulations/ requirements, including Maritime and Coastguard Agency</li> <li>Statutory and regulatory regulations for basin and sea trials</li> <li>Principles of safe working practices for working on or near water</li> <li>Different types of documentation: Trials checklist, engine sea trial report</li> </ul>

## Behaviours

- Appropriate safety behaviours individually and towards others.
- Commitment to quality, profitability and continuous improvement.
- Commercial and market awareness and business acumen.
- Focus on the requirements of the customer, internal and/or external.
- To work effectively individually and as part of a team and to communicate with all levels of the organisation.
- A strong work ethic including being motivated, committed, meticulous, reliable, proactive and adaptable.
- A recognition and appreciation of equality and diversity in the workplace.

Entry requirements - Individual employers will identify entry requirements. Typically candidates will have GCSEs (or equivalent) at A\*-C in Maths, English, a Science, and Technology. An apprentice without level 2 English and maths on entry, must achieve this level before taking the end-point assessment.

**Qualifications** (in development) – After a period of foundation skills and technical knowledge all apprentices will be required to achieve a level 2 Diploma in Marine Engineering (Foundation) and level 3 Diploma in Marine Engineering (Advanced) before taking the end-point assessment.

Duration - Typically 48 months.

Link to professional registration and progression - On successful completion, the apprentice will be recognised by the Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology (IMarEST) at Engineering Technician level.

Review date - The standard will be reviewed in 3 years.