

CONSTRUCTION
Training Group

LEARNER GUIDE

Tip Truck & Trailer (TTT)

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ASSESSOR GUIDELINES – GENERAL

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope

These general guidelines for assessment are based on that prescribed by the *National Guidelines for Occupational Health and Safety Competency Standards for the Operation of Load shifting Equipment and Other Types of Specific Equipment*.

Assessors should also be familiar with the publication *Assessment guidelines for National Occupational Health and Safety Certification Standard for users and operators of industrial equipment*. [NOHSC: 1006]

1.2 Additional Guidelines

Guidelines which provide additional specific information to certificate assessors are also included in each assessment instrument. Included, where appropriate, are specific instructions on the usefulness of training records (such as logbooks) and other certificates with overlapping competencies.

1.3 Evidence of Competence

Evidence of competence is established in a number of ways. The methods used in the following instruments involve:

- Assessment of practical performance
- Written and/or oral answers to questions on underpinning knowledge.

2. Preparing for the Assessment

2.1 Study the instruments

You need to read the assessment instruments and specific instructions carefully before beginning an assessment.

2.2 Confirm Appointments

Prior to an assessment, you need to confirm the date, time and location of the assessment with the applicant and any other relevant people.

2.3 Equipment Availability

The availability of equipment, materials and a suitable working area must be organised and confirmed, prior to the assessment.

2.4 Workplace Factors

Because procedures vary greatly between workplaces, it is important for assessors to plan their approaches to meet the requirements of the individual workplace. Make sure you take the timeframe into account when planning the assessment and also make the applicant aware of any time limits.

2.5 Selecting Questions

Questions for the written/oral assessment should be randomly selected, either by hand or using the computer system, if applicable.

3. Conducting the Assessment

3.1 Provide an Explanation

Begin by explaining clearly to the applicant what is required of them. Check that the applicant has provided (or has been provided with) the necessary tools and equipment.

3.2 Practical Performance

Complete the practical performance checklist, as the applicant works through the required tasks. Wherever possible, this should be done in a normal working environment.

Do not ask the applicant questions while he/she is performing a task, as this can be distracting, and may affect the time taken to complete the assessment.

If, at any time, the applicant is endangering themselves or others, stop the assessment immediately.

This indicates that the applicant is not yet competent and may require further training, before being reassessed.

Assessments should also be stopped, if equipment or property is likely to be damaged.

3.3 Knowledge

The knowledge assessment covers both oral and written exercises. The model answers provided with the knowledge assessment instruments are not necessarily exhaustive. Use your own judgement when scoring alternative answers.

3.4 Recording Responses

Each item and question on the assessment form you use is accompanied by a box. Assessors must complete every box as follows:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CORRECT PERFORMANCE/ ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT YET ACHIEVED
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE

If a box is marked incorrectly, cross out the mistake, mark the correct response alongside, and initial the change.

4. Determining Competencies

4.1 Assessment Summary

A specific assessment summary is given for each certificate class. This is to be filled in and signed by the assessor and counter signed by the applicant.

4.2 Competency Requirements

In order for you to deem an applicant competent, he or she must have completed each section of the assessment to the standard required. You should note any time constraints when arriving at your decision.

The standard required for each instrument is specified in the specific guidelines and/or on the summary page at the end of each instrument.

If the case of a re-assessment, the assessor can decide to apply the whole or only that part of the assessment not yet achieved.

4.3 Additional Comments

Where an applicant fails to meet the standard of competence, you should add a written comment on the Assessment Summary, which briefly explains the problem.

Advice to the applicant, on the appropriate remedial action should also be included. This will also assist the certificate assessor, in the event that the applicant undergoes future reassessment.

Likewise, if an applicant demonstrates outstanding or remarkable performance, this should be noted.

4.4 Further Investigation

As a certificate assessor, it is your role to determine whether or not an applicant has achieved the standard necessary for the certifying Authority to be able to grant a certificate of competency.

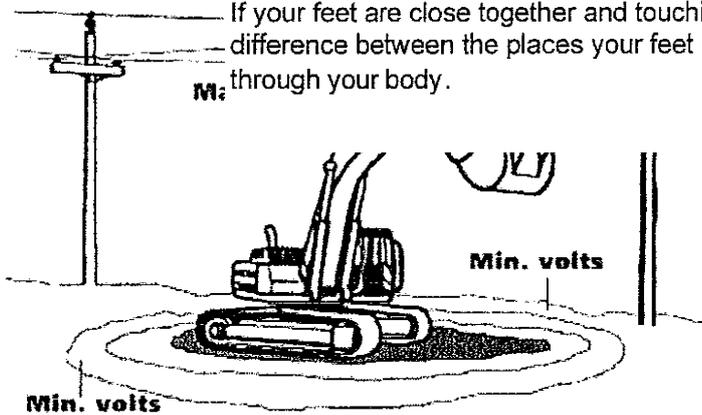
Whenever you are unsure of the applicant's performance or knowledge, ask additional questions, and obtain additional evidence, before making your final decision.

Step potential

Step potential is the voltage difference between two places that are a step apart on energised ground. For example, if you are standing on energised ground, there could be a significant difference in voltage between where one foot and the other are placed, and an electric current could flow up one leg and down the other.

Step potential. If your feet are spread apart on energised ground, electricity can flow through your body from the area of higher voltage to the area of lower voltage

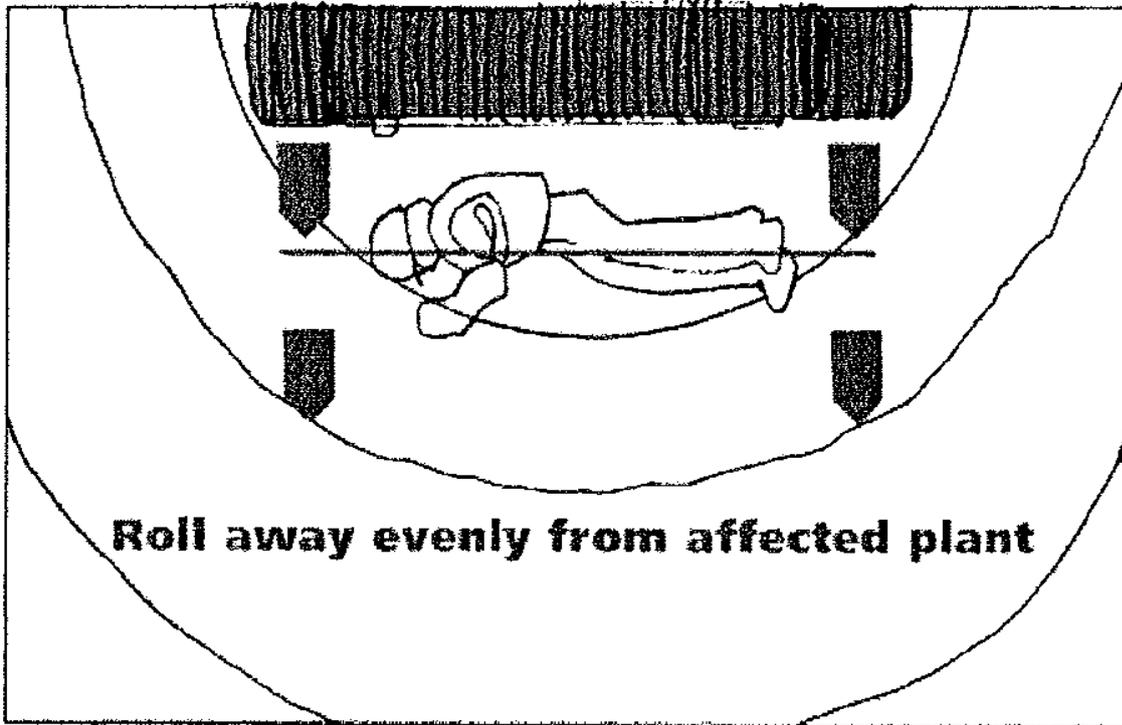
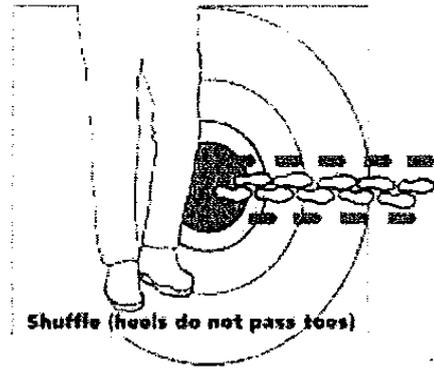
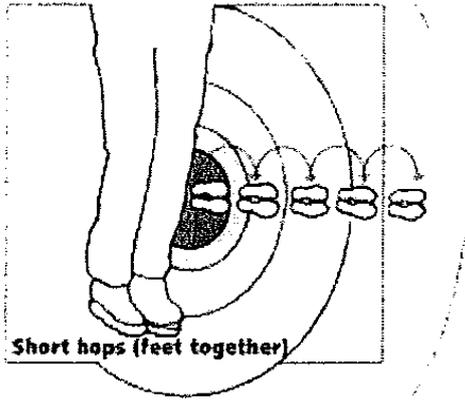
Diagram 1:

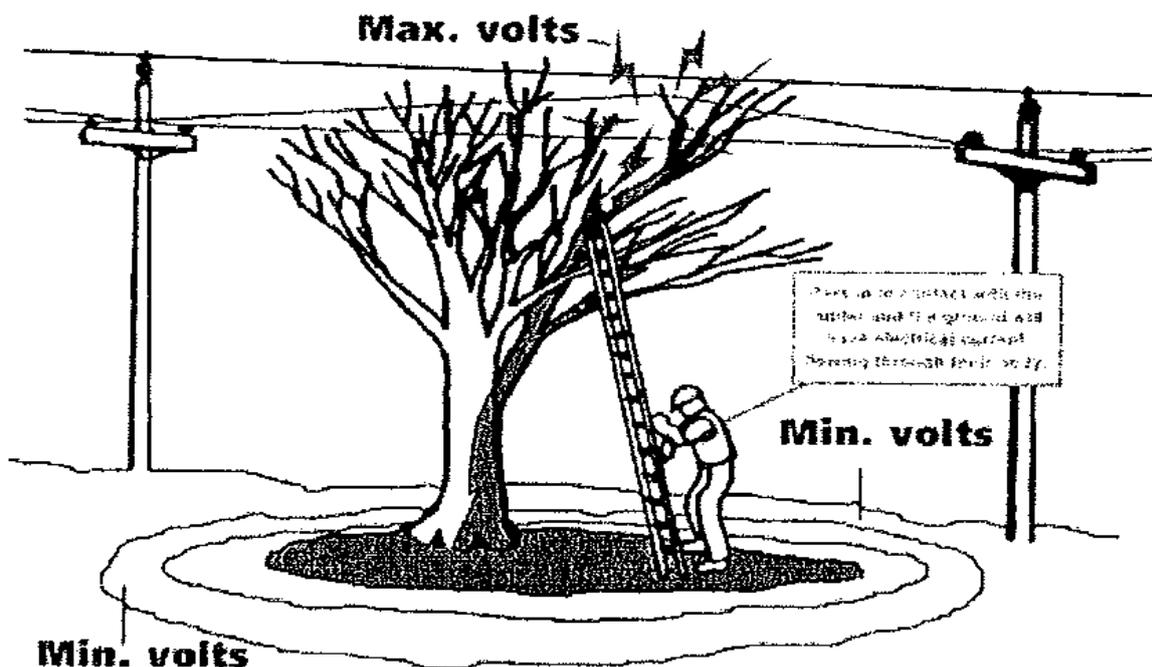


If your feet are close together and touching, you are fairly safe. Since there is almost no voltage difference between the places your feet stand, there is little reason for electricity to seek a path through your body.

If anything touches a high-voltage power line or if a power line falls to the ground, electricity will flow to the ground energising the tree or equipment and anything in contact with it. The surrounding ground may be extremely hazardous. The voltage gradually decreases from the point of contact until it reaches zero. The safe distance shown here—10 metres — is for line voltages up to and including 66 kV (66 000 V).







Touch potential

Touch potential is another danger that comes from the difference in voltage. It occurs when you touch something that is energised while standing on the lower voltage ground. For example, if some equipment is in contact with a power line, it will be energised to the same voltage as the power line; the surrounding ground will be energised to a lower voltage. If you touch the energised equipment or tree at the same time as you touch the ground with your feet, electricity will flow through your body from the higher voltage equipment to the lower voltage ground.

Touch potential: Trees and equipment become energised when they contact a power line. Electricity can flow through a worker who touches the energised tree or equipment, often causing serious injury or death.

Currents greater than 75 mA can cause ventricular fibrillation (rapid, ineffective heartbeat) and will cause death in a few minutes.

National Guidelines for OHS Competency Standards

Tip Truck & Trailer Safety

PART ONE

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Assessor Guidelines – Specific (Performance Assessment)

ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT – SPECIATIONS

The following performance assessment covers the Loadshifting Standard elements 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1 & 3.2

1. The assessment requires the operator to check the equipment, plan the work and to safely and competently operate, the equipment.

The assessment is performed in three sections:

1.1 Conduct routine pre-operational check of Tip Truck/equipment and the security of attachments.

1.2 Inspect the site, plan the work and select and fit the appropriate attachments.

1.3 Conduct pre-operational and post start up checks.

1.4 Drive the Tip Truck to the work area.

1.5 Operate the Tip Truck

1.6 Shut down the equipment and secure the site

2. Prior learning and experience

2.1 An applicant who holds a Water Cart &/or Dump Truck certificate does not require assessment in sections 2, 3 & 4.

3. The performance assessment can be conducted at any location which has

- Sufficient clear space to operate the machine

4. Equipment and resources required:

- A Tip Truck and loading equipment
- Suitable site on which to use the Tip Truck
- Material to load

5. Unless other arrangements are agreed to by the assessor, it will be the responsibility of the applicant, applicant's employer or trainer to provide the required equipment and resources.

6. To be assessed an applicant must wear:

- Safety helmet (where required)
- Appropriate footwear
- Other protective clothing and equipment as appropriate.
- Long hair tied back/in bun/under hat

7. The performance of each applicant is to be recorded on the assessor's checklist.

8. Safety of personnel:

When an applicant is working dangerously, recklessly or without the necessary co-ordination, the assessor must direct the applicant to cease work and terminate those parts of the assessment immediately.

9. The applicant must undertake all performance criteria. An assessor must use his/her discretion in assessing competence under each criterion.

The elements under each criteria must be marked with the appropriate tick, cross or N/A to indicate an applicant's competence level for that element.

Assessor Note: All performance criteria marked with a grey box are compulsory/critical. To determine a person's competence under each performance criteria, a prescribed number of elements are required to be demonstrated/answered under that criterion. The applicant must achieve the minimum specified number or more, of the performance elements to achieve competence for those criteria. To record the applicant's competence for the criteria a tick must be placed in the box.

10. Where a performance element cannot be performed the assessor can simulate or ask a question. The response must be placed in the box.

11. Where an applicant is assessed as 'not yet competent' he/she must be informed of the reason(s) in order to gain further appropriate training.

12. The full performance assessment can take up to 1 hour.

13. The general assessment requirements are set out in Assessors Guidelines – General

14. Competence is achieved for a unit when the required number of shaded boxes for that unit has been ticked.

Overall competence is achieved when competence in all units has been achieved.

Conduct Routine Checks:

1.1 Routine checks on vehicle/equipment:

Tyre condition and inflation, condition of wheels.

- Truck
- Trailer

(Checks at least 11 including shaded)

Checks liquid levels:

- Fuel
- Hydraulic oil
- Engine oil
- Coolant
- Transmission
- Battery

Checks equipment for defects:

- Damaged, worn or broken parts
- Safety Guards and covers
- Warning signs
- Hoses and fittings
- Loose nuts, bolts
- Grease holes and grease pins
- Connections for missing pins or keepers

Plan Work and Check Equipment

1.2 Inspects site and plans work

(checks at least 8 including shaded)

Identify Hazards

- Rough/uneven/unstable terrain
- Obstructions
- Inclines and declines
- Soft and sloping edges
- Restricted operator vision area
- Filling site
- Power lines, phone lines
- Service drains
- Unloading site

Access and path of movement is indicated

- To work area
- For work

Appropriate equipment for the task

- Equipment is appropriate for the task

Operational Checks

a) Truck

(Checks at least 18 including shaded)

1.3 Conducts pre-operational and post start-up checks in accordance with manufacturer's specifications/operating manual.

- Mounts correctly
- Adjusts seat, secures safety belt
- In neutral, park brake on
- Warning device
- Start engine
- Gauges
- Warm up allowed
- Clear for travel
- Turn signals
- Stop/tail lights
- Head lights
- Foot brake
- Parking brake
- Retarder brake
- Steering
- Tray
- Tray Hinges
- Tail Gate (Particularly auto operation)
- Hoist
- Tray Safety Prop
- Tow Coupling & dirt cover
- Trailer Brakes Connections
- Trailer Electrical connection

b) Trailer

(At least 8 checked including shaded boxes)

- Draw Bar
- Draw Bar Leg/leveller
- Tray
- Tray Hinges
- Tail Gate (Particularly auto operation)
- Hoist
- Tray safety prop
- Tow Coupling

Brake connections

Electrical connection

2. Drives Unit:

(Checks at least 24 including shaded)

2.1 Drives to the work area

Obeys road and warning signs

Ensures tow coupling, brake lines and electrical connections clean before attempting to couple (if applicable)

Safety couples trailer to truck unaided (if applicable)

Ensures travel direction is clear

Selects appropriate route

Uses gear/engine speed appropriately

Travels at safe speed

2.2 Loads, Transports & unloads

Positions Tip Truck & Trailer in correct position for loading

Checks load is within truck/trailer capacity

Remains in cab whilst loaded

Load level to avoid spillage

Secures (covers) load before moving off

Checks that area is clear of personnel and other plant before moving off

Maintains safe distance from edges as directed by supervisor, site instructions, signing or barricades

Uses transmission, brakes correctly

Travels on haul road as directed by site instructions

Maintains safe following distance with other plant/vehicles

Travels at safe and acceptable speed

Drives Tip Truck & Trailer to suit ground conditions, e.g. mud, boggy areas, inclines, rough ground, slippery ground, sand

Avoids sudden steering or severe braking actions on sloping ground if Tip Truck & Trailer (if applicable) *Note: If not applicable the assessor is to verbally ask the applicant why these areas should be avoided.*

Avoids travelling across sloping ground if possible when driving a Tip

Truck & Trailer (if Applicable) Note: If not applicable the assessor is to verbally ask the applicant why these areas should be avoided.

Checks discharge area is clear

Obeys directions given by supervisor (if applicable)

Checks rear view mirrors before reversing, aware of personnel

Aware of danger areas e.g. obstructions, edges, excavations, overheads

Properly engages PTO to use hydraulics

Avoids raising tray on side slope

Unloading over a bank, obeys spotter, uses wheel stops, safety barrier, body level

Gives way to loaded plant and vehicles when loaded

Signals are interpreted and observed

Fully lowers body after tipping before moving off

3. Shuts down equipment and secures site:

3.1 Shuts down equipment and secures site (Checks at least 8 including shaded)

Parks equipment –

Truck parked in suitable area

Shuts down equipment –

Neutralises controls

Sets parking brake

As per Operation Manual

Post operational check –

Minor servicing

Checks and reports any damage

Avoiding hazards –

Parks away from danger areas

Props body if left raised

Removes keys

Locks cabin (if applicable)

National Guidelines for OHS Competency Standards

Tip Truck & Trailer Safety

ORAL/WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

Assessor Guidelines – Specific (Oral/Written)

1. Oral/written assessment for Tip Truck is divided into three units and nineteen sections (performance criteria 1.1.1, 1.1.2, etc).

2. To satisfy the requirements for competency the applicant must correctly answer (either in writing or orally) all critical questions as indicated by a shaded box and a minimum of 75% of the non-critical questions from each unit.

Assessor note: The assessment summary specifies the appropriate number of non-critical questions to be achieved.

Unit 1.

1.1 Conduct routine checks

Select 9 including 5 shaded

1.2 Plan work

Select 12 including 5 shaded

1.3 Check controls and equipment

Select 3 including 2 shaded

Unit 2

2.1 Drives Unit to Work Area

4 shaded

2.2 Load, Transport & Discharge

Select 13 including 7 shaded

Unit 3

3.1 Shut down equipment

Select 3 including 2 shaded

3.2 Secure site

Select 1

3. Prior learning and experience:
An applicant who holds a Watercart &/or Haul Truck certificate who answers questions for performance criteria for 1.1 and 2.2 satisfactorily is not required to complete the rest of the assessment.

4. The full oral/written assessment of eight (80) questions can take up to 1 hour to complete.

5. The items in the shaded boxes are of critical importance. Failing to get any of these correct means that competency has not been achieved and the applicant must fail.

6. Competence is achieved for a unit when the required number of boxes for that unit have been ticked or marked correct.

Overall competence is achieved when competence in all units has been assessed and achieved.

CONDUCT ROUTINE CHECKS:

(Select 9 from Q1-16 including 5 shaded boxes)

1. What precautions must be taken when an inspection under a raised body or work has to be performed near a crush point?
Locate and use try safety prop locking pin
2. What should be the first check of your Tip Truck at the start of your shift?
Walk around it looking for visual defects
3. What should be provided on the Tip Truck to prevent the operator from being dislodged from the seat of the Tip Truck?
A safety belt
4. What warning device should function on the Tip Truck & Trailer (if applicable) to warn personnel that the Tip Truck & Trailer is to travel, or is travelling in reverse?
A reversing warning alarm
5. If an air system were installed on the Tip Truck what daily action would you take with condensation in the air receiver?
Drain the water from the tank
6. Name three defects that you would look for when conducting a routine check on the hydraulic system of the Tip Truck & Trailer if fitted.
Hydraulic oil leaks, loose connections and hoses for splits, fractures or bulges.
7. What problem bubbles or milky engine oil in the sump could indicate?
Water leaking into the sump
8. Why shouldn't the hydraulic oil storage tank be filled above the full mark?
Space in the tank is needed for displacement in the system
9. When changing a battery which battery clamp should be removed first?
The earthed battery clamp
10. Name five pre-operational checks that should be carried out on the Tip Truck before it is started.
Radiator, battery, fuel, oil, hydraulic lines, tyres etc.
11. How would you remove the radiator filler cap of a Tip Truck that has not completely cooled off?
Slightly loosen cap to release pressure and then slowly remove cap
12. How should you establish that pre-start checks have been carried out?
Check operator's log
13. Why shouldn't tyres be checked while they are still heat affected from the effect of travelling?
Pressure in tyres would be increased by heat
14. How would you establish the service and the frequency of the service to be carried out on the Tip Truck you are required to operate?
By the service manual provided by the manufacturer.
15. What fault in the Tip Truck would excessive or uneven wear on tyres be an indication of?
A bent axle or wheel alignment
16. To establish if the required service has been conducted what document would you refer to?
The log/service book

PLAN WORK:

(Select 4 from Q17-23 including 3 shaded boxes)

17. What hazard would you look for and avoid establishing the most appropriate route to travel?
Sloping, soft or rough terrain, obstructions such as trees, stumps or rocks and underground services
18. What would you refer to in order to establish the location of underground services?
Supply authority or council maps
19. Before carting to the job site what action would you take with a rutted, rough or pitted hauling route?
Reduce speed, contact supervisor re grading.
20. Why should side hill travel be avoided where possible?
The Tip Truck may roll over.
21. What effect would a rough or stony surface have on the operating speed of the equipment?
It would decrease the safe operating speed and decrease productivity
22. If you accidentally damage an electrical cable whom would you immediately contact to render the power supply safe?
The electrical supply authority.
23. What is the danger of travelling near the edge of the fill, or embankment? (List 2)
The edge of fill may collapse. The Tip Truck could tip or rollover. Injury to operator

(Select 3 from Q24-28 including 1 with a shaded box)

24. What should be provided to prevent a person falling into a trench or excavation?
Signs and barricades
25. How should the flow of road traffic be controlled where signs and barricades are considered inadequate to control a potential hazard?
By traffic controller or by police
26. When should ear protection be worn?
Where the noise could contribute to the loss of hearing
27. When should a person wear a safety helmet?
Where the person could be struck on the head
28. What is the minimum type of footwear that an operator should wear to operate a Tip Truck & Trailer?
Non-slip footwear, steel cap boot.

(Select 2 from 29-30 including 1 with a shaded box)

29. Which is the preferred route of travel, diagonally across or directly down a sloping surface?
Directly down the sloping surface
30. What gear should be selected to travel down a steep sloping surface?
A low gear. The gear required to climb the sloping surface

(Select 1 from Q31-33)

31. In hazardous working areas where permission is required to work what must the operator ensure before the work is commenced?
That the required permits have been obtained

32. What is required to be obtained before an unregistered Tip Truck is driven along a public road?

An unregistered vehicle permit

33. What license do you require to drive the following on a public road?

- Rigid truck < 4.5 < 8T & Trailer < 9T GVM
- Rigid 2 axle Truck >8T & Trailer < 9T GVM
- Rigid Truck > 2 axles > 8T & trailer > 9T GVM
- Rigid Truck > 2 axles & trailer > 9T or prime mover & semi-trailer
- B Double or road train

National License Class, LR – Light Rigid, MR – Medium Rigid, HR – Heavy Rigid, HC – Heavy Combination, MC – Multi-combination

(Select 3 from 34-37)

34. How would you establish the capabilities and limitations of the equipment?

From the manufacturer's manual

35. Name the body types that are fitted to Tip Truck. List 2.

Rigid, articulated, dump truck removable, rock body, bottom dump, side dump.

36. What is the main disadvantage of articulated Tip Trucks?

Tend to be unstable with tray raised

37. What is provided on trailers with a turn table to assist backing?

Turn table locking pin

1.3 Check Controls and Equipment

(Select 3 from Q38-41 including 2 with a shaded box)

38. What actions would you take with damage and defects found on the Tip Truck?

Report damage or defects. Refrain from operating if a danger exists.

39. What controls would you test to ensure that the Tip Truck could be slowed and stopped?

The retarder and brake controls

40. On the post start-up check you notice a bulge from in an air line.

*What action would you take?
Switch off the machine and have the hose replaced*

41. When should the operator on the Tip Truck that is to be operated make tests, checks and inspections?

Daily before use.

DRIVES UNIT

(Select all Q42-45)

42. Applicant to state the meaning of the hand signal of "stop" demonstrated by the examiner

Stop

43. Why should you stay in the cabin when being loaded?

So loader Operator knows where you are and for your own safety

44. When hitching a trailer why not have someone hold up trailer draw bar?

Cannot see them for their safety

45. During fire season why have a fully charged knapsack or extinguisher on truck?

In case exhaust or other hot surface starts a fire

(Select 2 from Q46-51 including 2 with a shaded box)

46. What shouldn't you do with an auto coupling hitch?

Put your hand in to check if it works!

47. How would you dismount from a Tip Truck that has contacted live power lines?

Jump clear ensuring contact with the ground and Tip Truck is not at the same time, shuffle away and keep area clear

48. When travelling, what would you do before travelling down a steep grade?

Reduce speed and select the appropriate gear for the grade. Use retarder if fitted.

49. with a truck/trailer combination which is tipped first and why?

The trailer so you can get out of way of position tipping of load on truck

50. Before reversing a Tip Truck & Trailer what precaution should be taken?

Ensure the direction of travel is clear

51. Describe how you engage the PTO to use truck hydraulics to operate hoist.

Bring truck to stand still, disengage clutch, engage PTO, clutch out and use hoist control

(Select 11 from 52-66 including 5 with a shaded box)

52. What is the danger of slipping tyres on shale or rock?

Tyres may be cut

53. Would you coast the Tip Truck downhill?

No

54. In addition to service brakes, for what purpose is a retarder fitted to Tip Trucks?

Control the speed of the Tip Truck on

downgrades instead of the service brake.

55. What effect does fanning the brake control instead of a firm application of the brake control have on the air pressure for the brakes?

Fanning may exhaust the pressure faster than the compressor can replace it.

56. When towing a trailer why do trailer brakes have to come on first?

So trailer brakes first avoiding jack knife.

57. Why is it important to place the Tip Truck directly under the standpipe?

To ensure correct even loading and minimise spillage.

58. Why must caution be shown when travelling on sloping ground with an articulated Tip Truck?

Explain your answer.

Tip Truck may tip over.

Articulated and truck/trailer combination vehicles are not as stable as rigid vehicles on sloping ground. Centre of gravity.

59. Explain why empty Tip Trucks must give way to loaded plant and vehicles

Empty haul vehicle has better braking and manoeuvrability.

60. Why is it important to obey the spotter's directions?

The spotter has better vision to the platform

61. What aids can used to guide the Tip Truck operator when working near a bank?

List two.

Safety barriers, spotters, tapes, guide posts.

62. Why have a cover over tow coupling on tip trucks?

So material doesn't foul coupling making difficult to couple/uncouple.

63. Why should sudden steering or severe braking actions be avoided on sloping ground when operating an articulated or Tip Truck/Trailer Tip truck?

The vehicle could tip or roll over.

64. If the brakes (including holding emergency brake) failed while travelling downgrade what action would you take to stop the Tip Truck & Trailer?

Take evasive action by running the vehicle into a drain batter or soft area if possible.

65. As an operator would you leave an unattended Tip Truck & Trailer engine running?

No

66. What precaution must be taken when tipping on a side slope?

Ensure angle will not tip truck over sideways when hoist is raised.

SHUT DOWN EQUIPMENT

(Select 3 from Q67-71 including 2 shaded boxes)

67. Name the areas where you would not park the Tip Truck

Access ways, near overhangs, refuelling sites, tidal or flood areas, adjacent to an excavation, on roads.

68. Where possible, what type of surface should be selected to park the Tip Truck on?

A level surface

69. Which direction should the Tip face if it has to be parked on a sloping surface?

Across the slope

70. Is it permissible to park a Tip Truck on the job area?

*Explain why or why not
No. May cause hazard*

71. What post-operational checks the operator on the Tip Truck to prepare it ready to be reoperated should carry out?

Check structure and equipment for defects and wear.

3.2 Secure Site

(Select 1 from Q72-73)

72. What shall be provided when a Tip Truck has to be parked on or protrudes onto an access way?

Barricades, lights and signs

73. For what reason should the key be removed from the ignition of the Tip Truck?

To prevent unauthorised movement

Assessment Summary

Unit	Form of assessment	Number of Critical Criteria		Number of Non Critical Criteria		Assessment standard requirements achieved *		
		Required	Achieved	Required	Achieved	Yes	No	
1	Performance	17		28		Yes	No	
2	Performance	11		13		Yes	No	
3	Performance	5		3		Yes	No	
Assessment completed within time allowed						Yes	No	N/A
1	Knowledge	12		12		Yes	No	
2	Knowledge	11		6		Yes	No	
3	Knowledge	2		2		Yes	No	
Assessment completed within time allowed						Yes	No	N/A

* Knowledge Standard = Number of items required to meet standard (including all critical boxes)

* Performance Standard = Number of questions require to meet standard (including all critical boxes)

Summary:

Candidate is Competent

Not Yet Competent

Comments/Feedback
 (Assessors to make any additional comments, which clarify the assessment)

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Name of Assessor:

Name of Candidate:

Signature:

Signature:

Date: / /