

# LEARNER GUIDE



# Self-propelled Compactor

**TICKET**

**RIIMP0316E**

Conduct self-propelled  
compactor operations

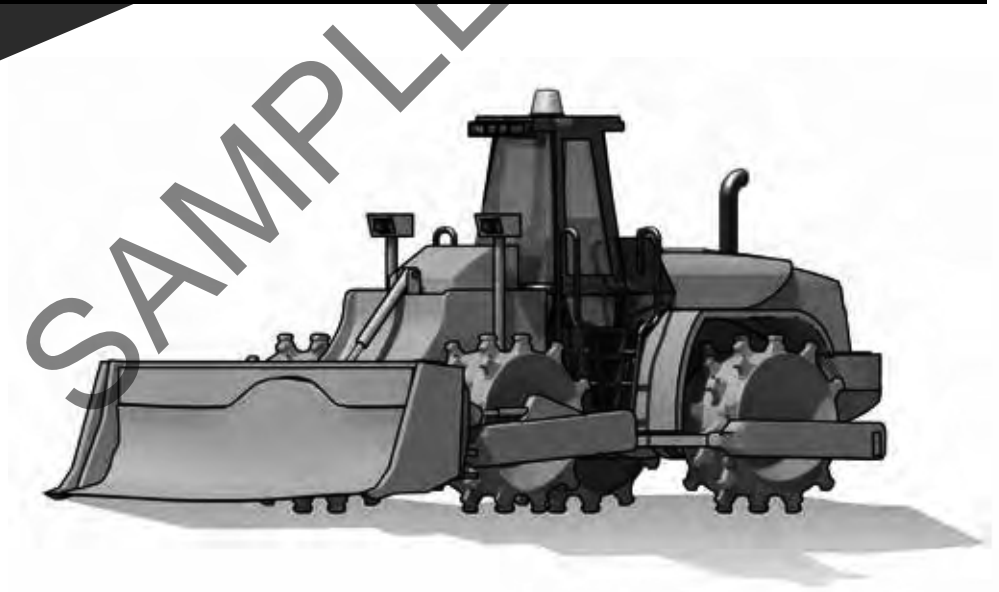


**EASY  
GUIDES**

Australia Pty Ltd

Industry Training Resources

# Introduction to Self-propelled Compactor



## Introduction to self-propelled compactor

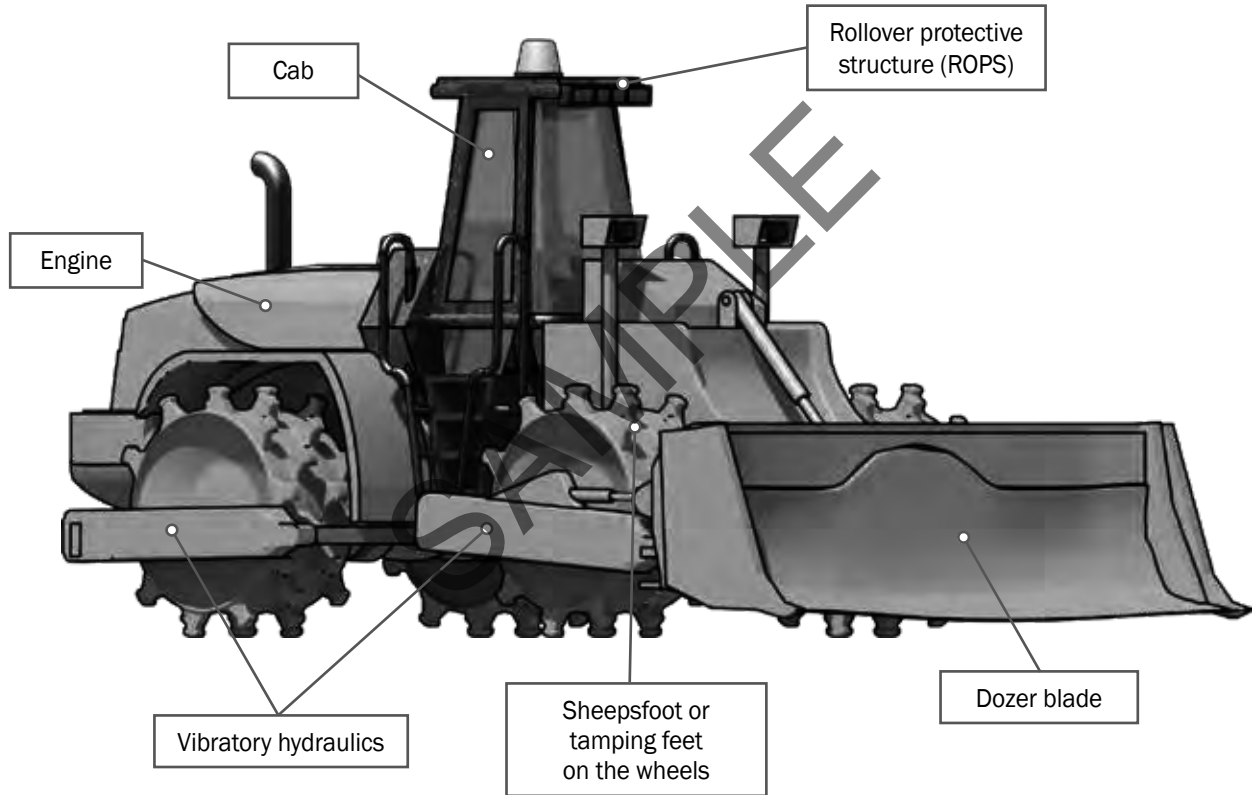
A self-propelled compactor is a self-propelled, tamping foot drum, wheeled machine, used to compact a variety of types of construction materials. It can operate at relatively high speeds and may have a dozer blade mounted on the front-end of the machine allowing for dozing, filling and compacting versatility. The tamping feet on the wheels of the machine may vary in size, shape and depth.

### What industries do you use a self-propelled compactor in?

- Civil construction



## An example of a self-propelled compactor



## Earthmoving site hazards

### Checking for underground services

You should always check where services are **before** you start work.

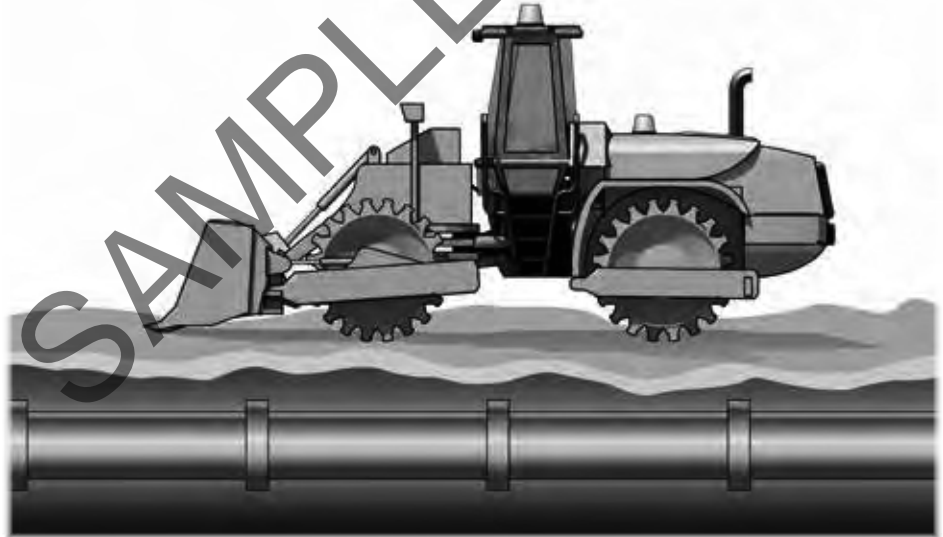
You may phone '**Dial before you dig on 1100**'. You may look at the site plan or talk to your supervisor. You may need to look at the location of pits and meters to get an idea of where the services run. You may need to check with the local council or service company. You may even need to get underground detection equipment.

If you hit a service line, contact the provider immediately. You may need to organise to get the service disconnected while a qualified person fixes the problem.

You can sometimes tell there are services below by the types of ground. Some services are surrounded by a different type of soil, rock or sand. You may notice that the soil is looser, or does not match the soil around where you are digging. There may be a line of tape alerting you to the services.

If you suspect there are services underground, stop working.

Check the ground. You may need to excavate the area by hand, or dig in another area.



## Operating techniques

### Building a stockpile

A stockpile is a pile of material (soil, sand, rock, etc) that you use for earthmoving work. You must choose a good location for your stockpile. If you choose the wrong location, your stockpile could get washed away or become dirty (mixed with other materials).

If you can, choose an area of well drained, firm level ground.



You should set up drainage so that rainwater does not cause the stockpile to wash away or slide.



Make sure the stockpile is close to the area you are working. You don't want to drive too far to work with the stockpile.



Make sure you have clear access to the stockpile.



*Building a stockpile (continued)*

Clear the area of any rubbish or debris, so it doesn't get mixed in the stockpile.



When you fill out a stockpile, start by filling the area closest to the back of the stockpile area.



**Don't work too close to the edge of the stockpile as it could give way.**



Keep filling out the stockpile one row at a time or by dozing material to the correct position on the stockpile.



## Operating techniques

### Taking from a stockpile

When you take from a stockpile, try and work neatly.



Take from the top, working down in layers.



**Do not undercut the stockpile. It might collapse on you.**



You may need to maintain the stockpile by neatening it up.



To do this, you push material up that has been spread out. Keep the loading area clean and level.





# Plan and prepare self-propelled compactor operations

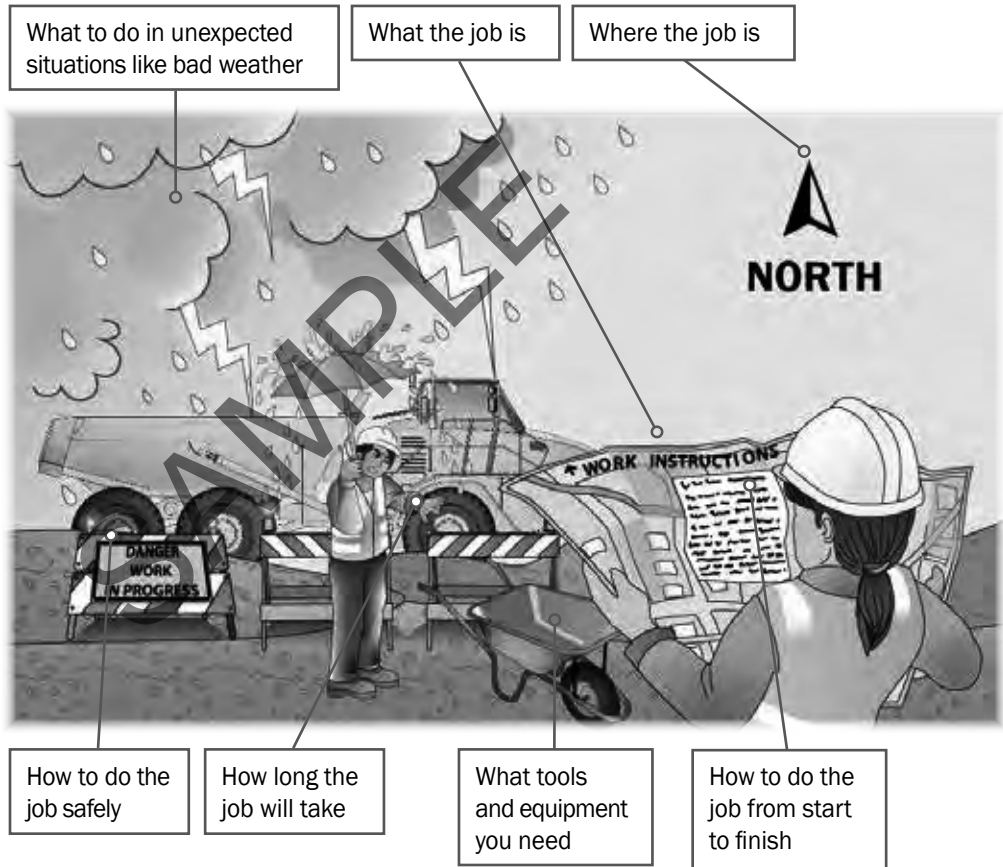
## Element 1



**QUESTION 6**

What do the job's work instructions explain?

Work instructions explain:



## Earthmoving hazards and risks

The most common hazards and risks with earthmoving work are:

Falls from plant or machinery



Traffic and other mobile plant



Overhead or underground power



Underground gas lines









Water and sewage piping



Rollovers



Earthmoving hazards and risks (continued)

<p>Noise</p> 	<p>Dust</p> 	<p>Manual handling</p> 
<p>Contaminated soil</p> 	<p>Falling into trenches or excavations</p> 	<p>UV rays (radiation) from working in the sun</p> 

## Confined space

A confined space is an enclosed or partially enclosed area. It is an area that was not designed for people to go into. It may have no natural or mechanical ventilation. It also has a hazard (such as a gas or flammable substance) that makes it dangerous.

Gasses in the atmosphere such as LPG, which are heavier than air, may enter spaces like trenches, underground tanks or pits displacing oxygen.

When you drive a petrol, gas, or diesel machine into a space like this you create a hazard. The exhaust gasses can fill the space. Dangerous gasses like carbon monoxide can build up in the area. You can't smell all dangerous gasses or fumes. You might breathe in a dangerous gas and not even know it. The gas could knock you out (make you unconscious) or even kill you.

You must be trained to work in a confined space, you must also have a permit.

The permit makes sure you have thought about all hazards and controls, including a rescue plan, and that you have a team there to help you in case something goes wrong. You must get your permit approved by a supervisor.

If you are going to work in a confined space, you might need a catalytic converter installed.

A catalytic converter takes out harmful gasses (like hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, and turns them into harmless gasses (like carbon dioxide, water and oxygen).



**QUESTION 12**

What are some hazards you must look for before starting work?

