

Belly dump truck

RIIMPO336E Conduct belly dump truck operations



Learner Workbook

Student copy

(Formative assessment)

Trainer's copy

Knowledge areas

1. Plan and prepare for belly dump truck operations
2. Operate belly dump truck in line with established requirements
3. Load, haul and dump materials
4. Conduct housekeeping activities

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Belly dump truck knowledge questions

Question	PC	Question and Answer
1-A	1.1	(Q) What are some examples of documentation you need to read before doing earthmoving work?
1-B	1.1	(Q) Why should you check the operator's manual for your equipment before using it?
1-C	1.2	(Q) Where can you find the job's work instructions and what do they explain?
1-D	1.2	(Q) Before you start working on a new site, how do you get signed off by your supervisor so you can work?
1-E	1.3	(Q) What are some hazards you must look for before starting work?

1-F	1.3	(Q) What can you do to control traffic in and around a worksite?
1-G	1.3	(Q) What could the site environmental management plan show? (list 2)
1-H	1.4	(Q) What kinds of PPE might you wear when using a belly dump truck? Explain what you use the PPE for.
1-I	1.5	(Q) Where can you find information about the geology of your worksite? Geology covers things like ground conditions, faults and joints and surface compaction.
1-J	1.6	(Q) Who might you work with or need to talk to on the job?
1-K	1.6	(Q) Why is it important to decide the order of operations on a worksite?

2-A	2.1	(Q) What are some pre-operational checks you do before using the belly dump truck?
2-B	2.1	(Q) Where do you park the belly dump truck?
2-C	2.1	(Q) When you shut down the belly dump truck, what do you do with the dump body?
2-D	2.1	(Q) What controls do you check to make sure you can stop the belly dump truck?
2-E	2.3	(Q) What is the correct way to enter or leave the machine cab?

2-F	2.3	(Q) When you have finished the prestart checks, what checks do you make when you start the engine?
2-G	2.3	(Q) What checks do you make when you first move the machine?
2-H	2.3	(Q) What does the retarder do?
2-I	2.3	(Q) What is the risk of working near the edge of a trench or excavation? What should you do to protect yourself?
2-J	2.3	(Q) Your truck is empty. Why do you have to give way to loaded trucks and machines?
2-K	2.3	(Q) Which way do you travel down a slope, across or straight down?

2-L	2.3	(Q) What is the risk if the tyres slip on rock or shale?
2-M	2.3	(Q) How do you find out the limits and capacity of the belly dump truck?
2-N	2.4	(Q) What should you do if you hear the low brake pressure warning alarm?
2-O	2.4	(Q) What would you do if the air pressure does not build up?
2-P	2.5	(Q) Before you reverse the belly dump truck what do you do?
2-Q	2.5	(Q) Can you take a passenger with you in the truck?

2-R	2.5	(Q) The work area looks dusty and noisy. What should you do to protect yourself?
2-S	2.5	(Q) You need to make sure the machine is safe to use by the next person. What post-operational checks do you do after you've finished using the belly dump truck?
2-T	2.5	(Q) When do you refuel a machine and why?
3-A	3.1	(Q) Why is it important to position the belly dump truck in the correct position for loading?
3-B	3.1	(Q) How do you know where to position the belly dump truck for loading by a front end loader?
3-C	3.2	(Q) You are using a belly dump truck on a slope and hauling a load. Why should you avoid braking hard on the slope?

3-D	3.3	(Q) How do you maintain the height of the dumped material when dumping a load?
3-E	3.3	(Q) What is the advantage of using a belly dump truck instead of a haul truck on road bases and banks?
3-F	3.2	(Q) What kinds of loading equipment might you use to load a belly dump truck?
3-G	3.3	(Q) Why should you stay in the belly dump truck's cabin while it's being loaded?
3-H	3.2	(Q) What is the danger of driving on the side of a hill or trench?
3-I	3.2	(Q) What are some safety things to remember when operating a belly dump truck?

4-F	4.1	(Q) Why should you clear the work area of loose rocks after you have finished the job?
4-G	4.2	(Q) Why is it important to manage and/or report hazards after you have finished working?
4-H	4.3	(Q) What are some of the records you might need to keep after you have finished work?

Further training needed:

Note: Formative assessment is designed to check on a learner's progress during the training period. Further training and experience may be needed if learner has not completed all tasks to a satisfactory level.

Score for knowledge assessment

Knowledge Assessment		
Correct answers:	____ / ____	
Percentage:		
Result (circle):	Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/>	Not satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/>

Assessor feedback:

SAMPLE

Practical Assessment



The assessor must be satisfied the candidate has successfully demonstrated each element and performance criteria contained in the Unit of Competency.

It is the assessor's responsibility to decide if the candidate has competently demonstrated a skill. The assessor may question a candidate further if their demonstration needs clarification.



Practical assessment instructions



Practical assessment should be performed in a normal working environment where possible. However, under some circumstances may occur in a simulated work environment (refer to assessment conditions for further information).

The Assessor must:

- Clearly explain to the candidate what is expected of them
- Check that the candidate has been provided with the necessary tools and equipment
- Complete checklists as the candidate goes through the tasks
- Only question a candidate during a practical task if it is safe to do so
- Stop the assessment immediately if the candidate is doing something dangerous
- Stop the assessment immediately if the machine or objects are likely to be damaged
- Inform the candidate of the result of the assessment

If an assessor needs to stop the assessment because of danger or possible damage, the candidate must be marked as not yet competent. If the assessment is stopped, further training would need to take place before a re-assessment can be undertaken.

Tasks in the assessment do not have to be assessed in isolation they may be done as one continual task.

Assessment Guidelines

This assessment is designed to be used with the learning materials developed by Easy Guides Australia. The assessor must be satisfied the applicant has successfully demonstrated each aspect of the Unit of Competency. The answers provided are model answers only. The written assessment determines the candidate's underpinning knowledge.

This assessment can be customised to suit your requirements. When customising this assessment, you must ensure all performance criteria and knowledge evidence are addressed to maintain the integrity of the assessment.

Reasonable adjustments to assessments should be made to accommodate candidates with special needs.

Notes to Assessor:



Practical components of this assessment may be filmed using a mobile phone to record the practical assessment and note must be made of where the video file is stored.

(PC 1.3)

Look at the sample picture of the worksite below. **Circle** the hazards on the picture. Use the picture as a guide and fill out the job safety analysis form (JSA). (You can find it at the end of this document).



SALE

(PC 1.3 & PC 2.6)

Think about the guidelines (rules) which are needed when using chemicals, fuels or hazardous materials. Please read the guidelines below, and then answer the questions:

Here are some guidelines you might use if there is a chemical or fuel spill. Your site will have its own procedures (rules). Always follow the procedures from your worksite.

1. Raise the alarm. Tell your supervisor and workmates. People may need to be evacuated from the area. Get a workmate to put up signs to warn people of the danger.
2. If someone is injured or there is a fire call 000 immediately.
3. If someone has had chemicals or fuels spilled on them you must help them straight away. You must remove any clothing that has been contaminated (had chemicals or fuel spilled on them). You must run water over the skin for at least 15 minutes. You must administer first aid if necessary.



4. If the chemical or fuel is flammable (can easily catch fire) warn everyone. Get rid of anything in the area that could spark a fire.
5. Put on the right PPE to clean up the spill. Check the SDS or any other paperwork for how to do this correctly and safely.
6. The spill may create dangerous fumes. You may need respiration (breathing) equipment. If you haven't been trained how to use respiration equipment properly you might need to get someone who has. Never go into an area if you think there are dangerous fumes or gases.
7. Many chemicals or fuels can hurt the environment. You need to protect the environment from any dangers. You may need to use spill socks to stop the chemical or fuel flowing into drains and the environment. You may need to use an absorbent. An absorbent is something you put over the spill to help soak it up.



8. You must contain the spill and stop it from spreading. You should place the absorbent over the entire spill area. Work in a circle from the outside of the spill area to the inside. This