

LEARNER GUIDE



Articulated Haul Truck

TICKET

RIIMPO337E

Conduct articulated haul truck operations



EASY GUIDES

Australia Pty Ltd

Industry Training Resources



Introduction to Articulated Haul Truck



Introduction to articulated haul truck

An **articulated haul truck** is a large heavy duty type of haul truck used to transport loads over rough terrain and carry materials from one place to another.

The haul truck is built to handle rough slopes and slippery conditions. It has four-wheel or all-wheel drive and the truck steers by the cab and front axle pivoting separate from the load body and rear wheels. For example, to steer to the right, the engine, cab and front axle would pivot to the right.

You can load a haul truck with a number of machines including excavators and loaders.



Articulated haul trucks covered in this guide are **off-highway** trucks and **diesel-powered mechanical drive**.

What industries do you use an articulated haul truck in?

- Civil construction
- Coal mining
- Extractive industries
- Metalliferous mining



Plan and prepare for articulated haul truck operations

Chapter 1



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.



QUESTION 15

The hierarchy of hazard control is a list of controls you can use to lower the danger from a hazard on the worksite.

What are the six (6) levels in the hierarchy of hazard control from the first choice to the last choice?

1. **Elimination:** If possible, remove (take away) the hazard.
2. **Substitution:** Use a safer method if you can't remove the hazard.
3. **Isolation:** Stop access to the hazardous (dangerous) area.



4. **Engineering Control Measures:**
Change the tools, equipment or environment to make it safer.
5. **Administrative Practices:**
Reduce the time the worker is exposed to the hazards by using training, job rotation, the timing of jobs, etc.
6. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**
Use PPE as your **last line** of defence.

Memory aid: Every Saturday I Eat A Pie

Environmental management plan (EMP) (continued)

Example 2:

Risk: Noise.

Cause: Engine noise from heavy machinery.

Control: Work on site to be carried out between 7 am and 6 pm.

**Example 3:**

Risk: Loss of topsoil.

Cause: Driving across a paddock or over vegetation.

Control: Go around the paddock even if it increases the time the job takes.



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 sewerage 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> 

QUESTION 16

What does the environmental management plan (EMP) tell you?

Possible risks to the environment on the worksite



How to work in a way that reduces damage to the environment



How the worksite meets all environmental protection laws



Who is responsible for what?



QUESTION 17

What could happen if you damage an underground gas line?

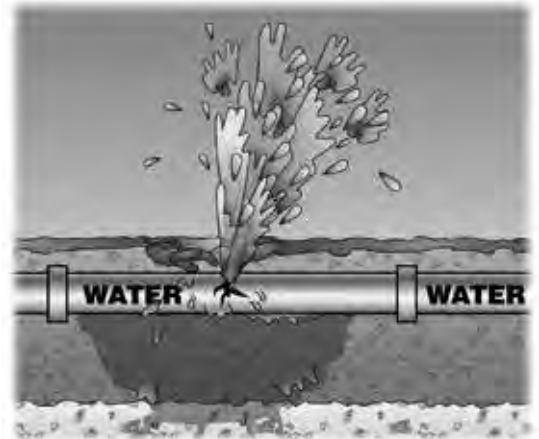
You could cause a gas leak, and maybe an explosion.

**QUESTION 18**

What could happen if you damage an underground water pipe?

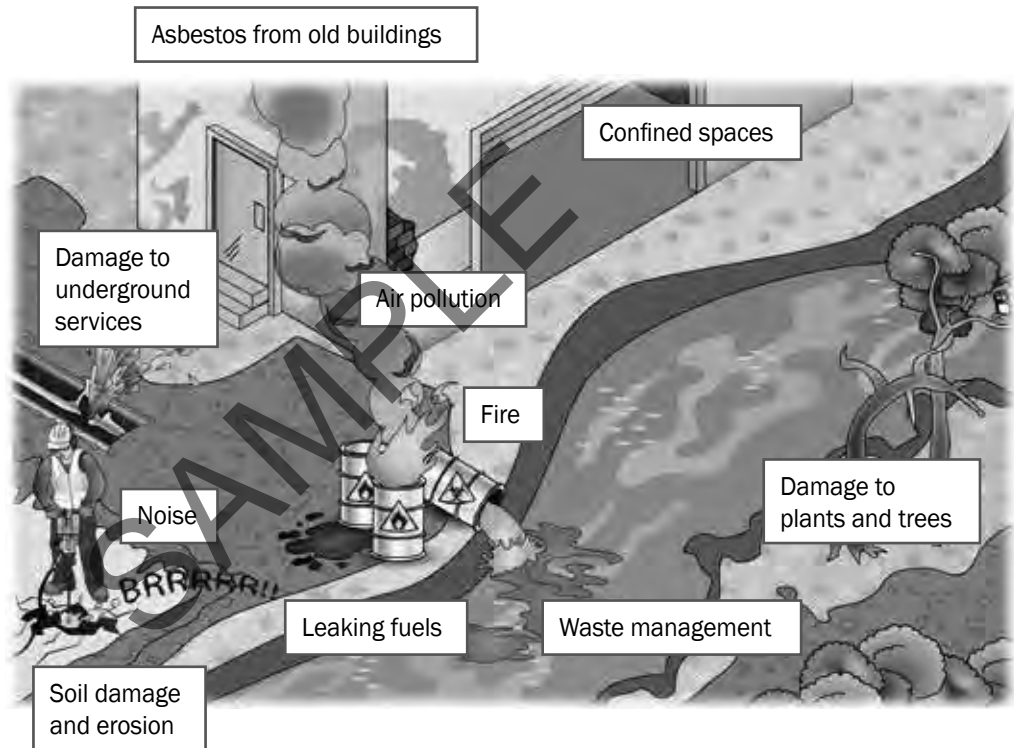
You could cause a water leak, and the water could be polluted.

Surrounding soil can be eroded causing a cavity which could collapse either immediately or in the future.



QUESTION 19

What environmental challenges should you be careful of when working?



QUESTION 20

Why should you check the noise laws for your state/territory before starting work?

Because there are rules about how early or late you can work.



QUESTION 21

What is the danger if you damage an underground electrical cable?

There is a risk of an electric shock.

**QUESTION 22**

Who do you talk to if you damage an underground cable, gas line or other service?

You must tell your supervisor. Your supervisor will tell the relevant authority.



QUESTION 23

What does the safety plan tell you?

The safety plan tells you how the worksite intends to meet all the safety rules. It tells you:

What personal protective equipment (PPE) to wear



...CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

QUESTION 23**...CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE**

What does the safety plan tell you?

How to use tools, plant and equipment safely



Emergency procedures and exits



How to park safely and where to park



How to control hazards and risks



QUESTION 24

Where do you put up warning signs?

Near underground services



Near dangerous places



In places you need to control traffic

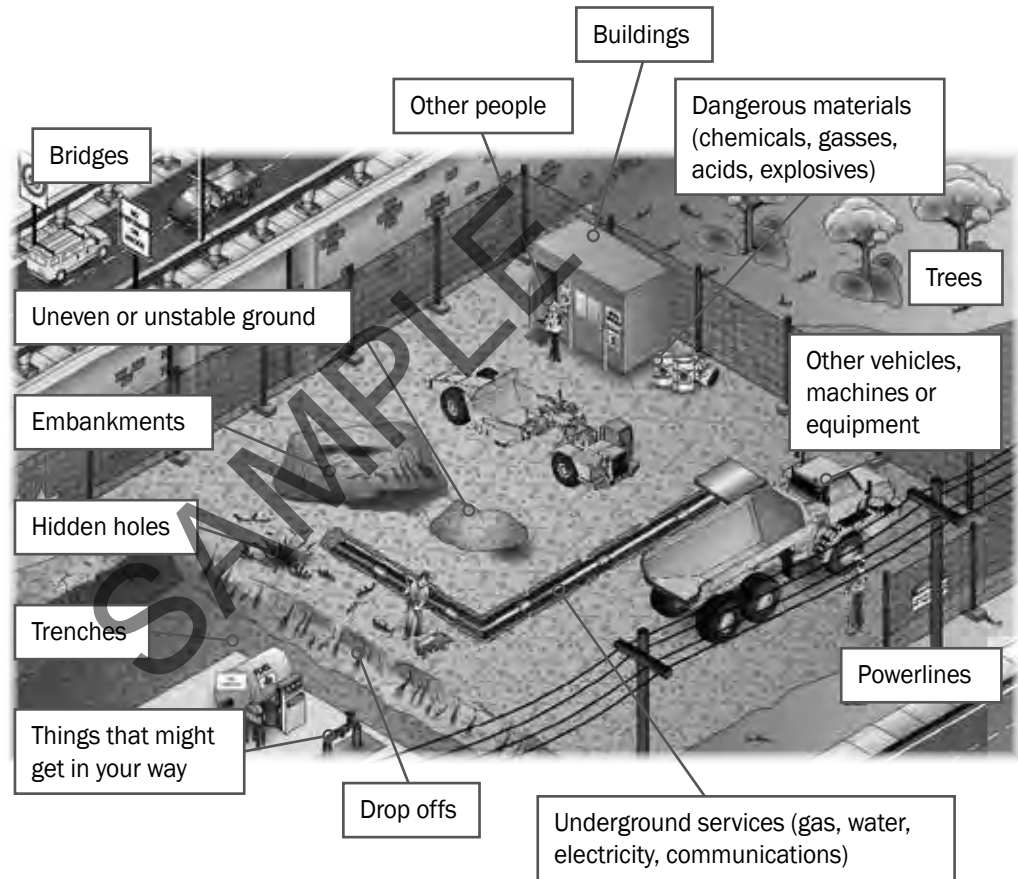


On the site fencing



QUESTION 25

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



QUESTION 26

You will work in a suburban area.

What ground checks do you make before working?

Check for underground services such as power, water, gas and sewerage.
Mark the location of services.

