

SKID STEER LOADER Learner Workbook



TRAINER'S MARKING GUIDE

RIIMPO318F –
Conduct civil construction skid steer operations



This resource was developed by:



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Learner Name: _____

Student Number: _____ Date: _____

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Training support materials

Training package: Resources and Infrastructure Industry Training Package

Unit of competency: RIIMPO318F - Conduct civil construction skid steer loader operations

Application / Context of Assessment

This unit describes the skills and knowledge required to operate a skid steer loader to load, distribute and place materials.

This unit applies to those working in site based roles.

Licensing, legislative, regulatory and certification requirements that apply to this unit can vary between states, territories, and industry sectors, and must be sourced from state jurisdictions prior to applying this unit.

Notes to Candidate:

Practical components of this assessment must be filmed on skid steer loader operations that safely, effectively and efficiently follows workplace procedures to carry out work activity on at least two occasions, along with using at least two different material types.

Assessment Conditions

Mandatory conditions for assessment of this unit are stipulated below. The assessment must:

Include access to:

- skid steer loader
 - personal protective equipment
 - be conducted in a safe environment; and,
- be assessed in context of this sector's work environment; and,
- be assessed in compliance with relevant legislation/regulation and using policies, procedures, processes and operational manuals directly related to the industry sector for which it is being assessed; and,
- confirm consistent performance can be applied in a range of relevant workplace circumstances

Where personal safety or environmental damage are limiting factors, assessment may occur in a simulated work environment* provided it is realistic and sufficiently rigorous to cover all aspects of this sector's workplace performance, including environment, task skills, task management skills, contingency management skills and job role environment skills.

Knowledge Assessment



Question 1

What do codes of practice explain?

Codes of practice are practical guidelines on how to comply or follow the rules in legislation/laws.

For example: A traffic management Code of Practice will tell you all the rules a traffic controller must follow. For example, a traffic controller must have a zero percent blood/alcohol concentration/reading while performing traffic control duties.



Question 2

What do Australian Standards explain?

Australian standards are working guidelines that set the minimum accepted performance or quality for a specific hazard process or product.

For example: AS2550.1 Powerline distances - This standard tells you the distances you can safely work near powerlines on poles and towers.



Question 3

What are some examples of documentation you should read before doing earthmoving work?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- Health and Safety Acts and Regulations
- Codes of practice
- Standards, for example AS 2958 Earthmoving machinery
- Manufacturer’s specifications
- Operator’s manuals
- Site requirements and procedures
- Work or quality requirements
- Drawings and sketches of the work to be done
- Company policies and procedures for Employment and workplace relations, Equal opportunity and disability.



Question 4

Why should you check the operator’s manual before using earthmoving equipment?

The operator’s manual tells you how to operate your machine. The manual also tells you about maintenance (how to keep your machine working well).



Question 5

What are quality requirements?

The quality requirements tell you the standards you must meet when doing earthmoving work. They tell you what you need to do and how to do it to satisfy the customer. You may need to follow codes of practice, regulations, national standards etc.



Question 6

What kinds of information do you need before starting work?

- Plans - Drawings and sketches outlining what you need to do
- Specifications - rules and details about the job
- Operational details - how you will do the job
- Quality requirements of the job - the standards you are expected to meet.

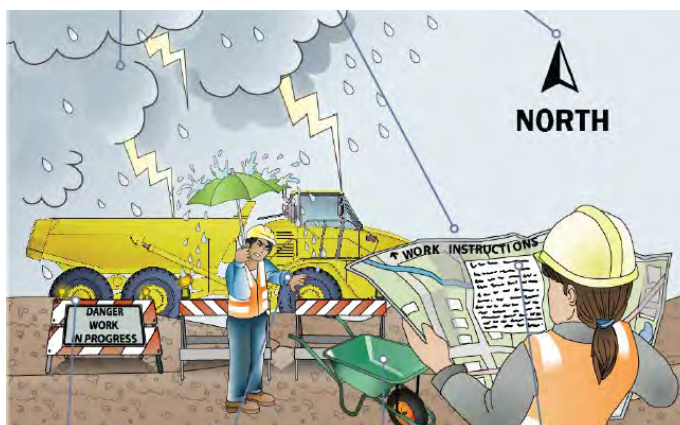


Question 7

What do the job’s work instructions explain?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- What to do in unexpected situations like bad weather
- What the job is
- Where the job is
- How to do the job safely
- How long the job will take
- What tools and equipment you need
- How to do the job from start to finish.



Question 8

How can you find out the maximum safe working load (SWL) of the skid steer loader?

- Check the load chart
- Check the data plate
- Read the markings on the skid steer itself
- Read the operator's manual.

Question 9

How can you find out the weight of a load?

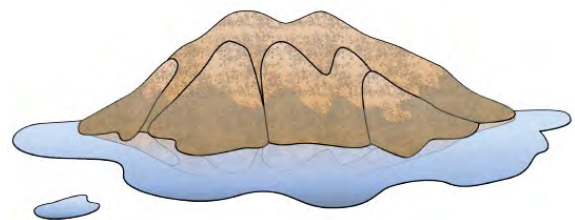
- Check the weighbridge note, consignment note, or other information
- Read the weight marked on the load
- Estimate the weight of the load. For example, 1 cubic metre of concrete = 2.4t
- Check the load scales (if fitted to machine)



Question 10

How much does a cubic metre of wet sand usually weigh?

A cubic metre of wet sand weighs around 1.5 tonnes.



Question 11

How can you find out the specifications and limits of the machine you will use? Specifications include things like:

- Load capacity
- Bucket height, volume and width
- Lift height
- Dump clearance.

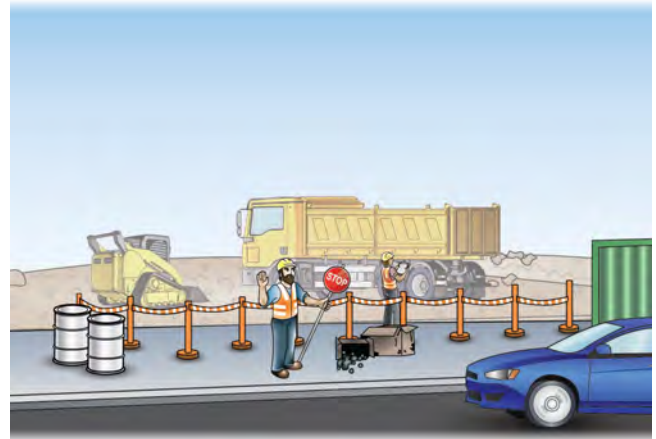
Read the operator's manual to find out the limits.



Question 12

What does the traffic management plan (TMP) tell you?

It tells you how to control vehicles in and around the worksite. It helps keep the site safe for you and others. You may require a traffic control licence in your state or territory.



Question 13

What can you do to control traffic in and around a worksite?

- Use flashing lights
- Put up barricades or witches hats
- Close footpaths nearby
- Close road (or appropriate amount of lanes)
- Put up warning signs
- Set up detours
- Use a traffic control person (to control traffic on a public road you must be a qualified traffic controller).

Question 14

What are the National Work Health (WHS) and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Acts about?

The Acts explain how to keep your workplace safe and healthy. They explain what you need to do to meet your duty of care.

For example: You must make sure you do earthmoving work in a way that won't put yourself or others at risk. You must use earthmoving equipment according to instructions.



Always check your state/territory requirements as Acts may vary in different jurisdictions.

Question 15

Under WHS/OHS laws, what are your responsibilities while working?

You must work in a way that is safe. You must not risk the health and safety of yourself or others.

Question 26

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 27

How can you tell you are near an underground service?

Look for:

- Warning signs
- Broken tiles
- Clean sand
- Loose soil
- Used tape
- Sand bags



Question 28

What should you use to excavate if you think there's an underground service nearby?

Stop. Use a hand tool to expose the service lines. Dig carefully so you won't cause damage.



Question 29

You are operating an excavator and it touches live powerlines. What do you do?

- Try to stay calm. Stay in your seat if possible. Tell other people to keep away.
- Try to lower the bucket away from the powerlines. Ask someone to get the power turned off.
- In an emergency if you are alone or you think the machine might catch fire, jump well clear of the machine.
- Never touch the ground and the machine at the same time - you may be electrocuted shock and killed.
- Do not make contact with different ground areas at the same time.
- Shuffle away keeping your feet closely together.



Question 30

How do you safely get in and out of the skid steer loaders cabin?

Always use three (3) points of contact, facing the machine. For example, use two hands and one foot or two feet and one hand.

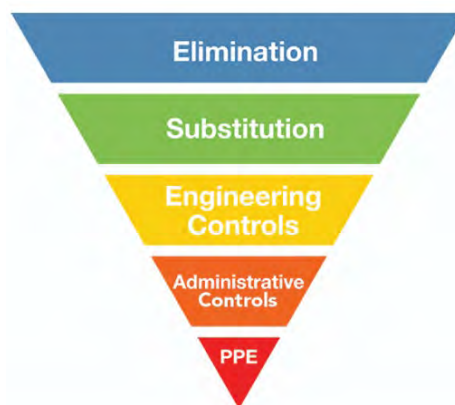


Question 31

The Hierarchy of Hazard Control is a list of controls that you can use to eliminate or lower the danger from a hazard in the workplace.

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

1. Elimination
2. Substitution
3. Isolation
4. Engineering control measures
5. Administrative practices
6. Personal protective equipment (PPE).



Question 32

There is a trench near a pedestrian footpath. How can you stop people falling into the trench?

Put up barricades, guard rails or fencing. Use signs to warn people of the danger.



Question 33

Is it safe to refuel the engine while it's running?

No, the engine could cause the fuel to catch fire.



Question 34

The bucket is full and raised and a hydraulic hose starts to squirt fluid. What do you do?

1. Stop working. Lower the bucket. Remove pressure if possible.
2. Remove the key.
3. Tag out the equipment and DO NOT USE IT.
4. Report the problem to a supervisor. Have the hose replaced.



Question 35

You should never lift people in the bucket. Why?

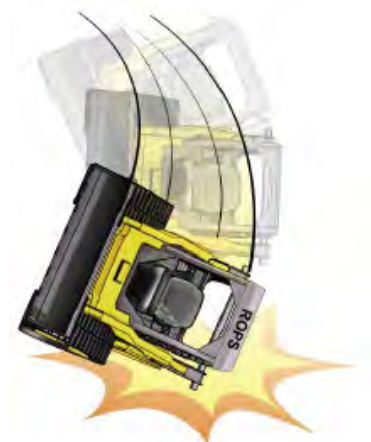
Skid steers are not made to lift people. There is a risk of a person being injured in the bucket. This is also illegal and you may be prosecuted.



Question 36

Which safety devices on a skid steer loader protect you from being crushed if it rolls over?

A roll over protective structure (ROPS), a seat belt and a pull down bar. Always wear the seat belt and engage the pull down bar when using a skid steer loader.



Question 37

You are using the skid steer loader for demolition work. What extra protection do you need?

A falling object protective structure (FOPS) must be in place.

