CIVIL CONSTRUCTION

Learner Workbook

(Formative assessment)



TRAINER'S MARKING GUIDE



This resource was developed by:





Learner Name:				
Student Number:	Date:	/	/	

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Knowledge Assessment



Question 1

What is the first thing that is done to build a new road?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

A surveyor will stake out the site according to the site plan. The stakes mark where the road will go and any drains or pits, which will help to drain water away from the road area.



Question 2

What is the last thing you do in constructing a road?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Finish planting, check erosion control and make sure drainage work is complete.

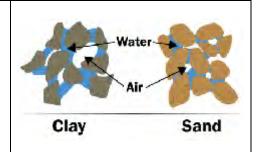


Question 3

What is the difference in viscosity between dry loose soil and wet muddy soil?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Dry loose soil has a low viscosity and is easy to work with. Wet muddy soil has a higher viscosity and can be more difficult to work with.



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

Answer may include but is not limited to:

It tells you how to control vehicles in and around the worksite. It helps keep the site safe for you and others.

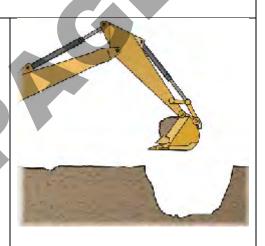


Question 18

What kinds of jobs do you use earthmoving equipment for?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- Digging an excavation
- Loading a truck
- Lifting logs
- Rock breaking
- Lifting loads
- Mixing soil
- Cutting
- Digging a trench
- Stripping and spreading topsoil.



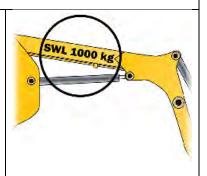
Question 19

How mighty you check if the equipment is capable of doing the job?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Evaluate whether the equipment's power, capacity, and performance align with the demands of the tasks.

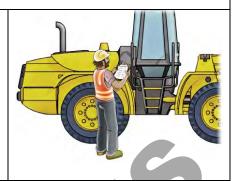
Check factors such as lifting capacity, horsepower, speed, and manoeuvrability.



When do you test and inspect your earthmoving machinery?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Everyday test and inspect before you use the loader.



Question 24

There are isolation requirements for earthmoving loaders. What is meant by isolation?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Isolation in the context of earthmoving loaders refers to safety practices aimed at preventing accidental equipment startup or movement during maintenance or repair work. It involves:

Lockout/Tagout: Physically locking or tagging energy sources to prevent machine activation.

De-energisation: Turning off the loader's power source and depressurizing hydraulic systems.

Verification: Confirming the equipment is safely immobilized.

Training: Ensuring workers are trained in isolation procedures to prevent accidents.



Question 25

What pre-operational checks do you do before using earthmoving machinery?

- Leaks
- Tyre condition and pressure
- Fuel level
- Power steering fluid

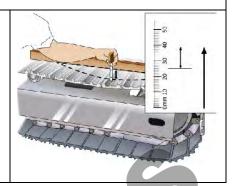
- Hydraulic fuel
- Transmission oil
- Engine oil
- Battery level
- Engine coolant
- Air filter
- Air tank (if fitted)



How do you check the track tension of a tracked machine?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Put a straight edge on the track from the driver idler to the carrier roller. If there is too much sag, you need to adjust the tension.



Question 27

What should you do if you find a fault with your earthmoving machinery?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- 1. Tag out the equipment. DO NOT USE IT.
- 2. Remove the key.
- 3. Record the problem in a logbook or daily inspection checklist book.
- 4. Report the problem to the supervisor.

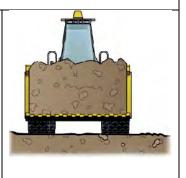


Question 28

Why do the front tyres on a loader need to be equal pressure?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

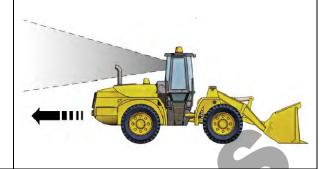
If the front tyres are not equal pressure, the front end loader could tip over sideways and injure you or someone else.



What do you do before reversing earthmoving machine from a stationary position?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- 1. Sound the horn once.
- 2. Look behind.



Question 30

Why is it dangerous to slew a load over the cabin of a truck?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

The load might fall on top of the cabin and injure the truck driver and damage the truck.



Question 31

What safety precautions should the operator take when dumping a load into a truck?

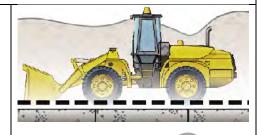
- The load must not pass over the truck's cabin. Move load on flat ground if possible.
- The load must not be heavier than the earthmoving machinery's rated capacity.
- The bucket must hold the load completely.
- Put a layer of soil in the truck before dumping large rocks.
- The operator must be in the cabin or outside the working radius in a safe area.



When travelling with a load, what kind of ground is the safest to travel on?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Firm, level ground because it gives the best stability.

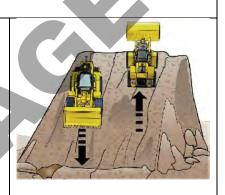


Question 33

Which way should you travel when driving on sloping ground?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Go straight up or down the hill, not at an angle.



Question 34

When travelling down a steep slope, which gear do you use?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Use the lowest gear you can. Change into low gear before you drive on the slope.



Which is harder to excavate, top soil or clay?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Clay as it is denser and does not break up as easily as top soil.



Question 44

You are filling a trench with a front end loader. In which direction should you move towards the trench?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Move towards the trench at a 90 degree angle (straight).



Question 45

What do you do before fitting any attachments to earthmoving machinery?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Read the operator's manual to make sure the machine can use these attachments.



What are some attachments you might use on an integrated tool carrier?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- Pallet forks
- Hydraulic post hole digger (auger)
- Round bale fork
- Jib attachment.

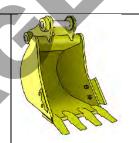


Question 47

What kinds of buckets can you use on a front end loader / backhoe?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

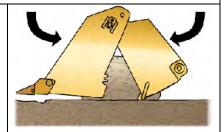
- Rock bucket
- Multi-purpose bucket (4-in-1)
- Excavating bucket
- Trench bucket.



Question 48

What can you use a clam type 4-in-1 bucket for?

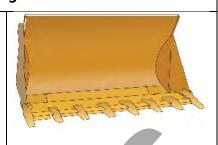
- Carrying loads
- Scraping
- Picking things up
- Dozing
- Scooping
- Levelling.



What are some examples of safety limits to remember when using an attachment?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- Purpose of the attachment. The attachment should only be used to do the job it is designed for.
- Safe working load (SWL)
- Maximum hydraulic pressure the attachment can take
- Capacity (how much the attachment can hold or lift).



Question 54

What is the chain of responsibility for loading and unloading of machinery onto a transport vehicle?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

The Chain of Responsibility (CoR) law ensures everyone who works with heavy vehicles – from the business that employs a driver to the place where goods are delivered – is accountable for safety.



Question 55

How do you prepare a machine for travel on a public road?

- Park the machine in a suitable cleaning area.
- Clean the machine of mud, soil, and stones.
 Remove any vegetation.



Before you drive on a public road, what checks do you make on the machine?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Make sure the machine is roadworthy, and it is registered for road use.



Question 57

A loader is to be transported. How is the preparation done by the person responsible?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- Make sure the transport vehicle is wide enough and long enough to fit the loader
- Make sure the transport vehicle is clean
- Make sure the park brake is on in the transport vehicle
- Use traffic control measures
- Keep people clear
- Set up the transport vehicle on firm, level ground
- The transport vehicle has enough capacity to carry the loader.



Question 58

You've finished using earthmoving machinery. What post-operational checks do you do?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

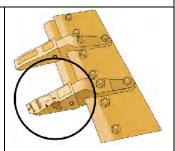
- Correct fluid levels (once the integrated tool carrier has cooled down)
- Any structural damage
- Any fluid leaks



Question 59

What are some common parts that wear or get damaged on earthmoving machinery?

- Teeth on the bucket or attachment
- · Attachment hooks or blades
- Engine might use too much oil or coolant
- Check battery condition and fluid level
- · Radiator hoses.



Why should you remove the keys from earthmoving machinery when leaving it parked?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

To stop unauthorised people using the machine.



Question 61

What do you have to clean when you have finished using earthmoving machinery?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- Clean the windows and cabin
- Clean the mirrors
- Clean tools and equipment, and put them back in their place.



Question 62

What are some items on earthmoving machinery that can be recycled?

- Batteries «
- Oil
- Gas cylinders



Practical tasks



The skills and knowledge required to operate earthmoving machinery to load, distribute and place materials, work must be performed **on at least two occasions**. The two occasions could include the following:

Occasion 1 – Workbook (formative assessment)

Occasion 2 – Summative assessment instrument

Attachments:

Two different attachments must be used.

Practical Assessment 1 - Pre-Start



	servation performed when performing Practical Task 1 from	Yes	No	N/A	Job 1	Job 2
wo	ork order provided (Job 1, Job 2)					
Ca	ndidate:	1				
Loc	cated and apply relevant documentation, policies and procedures.	*				
	Locates operator's manual for earthmoving machinery and finds requirements for pre-start and start-up checks.					
	Locates site policies and procedures for personal protective equipment requirements when operating earthmoving machinery.					
	Candidate displays preparedness for emergency situations by outlining the steps to be taken in the case of a fire or accident.					
	Interrupt work order or requirements before performing work task.					
Sel	ected and wear personal protective equipment.					
	PPE selected must be as per site policies and relevant to the task. As a minimum MUST include appropriate footwear, Hi-visibility workwear and hard hat.					
	PPE must be checked for serviceability and correctly fitted.					
Co	nducted pre-start inspection of earthmoving machinery.					
	Pre-start check is carried out as per operators manual and workplace policies and procedures. Where possible a completed pre-start checklist should be provided as supporting evidence.					
	During inspection the candidate must identify and/or verbalise any common faults they are looking for.					
	Faults and/or damage found during inspection must be managed as per workplace policies and procedures. This should include, tagging out faulty equipment, isolating faulty equipment, reporting to the appropriate person and recording in a logbook. If no faults or damage are found the candidate must verbalise the procedure for the worksite to the assessor.					

Trainer/assessor signature:

Date:

Carried out vehicle refuelling requirements and procedures where applicable.			
☐ Candidate must refuel the earthmoving machinery when necessary. The candidate must refer to workplace policies and procedures for refuelling.			
☐ The correct PPE for refuelling must be selected and worn during the refuelling process.			

The applicants' perform	mance in Practical As	sessment 1 – Pre-Start activity was deen	ned to be:
	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Not yet satisfactory	
Applicant signature:		Date:	





Practical Assessment 2 – Drive and operate earthmoving machinery

Observation performed when performing Practical Task	Yes	No	N/A	Job 1	Job 2
2 from work order provided (Job 1, Job 2)					
Candidate:					
Identifying and reporting all potential hazards, risks and					
environmental issues					
The applicant must inspect the work area and identify any potential hazards and risks that exist including environmental					
hazards and risks. Where possible a completed site inspection					
checklist should be provided as supporting evidence.					
Hazard control methods consistent with the Hierarchy of hazard control and any existing environmental management plan must					
be used to manage the hazards. Site policies and procedures must					
also be followed.	1				
The applicant must inspect the work area and identify any potential hazards and risks that exist including environmental					u u
hazards and risks. Where possible a completed site inspection					
checklist should be provided as supporting evidence.					
Starting the earthmoving machinery					
☐ Candidate must ensure any footsteps and handgrips are clear of					
mud, debris and slippery substances. The candidate must face the					
earthmoving machinery when mounting and dismounting and maintain three (3) points of contact at all times. Must not jump.	•				
☐ Earthmoving machinery is started as per manufacturer's					
instructions and workplace policies and procedures. Post-start					
checks and tests must be carried out and any abnormalities					
rectified (where possible), reported and recorded. Driving and operating the equipment					
☐ Candidate applies safe work practices when driving and operating					
the earthmoving machinery, including but not limited to using all warning devices and motion alarms, always checking travel					
direction is clear, continually monitoring ground and site					
conditions, monitoring the movement of the boom and bucket					
and travelling at a safe speed.					
Monitored and managed equipment performance using indicators and alarms					
☐ Candidate identifies and monitors all indicators and alarms					
relevant to managing the performance of the earthmoving					_
machinery.					
☐ The candidate must react appropriately to any indicators or					
alarms and apply problem solving and troubleshooting techniques to rectify any problems when operating the earthmoving					
machinery.					
The candidate adjusts operating techniques to suit site conditions and/or as a direct response to any indicators or alarms.					
Parked and secured earthmoving machinery					
 Candidate parks earthmoving machinery in an appropriate and safe location. 					
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Earthmoving machinery is shutdown as per operators manual and workplace policies and procedures. Key must be removed.		
Post-operational inspection of earthmoving machinery is performed and any damage or defects are managed as per policies and procedures (ie: isolate, tag and report).		
Earthmoving machinery is locked and secured as per workplace policies and procedures.		

The applicants' performance in Practical Assessment 2 – Drive and operate earthmoving machinery activity was deemed to be:

	□ Not yet satisfactory
Applicant signature:	Date:
Trainer/assessor signature:	Date:

Practical Assessment Summary – Co	ompetency	Sign Off
Files to be submitted. Written Assessment		
☐ 1 x Knowledge assessment		
Practical Work		
\square 2 x activity's performed in work place or simulated environme	nt	
Documents that need to be submitted.		
☐ 2 x Copy's of work order		
☐ 1 x Trainer's Assessment Work book filled in of candidate's ass	sessment.	
Written / Practical Assessment Summary	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Knowledge assessment		
1. Pre-Start	D	
2. Drive and operate earthmoving machinery		

6. Housekeeping		
Competency: Not Yet Competent □	Competent	
Date	Date	

Feedback to be given to candidate or to workplace trainer.

3. Complete operations to specification

5. Load, unload and relocate earthmoving machinery

4. Attachments

Trainer / Assessor	
signature:	The learner has been assessed as Not Yet competent /
Date:	competent in the elements and performance criteria, critical aspects
	for assessment, required skills and knowledge for this unit and the
	evidence presented is:
	☐ Authentic ☐ Valid ☐ Reliable ☐ Current ☐ Sufficient