### **Presentation Instructions**

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

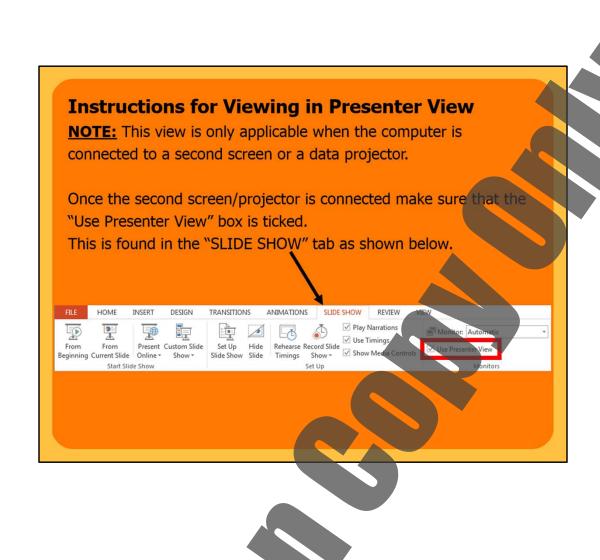
#### What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- · Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide)
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

- 1. Rebrand the presentation.
- 2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.









# **Training Presentation Sections**

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1: Plan and Prepare



Section 2: Erect Fencing and Gates



Section 3: Remove Fencing and Clean Up



#### 1.1 Introduction

This course is based on the unit of competency RIICCM211E Construct and Dismantle Fences and Gates.

You will learn about:

- Planning and preparing for work.
- Erecting fencing.
- Erecting gates and signage.
- Removing gates and fences.
- Cleaning up the site after work is complete.



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#### 1.1.1 Site Safety and Security

Fencing and gates are used on civil construction worksites to increase the safety of the work area. Erecting fencing around an entire worksite will restrict public access and keep people safe.

Fencing and gates also provide security to work sites through protecting plant, equipment and the work from unauthorised access.



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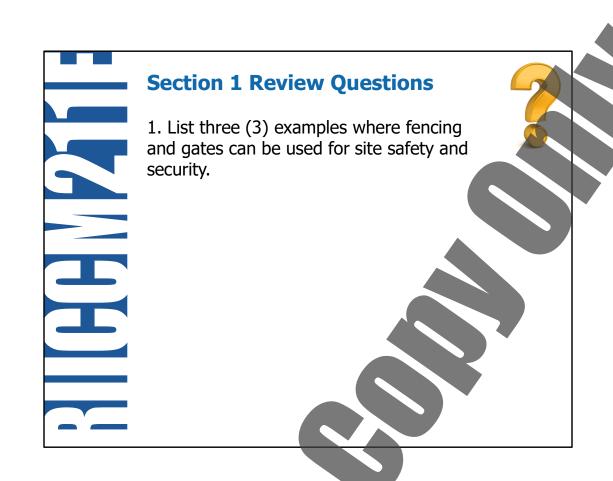
Examples of where fencing and gates can be used to ensure site safety and security include:

- Prevent access to site or dangerous areas.
- Prevent access to hazardous materials.
- Prevent access to equipment and machinery.
- Restricting access within site not just public.
- Restricting access to work areas.



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#### **Section 1 Review Questions**

1. List three (3) examples where fencing and gates can be used for site safety and security.

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- Prevent access to site or dangerous areas.
- Prevent access to hazardous materials.
- Prevent access to equipment and machinery.
- Restricting access within site not just public.
- Restricting access to work areas.

#### 1.2 Site Policies and Procedures

You must follow all safety rules and instructions when performing any work. If you are not sure about what you should do, ask your boss or supervisor. They will tell you what you need to do and how to do it in a safe way.



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#### 1.2.1 Health and Safety Rules

Every workplace has to follow laws and rules to keep everyone safe. There are 4 main types:

Rule	Explanation	
Acts	Laws that protect the health, safety welfare of people at work.	and
Regulations	Gives more details or information or particular parts of the Act.	
Codes of Practice	Are practical instructions on how to terms of the Law.	meet the
Australian Standards	Give you the minimum levels of perior quality for a hazard, work proces product.	

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to meet the terms of the Law.

Australian Standards - Give you the minimum levels of performance or quality for a hazard, work process or product.

#### 1.2.1 Health and Safety Rules

Some states use OHS laws, and other states use WHS laws. They both talk about the same thing, but use different words or names for people. If you have any questions about safety rules you should talk to your boss or supervisor.



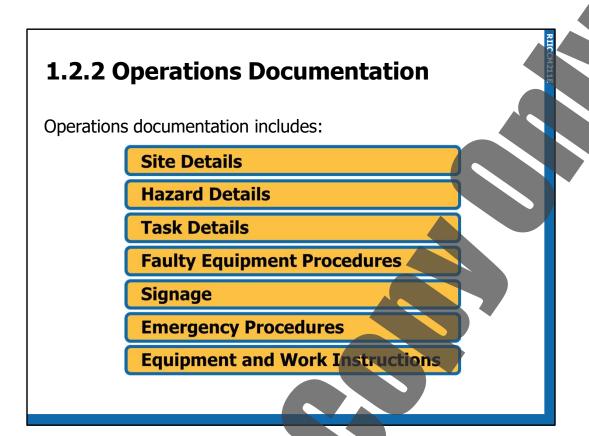
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### 1.2.2 Operations Documentation

Before starting your work you need to make sure you have access to all operations documentation for the job. This will help you to do your work in the safest way and make sure all work is compliant.



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Operations documentation includes:

**Site Details** – The information and safety requirements of the workplace environment (where you will be working).

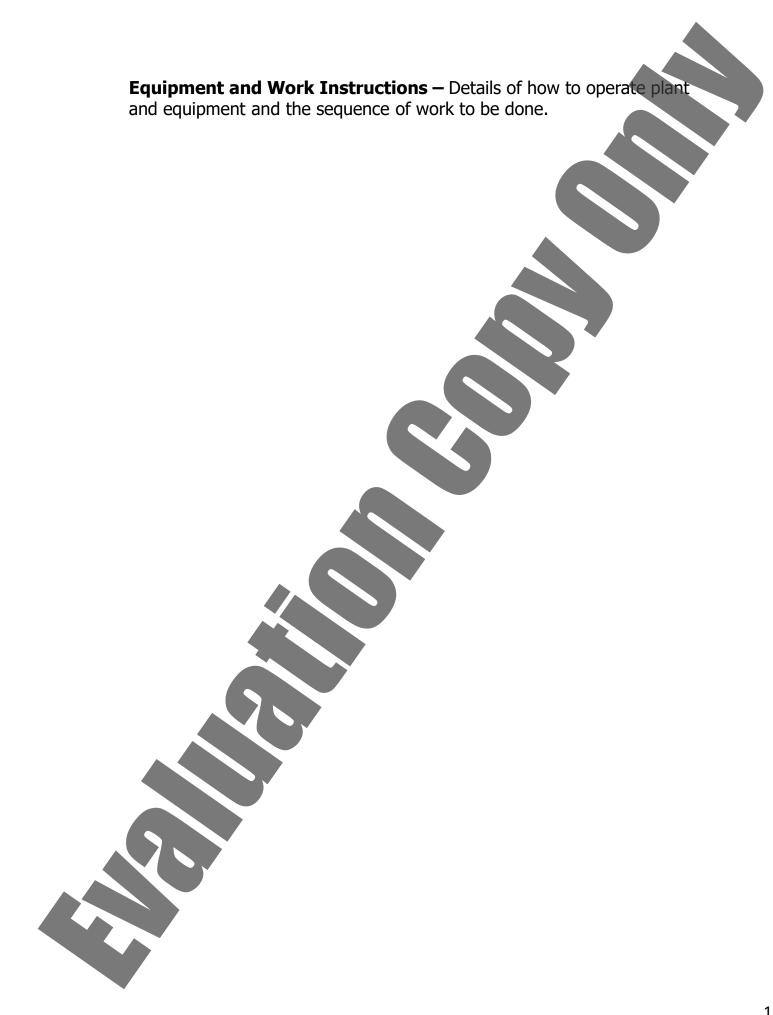
**Hazard Details** – Any hazards in the work area or related to the work. This could also include instructions on how to handle dangerous or hazardous materials.

**Task Details** — Instructions of what the work is or what you will be doing (this can include diagrams or plans). Also instructions on how to safely do the job.

**Faulty Equipment Procedures** — Isolation procedures to follow or forms to fill out.

**Signage** — Site signage tells you what equipment you need to have, or areas that are not safe to be in.

**Emergency Procedures** – Instructions on what to do in emergency situations, for example if there is a fire, accident or emergency where evacuation or first aid is needed.



### 1.2.3 How to Keep Everyone Safe

WHS law says that all companies and workers need to keep themselves and other people safe while they work. This is called a duty of care.

To keep yourself and other workers safe you need to:

- Follow your instructions.
- Follow all workplace rules.
- Make sure all equipment is safe to use.
- Carry out your work safely.
- Report any problems.



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#### 1.2.3 How to Keep Everyone Safe

Your worksite will also have instructions for working safely including:

- Emergency procedures, including using fire fighting equipment, first aid and evacuation.
- Handling hazardous materials.
- Safe operating procedures.
- Personal protective clothing and equipment.
- Safe use of tools and equipment.

If you think something is dangerous, tell your boss or supervisor as soon as possible.



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## **Section 1 Review Questions**

2. What information can you find in Australian Standards?

The minimum levels of performance or quality for a hazard, work process or product.

