

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.

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Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

NOTE: This view is only applicable when the computer is connected to a second screen or a data projector.

Once the second screen/projector is connected make sure that the "Use Presenter View" box is ticked.

This is found in the "SLIDE SHOW" tab as shown below.



RIGIDZORB LAY PIPES



**TRAINING
PRESENTATION**

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Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1:
Plan & Prepare for Work



Section 2:
Set Out Excavation &
Install Bedding



Section 3:
Lay Pipes

Evaluation

Section 1:
Plan & Prepare for Work



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1.1 Introduction

These materials are based on the National Unit of Competency **RIICRC208E Lay Pipes.**

You will learn about:

- ◆ Planning and preparing to lay pipes.
- ◆ Setting out excavations.
- ◆ Installing bedding materials.
- ◆ Laying pipes.
- ◆ Cleaning up the work area.



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Setting out excavations.

Installing bedding materials.

Laying pipes.

Cleaning up the work area.

1.1.1 What is Pipe Laying?

Pipe laying is the process of installing long sections of pipe for transporting materials from one area to another.

Pipes can be made from various materials and are used in many civil construction activities such as:

- ◆ Sewerage works.
- ◆ Concrete works.
- ◆ Storm water drains and culverts.
- ◆ Water supply.
- ◆ Supply of gas and other substances.



Pipe laying is the process of installing long sections of pipe for transporting materials (such as water, sewerage and oils) from one area to another.

Pipes may be laid above ground, below ground and even under water. They may be laid in almost any ground conditions in both urban and rural areas.

Pipes can be made from various materials and are used in many civil construction activities such as:

Sewerage works.

Concrete works.

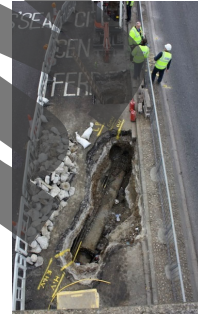
Storm water drains and culverts.

Water supply.

Supply of gas and other substances.

1.1.1 What is Pipe Laying?

You need to understand the correct process for your site in order to ensure all pipes are laid properly and will last the expected lifetime.



Pipe laying work can be as simple as placing pipes straight into a trench or it can be more complex where roads, railway tracks and embankments can get in the way of your work.

You need to understand the correct process for your site in order to ensure all pipes are laid properly and will last the expected lifetime.

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1.1.2 Types of Pipe

Types of pipe you may need to install can include:

- ◆ Steel.
- ◆ Vitrified clay culvert.
- ◆ Corrugated aluminium alloy.
- ◆ Fibre reinforced concrete (FRC).
- ◆ Reinforced concrete pipe (RCP).



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1.1.2 Types of Pipe

- ◆ Ribbed PVC.
- ◆ Concrete lined corrugated steel culvert.
- ◆ Bituminous coated corrugated steel.
- ◆ HDPE smooth lined corrugated plastic.
- ◆ Corrugated steel culvert pipe and pipe arch.



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Ribbed PVC.

Concrete lined corrugated steel culvert.

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Corrugated steel culvert pipe and pipe arch.

1.1.2 Types of Pipe

Most pipes are classed as being either flexible or rigid.

- ◆ Flexible pipes have the ability to move under loads without being damaged.
- ◆ Rigid pipes generally cannot move more than a set amount without being damaged and cracking.



Most pipes are classed as being either flexible or rigid. This depends on how the pipe reacts as it is being installed.

Flexible pipes have the ability to move under loads without being damaged. Rigid pipes generally cannot move more than a set amount without being damaged and cracking.

Regardless of the type of pipe used, they require the appropriate bedding materials and backfill to be used to prevent damage to the pipes.

1.2 Working Safely

- ◆ 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.



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.

1.2.1 Health & Safety Rules

The 4 main types:

Type	Acts.
	Regulations.
	Codes of practice.
	Australian standards.

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

Type & Explanation

Acts - These are laws that you have to follow.

Regulations - These explain what the law means.

Codes of Practice - These are instructions on how to follow the law, based on industry standards.

Australian Standards - These tell you what the minimum requirement is for a job, product or hazard.

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.

1.2.2 Operations Documentation

Before starting your work you need to make sure you have access to all operations documentation for the job.

- Site Details
- Hazard Details
- Task Details
- Faulty Equipment Procedures
- Signage
- Emergency Procedures
- Equipment and Work Instructions

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.

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.

Equipment and Work Instructions - Details of how to operate plant and equipment and the sequence of work to be done.

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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 – 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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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.

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

1.2.3 How to Keep Everyone Safe

Your worksite will also have instructions for working safely including:

- ◆ Emergency procedures.
- ◆ Handling hazardous materials.
- ◆ Safe operating procedures.
- ◆ Personal protective clothing and equipment.
- ◆ Safe use of tools and equipment.



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.

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Section 1 Review Questions

1. What are the four (4) types of health and safety laws and rules?



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- ◆ Acts.
- ◆ Regulations.
- ◆ Codes of Practice.
- ◆ Australian Standards.



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Section 1 Review Questions

2. List three (3) things that may be included in 'operations documentation'.



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Section 1 Review Questions

2. List three (3) things that may be included in 'operations documentation'.

- ◆ Site details.
- ◆ Hazard details.
- ◆ Task details.
- ◆ Faulty equipment procedures.
- ◆ Signage.
- ◆ Emergency procedures.
- ◆ Equipment and work instructions.



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