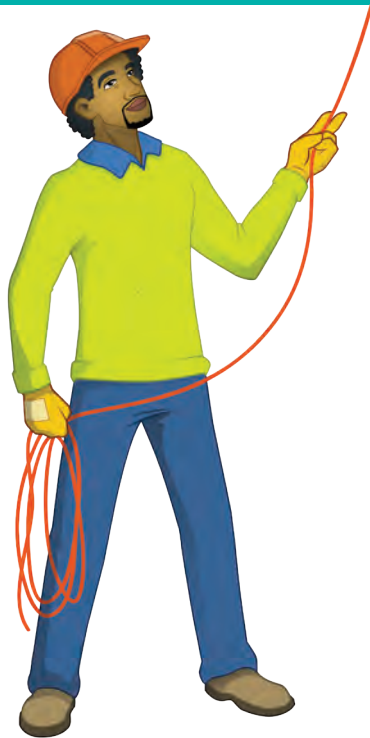


# DOGGING SAFETY AND LICENCE GUIDE



Training support material for:

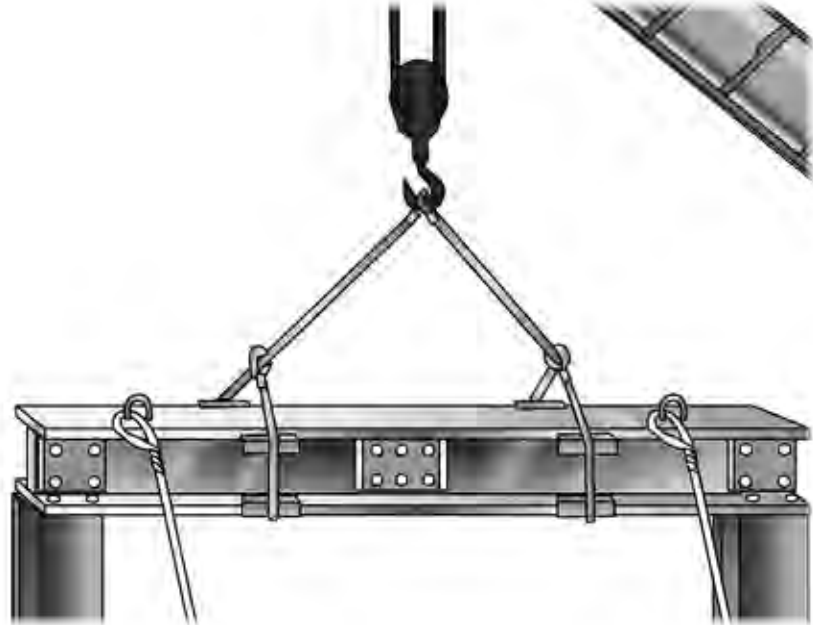
## CPCCLDG3001 Licence to perform dogging

Produced by:



Industry Training Resources

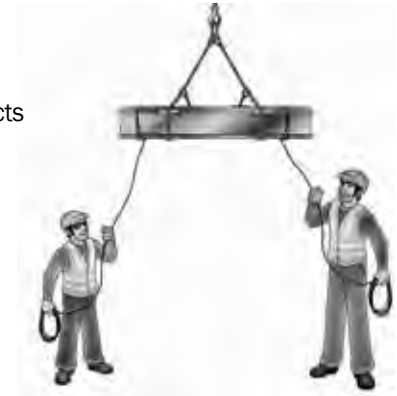
# Introduction to Dogging



## What is dogging?

A dogman is responsible for:

- Selecting the correct lifting equipment for the job and inspecting it for damage and defects
- Working out the weight of loads
- Determining and using the correct technique to sling loads
- Communicating with the crane operator about the crane and the load
- Guiding the crane operator in the lifting, movement and placement (landing) of loads.



When selecting the correct slings and slinging technique, inspecting slings and directing the crane operator in the load movement (particularly when it is out of view to them) you **must**:

- **hold a dogging licence**

or

- **be enrolled in a dogging course with an RTO and under the supervision of a licenced dogman.**



## Types of cranes

As a dogger it is likely that you will work with many different **types of cranes**.

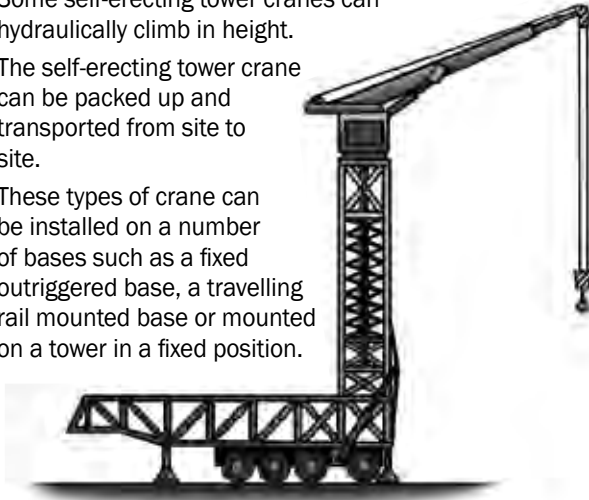
The dogger must talk with the crane operator to find out the cranes rated capacities under all configurations.

These are some examples of the types of cranes that you may work with.

### Self-erecting tower crane

The self-erecting tower crane is commonly used on building construction sites for lifting a wide range of construction materials to elevated locations on the jobsite.

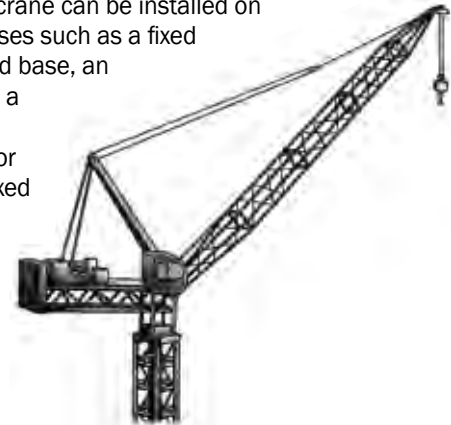
- Some self-erecting tower cranes can hydraulically climb in height.
- The self-erecting tower crane can be packed up and transported from site to site.
- These types of crane can be installed on a number of bases such as a fixed outriggered base, a travelling rail mounted base or mounted on a tower in a fixed position.



### Luffing boom tower crane

The luffing boom tower crane is commonly used on building construction sites for lifting a wide range of construction materials to high-elevated locations on the jobsite.

- These tower cranes can hydraulically climb in height.
- Erection of the tower crane is performed by an auxiliary crane.
- These types of crane can be installed on a number of bases such as a fixed counterweighted base, an anchored base, a travelling rail mounted base or mounted in a fixed position.



*Types of cranes (continued)***Vehicle loading crane**

- A crane is mounted to a vehicle
- You use it to load or unload the vehicle.

**Portal boom crane**

- The boom/jib is mounted on a portal frame
- The portal frame is on runways
- It can travel along the runways.

**Tower crane**

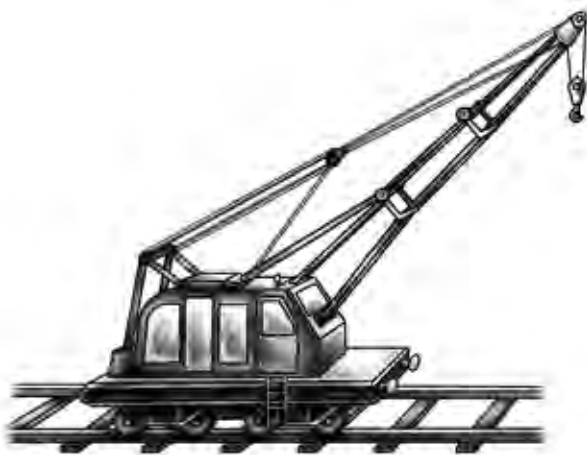
- The boom/jib is mounted on a tower.



*Types of cranes (continued)***Locomotive crane**

The locomotive crane is mainly used for recovery purposes on major railway operations. Locomotive cranes may have either a hydraulic boom or lattice boom.

- When lifting a load on a locomotive crane always use outriggers
- Do not use rail clamps when lifting a load on a locomotive crane.

**Telescopic materials handler crane**

The telescopic materials handler crane (Telehandler) is used on many projects that require a crane that can mobile loads and set-up on outriggers to increase lifting capacities.

Telehandlers can be fitted with different attachments like:

- Forks
- Crane hook
- Work basket
- Loader bucket.



## Lifting gear

As a dogger you will need to make use of many types of **lifting gear** including:

### Fibre ropes



### Wire ropes



### Chain



### Synthetic webbing slings



### Multi-leg slings



### Hooks



# Plan job

## Element 1





Apart from the hazards on site, there is other important information that you will need to know about and consider before starting the job. These things include:

The safest and most appropriate communication method



Where is the task (job) located and can you get in and out easily



What safe work procedures do you need to follow? Are licences or permits needed to do the work?



Exactly what is the job that needs to be done. For example what is the condition of the load, how is it configured?



What equipment will be needed to do the job? Is the equipment available?



What type of crane is needed for the job? What capacity and capabilities does it need to have?



**QUESTION 1.1 (B)**

Before you start work on a new site, why is it a good idea to talk with your workmates and OHS/WHS representatives first?

To find out the special rules for the site. There may be hazards on this site you need to know about. For example, you may need to wear hearing protection.



**QUESTION 1.1 (C)**

You are planning for a lift. You will plan for site hazards later.

What other things should you plan for?

What are some problems or challenges at this site?



How will you get in and out of the site?



Do you have the job details?



Where is the job?



...CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

**QUESTION 1.1 (C)**

**...CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE**

You are planning for a lift. You will plan for site hazards later.

What other things should you plan for?

What is the best and safest way to communicate?



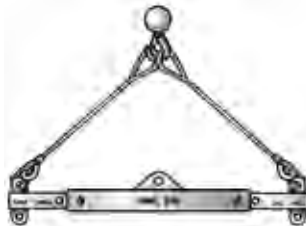
Do you need any permits?



Is the equipment available?



Does the crane and equipment have enough capacity to carry the load? Check the SWL.



Type of crane



Type of load



**QUESTION 1.1 (D)**

**...CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE**

You need to plan the path for the crane and load.

What do you need to think about?

The size of the crane



Will the crane fit along the pathway?  
Is there anything in the way?



Where are the best pickup and landing sites?



How big is the load?



## Identifying workplace hazards

Workplace hazards need to be notified **before** you start work.

Take a good look at your workplace and decide if anything could possibly cause injury to you or anyone else in the area.

### Zones/areas to check for hazards:



#### Above eye level

You should check above eye level for:

- Powerlines
- Buildings
- Trees
- Clearance heights
- Other obstructions
- Other overhead services
- Bridges.

#### Ground to eye level

You should check around eye height for:

- Other equipment
- Machinery
- People
- Pedestrians
- Things in the path of travel
- Other obstructions
- Facilities.

#### Ground level (and below)

You should check the ground to see if:

- There is debris or rubbish in the way
- The surface is strong enough to support the weight of any equipment or materials
- If there are any open trenches or recently filled trenches
- Underground services.