DOGGING
SAFETY & LICENCE GUIDE

e-book

LLN READY

SAMPLE

Dogging
LICENCE

Training support material for:

CPCCLDG3001 –
Licence to perform dogging

Produced by:

EASY GUIDES
Australia Pty Ltd

Contents

How to use this guide		4
Language – Literacy – Numeracy (LLN)		6
Acknowledgements		8
Introduction to dogging		9
High risk licensing and the law		20
Element 1	Plan task	27
Element 2	Select and inspect equipment	88
Element 3	Set up task	121
Element 4	Perform task	139
Element 5	Pack up and clean up	186
Practical training		199

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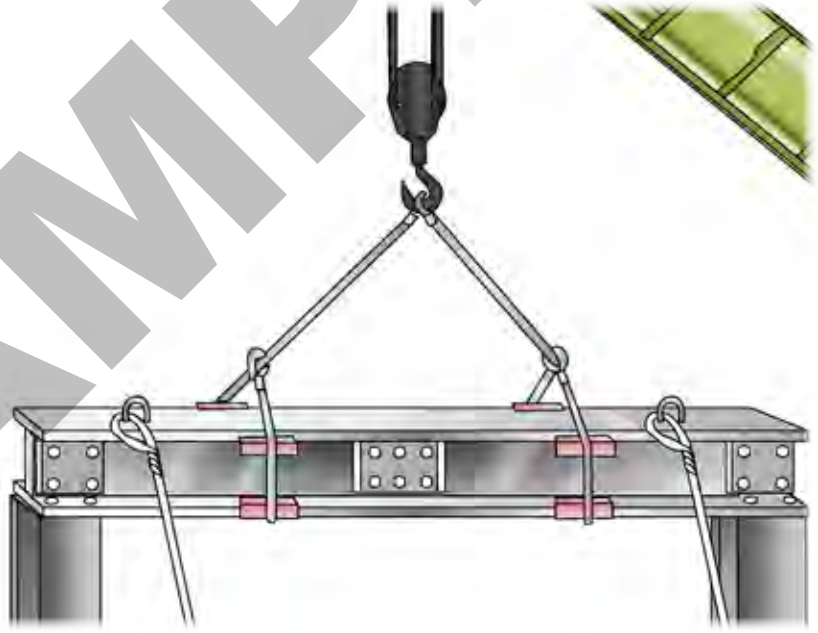
Introduction to Dogging



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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.**

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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.

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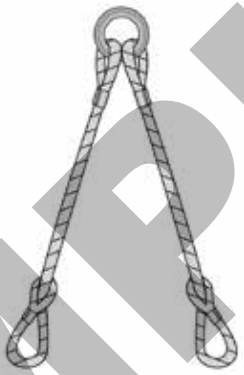
Lifting gear

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**

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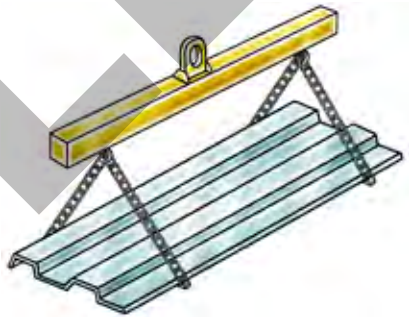
Lifting gear (continued)

Lifting rings, shackles and eyebolts

Beam and plate clamps

Spreader and lifting beams



Pallet forks and cages

Concrete kibbles

Personnel boxes

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Plan task

Element 1

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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.

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QUESTION 12

When should you plan the path you will take with the crane and the load?

Before you start work. When you're planning the job.

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QUESTION 13

The lifting equipment you use can be different for each load.

What are some types of lifting equipment you can use?

Chain

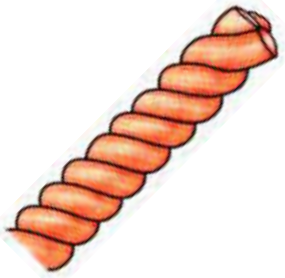
Wire rope

Shackles, eyebolts and lifting rings

Synthetic webbing sling

Natural fibre rope

Synthetic rope



The **minimum diameter** fibre rope you can use for lifting is 12 mm

The **minimum** you can use for a fibre rope tagline is 16 mm

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Overhead hazards

Powerlines

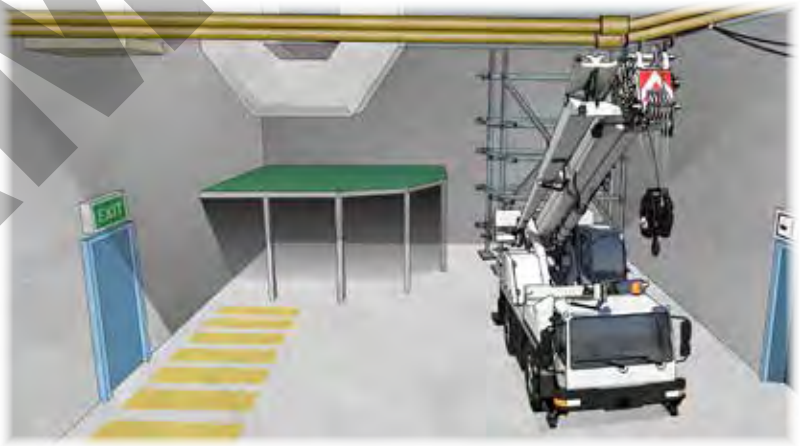
Always check the site for overhead powerlines.

You **must** keep the crane at a safe distance from powerlines at all times.

A crane boom and load can become electrically charged when working near radio, TV or microwave transmitters.

Overhead services

You should check for service pipes for gas, water or electrical cables and direct the crane operator to avoid making contact with any of these with the crane boom or the load.



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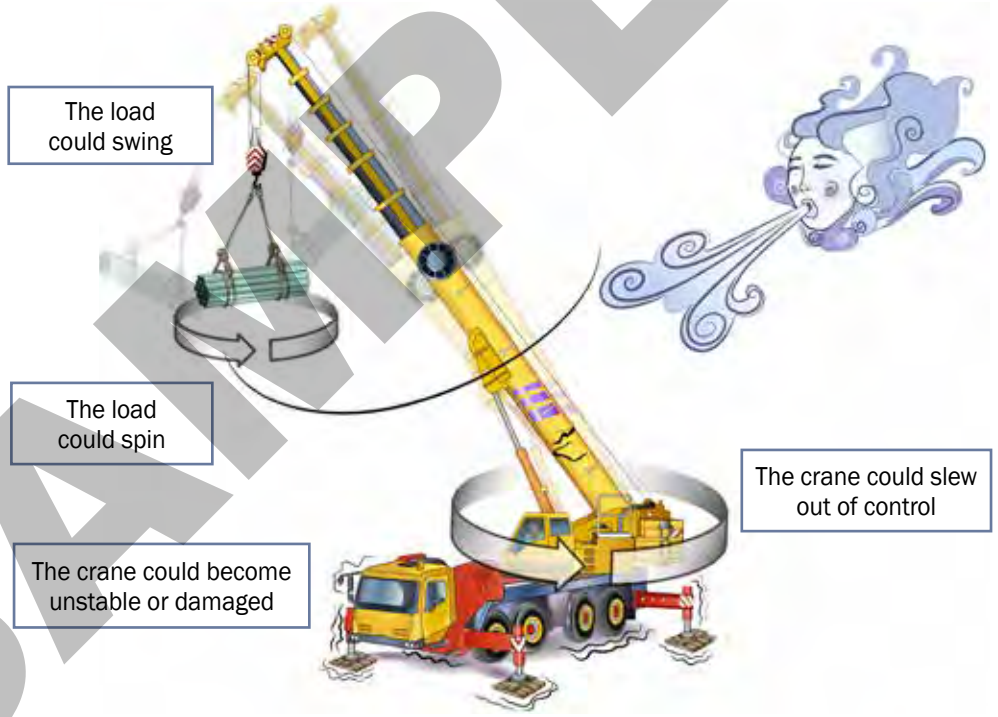
QUESTION 16

A crane is moving a load on a windy day.

What hazards can the wind cause and what controls can be put in place to minimise the risk?

Controls:

- Check the crane operator is using slew brakes (if the crane has them)
- Use guy ropes and braces
- If the wind gets too strong, stop working.



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QUESTION 23

What hazards (dangers) are there if you work near the outriggers or chassis of a slewing crane?

How do you control these hazards?

The crane or load could hit you or you could be trapped by the moving crane or load.

Use barriers and other controls to create an exclusion zone to keep people out of the danger area.

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