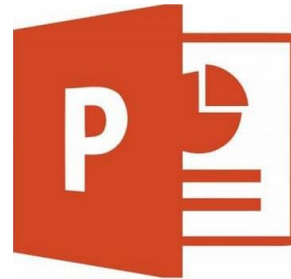
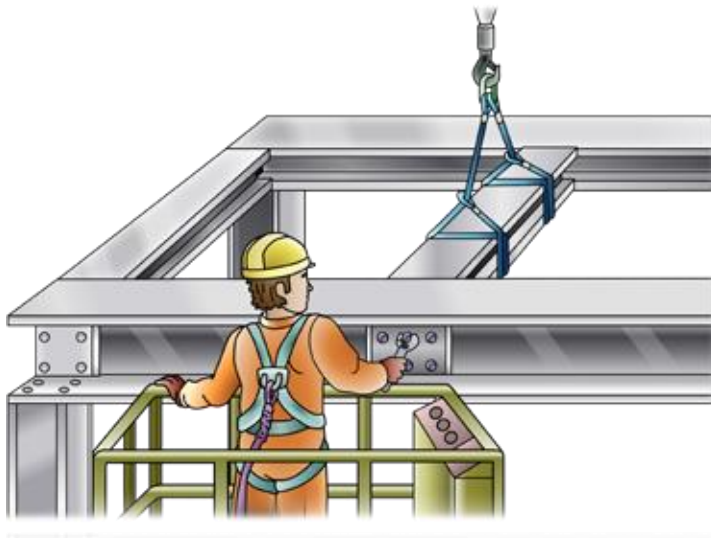


# RIGGING - BASIC SAFETY AND LICENCE GUIDE

Training support material for:

CPCCLRG3001

Licence to perform  
basic rigging



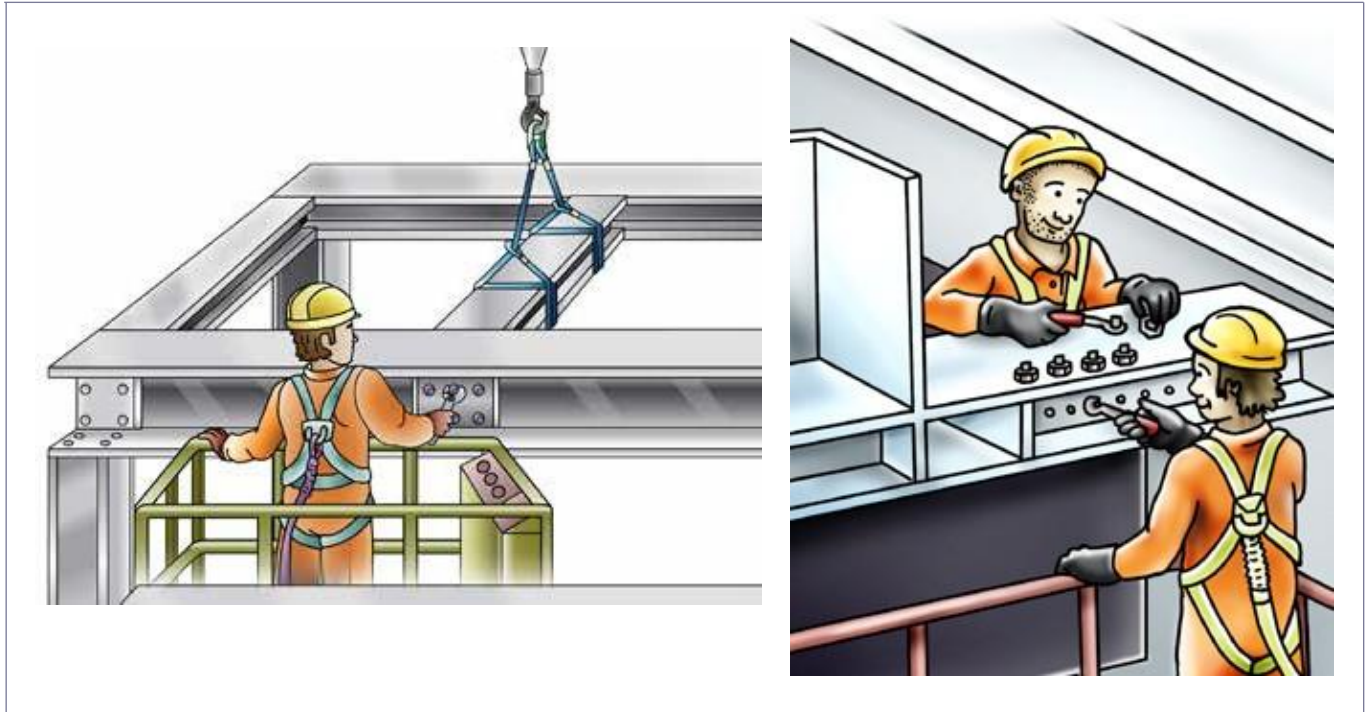
# Introduction to Rigging - Basic



## What is rigging?

Rigging work means the use of mechanical load shifting equipment (and associated gear) to:

- Move, place or secure a load using plant, equipment or members of a building or structures to ensure the stability of those members
- The setting up or dismantling of cranes or hoists.



# Plan task

## Element 1



## Talk with others about site hazards

Before starting any job on a worksite it is important you talk to the site supervisor or WHS/OHS officer or representative to find out about any site rules, procedures or policies that may affect the way you carry out the work.

Some people you may check with about site hazards may include:

WHS/OHS representative  
or safety officer



Site supervisors



Workmates



Site engineers



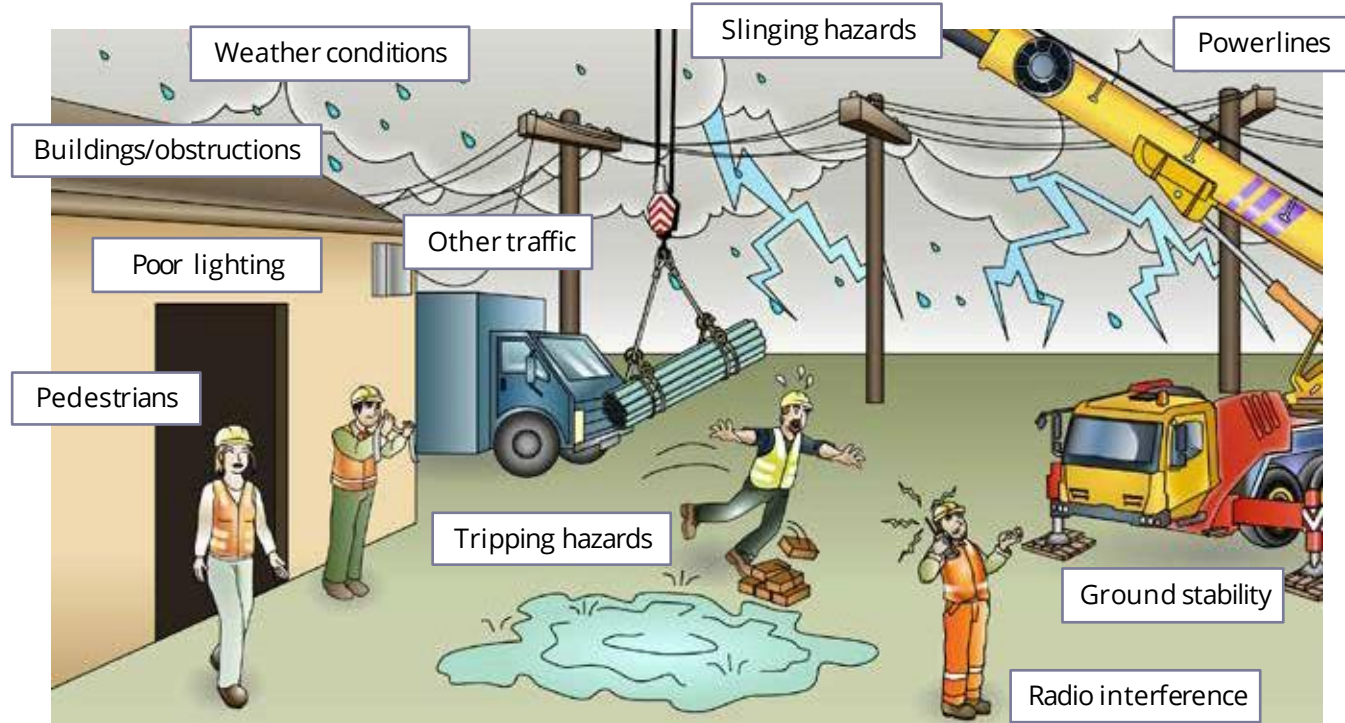
Authorised managers



## Identify workplace hazards

A hazard is anything that can hurt you or others while you work. The government classes rigging as high risk. By law, only a licensed person can do rigging work. The licence includes knowing what workplace hazards to look for — and the causes.

While there is no substitute for experience, this book shows you the hazards you need to know about while you do rigging work.



## Working in high winds

Working in high winds on steel structures is very **dangerous**.

- There is a risk you could be knocked over
- There is also a risk you might be blown off the structure.



## Lifting a beam that won't move

You must always take care if a crane is lifting a beam near you. But if the crane's boom is being lifted and the beam doesn't move, stand clear.

The beam might **suddenly** move.

- This could damage the crane
- It might also injure you.



## Risk control and safety measures

### What are risk/hazard controls?

They are actions you take to control, reduce the chance, or prevent a danger that can injure or hurt you.

- You use the actions to do away with or to reduce risk to workmates and property
- Take these actions before you start the task.



## Hazard, risk and control

### What is a hazard?

A hazard is anything that can harm you or others while you work.



### What is a risk?

A risk is the chance of a hazard injuring or hurting a person.

In other words, what is the chance of the hazard hurting you?



### What is control?

A control is what you can do to stop the hazard from hurting or killing someone.





## 6. Use personal protective equipment (PPE) (wear safety clothing)

Wear safety clothing and PPE to control hazards. Avoid relying on these as the only way to control hazards. Make sure the PPE is right for you and the company has trained you in how to use it. For example, wear high-visibility clothing so workmates can see you more easily.

Hard hat



Safety gloves

Safety vest



Dust mask



Long sleeved top



Ear muffs



Boots that cover the whole foot



Safety glasses/goggles, Sunglasses



Long pants

Sunscreen



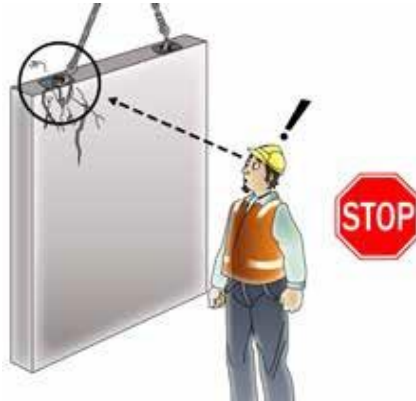
**As a minimum, a rigger should wear a safety helmet, rubber-soled boots, a hi-vis vest/clothing and gloves.**

**QUESTION 3**

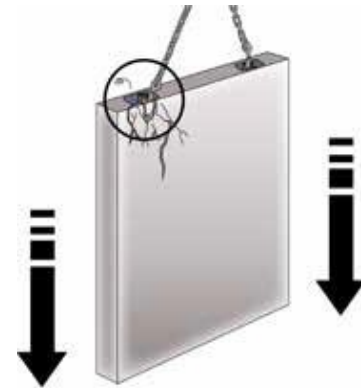
You are using a lifting insert and it breaks.

What do you do?

Stop working



Safely lower or support the load if possible



Tag the equipment out of service



Do not use the lifting insert. Report the defect to the manufacturer of the panel. They might fix or replace it.



## Associated plant

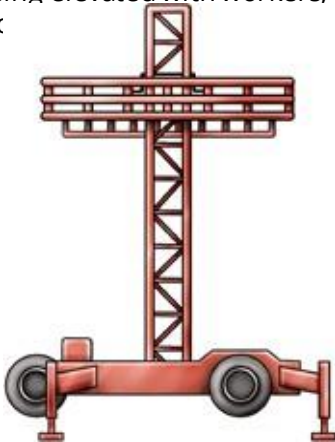
You will also need to think about any associated plant and the forces applied to them. This may include:

### Mast climbers

A mast climber is a platform raised for temporary access to heights.

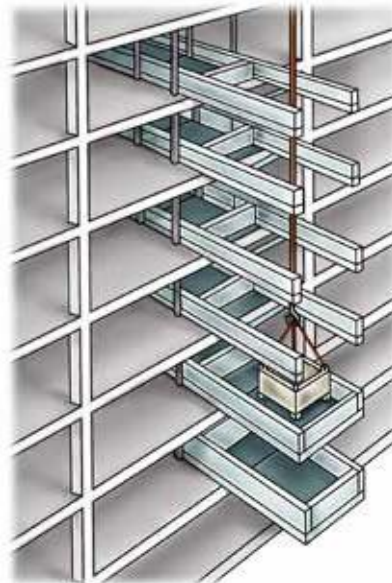
A dead load is a mast climber weight on the ground with no elevation or movement.

A dynamic load is a mast climber being elevated with workers, to



### Cantilevered crane loading platform

A temporary loading bay cantilevered from the face of a building or structure to land or lift crane-handled loads.



### Materials hoist

A materials hoist is a powered elevator you use to move materials up and down a building.

A wind load is the wind force on the materials hoist.

A dynamic load is a barrow hoist with a wheelbarrow of sand.



## Identify rigging equipment

You need to know a wide range of rigging and associated plant and equipment to carry out rigging work.

### Associated equipment – Part 1

#### Scaffolds

Scaffolds are temporary frames used to support people and materials in the construction or repair of buildings and other large structures.

Any scaffold higher than 4 metres needs to be designed and built by a licensed scaffolder.



#### Static line

A wire line used to anchor you to the building, but still offering the freedom to walk around and work freely.

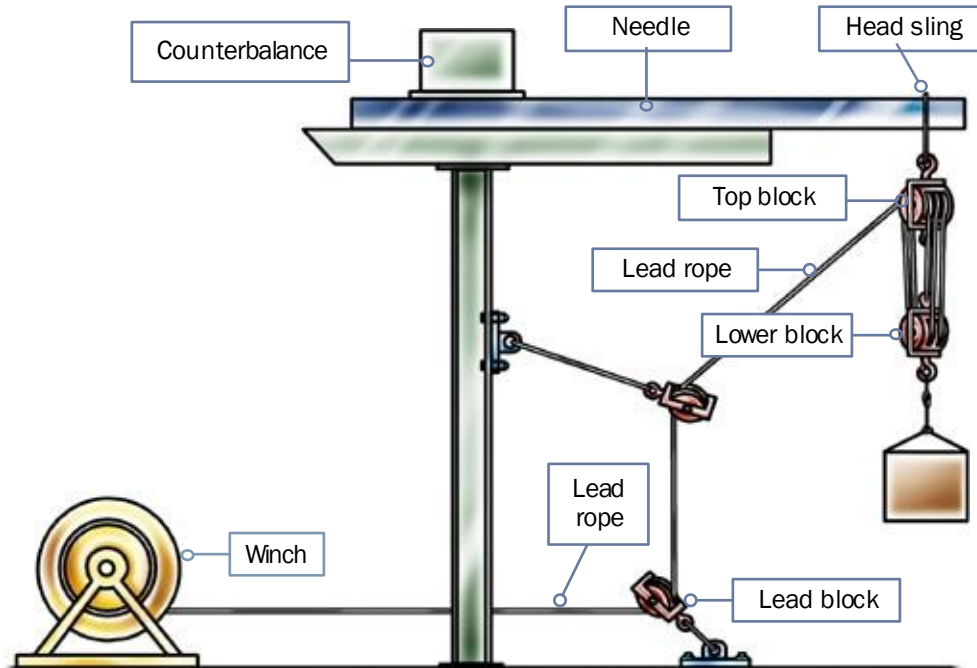


**QUESTION 4**

Look at the picture.  
The winch and the head sling are shown already.

What are the other parts?

**See next page for answer**



**... CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE**