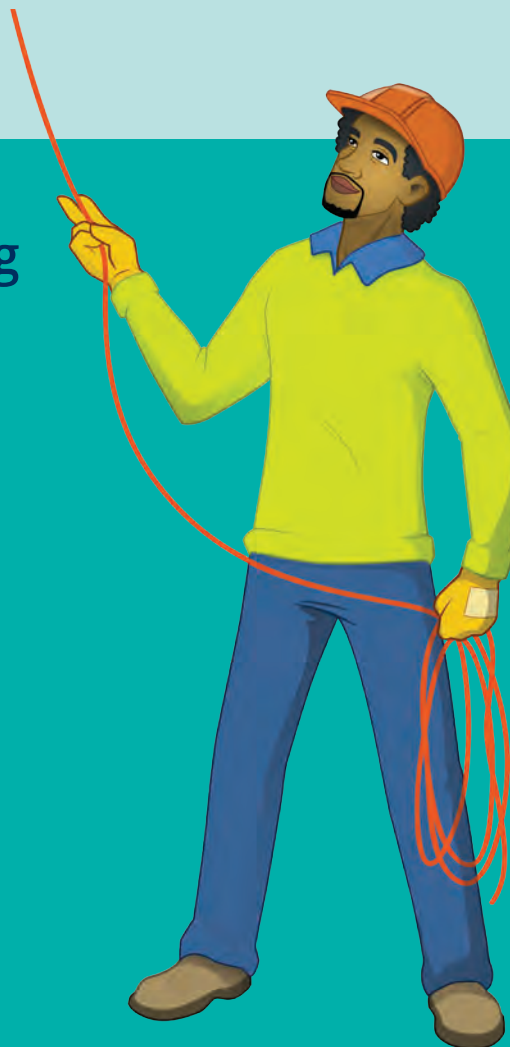


# DOGGING LEARNER WORKBOOK

CPCCLDG3001  
Licence to perform dogging



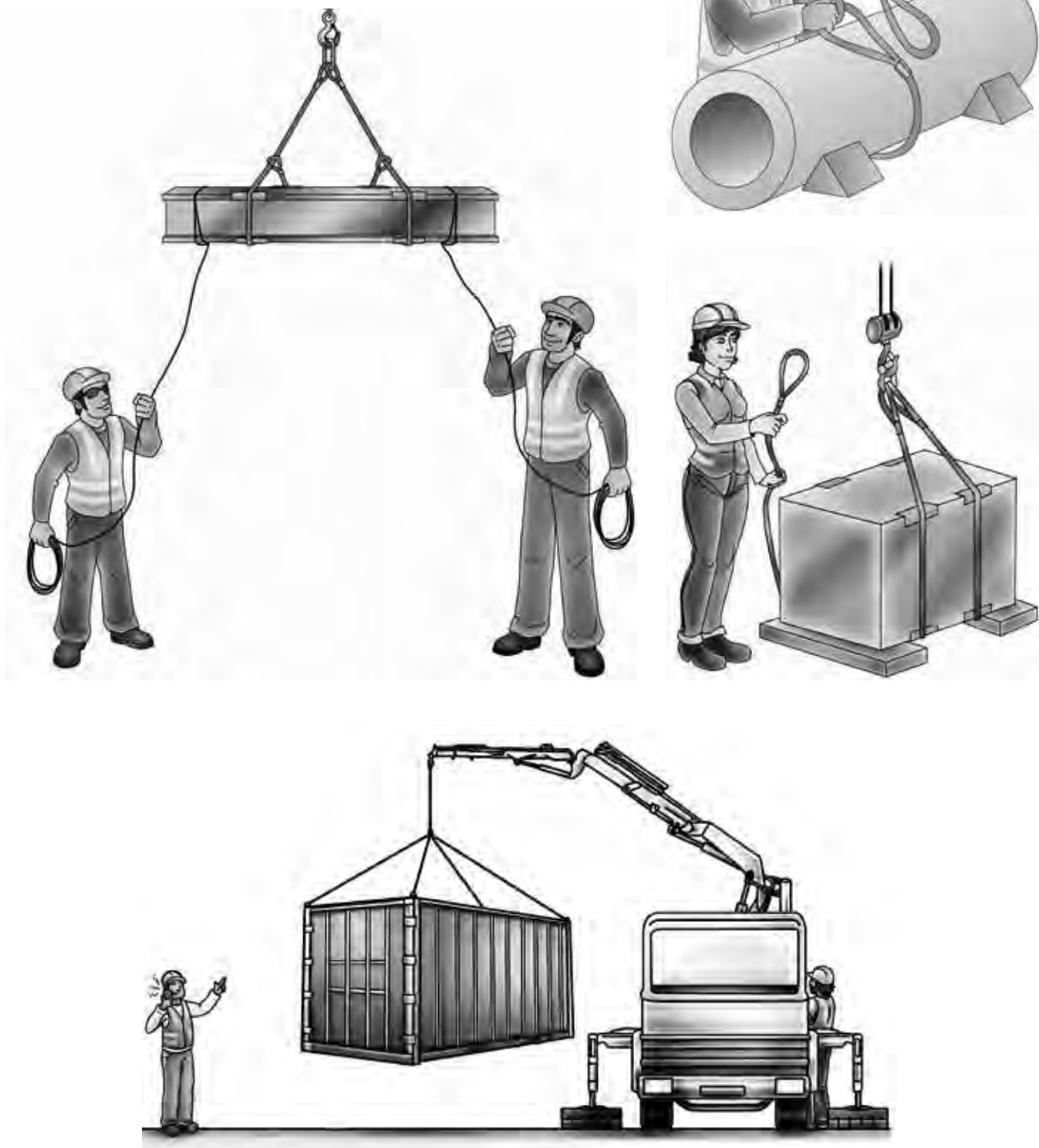
[www.easyguides.com.au](http://www.easyguides.com.au)



# What is dogging?

Dogging work is defined as work that includes slinging loads, selecting and inspecting lifting gear and/or directing a crane operator in the movement of a load when the load is out of view of the crane operator.

The dogger is responsible for inspecting the lifting equipment.





# Theory Training Task 9

Performance Criteria: 1.3

Give an example of why you might wear each of the following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

To protect a person's feet from falling or rolling objects and to protect from standing on things.

To protect a person's head from falling objects.

To protect a person's hearing when working in noisy environments.

Should be worn when working outdoors in the sun.

Safety shoes



Hard hat



Ear protection



Long-sleeve top



Face mask



Safety glasses



Sunglasses



Safety gloves

To protect a person's lungs when they are required to work in a dusty area or with toxic chemicals.

To protect a person's eyes from flying particles or other objects.

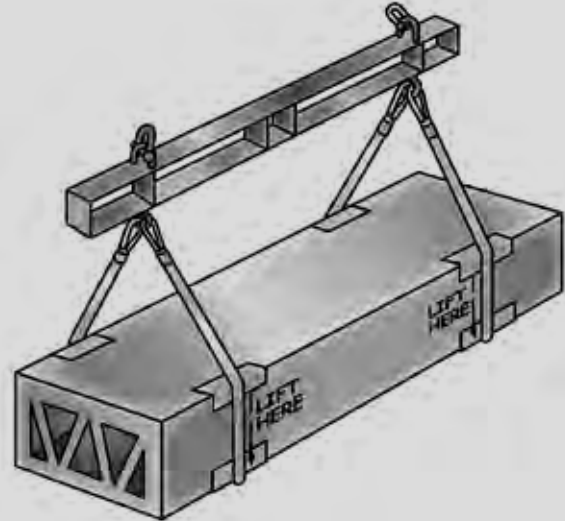
Should be worn when sun glare is interfering with visibility.

To protect a person's hands and fingers from all kinds of workplace scenarios.

Performance Criteria: 1.5

# Identify the best lifting/sliding points on the load

The lifting points on each load will be different because of the dimensions, type and weight of the load. Some loads will have lifting points marked on them.



## Theory Training Task 20

Performance Criteria: 1.5

Some loads have specific areas from which they must be lifted. These areas may be re-enforced to help distribute the weight evenly when it is being lifted. The manufacturer’s specifications may show you the lifting/sliding points for a load or they may be marked on the load.

You need to lift a load where the correct lifting/sliding points are not identified.

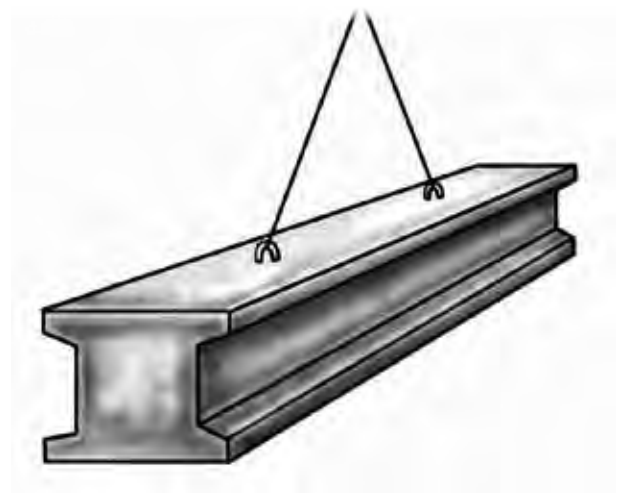
a) What two things can you do to find the correct lifting/sliding points?

1) Calculate

.....  
.....

2) Test lift

.....  
.....



*Performance Criteria: 1.6*

## Lifting equipment

Different loads will need different lifting equipment to lift them safely. Lifting equipment is basically everything you use to lift. It includes cranes, lifting gear, cages, pallet forks, and workboxes.

Some cranes you might use are: self-erecting tower cranes, mobile slewing cranes, non-slewing mobile cranes, bridge and gantry crane, to name a few.

Lifting gear includes: ropes and chains, shackles, slings, rings, eyebolts, clamps and many other things. There are different kinds of each.



## Theory Training Task 21

*Performance Criteria: 1.6*

There are a number of different kinds of lifting slings.

Name three types of slings you may use in dogging work?

1) Answer may include:

- **natural fibre rope**

2) • **synthetic fibre rope**

- **wire rope**

3) • **chain**

- **synthetic webbing slings**





# Theory Training Task 22

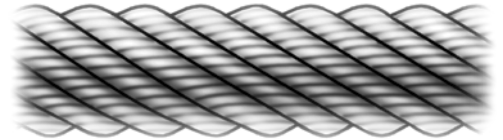
Performance Criteria: 1.6

Lay is the direction the wires are formed into strands and the strands are formed into the finished steel wire rope.

What is meant by the following kinds of lay?

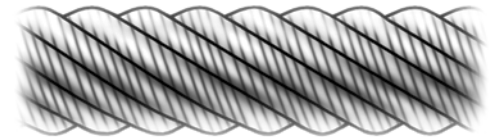
Ordinary lay

Ordinary lay is where the wires are laid in the opposite direction to the strands.



Lang’s lay

Lang’s lay is where the wires are laid in the same direction as the strands.



# Theory Training Task 23

Performance Criteria: 1.6

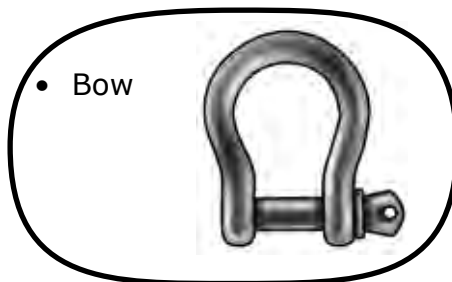
You are required to lift a load using multiple slings.

a) What shape shackle would you use? (Circle the correct one)

• Dee

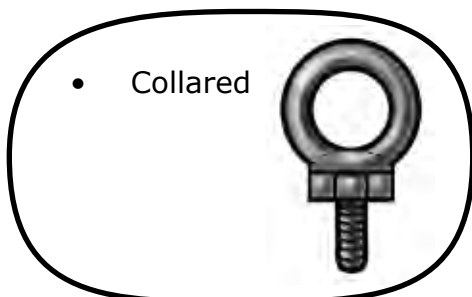


• Bow



b) What type of eyebolts would you use? (Circle the correct one)

• Collared



• Uncollared







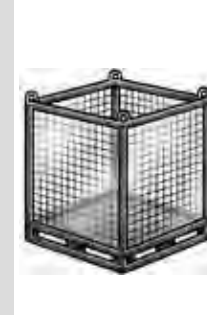


# Theory Training Task 24

Performance Criteria: 1.6



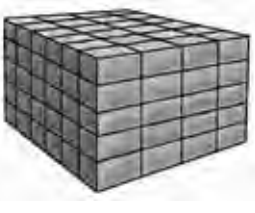


You will need different lifting equipment to lift different loads.

a) Draw a line to match the correct lifting equipment with the load that needs to be lifted.

## Equipment

				
Stillage	Personnel box	Pallet cage	Pallet forks	Concrete kibble

## Loads

				
Worker	Wet concrete	Brick	Secured stacked load on a pallet	Gas bottle



b) Can you lift a worker in a stillage or pallet cage?

No



# Theory Training Task 25

Performance Criteria: 1.6

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

a) Below are pictures of different types of cranes. Label them with their correct names.



Hammerhead tower crane



Locomotive crane



Non-slewing mobile crane



Vehicle loading crane



Luffing boom crane



Self erecting tower crane



Mobile slewing crane



Derrick crane



Portal boom crane



Telehandler

b) Which of the above cranes is used for the self-loading and unloading of its truck?

Vehicle loading crane



Performance Criteria: 1.7

# Communication

Think about how you will communicate with the crane operator before you start the job. You can communicate in a number of different ways on the job.



## Theory Training Task 26

Performance Criteria: 1.7



When should you select communication methods and if necessary, check communication equipment?

**Before you start work while planning the job**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## Theory Training Task 27

Performance Criteria: 1.7

List four (4) methods you would use to communicate with a crane operator or other site personnel.

1) Answer may include:

- Hand signals

2) • Whistles

- Fixed frequency radio

3) • Verbal communication (talking, listening and asking questions)

4) • Written instructions

- Signage





## Theory Training Task 28

*Performance Criteria: 1.7*

When planning the methods of communication you are going to use for a job you may need to talk to a number of other people.

Name four (4) people you may consult when planning the communication methods to be used for a job?

1) Answer may include but not limited to:

- Other doggers
- Riggers

2) • Crane operator      • Site supervisor

- Authorised managers

3) • Other personnel working in the area who may be affected by the crane movement

4) • Any other personnel shown on the Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS)



*Performance Criteria: 1.8*

## Special or unusual loads

Sometimes you will need to sling a load that is special or has an unusual shape. You may need to use different lifting methods to keep the load stable and protect it from being damaged.

