

FINAL REVIEW STUDY GUIDE



Dogging

LICENCE

Training support material for:

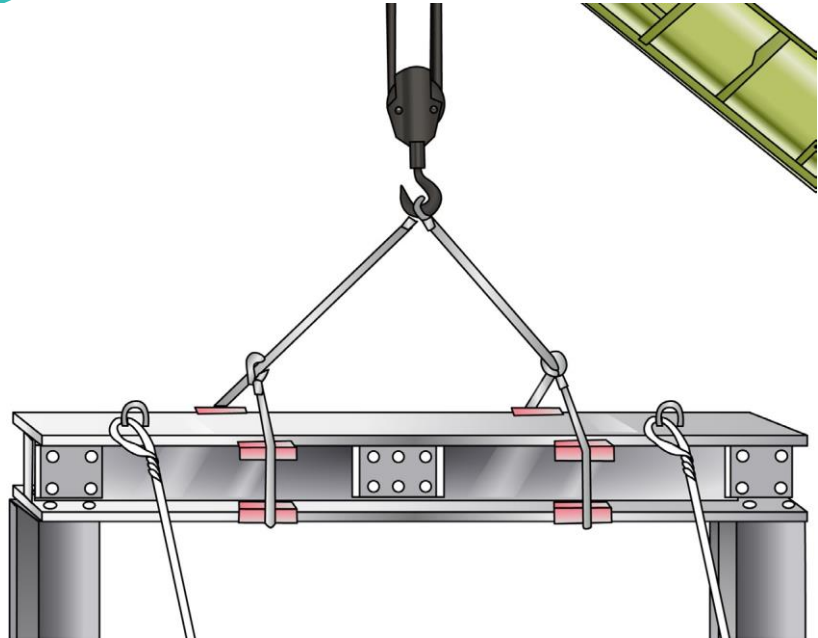
CPCCLDG3001A -

Licence to perform dogging

Produced by:

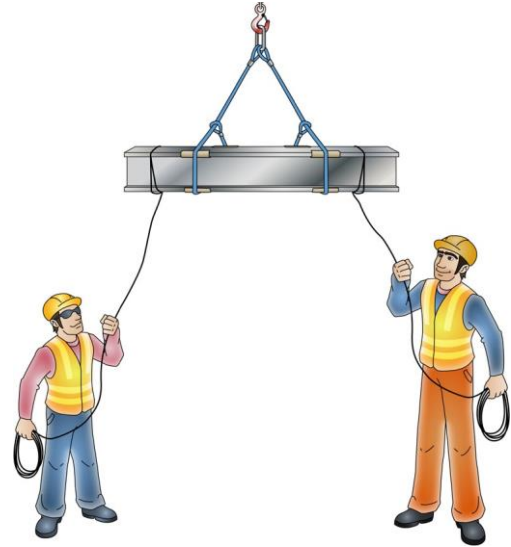


Introduction to Dogging



What is dogging?

Dogging work is defined as work that includes:



Types of cranes

<p>(- (</p>	
----------------------------	--

Types of cranes (continued)

--	--

Types of cranes (continued)

Types of cranes (continued)

--	--

Types of cranes (continued)

--	--

Lifting gear

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

Lifting gear (continued)

Plan job

Element 1



QUESTION 8

Who might you talk to about site hazards before you start the job?

QUESTION 9

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

QUESTION 10

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

What other things should you plan for?

...CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

QUESTION 10**...CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE**

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

What other things should you plan for?

QUESTION 11

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

What do you need to think about?

...CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

QUESTION 11**...CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE**

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

What do you need to think about?

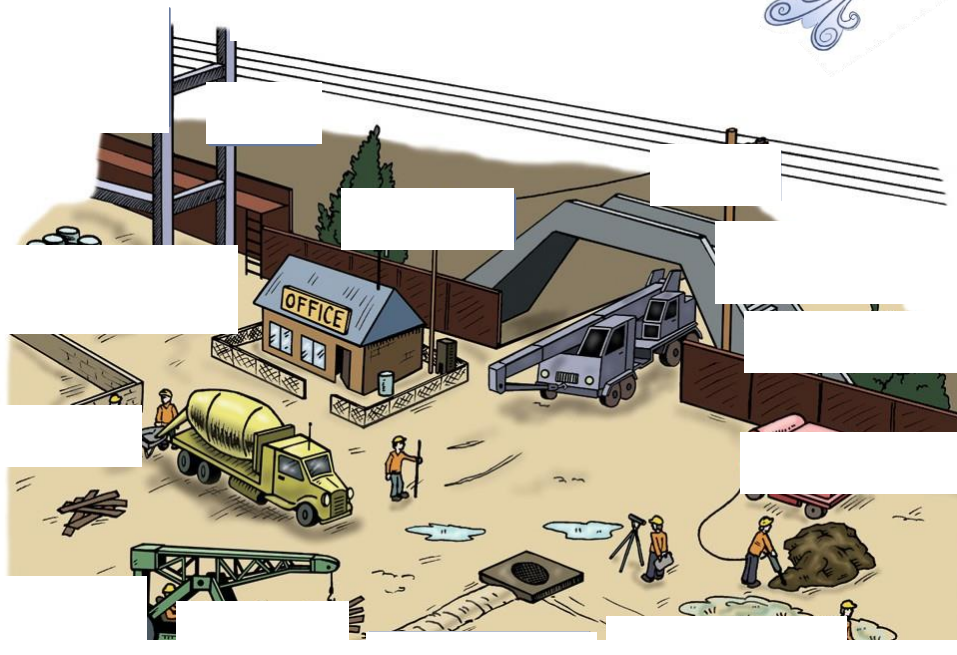
QUESTION 12

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

QUESTION 13

You are about to start dogging tasks. There are hazards (dangers) you might run into when doing the task.

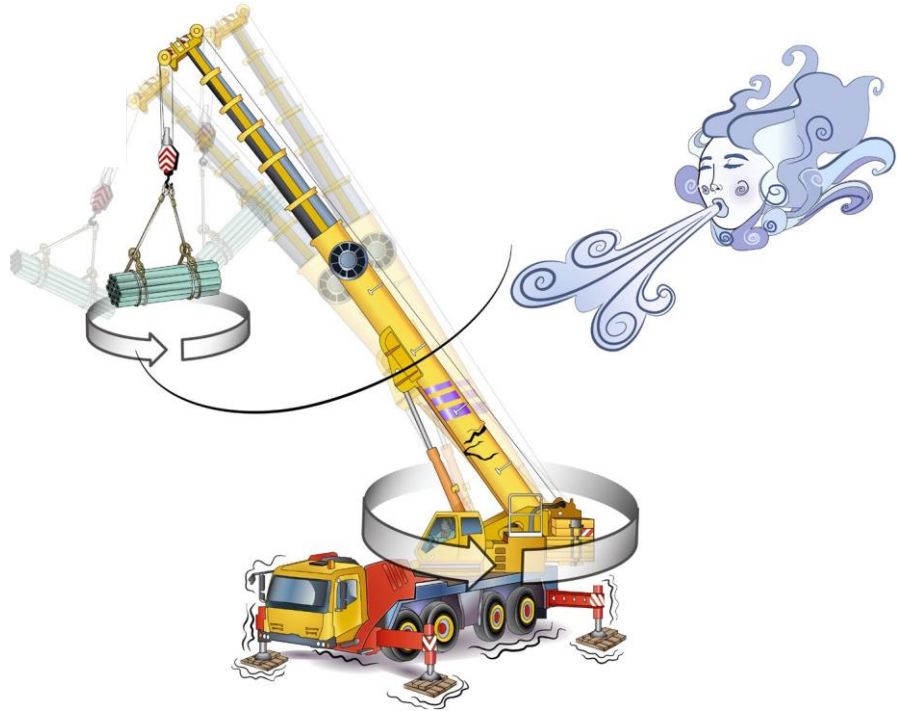
What are some examples of hazards that you must plan for?

Workplace hazards

QUESTION 14

A crane is moving a load on a windy day.

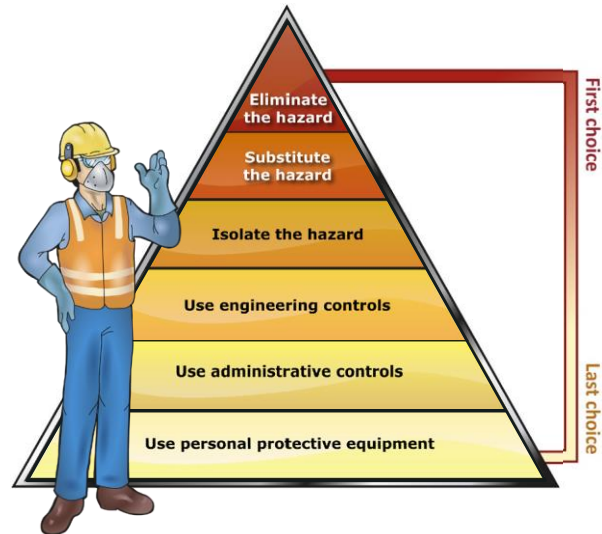
What hazards can the wind cause and what controls can be put in place to minimise the risk?



QUESTION 15

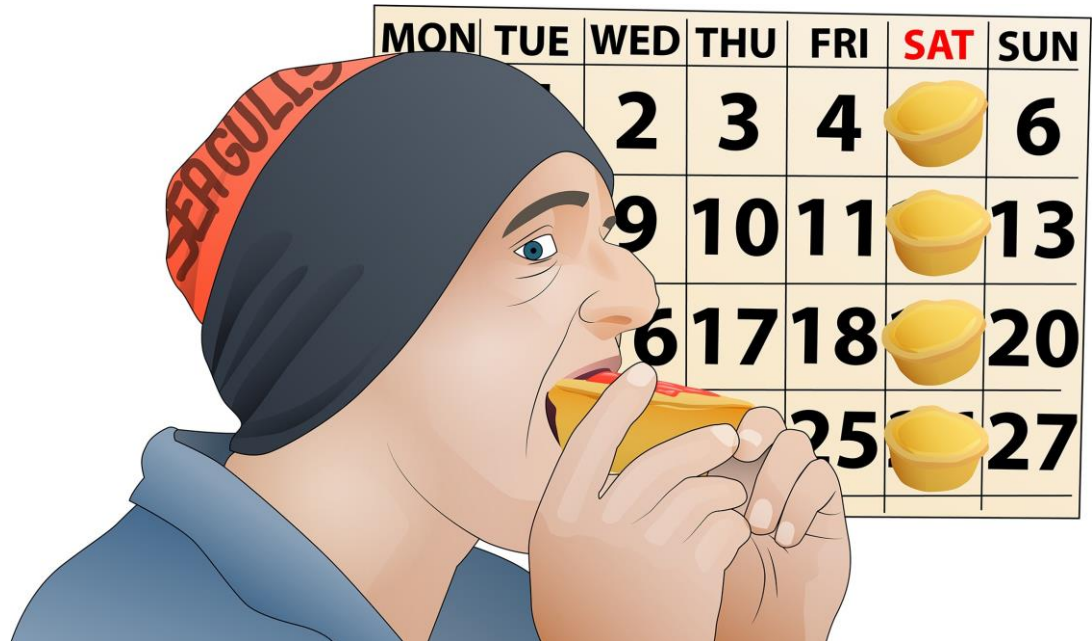
The Hierarchy of Hazard Control is a list of controls that you can use to eliminate or lower the danger from a hazard in the workplace.

What are the six (6) levels in the hierarchy from the first choice to the last choice?



How to remember the Hierarchy of Hazard Control

You can use the following acronym (an abbreviation formed from the initial components in a phrase) to help you remember the steps in the hierarchy of hazard control.



QUESTION 16

You are working near powerlines which is **very** dangerous and can kill you.

What is the minimum distance rules you **must** follow?

QUESTION 17

Who could you talk to if you need to find out the voltage of overhead powerlines?

QUESTION 18

What are some ways you can work closer to powerlines than the minimum distances allowed?

QUESTION 19

Tiger tails are black and yellow pipes that hang off powerlines.

What are they for?

QUESTION 20

When should you set up your hazard controls?

QUESTION 21

The crane operator is folding the boom so they can drive the crane.

What hazards (dangers) do you need to think about?

How can you control the hazards?

QUESTION 22

There is an emergency.

Who do you need to tell?

What should you tell them?

You need to tell:

You should tell them:

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?

Table of common weights

Material	Size	Weight
----------	------	--------



QUESTION 24

What are some ways you can find out the weight of a load?

QUESTION 25

What is the mass
(weight) of:

- a) 100 litres of water?
- b) 1 cubic metre of
timber (hardwood)?
- c) 1 cubic metre of
blue metal?

QUESTION 26

Whose job is it to find out the weight of the load you will lift?

QUESTION 27

Is it the crane operator's job (responsibility) to know the weight of the load?

QUESTION 28

How can you find out the safe lifting/sliding points of a load?

QUESTION 29

The load you are working with is heavy at one end, and light at the other. The centre of gravity of the load is unusual.

How can you check the load is slung safely?