

DOGGING INFORMATION BOOK



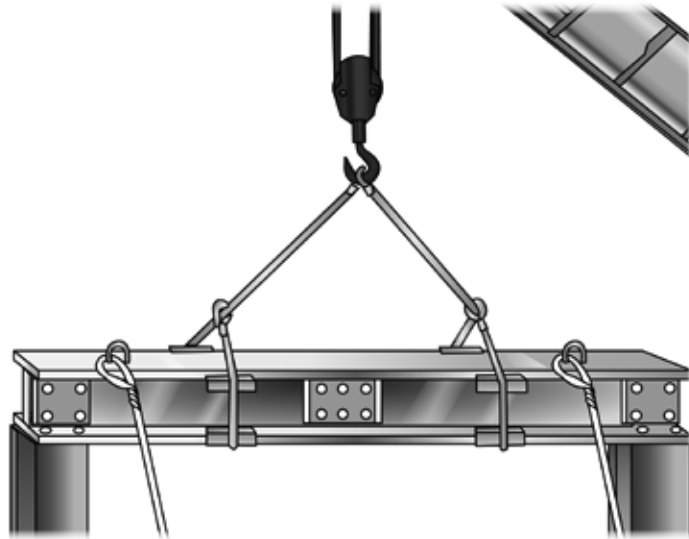
Training support material for:

CPCCLDG3001 Licence to perform dogging

Produced by:



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.**



PLAN TASK






Element 1



Site information

Before starting any job on a worksite it is important you talk with others to find out about any specific workplace policies and procedures that you must follow and to get information on any site hazards that you need to be aware of. For example site engineers can give you information about the ground conditions on the site.

Some people you may check with about site hazards include:

<p>WHS/OHS representative or safety officer</p> 	<p>Site supervisors</p> 	
<p>Workmates</p> 	<p>Site engineers</p> 	<p>Authorised managers</p> 

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?



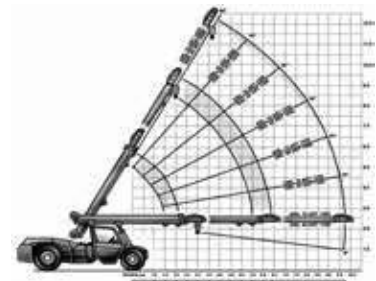
Exactly what is the job that needs to be done. For example what is the condition of the load, how is it configured?



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?



Site information (continued)

Site information may also include a Safe work method statement (SWMS), Job safety environment analysis (JSEA) or Take 5.

These help you to outline the hazards and risks involved in the work task and identify the controls that need to be put in place to eliminate or greatly reduce the risk.

Approval must be obtained before starting any crane and dogging work on site. You may need to complete one of these before you can start work.

Samples of a SWMS and a JSEA:

Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS)			
This SWMS is site-specific statement that must be prepared before any high-risk construction work is commenced.			
Person responsible for ensuring compliance with this SWMS:	Date:		
High-risk job:	Location:		
What are the tasks involved?	What are the hazards and risks?	How will hazards and risks be controlled? (Describe the control measures and how they will be used)	
Think about the worksite and each stage of the project, including preparation and clean-up.			

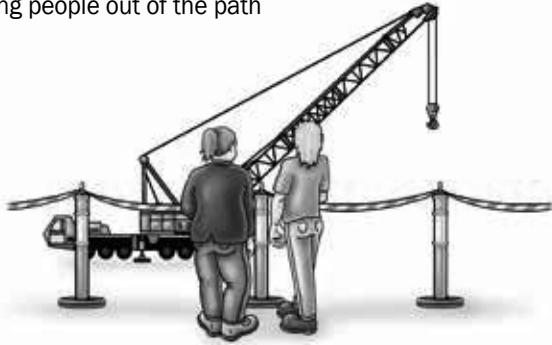
Job safety and environment analysis (JSEA)/ Safe work method statement (SWMS) 123456								
1. ACTIVITY/TASK INFORMATION AND LOCATION								
Location/Project:		1.2.2 Belmaine Highway, Roseville						
Activity or Task Description:		Excavate right hand turn lane						
Competency/Qualification needed to do work safely:		All operators have current tickets						
2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION								
Locations/Area Hazards	✓ X	Rate	Work/Task Hazards	✓ X	Rate	Work/Task Hazards	✓ X	Rate
Area			Roof lighting			Plant/ machinery		
Entry or exit difficult			Poor visibility			Roll over Machinery	X	8
Engagement equipment			Sign lights, UV			Tools equipment		
Work at heights			High noise levels	X	7	Public	X	8
Confined space			Communication difficulties			Personnel		
Remote location			Unstable ground			Railway		
Unstable ground or adjacent			Excavation			Procedures		
Temperature extremes			Machine electrical needs			Process tools		
Hazardous, toxic substances (attach MSDS)			Electrical hazards - LV			Suspended items		
Overhead power			Overhead power	X	8	Slips, trips, falls		
Excavation/ trenching			UV services (hot, steam, water)			Full load		
Poor visibility			Overhead power			Clear		
Excavation, temporary gas			Pressurised fluids			Sharp materials		
Excavation, high of gas			Gas systems			Confined space		
Inflammable fluids, fires			Flammable materials			Work at heights		
Hazardous, toxic substances (attach MSDS)			Toxic materials			Working vehicles		
Excavation			Acids, solvents			Manual handling		
Excavation			Other chemicals			Lifting workers		
Heat, cold			Inflammable fluids, fires	X	8	Lifting SWPS		
Excavation, Radiation	X	8						
3. PPE		4. ACCESS/EQUIPMENT/ISOLATION			5. ENVIRONMENTAL			
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	X	Access equipment	Environmental Hazards	X	Rate	Risk Rating Table		
Skivvies (type)	X	Soled shoes	Air pollution (dust, fumes)	X	5	1.2 = Low • 3.4 = Medium • 5.0 High • 7.8 Extreme		
Safety boots	X	Ladders	Noise (impact and equipment)	X	5	Likelihood (How likely is it to occur)		
Long pants, shorts	X	Exp	Dust to breath, waterways	X	5	Consequence		
High visibility vest, reflective	X		Public to workers			Critical Major Moderate Minor		
Hard hat	X	Utility plant/equipment	Soil erosion			About Certain		
Safety glasses, eye glasses	X		Material to fire, flame			Likely		
Full face shield	X	Vehicle plant/equipment	Other:			Possible		
Hearing protection	X	Excavators, Loaders, Trucks, Telehandler				Unlikely		
Hand tool	X	Hand/Power/Tool equipment				Rare		
Dust gas mask	X					About Certain		
Breathing apparatus	X	Isolation and lockout				Likely		
Respirator face mask	X	Signage and warning				Possible		
Fall protection and access		Barriers				Unlikely		
Fall protection equipment		Signage/position				Rare		
Fall arrest equipment		Personal locks or lock out tags				About Certain		
Other:		Warning signs				Likely		
		Area lighting				Possible		
		Clear				Unlikely		
		Traffic controllers				Rare		
6. PLUMES (Attach and record nearby)								
Hot work		Equipment				Hazardous work		
Excavation or other work		High voltage	N/A			Confined space		

Plan the path

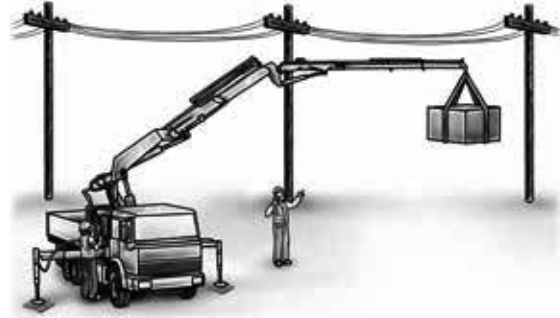
You need to plan the path of the crane and load before you start a job.

Some things you need to think about include:

Keeping people out of the path



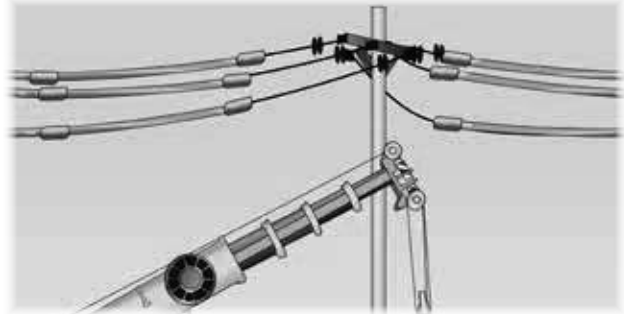
Do you need a spotter?



How will you communicate with the crane operator?



Are there any powerlines overhead?



Plan the path (continued)

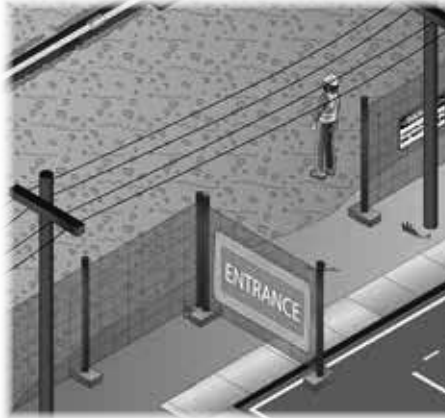
The size of the crane – width, height and weight.
Add lift capacity at required radius.



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?



Hazards

The dogger must know what **hazards** to look for and the kinds of situations that cause them.

A hazard is any **thing** or **situation** with the potential to cause injury or harm.

In other words it is any 'thing' or 'action' that can **hurt** you or other workers.

Plan ahead to avoid hazardous situations



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.

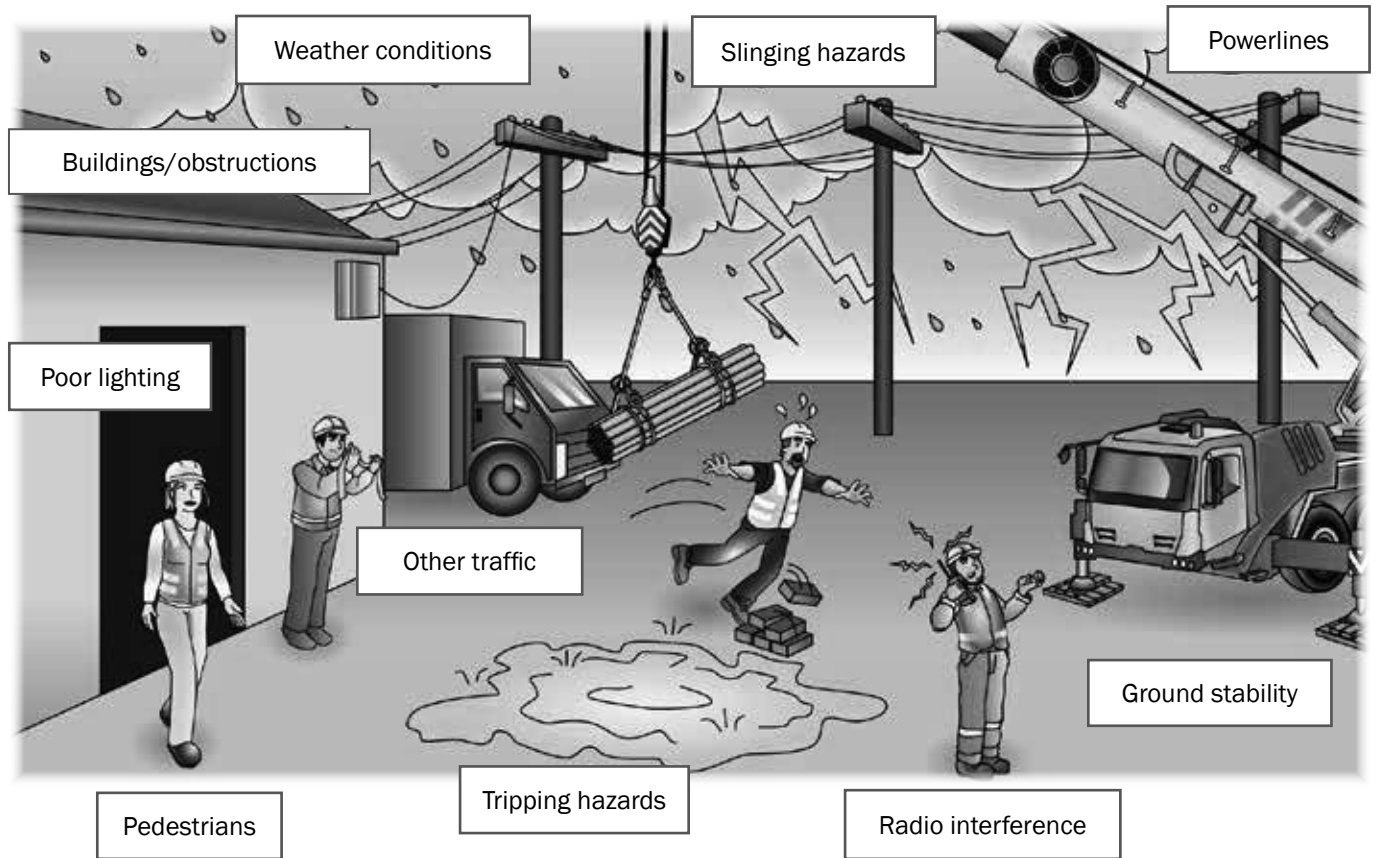
Ground level (and below)

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.

Common workplace hazards

Some common workplace hazards to look for are:



Overhead hazards

Powerlines

Always check the site for overhead powerlines.

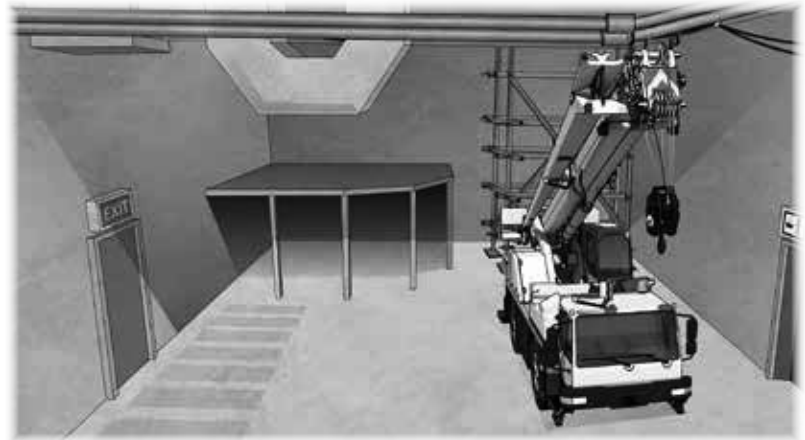
You **must** keep the crane at a safe distance from powerlines at all times.

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.



People

Be very careful of workers, other personnel and pedestrians in or around the worksite.

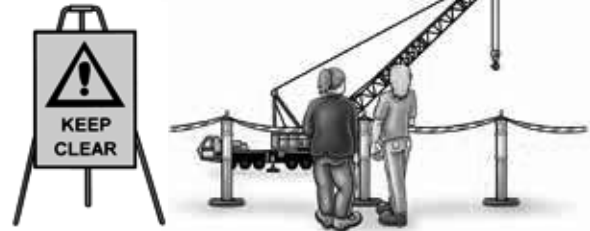
People are one of the biggest **hazards** on a worksite. You must always make sure the area is **clear** of anybody not directly involved in the lift.

Make sure that **no one** (including you) **stands close** to the chassis or outriggers of an operating slewing mobile crane.

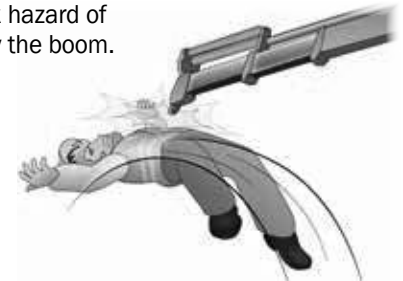
Beware of the **crushing hazard** when the crane is slewing. There is a high risk hazard of being crushed by the rotating counterweight or hit by the moving load.



Warning signs and **barriers** should be placed to keep people a safe distance from the load and the crane. They may not be aware of safety procedures or create distractions for crane operators.



There is a high risk hazard of people being hit by the boom.



Working at heights

Falls from heights can cause serious injury or death. Always make sure you use an approved safety system such as guardrails, scaffold or edge protection which has been fitted by a qualified person.

You should always wear a correctly fitted and approved harness. The lanyard should be anchored correctly.



Dangerous materials

If you are lifting containers of dangerous materials make sure you read the Safety data sheet (SDS) first.

This will tell you what procedures you need to follow to work with them safely.



Slinging hazards

It is important you learn to properly assess and sling a load.
Failing to do this may result in any of the following:

The load could drop or fall out of the slings while it is being lifted and moved.



The load or sling could be damaged when it is placed at its destination.



The load could be damaged in transit by the lifting gear.



The shackle or lifting gear could break if the load is too heavy.



The lifting gear could be caught under the load and damaged when load is placed at its destination. Use dunnage, packing or timbers.



The crane could be damaged or become unstable if the load is too heavy.



Hazard control and risk management

After **you** have found the hazards in your work area it is important to **manage the risk**.

A **risk** is the likelihood of a **hazard causing injury or harm**.

From there you can decide what action you will take. You can do this by consulting with your supervisor, or WHS/OHS officer or representative, or by following the Hierarchy of Hazard Control.

Here is an example of a hazard, risk and control:



Hazard

The crane operator is stowing the boom so that the crane can be driven.



Risk

The crane operator could be **hit** by the boom or could be **caught** in the boom and **trapped**.



Control

Keep people **out** of the entrapment zone (area where they could be injured or killed).

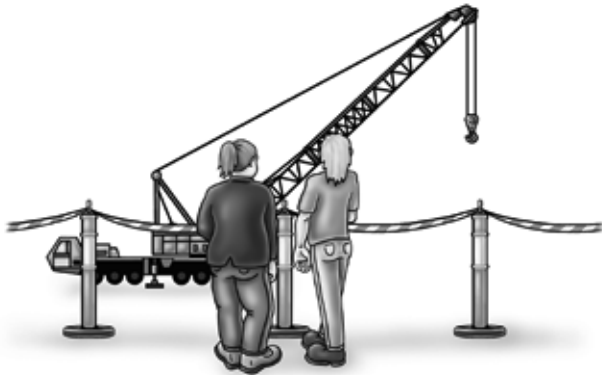


Hierarchy of Hazard Control details (continued)

3. Isolation

Lower the risk of damage or harm by **restricting or preventing access** to the hazard.

For example, putting up barriers or fencing, restricting access to the area for an amount of time or putting a distance restriction in place.



4. Engineering control measures

This is where equipment and work processes are improved through engineering solutions to reduce risk.

For example, using packing boards or steel plates to ensure there is adequate weight distribution and stability.



Powerlines

Always check the site for overhead powerlines so you do not hit them with any equipment. **Look up and live!**

Tiger tails

Powerlines can be fitted with tiger tails by the power company when it is necessary to work close to powerlines. Tiger tails are a black and yellow device that hang off powerlines.

Tiger tails are a **warning device** to make powerlines easier to see. Tiger tails are **not** an insulating device.



If a crane has to lift over powerlines you need to consult with the power company to have the power turned off or insulated.

When working near powerlines a safety helmet and rubber soled boots must be worn.

Note:
On the next few pages you will find the current contact details for power companies in each state.



It is important to remember that the head of a long boom on a crane may possibly spring up when a load is released.

Taglines can be used to keep the load within a safe operating distance.

Always use dry natural fibre rope that is at least 16 mm in diameter.



Working closer to powerlines (continued)

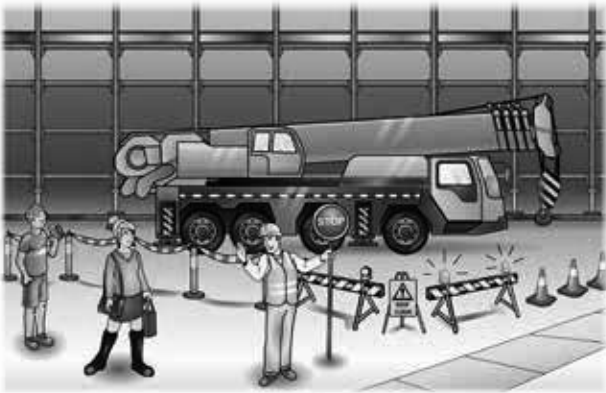
Spotter

In some states/territories a spotter may be allowed to guide you as you work closer to powerlines.



Pedestrians and traffic control (continued)

Using a scaffold, hoarding or gantry



Never move a load while someone is within the operating radius of the crane as they may be hit by the boom or the load.

