

LEARNER WORKBOOK



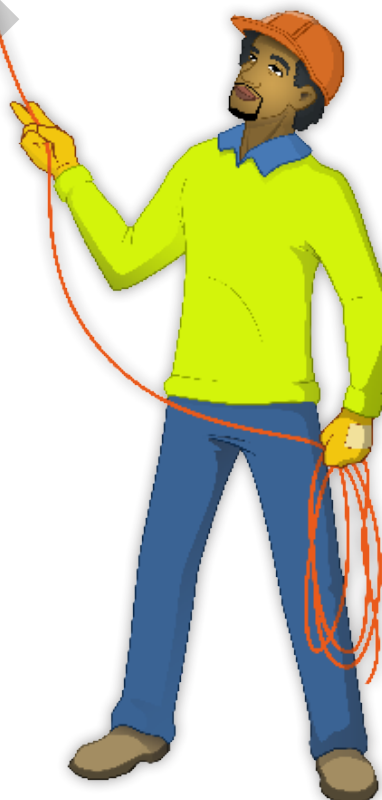
CPCCLDG3001

Licence to perform dogging

Dogging

LICENCE

SAMPLE



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National Licence
RTO-VET Learning Materials

Contents

Learning and practical tasks	4
What is dogging?	5
Introduction to high risk licensing	7
National Vocational Education and Training (VET) Licensing Pathway	8
Training and assessment requirements	9
Record of training logbook	10
Who has a duty of care?	11
Where to find licensing information	12
Introductory Training Exercise	13
Element 1—Plan Task	15
Practical Task 1	41
Practical Task 2	42
Element 2—Select and Inspect Equipment	45
Practical Task 3	72
Element 3—Set Up Task	75
Practical Task 4	82
Element 4—Perform Task	85
Practical Task 5	100
Practical Task 6	101
Practical Task 7	102
Practical Task 8	103
Element 5—Pack Up and Clean Up	105
Practical Task 9	110
Thank you	112
Continuous improvement form	113

Learning and Practical Tasks

If you can, train with other learners. Learning is more powerful when you other learners share ideas and experiences. Below is a brief explanation of how you can use the training tasks in this workbook. Your trainer will advise you if you are to fill in tasks on your own at home or do them in class.



Theory training tasks

These tasks help you understand the underpinning knowledge to safely perform dogging. To help complete these tasks you can use the Information Book and speak to other learners and your trainer.



Thinking questions

Thinking questions train you to think for yourself. For example, the Information Book does not directly state the answer.



Practical training tasks

These tasks help you acquire the practical skills to safely perform dogging. The tasks use high-risk equipment or machinery. Only a licensed operator/trainer can supervise your practical training tasks.



Review

At the end of each element in the workbook, you get to review your training. The review gives you a chance to talk with classmates and the trainer about what you have learned. Sharing their learning experiences with others helps you learn.

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.



Plan task



This element covers performance criteria:

- 1.1. Review task instructions, consult with relevant persons to seek clarification as required, and obtain relevant workplace information.
- 1.2. Obtain and interpret information, including safe work method statements (SWMSs), required to ensure that activities are performed in compliance with workplace-specific and safe work requirements.
- 1.3. Obtain and interpret information required to ensure that equipment inspection, use, maintenance and storage complies with manufacturer requirements.
- 1.4. Identify workplace and task-specific hazards and determine required risk controls and safety measures and equipment, including signs and barricades, personal protective equipment (PPE), and fall prevention and fall arrest equipment.
- 1.5. Calculate load weight, dimensions and centre of gravity.
- 1.6. Determine lifting and slinging points.
- 1.7. Calculate derated working load limit (WLL) of lifting equipment resulting from selected slinging techniques.
- 1.8. Establish required communication methods with plant operator.

Performance Criteria: 1.1

Find out about the site

Before you start working on a new worksite you need to get information about the site. Talk to your supervisor and workmates, and read any information to find out about the site.



Theory Training Task 1

Performance Criteria: 1.1

Before starting any job on a worksite it is important you talk to appropriate people to find out about any site rules, procedures or policies that may affect the way you carry out the work.

a) List three people you may need to check with about site hazards and issues related to working on a site.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)



b) List three (3) local conditions you should check a site for.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Performance Criteria: 1.2, 1.4

Hazards

A hazard is anything that can hurt you or others while you work. You need to know (identify) workplace hazards before you start work. Look for hazards. Look above you, look around you, and check the ground below you.





Theory Training Task 2

Performance Criteria: 1.2, 1.4

A dogger should know what hazards to look for in the workplace and the kinds of situations that may cause them. You should be aware of possible hazards above head height, between ground and eye level and below ground level.

a) Give examples of hazards you should look for before you begin work

Above head height

Ground level to eye level

Ground level (and below)



b) Tick any of these hazards you may have come across in past/present workplaces.



Theory Training Task 9

Performance Criteria: 1.4

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

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Safety shoes



Hard hat



Ear protection



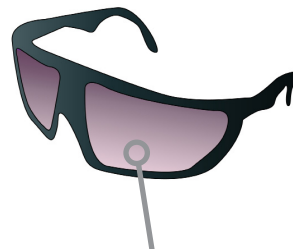
Long-sleeve top



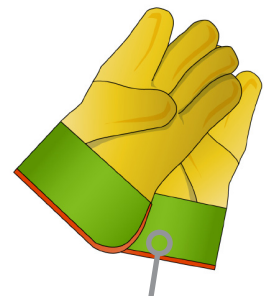
Face mask



Safety glasses



Sunglasses



Safety gloves

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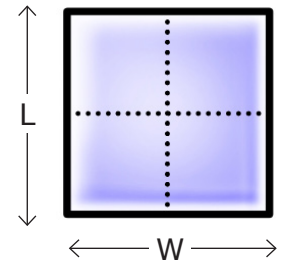
Theory Training Task 16

Performance Criteria: 1.5

Calculate the area of a square. A square is flat. The area is how much space the square covers.

Formula: $A^2 = L \times W$

L = length W = width A = area (m²)



a) Calculate the area of a square:

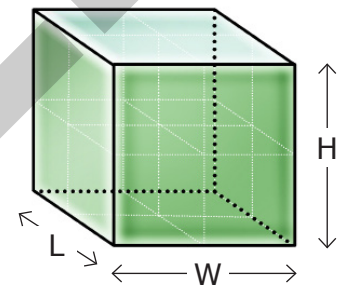
L = 95 mm W = 95 mm

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Calculate the volume of a cube. A cube is a 3D box. Volume is how much the cube can hold.

Formula: $V^3 = L \times W \times H$

L = length W = width H = height



b) Calculate the volume of a cube with these measurements:

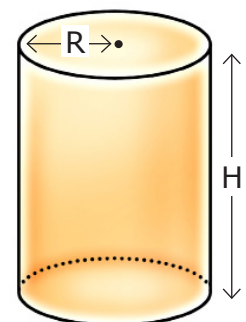
L = 62 mm W = 62 mm H = 62 mm

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Calculate the volume of a cylinder. An example of a cylinder is a pipe. Volume is how much space is inside the cylinder.

Formula: $V^3 = \pi \times R \times R \times L$

$\pi = 3.14$ R = radius L = length $V^3 =$ volume



c) Calculate the volume of a cylinder with these measurements:

R = 1.6 m L = 5 m

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Theory Training Task 17

Performance Criteria: 1.5

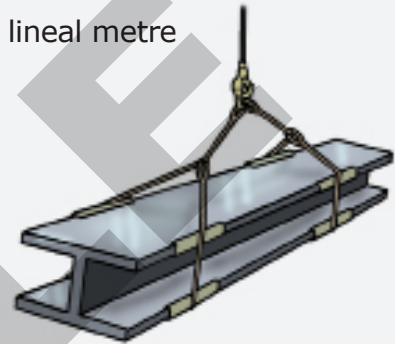
You may need to calculate the weight of an unmarked load.

For example:

You have to sling and move a five metre length of the steel RSJ.
The weight of the steel RSJ is 175 kgs per lineal metre.
What is the total weight of the length of steel RSJ?

Answer:

Total weight of steel RSJ = length of steel RSJ x weight per lineal metre
Total weight of steel RSJ = 5 x 175
Total weight of steel RSJ = 875 kg



a) Find the total weight of a 7.5 m length of steel RSJ. The weight of the steel RSJ is 175 kgs per lineal metre. Show all calculations.

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b) Find the total weight of a 9 m length of steel RSJ. The weight of the steel RSJ is 175 kgs per lineal metre. Show all calculations.

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Theory Training Task 22

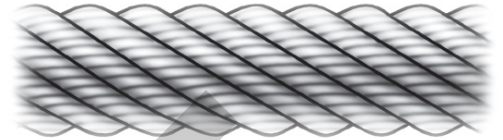
Performance Criteria: 1.6

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?

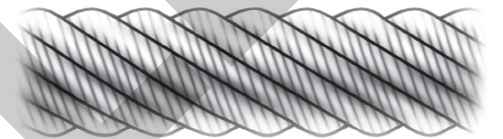
Ordinary lay

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Lang's lay

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Theory Training Task 23

Performance Criteria: 1.6

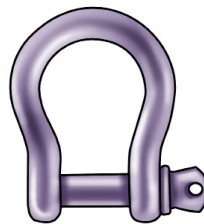
You are required to lift a load using multiple slings.

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





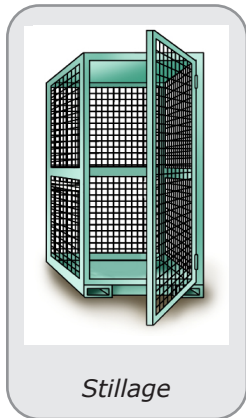
Theory Training Task 24

Performance Criteria: 1.6

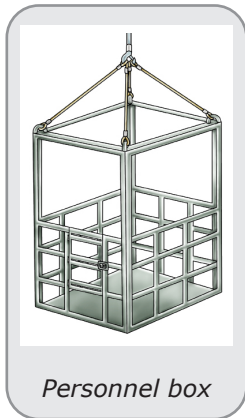
You will need different lifting equipment to lift different loads.

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

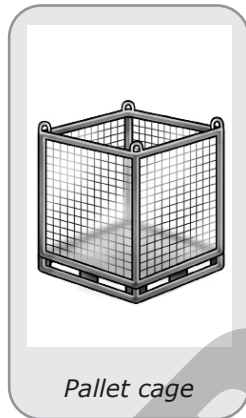
Equipment



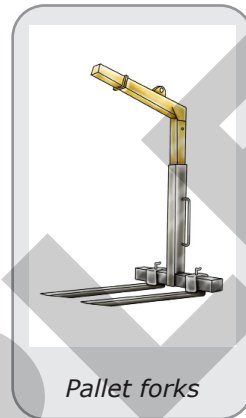
Stillage



Personnel box



Pallet cage



Pallet forks

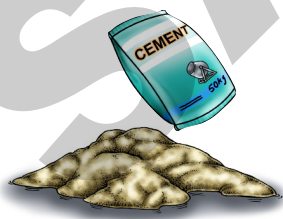


Concrete kibble

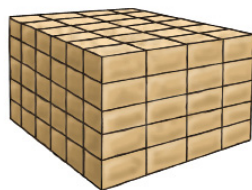
Loads



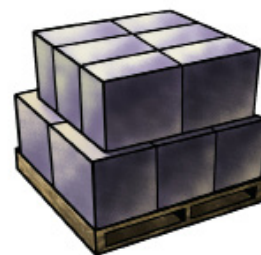
Worker



Wet concrete



Brick



Secured stacked load on a pallet



Gas bottle



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

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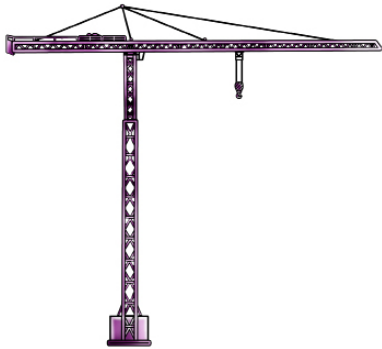


Theory Training Task 25

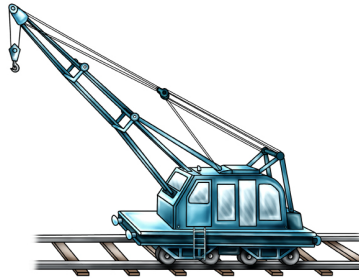
Performance Criteria: 1.6

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.



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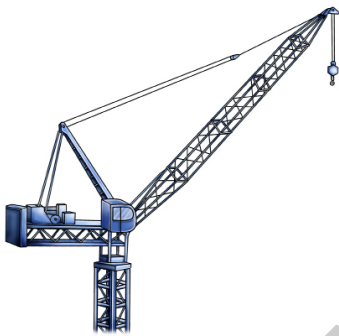
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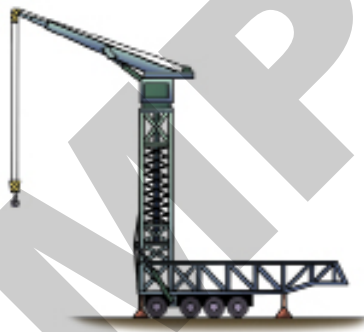
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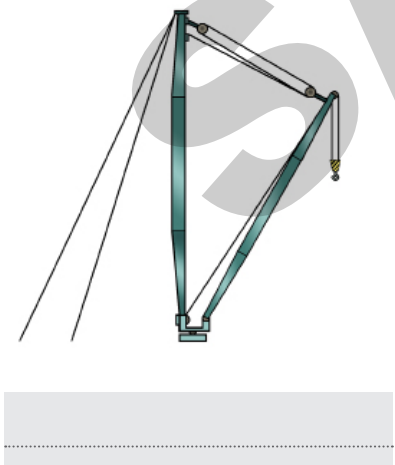
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b) Which of the above cranes is used for the self-loading and unloading of its truck?

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Select and inspect equipment



This element covers performance criteria:

- 2.1. Select risk controls and equipment, including fall prevention and fall arrest equipment, and check that it is working and fit for purpose.
- 2.2. Select and check PPE.
- 2.3. Select lifting equipment and gear, inspect for defects, and isolate, tag out, report and record defective items.
- 2.4. Select communication equipment and check that it is working and fit for use.

Performance Criteria: 2.3

Choose lifting equipment

It is your (the dogger’s) job to choose the right lifting equipment for the load. Each piece of lifting equipment has different capabilities and a different Working Load Limit (WLL). Check that all equipment is available before you start work.



Theory Training Task 31

Performance Criteria: 2.3

You can find the Safe Working Load (SWL) of lifting equipment by:

- Checking the tag
- Checking to see if it is marked on the sling



How else could you find the Safe Working Load (SWL) of synthetic webbing slings?

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Theory Training Task 32

Performance Criteria: 2.3

a) You are using two slings to lift a load. What are three things you would consider when finding the capacity and length of the slings needed?

1)

2)

3)

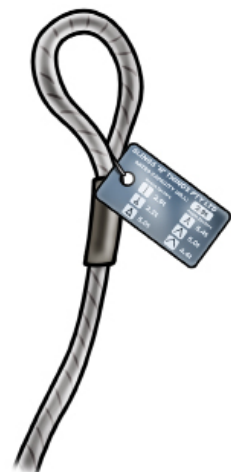
4)

b) Name three pieces of information that should be shown on a sling tag?

1)

2)

3)





Theory Training Task 33

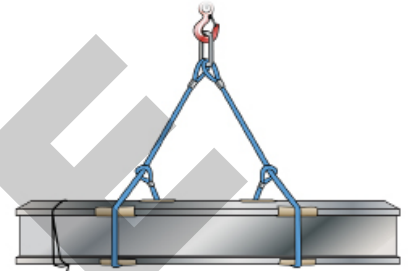
Performance Criteria: 2.3

What is the minimum size diameter for the following types of ropes used in dogging? (Fill in the blank spaces with the correct answers)

- a) The minimum diameter for natural fibre rope used for lifting ismm



- b) The minimum diameter for natural fibre rope used as a tagline ismm



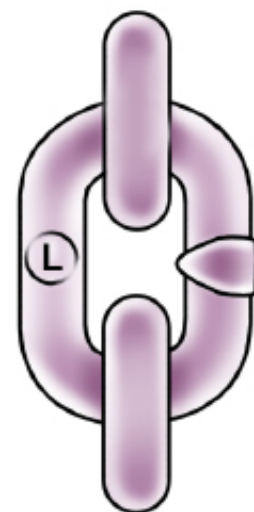
- c) The minimum diameter for flexible steel wire rope (FSWR) ismm



- d) The minimum diameter for high tensile grade 80 lifting chain (T) ismm



- e) The minimum diameter for Grade 30 lifting chain (L) is mm



Set up task



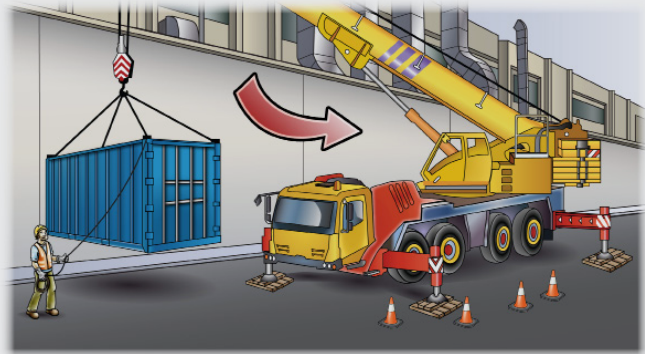
This element covers performance criteria:

- 3.1. Establish and maintain communication with relevant persons to ensure lift plan and risk controls are communicated clearly, including any impact on other workplace activities.
- 3.2. Ensure risk controls and safety measures and equipment have been put in place.
- 3.3. Prepare lifting equipment and gear for safe use.
- 3.4. Consult with relevant persons to ensure that the load destination is stable, able to bear the load and prepared for safe access and landing.
- 3.5. Attach and secure lifting equipment and gear to the plant-designated lifting point.

Performance Criteria: 3.2

Apply hazard controls

Before you start working, you need to set up the hazard controls you chose earlier.



Theory Training Task 50

Performance Criteria: 3.2

How would you control the following hazards?

a) Loads lifted over people's heads

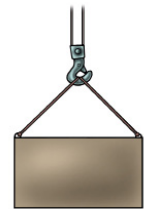
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b) Hazardous materials

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c) Vehicles in the area

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Performance Criteria: 3.3

Choose the right slinging method

Choose the right slinging method to suit the weight, shape and other special requirements of the load. The slinging techniques will be different for each kind of load.



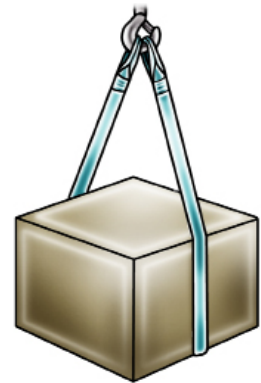
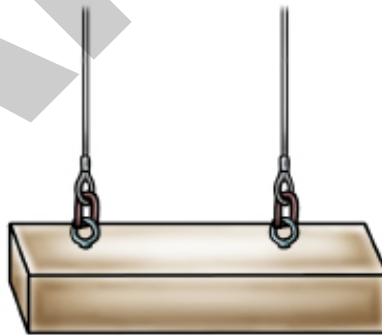
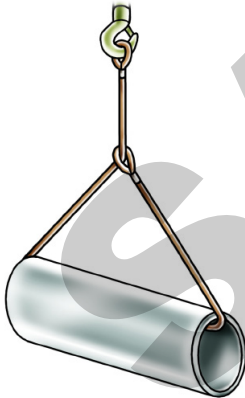
Theory Training Task 51

Performance Criteria: 3.3

There are three (3) basic ways of attaching a sling or slings to a load:

- straight lift
- choke hitch
- basket hitch.

Label the sling configurations pictured below with their correct names.

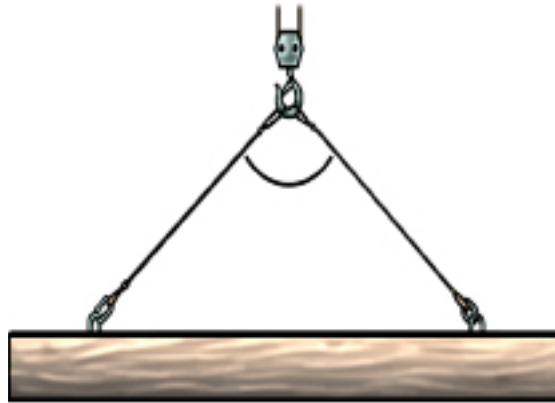




Theory Training Task 52

Performance Criteria: 3.3

Fill in the gaps in the statements below with the correct answers.



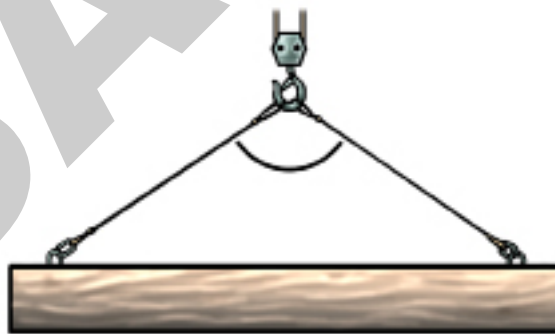
- a) The recommended safe angle between two legs of a sling is degrees.
- b) The load factor for this angle is



Theory Training Task 53

Performance Criteria: 3.3

Fill in the gaps in the statements below with the correct answers.



- a) The recommended maximum safe angle between two legs of a sling is degrees.
- b) The load factor for this angle is



Theory Training Task 54

Performance Criteria: 3.3

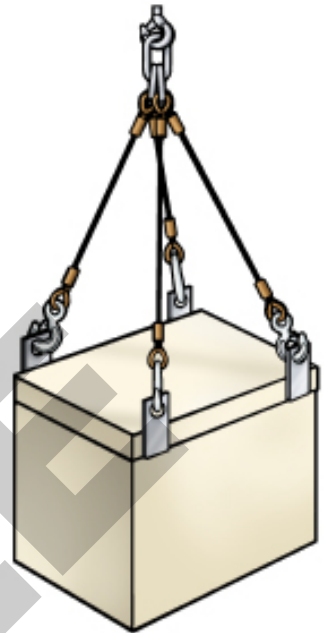
A rigid load is lifted by a four-legged sling.

a) How would you find the maximum angle?

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b) How many legs are calculated to take the weight of the load?

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Theory Training Task 55

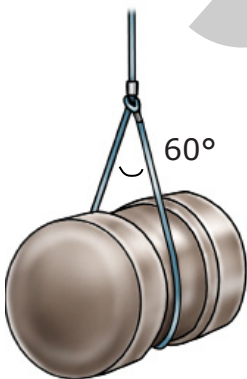
Performance Criteria: 3.3

Different sling configurations have different load factors when hitched around different shaped loads.

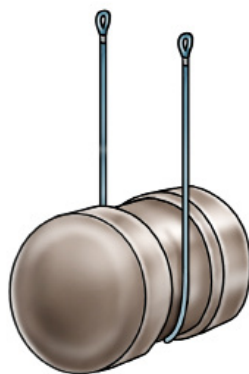
Draw a line to match the correct load factor to the slinging method below.

Load Factors:

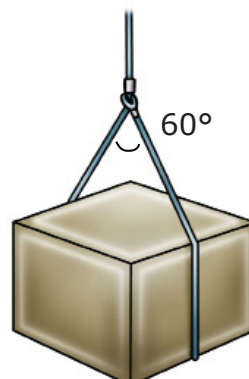
- 2.0
- 1.93
- 1.73
- 1.41
- 1.00
- 0.50



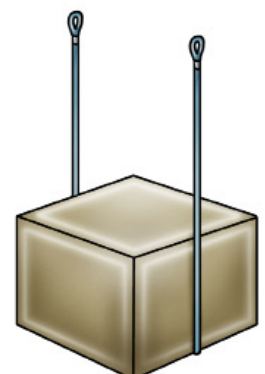
A choke hitch around a circular (round) load



A basket hitch around a circular (round) load



A choke hitch around a square load



A basket hitch around a square load

Practical Training Task 4

Element 3—Set up task



Lifting equipment and slinging method

Your trainer will decide on a dogging job for you to perform. You will be provided with the necessary equipment for the task.

Learners: This task **must** be done under the **supervision of a licensed operator.**

A	Describe the correct lifting method for the dogging job you are to complete. Take into account load factors and sling configurations. <i>(Performance Criteria 3.4)</i>	
B	Select the correct lifting equipment for the dogging job given to you by your trainer. Prepare and assemble the lifting gear if necessary. <i>(Performance Criteria 1.6, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5)</i>	

SAMPLE

Element 3: Competent

Not yet competent

Signature (licensed operator/trainer) Date.....

Perform task



This element covers performance criteria:

- 4.1. Direct plant designated lifting point/hook, over the load's centre of gravity.
- 4.2. Attach and secure lifting equipment and gear to the load using slinging techniques.
- 4.3. Attach and secure tag line as required to guide the load.
- 4.4. Use signals and radio communication methods to direct the load movement, both in and out of sight of the plant operator.
- 4.5. Conduct test lift to check the security of the slings and the stability of the load, lifting equipment and gear.
- 4.6. Direct the movement of the load in accordance with lift plan, including lowering and landing.
- 4.7. Disconnect lifting gear from the load and direct the positioning of crane or hoist for next task.

Performance Criteria: 4.2

Attach the lifting gear to the hook

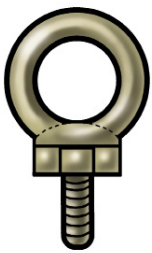
You need to use the right methods to attach and secure the lifting gear to the hook. There are special procedures to follow.



Theory Training Task 59

Performance Criteria: 4.1, 4.2

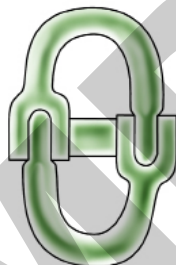
Which of the following two (2) pieces of equipment would you use to secure slings to the hook of a crane? (Circle the correct answer)



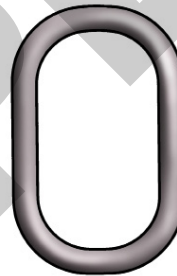
Eyebolts



Shackles



Hammerlocks



Lifting rings



Beam clamps



Theory Training Task 60

Performance Criteria: 4.2

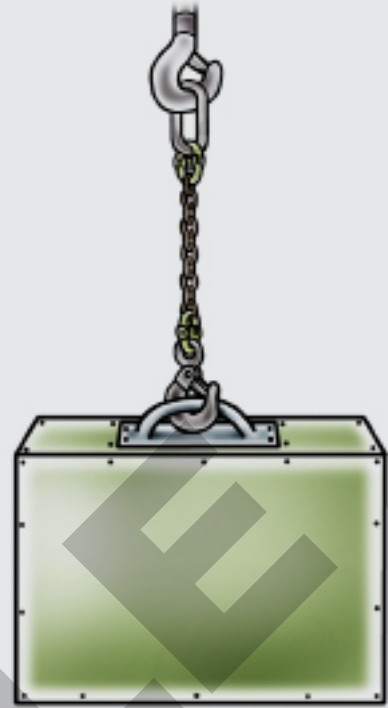
Should the shackle pin or the shackle itself rest on the crane hook? (Circle the correct answer)



Performance Criteria: 4.2

Attach the lifting gear to the load

Now you need to attach and secure the load to the lifting equipment in a way that will keep it stable. There are special procedures to follow when you are using eye bolts and lifting lugs.



Theory Training Task 63

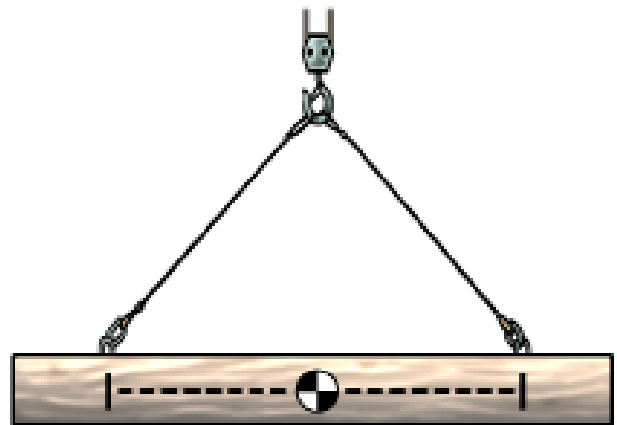
Performance Criteria: 4.2

Name three (3) things you should check for when selecting the right lifting/sliding points?

1)

2)

3)



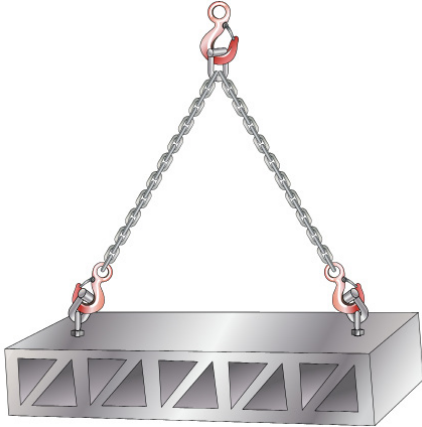


Theory Training Task 66

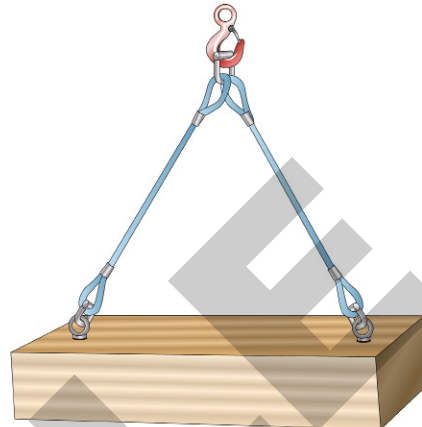
Performance Criteria: 4.2

It is important to use eyebolts correctly when using them to connect slings to a load.

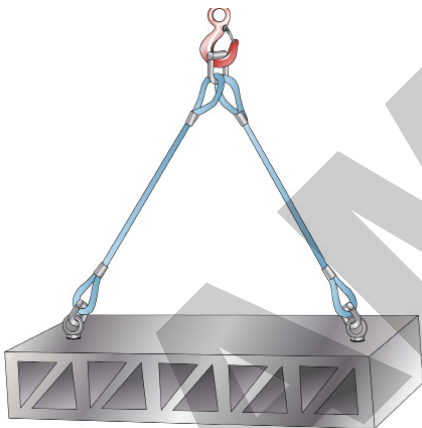
Circle the correct use of eyebolts in the following examples.



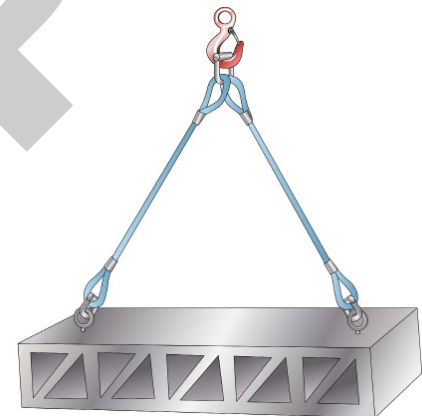
a) Use hooks to attach slings to eyebolts



OR Use shackles to attach slings to eyebolts



b) Use collared eyebolts with multiple slings



OR Use uncollared eyebolts with multiple slings



c) Eyebolts should face the front



OR Eyebolts should face each other

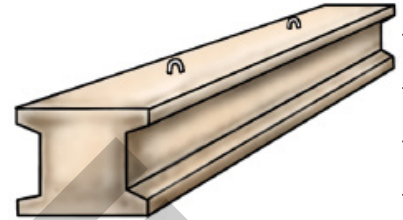


Theory Training Task 67

Performance Criteria: 4.2

What are three (3) things you should check the lifting lugs for before attaching the slings to the load?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)



Performance Criteria: 4.4, 4.3

Attach the tagline

Taglines are used to help control the load and stop it swinging while you are doing the lift. You need to secure the tagline properly and attach it by following the right procedures.

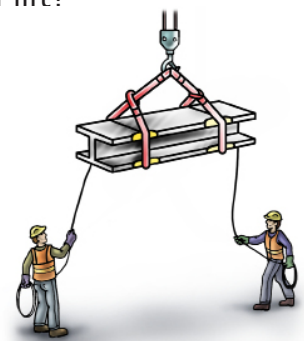


Theory Training Task 68

Performance Criteria: 4.3

a) Give two reasons why taglines may be used during a lift?

- 1)
- 2)



b) Why should you use dry natural fibre ropes for taglines?

-
-
-





Theory Training Task 69

Performance Criteria: 4.3

Which of the following statements is NOT true? (Tick one)

- A clove hitch is widely used for starting rope lashings.
- The single bowline is used to make a temporary eye in the end of a rope.
- The timber hitch is used to join two ropes together.
- A sheet bend is used to join two ropes together.



Theory Training Task 70

Performance Criteria: 4.3

List four (4) things you should consider when using a tagline.

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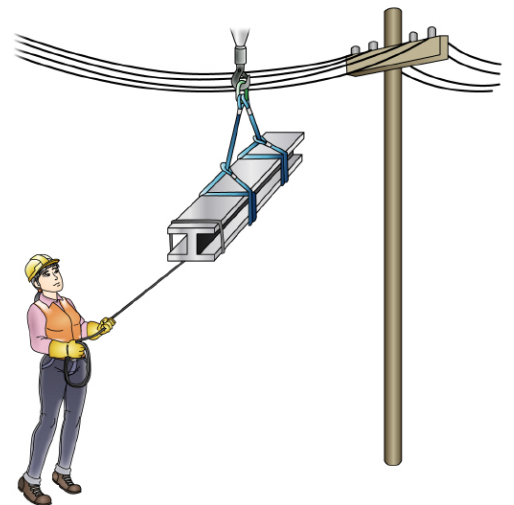
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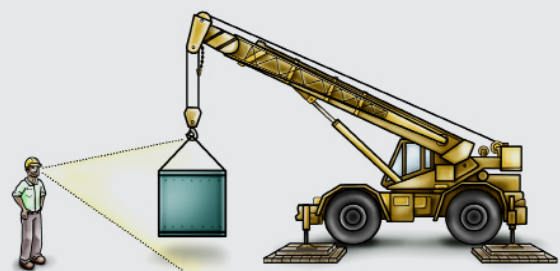
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Performance Criteria: 4.5

Do a test lift

Sometimes you might not know where a load's centre of gravity is. To find out, you can do a test lift. Doing a test lift also shows you if the load will stay stable when you lift it.





Theory Training Task 71

Performance Criteria: 4.5

Why would you do a test lift?

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Theory Training Task 72

Performance Criteria: 4.5

Explain the procedure for doing a test lift.

1.

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2.

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3.

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4.

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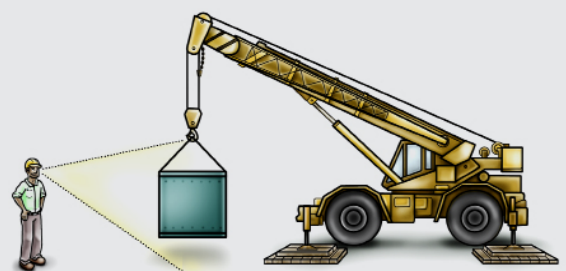
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Performance Criteria: 4.6

Move the load

You are now ready to move the load. It’s your job to direct the crane operator. Always watch and check the load to make sure it is safe and stable. Follow all safety rules and procedures.





Theory Training Task 73

Performance Criteria: 4.6



Look at the examples of unsafe work practices below.

- a) Explain what is being done wrong.
- b) Why is this unsafe?
- c) How could this unsafe work practice be avoided?

Picture 1



a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

Picture 2



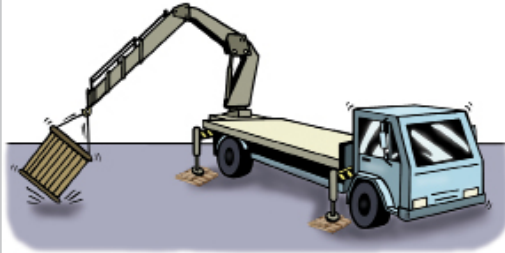
a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

Continued

Picture 3



a)

b)

c)

Picture 4



a)

b)

c)

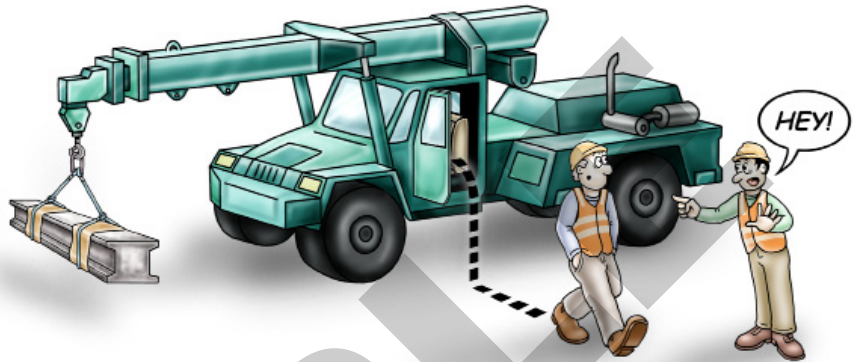


Theory Training Task 74

Performance Criteria: 4.6

When is the crane operator allowed to leave the controls of the crane while lifting a load? (Tick the correct answer)

- If the load becomes unstable
- When it's time for lunch
- In an emergency
- Never

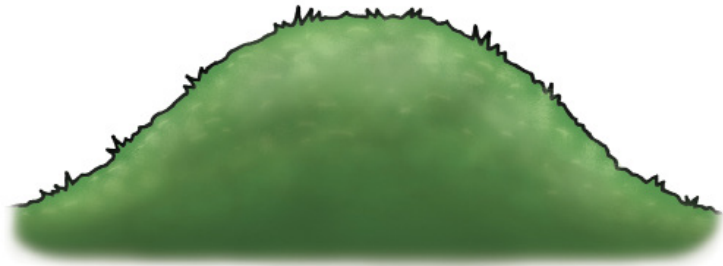


Theory Training Task 75

Performance Criteria: 4.6

You are directing a crane to move a heavy load downhill. In which direction should you direct the crane to travel?

- Downhill backwards
- Downhill forwards
- Across the side of the hill



Performance Criteria: 4.4

Communicate with the crane operator

You are the eyes of the crane operator. You should give clear and direct signals to the crane operator so the load can be safely moved. Check that both you and the crane operator understand the signals you will use.



Theory Training Task 76

Performance Criteria: 4.4

It is important that you communicate with other people in an emergency.

What are three important pieces of information you should tell other people in an emergency?

1)

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2)

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3)

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Theory Training Task 77

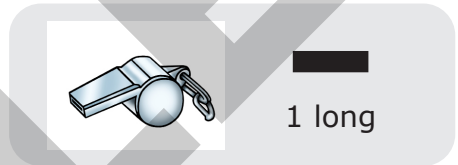
Performance Criteria: 4.4

Match the crane boom motion on the left with the hand or whistle signals on the right.

Hoisting down



Stop



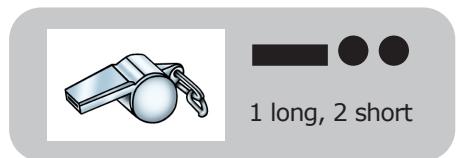
Slewing right



Slew left



Luffing boom up



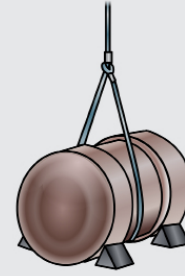
Telescoping boom retract. Jib-trolley in.



Performance Criteria: 4.6

Land the load

You have landed the load. Make sure it is stable and secure and can't move by itself. Round loads should be secured with chocks.



Theory Training Task 78

Performance Criteria: 4.6

a) How should a kibble load of concrete be unloaded onto formwork? (Tick the correct answer)

- In one spot
- Evenly over the whole area

b) Why?

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.....

c) How should round loads be landed?

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Performance Criteria: 4.7

Remove the lifting equipment

After you have landed the load, you need to remove the lifting gear from the load. After removal, prepare the equipment for the next job or put it away.



Theory Training Task 79

Performance Criteria: 4.7

Why would you place a load on dunnage or blocks?

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Practical Training Task 6

Element 4—Perform Task



Communication

Demonstrate the hand and whistle signals used for the following crane movements:

Your trainer will ask you to demonstrate each signal.

Crane Movement	Competent	Not yet competent
Stop		
Hoist up		
Hoist down		
Luff boom down		
Luff boom up		
Slew left		
Slew right		
Telescope out		
Telescope in		
<i>(Performance Criteria 4.4, 2.4)</i>		

Element 4: Competent

Not yet competent

Signature (licensed operator/trainer) Date.....

Pack up and clean up



This element covers performance criteria:

- 5.1. Remove excess materials from work area.
- 5.2. Inspect lifting equipment and gear for defects, and isolate, label and report defective items.
- 5.3. Store lifting equipment and gear in accordance with workplace requirements.
- 5.4 Remove risk controls and safety measures and equipment.

Performance Criteria: 5.2

Inspect the lifting equipment again

You have finished using the lifting equipment. You should inspect (check) the equipment again because it might have been damaged during the lift.



Theory Training Task 80

Performance Criteria: 5.2

a) Why would you check the lifting gear after you have used it?

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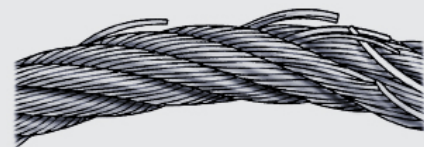
b) What should you do if you find damaged equipment?

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Performance Criteria: 5.2

Isolate defective equipment

You have found some faulty or damaged lifting equipment. Isolate the bad equipment from the good equipment so it can't be used by accident.





Theory Training Task 81

Performance Criteria: 5.2

To whom would you send damaged equipment to have it tested, repaired or re-tagged?

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Performance Criteria: 5.3

Store the lifting equipment

Put away the lifting equipment after you have finished with it. Your worksite will have a procedure and a place for storing lifting equipment.



Theory Training Task 82

Performance Criteria: 5.3

Where would you store lifting gear after it has been used?

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