

## Presentation Instructions

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide).
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

1. Rebrand the presentation.
2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.

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## Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

**NOTE:** This view is only applicable when the computer is connected to a second screen or a data projector.

Once the second screen/projector is connected make sure that the "Use Presenter View" box is ticked.

This is found in the "SLIDE SHOW" tab as shown below.



**BUCHANAN203E**  
**CONDUCT LIFTING**  
**OPERATIONS**



**TRAINING**  
**PRESENTATION**

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## Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1: Plan and Prepare for Lifting Operations



Section 2: Move Loads

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Section 1:  
Plan and Prepare for Lifting  
Operations



## 1.1 Introduction

This course is based on the unit of competency **RIIHAN203E Conduct lifting operations.**

You will learn about:

- ◆ Preparing for lifting operations.
- ◆ Developing a lifting plan.
- ◆ Lifting devices and gear.
- ◆ Directing load movement.



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*Continued...*

## 1.1 Introduction

- ◆ Safely lifting, moving and landing loads using:
  - ◇ Electric or pneumatic chain hoists or cranes.
  - ◇ Portable lifting equipment including chain blocks and lever hoists.
  - ◇ Lateral load movement or 'drifting' using multiple lifting devices.



...Continued

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### 1.1.1 Training and Licencing Requirements

You will often need to work with doggers (or riggers) during lifting operations. A dogger (or rigger) is someone who is qualified and holds a High Risk Work Licence to carry out dogging work.



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## 1.1.1 Training and Licencing Requirements

Dogging work includes:

- ◆ Assessing, identifying or calculating the weight of a load.
- ◆ The selection and inspection of lifting gear.
- ◆ The application of slinging techniques based on calculations.
- ◆ The directing of a crane or hoist operator in the movement of a load when the load is out of the operator's view.
- ◆ Communicating with the crane operator to confirm the capabilities of the crane.



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### 1.1.1 Training and Licencing Requirements

It is important to know what doggers are responsible for and what you need to do to assist them so that you can safely carry out load shifting operations. There are some situations that allow for non-licensed workers to shift loads using lifting gear and devices and these will be explained in the next section.



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## Section 1 Review Questions

1. What is someone who is qualified and holds a High Risk Work Licence to carry out dogging work known as?



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1. What is someone who is qualified and holds a High Risk Work Licence to carry out dogging work known as?

A dogger (or rigger).



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**RIIHAN203E**

## **Section 1 Review Questions**

2. What does dogging work include?



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## Section 1 Review Questions



2. What does dogging work include?

Answer may include:

- ◆ Assessing, identifying or calculating the weight of a load.
- ◆ The selection and inspection of lifting gear.
- ◆ The application of slinging techniques based on calculations.
- ◆ The directing of a crane or hoist operator in the movement of a load when the load is out of the operator's view.
- ◆ Communicating with the crane operator to confirm the capabilities of the crane.

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## 1.2 Confirm Work Requirements

Your work requirements include everything from specific task instructions to broad health and safety responsibilities. This information comes from a wide range of sources including:

- ◆ Standard operating procedures.
- ◆ Workplace policies and procedures.
- ◆ Manufacturer's specifications.
- ◆ Industry codes of practice.
- ◆ Legislation.



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Some of these sources of information are accessed regularly to perform your work. Others are interpreted by members of the organisation who are responsible for implementing safety policies and procedures. This information will help you to plan out lifts in the safest possible way.



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## 1.2.1 Health and Safety Requirements

Every workplace has to follow laws and rules to keep everyone safe. There are 4 main types:

<b>Law</b>	<b>Acts</b>
	<b>Australian Standards</b>
	<b>Codes of Practice</b>
	<b>Regulations</b>

Some states use OHS laws, and other states use WHS laws. They both talk about the same thing, but use different words or names for people. If you have any questions about safety rules you should talk to your boss or supervisor.

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### Law and Description

**Acts** – These are laws that you have to follow.

**Australian Standards** – These tell you what the minimum requirement is for a job, product or hazard.

**Codes of Practice** – These are instructions on how to follow the law, based on industry standards.

**Regulations** – These explain what the law means.

Some states use OHS laws, and other states use WHS laws. They both talk about the same thing, but use different words or names for people. If you have any questions about safety rules you should talk to your boss or supervisor.

### 1.2.1.1 Duty of Care Relating to Slings and Loads

Duty of care is a principle of Work Health and Safety laws that requires each person to perform their work in a way that does not endanger themselves or others, or cause harm to equipment. Generally, following instructions, using equipment in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and implementing hazard controls in preparation for work are all contributing to your duty of care responsibilities.

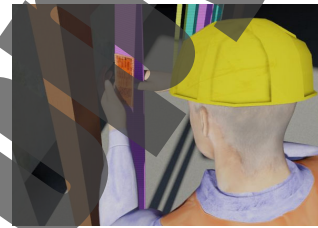


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### 1.2.1.1 Duty of Care Relating to Slings Loads

It is the duty of care requirement of a person who is involved with the slinging of a load to ensure they have their dogging licence in the following situations:

- ◆ When selecting or inspecting slings and other lifting gear.
- ◆ When determining slinging techniques and configurations.
- ◆ When directing the crane operator in the movement of the load, particularly when the load is out of view of the crane operator.



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### 1.2.1.1 Duty of Care Relating to Slinging Loads

It is the responsibility of the person who can legally sling the load, generally the dogger, to determine the weight of the load to be lifted.



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