

# Lifting and Rigging Qualifications and Activities Guideline

This guideline provides an overview of the activities that can be conducted for various qualifications. Please refer to “A Guide for High-Risk Work Licencing” provided on the WorkSafe Tasmania website for additional information.

*The Verification of Competency (VOC) process must be utilised for the activities identified in this guideline where a VOC tool exists. See list here: [here](#)*

Qualification / Activity	Description	Examples of equipment that can be used	Exclusions / Other notes
Rigging and dogging by a person not holding a qualification in rigging or dogging	<p>The following conditions must be met for a person without a high-risk work licence (e.g., Dogging or Rigging) to safely sling a load, unless under the direct supervision of a Dogman/Rigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A lifting and rigging inspector has confirmed the lifting gear is safe and serviceable and a current inspection tag is fitted.</li><li>• Selection of the slings and or lifting equipment has been pre-determined by a Dogman/Rigger.</li><li>• There is no judgement or decisions required for slinging techniques, the stability of the load or its centre of gravity.</li><li>• The weight of the load or weight range to be lifted has been determined and communicated (this may be marked on the load).</li><li>• The lifting points have been incorporated into the load (e.g., lifting lugs) or are marked on the load and have been inspected by a person holding a Dogging/Rigging licence.</li><li>• The load is in full view of the plant operator at all times.</li><li>• Standard lifting procedures have been documented and signed off by a Dogman/Rigger or a suitable engineer.</li><li>• The person conducting the work has been instructed in the documented lifting procedures.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All equipment that has been inspected and pre-determined for the task by a Dogman/Rigger.</li></ul>	

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Dogging (DG)	<p>The application of slinging techniques, including selection and/or inspection of the listed lifting gear to safely sling a load and direct a plant operator in the movement of a load when the load is out of the plant operator's view.</p> <p>A Dogman can also be a Hydro lifting and rigging inspector where they have completed the Verification of Competency for this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All slings, including wire rope, synthetic and chain and including shorteners.</li> <li>• Spreader bars and lifting beams</li> <li>• Hardware, including shackles, eye bolts, plate clamps and Padeyes.</li> </ul>	
Basic Rigging (RB)	<p>Selecting, setting up or using mechanical load shifting equipment and associated gear to move, place or secure a load. This includes setting up and dismantling of cranes and hoists and the placement of pre-cast concrete items, safety nets and static lines. It also includes structural steel erection and the setting up of particular hoists and cantilevered crane loading platforms.</p> <p>A basic rigger can also carry out all of the duties covered by a Dogman.</p> <p>A trained and qualified mechanical fitter can use mechanical or hydraulic jacking equipment to lift or move a load.</p> <p>A Basic rigger can also be a Hydro lifting and rigging inspector where they have completed the Verification of Competency for this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beam clamps, pipe clamps and plate clamps</li> <li>• Beam trolleys</li> <li>• Wedge sockets, wire rope grips, turn buckles</li> <li>• Chain blocks, lever blocks (e.g., come along)</li> <li>• Winches, electric, hand or lever action winches (there is no requirement for a high-risk work licence to operate hoists where there is a direct vertical lift).</li> <li>• Sheave blocks, snatch blocks</li> <li>• Skates and rollers</li> <li>• Jacks</li> </ul>	<p>Basic Rigging does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demolition of structures or plant</li> <li>• Dual lifts using more than one crane or hoist</li> <li>• Use of load equalising gear</li> <li>• Tilt slabs</li> <li>• Suspended scaffolds and fabricated hung scaffolds.</li> <li>• Setting up of pin jib cranes or booms</li> </ul>

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Intermediate Rigging (RI)	<p>Rigging of cranes, conveyors, dredges and excavators. Tilt slabs, demolition of structures and plant, dual lifts, rigging of all hoists. An Intermediate rigger can also carry out all of the duties covered by a Dogman and a Basic Rigger.</p> <p>An intermediate rigger can also be a Hydro lifting and rigging inspector where they have completed the Verification of Competency for this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Load equalising gear</li> <li>• All of the equipment covered by basic rigging</li> </ul>	<p>Intermediate Rigging does not include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigging of flying foxes and cable ways.</li> <li>• Erection and dismantling of suspended scaffolds and fabricated hung scaffolds.</li> </ul>
Vehicle loading Crane (CV)	<p>CV licence holders can sling and move a load for the crane they are operating without holding a dogging licence. This includes application of load estimation and slinging techniques and selection and inspection of the lifting equipment being used. A person holding a slewing mobile crane licence can also operate a vehicle loading crane where identified as competent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All slings including, wire rope, synthetic and chain slings including shorteners.</li> <li>• Spreader bars and lifting beams</li> <li>• Hardware including shackles, eye bolts, plate clamps and padeyes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the load is out of the crane operator's view, a dogman (DG) is required to direct the crane operator.</li> <li>• CV license holders cannot direct another vehicle loading crane operator in the movement of a load where the load is out of the operators view.</li> </ul>

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Vehicle loading crane less than 10 metre tonnes	<p>There is no licence required to operate vehicle loading cranes under 10 metre tonnes, however the following requirements are to be in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operators are to be trained and competent.</li> <li>• The load must be directly attached to the cranes hook via a fixed lifting point.</li> <li>• There are no judgements or decisions required for slinging techniques, the stability of the load or its centre of gravity.</li> <li>• The load must be in full view of the crane operator at all times.</li> </ul> <p>To calculate metre tons, multiply the maximum lifting capacity or SWL x the working radius for that SWL = metre tonnes</p> <p>If the crane operator has a dogging licence (DG) they can then select, inspect and use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All slings including, wire rope, synthetic and chain slings including shorteners.</li> <li>• Spreader bars and lifting beams</li> <li>• Hardware including shackles, eye bolts, plate clamps and padeyes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only direct connection from hook to fixed lifting point is allowed.</li> </ul>	

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Bridge and Gantry crane (CB)	<p>A person who holds a Bridge and Gantry crane licence can sling and move a load without holding a dogging licence. Included in the training for this licence class are the application of load estimation, slinging techniques and the inspection of lifting equipment for the crane they are licenced to operate. Operators of all power station cranes including those with remote or pendant controls must hold a licence class "CB" as a minimum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All slings including, wire rope, synthetic and chain slings including shorteners.</li> <li>• Spreader bars and lifting beams</li> <li>• Hardware including shackles, eye bolts, plate clamps and padeyes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dogman (DG) is required to direct the crane operator if the load is out of the crane operators view.</li> <li>• CB license holders cannot direct another bridge or gantry crane operator in the movement of a load where the load is out of the operators view.</li> </ul>
Cranes and hoists general	<p>Cranes or hoists that have no more than three powered functions and are pendant or remotely operated do not require a high-risk work licence to operate, however, the user must be competent. This does not apply to power station cranes that have been upgraded to include a remote control. Users of the station cranes must hold a high-risk work licence CB.</p> <p>Engine type hoists, fixed or wheeled, can be operated by any person who has been deemed competent. A dogman or rigger are not required where a load is directly attached from the hook to a fixed lifting point and there is no judgement or decisions required for slinging techniques, the stability of the load or its centre of gravity.</p> <p>When travelling with a suspended load, a dogman or competent spotter must be in full view of the operator and using a tag line to control the load.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Davit arms and chain driven monorails fitted with a powered hoist can be operated by any person who has been deemed competent by a suitably qualified person</li> </ul>	

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Telehandler	<p>Where a jib attachment is fitted and the Telehandler has a rated capacity of greater than 3 Tonnes, a non-slewing mobile crane license (CN) is required, as a minimum. Where the Telehandler is a slewing type, a minimum of a C2 (slewing mobile crane license) is required.</p> <p>Where Telehandler is fitted with a boom-type elevating work platform greater than 11 metres, the operator must hold an elevated working platform licence (WP) and the telehandler must be registered as an EWP.</p> <p>No licence is required to operate a Telehandler with other attachments, regardless of rated capacity, however operator must be deemed competent.</p> <p>Where a load is directly attached from the hook to a fixed lifting point and there is no judgement or decisions required for slinging techniques, the stability of the load or its centre of gravity, a dogman or rigger are not required. When travelling with a suspended load, a dogman or competent spotter must be in full view of the operator and using a tag line to control the load.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jib, forks, bucket, grab, blade, concrete skip, hydraulic winches, drum lifter, sweeper, work platforms etc. (noting licensing requirements for work platforms and jib attachments).</li> </ul>	<p>If the operator has a dogging licence they can then select, inspect and use,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All slings including, wire rope, synthetic and chain slings including shorteners.</li> <li>Spreader bars and lifting beams</li> <li>Hardware including shackles, eye bolts, plate clamps and padeyes.</li> </ul>

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Forklift	<p>Operators of forklifts must hold a high-risk work licence class LF.</p> <p>Forklifts fitted with attachments must have a rating plate that shows the forklifts rated capacity for each attachment.</p> <p>Crane jib attachments can be used without a dogman or rigger where a load is directly attached from the hook to a fixed lifting point and there is no judgement or decisions required for slinging techniques, the stability of the load or its centre of gravity.</p> <p>When travelling with a suspended load, a dogman or competent spotter must be in full view of the operator and using a tag line to control the load.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jib, drum lifter, man cage, extension tines or slipper tines, buckets just mention a few</li> <li>When using a man cage, all controls except raise and lower must be positively locked out to avoid inadvertent use. The mast must be set in the most vertical position before use.</li> </ul>	<p>If the operator has a dogging licence they can then select, inspect and use,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All slings including, wire rope, synthetic and chain slings including shorteners.</li> <li>Spreader bars and lifting beam</li> <li>Hardware including shackles, eye bolts, plate clamps and padeyes.</li> </ul>

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Excavator	<p>Operators of Excavators do not require a licence to operate but do need to be deemed competent.</p> <p>When operating an excavator as a crane, the operator should be trained for this activity and a load lifting chart is to be available.</p> <p>Excavators fitted with rated lifting points or attachments need to be certified for lifting and a safe working load must be written on the machine and on all attachments.</p> <p>Lifting applications may be completed without a dogman or rigger where a load is directly attached from the hook to a fixed lifting point and there is no judgement or decisions required for slinging techniques, the stability of the load or its centre of gravity.</p> <p>When travelling with a suspended load, a dogman or competent spotter must be in full view of the operator and using a tag line to control the load.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Specifically, designed and rated lifting attachments or other attachments with designed rated lifting points.</li></ul>	<p>If the operator has a dogging licence they can then select, inspect and use,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All slings including, wire rope, synthetic and chain slings including shorteners.</li><li>Spreader bars and lifting beams</li><li>Hardware including shackles, eye bolts, plate clamps and padeyes.</li></ul> <p>A C2 license (slewing mobile crane) may be considered as training for operating an excavator as a crane.</p>