

# Lifting Operations Training Overview

This document provides a concise overview of key high-risk lifting and crane-related training commonly required across construction, mining, and industrial environments. It outlines the purpose of each unit, when it is applied, and the legislative framework supporting training and competency requirements.

## Licence to perform dogging: CPCCLDG3001: DG – High Risk Work Licence

### Description:

- ▶ Dogging involves the application of slinging techniques, selection and inspection of lifting gear, and directing crane operators during lifts. It includes judgement of load weight, centre of gravity, and safe movement of loads. It is typically applied in complex or multi-crane lifts, where precise placement is required, or where the crane operator does not have full visibility of the load.

### Operational Context:

- ▶ Dogging is performed in dynamic environments where lift conditions may vary. It requires clear communication systems (e.g. hand signals or radios), lift planning, and coordination between personnel to ensure safe load control and placement. **A Dogging High Risk Work Licence is required where any judgement or decision-making is undertaken in relation to the load, including determining sling configurations, assessing load characteristics, or directing crane movements.**

## Conduct lifting operations (RIIHAN203E)

### Description:

- ▶ This nationally recognised unit provides the skills and knowledge required to safely perform routine lifting operations in controlled environments. It focuses on planning lifts, hazard identification, communication, and safe execution using established procedures. It is typically used for repetitive or routine lifting tasks in manufacturing, production, and workshop environments where lifting activities are standardised and well-defined. These activities are supported by documented Safe Operating Procedures (SOPs), with lift requirements, controls, and processes clearly defined and followed by personnel.

### Operational Context:

- ▶ **Lifting activities are typically supported by documented Safe Operating Procedures (SOPs), with lift requirements, controls, and processes clearly defined and followed by personnel.**

## Operate a gantry or overhead crane (RIIHAN305D)

### Description:

- ▶ These units cover the operation of overhead cranes, including planning lifts, operating controls, and safely moving loads within a facility. They are commonly used in workshops, warehouses, and maintenance environments, particularly where repetitive or production-based lifting tasks are undertaken.

**Operational Context:**

- Operations are typically undertaken in controlled environments with defined travel paths, exclusion zones, and established lifting procedures. Activities are often repetitive and integrated into daily operational workflows. **Overhead cranes typically operate across three primary movements: North/South travel (one axis), East/West travel (second axis), and vertical movement via the hoist (up/down on the winch rope).**

**Licence to operate a bridge and gantry crane (TLILIC0016: CB – High Risk Work Licence)**

**Description:**

- This High-Risk Work Licence covers the operation of bridge and gantry cranes controlled from a permanent cabin or control station, or remotely controlled bridge and gantry cranes with more than three powered operations. The licensing threshold is typically linked to cranes with four or more powered operations.

**Operational Context:**

- These cranes are commonly used in controlled industrial environments such as manufacturing, workshops, warehouses, and maintenance facilities. A CB crane licence is generally required where the crane has more than three powered operations, for example traversing (cross travel), travelling (long travel), hoisting, and powered rotation. Where multiple hoists or more complex configurations are fitted, the number of powered operations may also exceed three. This distinction is reflected in the high risk work licensing framework for bridge and gantry cranes.

**Verification of Competency (VOC)**

**Description:**

- Verification of Competency (VOC) confirms that an individual—who already holds the relevant training and/or licensing—can safely and competently perform tasks to site and organisational requirements. It involves a combination of knowledge assessment and practical demonstration. It is commonly used for pre-employment or mobilisation, periodic reassessment, or where there has been a change in equipment, task, or following an incident.

**Operational Context:**

- VOC assessments are typically aligned to site-specific equipment, procedures, and risk profiles, ensuring personnel can demonstrate competency in the actual conditions in which they will operate.

**Supporting References**

- Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Qld)
- Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld)
- Managing the Risk of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021
- High Risk Work Licensing – Safe Work Australia

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### Notes & Disclaimer

- ▶ Training and licensing requirements vary depending on the complexity of lifting operations, equipment used, and jurisdictional thresholds. **Organisations must ensure appropriate licensing, training, and verification processes are in place prior to undertaking lifting activities.**
- ▶ **Disclaimer:** The information provided above is for general guidance only. Legislation and regulatory requirements are subject to change; organisations should refer to Workplace Health and Safety Queensland (WHSQ) or relevant regulatory bodies to ensure they are accessing current information (<https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/>).