

Licensing - dogging work responsibilities >

This information bulletin has been produced as a guide to Regulation 15 and Schedule 3 of the [Work Health \(Occupational Health and Safety\) Regulations](#). The information provided is to clarify when a licensed dogger is required.

Responsibilities - general

This bulletin outlines dogging work responsibilities for owners of cranes, crane operators, occupiers of construction sites (eg, principal contractors, builders) and any other people involved in dogging work.

When a licensed dogger is required

A person is required to hold a dogging licence where slinging techniques are used, and when:

- judgement in relation to the selection, suitability and condition of lifting gear is required; and
- judgement is required on the method of slinging, taking into consideration the nature of the load, its mass and its centre of gravity; or
- the movement of a crane is being directed when the load is out of the crane operators view.

Examples of when a licensed DOGGER is required

- When calculating the weight of the load to be hoisted and selecting/inspecting the appropriate lifting gear. (See Figure. 2);
- When directing the crane operator in the movement of the load when the load is out of view of the crane operator;
- When using a spreader bar to load or unload materials on roofs;
- When loading pallets of masonry blocks and other building materials onto the floors of multi-storey building.

Examples of when a licensed dogger is not required

- When using a predetermined sling for a predetermined lift (see Figure 1), or
- In situations where a person does not have to apply slinging techniques and exercise judgement, and
- When the load is in view of the crane operator at all times.

putting safety first >



Note: All hooks, including spreader bars, should be fitted with a safety catch, particularly where there is a chance of the slings being displaced.

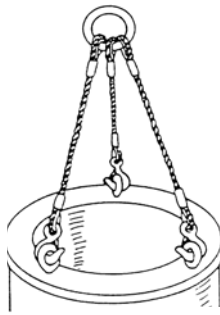


Figure 1

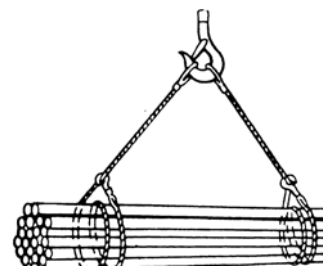


Figure 2

Responsibilities of employers (including occupiers on construction sites)

Employers have a duty of care to ensure a safe workplace is provided for all workers and all people affected by the work on the site. This includes ensuring safe work procedures are in place and that only people who are competent and suitably trained (and licensed where appropriate) undertake their respective work activities.

Employers and supervisors must ensure that:

- suitably competent and licensed people are used to undertake the crane operation and associated dogging work; and
- a suitably competent and licensed dogger is provided where advised by the crane operator or owner, that a licensed dogger is required.

Responsibilities of a crane operator

The crane operator shall ensure that all lift operations are carried out in a safe manner and in accordance with Section 7 of [AS 2550](#) Part 1. The crane operator should advise the occupier of the site, after an assessment of the lift has been done, if a licensed dogger is required to sling, and/or direct the load.

A crane operator cannot undertake the work of a licensed dogger unless he/she has a separate dogging licence.

NT WorkSafe >

**GPO Box 4821
Darwin NT 0801**

Telephone: 1800 019 115
Facsimile: (08) 8999 5141
Email: ntworksafe.deet@nt.gov.au
Website: worksafe.nt.gov.au