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1. Purpose

This procedure defines the minimum requirements for the planning, risk management, control and execution of lifting operations at Unitywater workplaces.

2. Scope

This procedure applies to all:

- Unitywater team members, contractors and subcontractors involved in the planning, supervision or execution of lifting operations
- lifting operations undertaken on behalf of Unitywater
- lifting equipment and lifting accessories used in lifting operations, whether owned, hired, leased or contractor supplied
- workplaces under Unitywater's management or control where lifting operations are undertaken.

Out of scope

This procedure does not apply to:

- Principal Contractors appointed under the [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Qld\)](#), or their subcontractors working within a defined work area under the Principal Contractor's control. Lifting operations within these work areas must be managed under the Principal Contractor's Safety Management System.

3. Roles and responsibilities

Table 1: Roles and responsibilities

Position title	Responsible for
Head of Health Safety Environment and Quality	As Document Owner responsible for: • conducting and/or delegating regular reviews to ensure this procedure and related resources (e.g. forms, website content) remain fit for purpose, consistent and current • approving this procedure for publication • ensuring all relevant stakeholders and team members have been consulted and feedback is captured and actioned (where required) • ensuring appropriate communication and/or training is provided to relevant team members when implementing a new, amended, or obsolete document (where required) • monitoring compliance with internal/external requirements (e.g. monitor legislation changes and assess/update this procedure when required).
Executive Managers	Executive Managers are responsible for ensuring: • adequate resources are available to enable compliance with this procedure. • lifting operations within their area of responsibility are undertaken in accordance with this procedure. • appropriate assurance activities are implemented to monitor compliance with this procedure.

Position title	Responsible for
Branch Managers	Branch Managers are responsible for ensuring: - team members undertaking lifting operations are trained, licensed and competent in accordance with this procedure - verification of Competency (VOC) is completed where required - compliance with this procedure is monitored through audits, inspections and reviews.
Team Leaders	Team Leaders are responsible for ensuring: - lifting operations are planned and coordinated in accordance with this procedure - a PICOW is appointed where required - competent and licensed people are assigned to lifting operations - required risk assessments, SWMS and permits are completed prior to commencing lifting operations - appropriate resources are available to undertake lifting operations safely.
PICOW Person in charge of works	The PICOW is responsible for ensuring: - lifting operations are appropriately planned and coordinated in accordance with this procedure - required risk assessments, permits (where required), SWMS (where required) and Critical Lift Plans (where required) are completed prior to starting lifting operations - a Lifting Supervisor is appointed where a Critical Lift Plan is required - Critical Lift Plans are reviewed and accepted prior to starting lifting operations - competent and licensed people are engaged for lifting operations - contractors undertaking lifting operations are verified as competent, compliant and approved within Unitywater's contractor management system (e.g. Sitepass) - pre-lift briefings are conducted before lifting operations start - exclusion zones and other required controls are established and maintained - interface risks with other work activities are identified and managed - lifting operations are suspended where controls are not in place, conditions change or work can no longer be undertaken safely.
Lifting Supervisor	The Lifting Supervisor is responsible for: - developing and implementing the Critical Lift Plan - coordinating and supervising the lifting operation - verifying lifting equipment, rigging arrangements and control measures are suitable - participating in and facilitating the pre-lift briefing - ensuring lifting operations are conducted in accordance with the Critical Lift Plan - suspending lifting operations where conditions become unsafe or controls are no longer effective.

Position title	Responsible for
Rigger	The Rigger is responsible for: - holding the appropriate high risk work licence (RB, RI or RA) for the rigging work being undertaken - selecting and inspecting lifting gear prior to use - ensuring lifting gear has an adequate WLL/SWL for the intended load - establishing rigging arrangements in accordance with approved lifting documentation - not undertaking any other duties while performing rigging activities.
Dogger	The Dogger is responsible for: - holding a current Dogging (DG) high risk work licence - selecting and inspecting lifting gear prior to use and removing defective equipment from service - applying appropriate slinging techniques to safely sling and control the load - providing clear directions and signals to the Lifting Equipment Operator - ensuring loads are balanced, secure and safe to lift - remaining in control of the load until it has been safely positioned and fully released - maintaining communication with people involved in the lifting operation - performing dogging duties from a position of safety and remaining clear of suspended loads, line-of-fire hazards and crush zones - not undertaking any other duties while performing dogging activities.
Person operating the lifting equipment	The person operating the lifting equipment is responsible for: - holding the required licence and/or VOC for the mobile plant being operated - completing pre-start inspections and recording them where required - confirming the intended load does not exceed the rated capacity of the lifting equipment for the intended configuration - operating lifting equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and this procedure - following the directions of the Dogger and PICOW - maintaining control of the lifting equipment throughout the lifting operations - immediately stopping lifting operations where conditions become unsafe or communication is lost.
Safety Observer	The Safety Observer is responsible for: - monitoring clearances between lifting equipment, loads and overhead electric lines - ensuring electrical exclusion zones and minimum approach distances are maintained - warning the person operating the lifting equipment of any actual or potential encroachment into an electrical exclusion zones - remaining dedicated solely to Safety Observer duties and not undertaking any other tasks that may distract from that role - directing lifting operations to stop where electrical hazards are identified or exclusion zone requirements cannot be maintained.

Position title	Responsible for
Spotter	The Spotter is responsible for: • assisting the person operating the lifting equipment by providing guidance where visibility is restricted or additional assistance is required during lifting or plant movements • maintaining continuous communication with the person operating the lifting equipment using agreed signals or communication methods • guiding the safe movement and positioning of plant, equipment or loads • instructing the person operating the lifting equipment to stop movement immediately if communication is lost or an unsafe condition arises • remaining dedicated solely to Spotter duties and not undertaking any other tasks that may distract from the role.
Lifting equipment Owner / Supplier	The Owner/Supplier is responsible for ensuring: • lifting equipment is designed, certified, inspected, and maintained in accordance with legislative requirements, applicable Australian Standards and the manufacturer's requirements • equipment is supplied in a safe working condition • operating manuals, load charts and inspection documentation are current and available • operators supplied with the equipment, where required, are competent and appropriately licenced • plant risk assessments and relevant equipment documentation are provided prior to supply • inspection, maintenance and certification records are available on request.
Team members and contractors	Team members and contractor team members are responsible for: • complying with this procedure and associated lifting documentation • only undertaking lifting operations where trained, competent and licensed (where required) • following the directions of the PICOW, and where required, Lifting Supervisor, Safety Observer and Spotter • participating in pre-lift briefings • reporting hazards, defects and unsafe conditions • stopping work where it is unsafe to continue • advising the Document Owner if this procedure is not consistent with current work practices • where possible, minimise printing and/or avoid creating duplicate copies of this procedure. Ensure current versions are sourced from the Document Centre.

4. Planning lifting operations

Before lifting operations start, the Person in Charge of Works (PICOW) must ensure the lifting operation is appropriately planned and can be undertaken safely and in a controlled manner. The level of planning must be proportionate to the complexity and risk of the lifting operation.

Planning must consider, where required:

- load characteristics, lifting points and centre of gravity
- the suitability, configuration and capacity of lifting equipment and lifting accessories
- manufacturer load charts and operating limits
- the lift location, travel path and landing area
- ground conditions, overhead and underground services
- environmental conditions, including weather
- interaction with other work activities
- the competency of people involved and allocation of lifting roles
- required risk assessments, safe work method statements, permits, Critical Lift Plan and emergency arrangements.

Before use, all lifting equipment and lifting accessories must be confirmed as serviceable, fit for purpose and compliant. Inspection and maintenance requirements are detailed in Section 6 Inspection and maintenance.

4.1 Lift location inspection

Before lifting equipment is set up, the lift location must be inspected to confirm it is suitable for the planned lifting operation. The proposed lifting equipment set-up location and, where required, access and egress routes must be identified during the pre-lift briefing and risk assessment.

The lift location inspection must consider:

- underground services
- overhead powerlines, overhead services and other obstructions
- nearby structures and overhead obstructions
- other mobile plant, lifting equipment or work activities within the work area
- excavations and trenches
- ground conditions, including stability and bearing capacity
- weather conditions that may affect the lifting operation (e.g. wind, rain or storms).

Where the risk assessment identifies sensitive flora, fauna or areas of cultural significance, appropriate control measures must be implemented in consultation with the Unitywater Environment Team before the lifting operation starts.

4.2 Ground stability

The suitability of the ground supporting the lifting equipment must be assessed before the lifting operation starts to confirm it can safely support the equipment and imposed loads.

The assessment must consider, where relevant:

- buried services (e.g. pipes and culverts), surface or subsurface water, and their potential impact on the lifting operation
- ground conditions, including stability, slope, load-bearing capacity and the potential for ground settlement during the lifting operation.

Lifting equipment must not be set up on ground affected by underground services, excavations, voids, soft ground or other conditions that may compromise stability unless appropriate control measures have been implemented.

When there is uncertainty about ground conditions or load-bearing capacity, engineering advice must be obtained. Ground conditions must be confirmed through appropriate testing where required.

4.2.1 Geotechnical investigation

A geotechnical investigation must be completed where:

- identified through the risk assessment
- lifting operations involve loads of 50 tonnes or more
- directed by the Project Manager, Site Manager, Facility Manager or a suitably qualified Engineer.

The geotechnical investigation must confirm the ground has sufficient bearing capacity to safely support the lifting equipment and imposed loads. The findings must be reviewed and accepted by the relevant Engineer before the lifting operation starts.

4.2.2 Outriggers

Where outriggers are used, suitable outrigger pads, timber mats or other load distribution devices must be used to adequately distribute the imposed load. Outriggers must be deployed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

4.3 Risk assessment requirements

An on-the-job risk assessment must be completed before lifting operations start in accordance with

[Pr9306](#) - Risk Management Procedure and Unitywater's Life Saver **Hazards**.

Hazards

Always identify hazards, implement controls and follow procedures.



The risk assessment must identify hazards associated with the lifting operation and determine appropriate control measures based on the site conditions, load characteristics, lifting method and surrounding environment.

4.4 Safe work method statement (SWMS) requirements

A safe work method statement (SWMS) must be prepared where a lifting operation involves high risk construction work, in accordance with [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Qld\)](#) and [Pr9306](#) - Risk Management Procedure.

High risk construction work involving lifting operations may include:

- lifting operations associated with construction, alteration, maintenance or demolition of a structure
- lifting operations involving powered mobile plant in a construction environment
- work near energised electrical installations or overhead powerlines
- installation of structural components, including precast or tilt-up elements
- other work prescribed as high risk construction work under the [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Qld\)](#).

Where a SWMS is required, the lifting operation must be carried out in accordance with the SWMS.

4.5 Permit requirements

A Lifting Permit is required for lifting operations that present an increased level of risk and require formal planning, documented controls and permit authorisation.

A Lifting Permit is required for:

- tilt-up or spin-up panel jobs
- plant recovery (e.g. recovery of overturned plant)
- lifting operations involving multiple cranes, where more than one crane is used to lift a load at the same time
- lifting people in crane workboxes
- installation of bridge beams during bridge construction or installation
- lifting operations within the exclusion zone of live overhead powerlines
- lifting large pressure vessels or tanks
- using a crane for demolition activities
- complex rigging arrangements (e.g. where additional chain blocks are attached to lifting gear so the load can be rotated or manoeuvred while suspended from the crane hook)
- lifting operations using mobile cranes on barges
- erection of tower cranes
- heavy lifts involving loads of 50 tonnes or more.

Lifting Permits must be obtained, approved and managed in accordance with [Pr8996](#) - Permit to Work Procedure and Unitywater's Life Saver **Permit**.

Permit

Always comply with
Permit to Work conditions.



4.5.1 Other permit requirements

Lifting operations may require additional permits depending on the nature of the work, location and associated hazards.

Additional permits may be required whether or not a Lifting Permit is required. The requirements for a Lifting Permit must be determined in accordance with Section 4.5 Permit requirements.

Additional permits may include:

- Confined Space Entry Permit
- Work at Height Permit
- Excavation Permits
- Network, Water Infrastructure Services (WIS), or Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) work permits.

Where multiple permits are required, they must be coordinated and complied with in accordance with [Pr8996](#) - Permit to Work Procedure before the lifting operation starts.

4.6 Critical Lift Plan

A documented [F11508](#) - Critical Lift Plan must be completed for all lifting operations requiring a Lifting Permit in accordance with Section 4.5 Permit requirements.

The Critical Lift Plan must be completed by the Lifting Supervisor in consultation with the Person in Charge of Works (PICOW) before the lifting operation starts.

The completed Critical Lift Plan and any supporting documentation used to plan, assess, verify or approve the lifting operation (e.g. lift studies, crane studies, engineering calculations, crane layouts, rigging drawings and geotechnical assessments), must be attached to the corresponding Lifting Permit in Beakon before the lifting operation starts.

4.7 Traffic management

Where lifting operations are undertaken adjacent to, or impact roads, vehicle access routes, rail corridors or public areas, traffic management controls must be identified through the risk assessment and implemented in accordance with [Pr8193](#) - Working Near Roads or Railways Procedure.

Traffic management controls must be implemented before lifting operations start and maintained for the duration of the lifting operation.

4.8 Pre-lift briefing

A pre-lift briefing must be conducted immediately before lifting operations start with all people involved in the lift to communicate the lifting methodology, confirm the lift location and verify the required control measures are in place.

Where a Critical Lift Plan is required, the pre-lift briefing must include a review of the Critical Lift Plan.

The pre-lift briefing must confirm:

- key roles have been assigned, including the Person in Charge of Works (PICOW), Lifting Supervisor (where required), Safety Observer and/or Spotter (where required)
- people understand their roles, responsibilities and communication methods
- the risk assessment, permits, SWMS and Critical Lift Plan (where required) have been reviewed, and identified hazards, control measures and emergency arrangements are understood
- the rigging configuration, load balance, travel path and intended landing location have been confirmed
- exclusion zones, barriers and traffic management controls have been established
- all people, including contractors, understand the requirements of this procedure and will follow directions issued by the PICOW.

Where a hazardous situation is identified during the lifting operation, work must stop until the risk has been reassessed and appropriate control measures have been implemented.

5. Procurement of lifting equipment

Procurement of lifting equipment must be undertaken in accordance with [Pr10611](#) - Procurement Guide.

All lifting equipment procured by Unitywater must:

- be suitable for the intended lifting application and operational environment
- be suitable for the intended lifting application and operating environment
- be fitted with any safety devices required by the manufacturer, applicable Australian Standards and legislative requirements
- comply with applicable legislative requirements and relevant AS 1418 and AS 2550 series standards
- be supplied with manufacturer documentation, including operating instructions, maintenance requirements, inspection and testing requirements, and safe working limits or operating restrictions
- be supported by a plant risk assessment appropriate to the equipment and its intended use.

Where second-hand (pre-used) lifting equipment is procured, documented operational history must be obtained, including any known:

- incidents or near misses
- overload events
- failures or defects
- repairs or modifications
- operational limitations or restrictions.

Where lifting equipment is incorporated into Unitywater's plant and asset register, it must be managed in accordance with [Pr10881](#) - Plant and Fleet – Asset Management Manual during acceptance into service.

Where lifting equipment is classified as registrable plant under Schedule 5 of the [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Qld\)](#), all applicable design registration and plant registration requirements must be met before the equipment is accepted into service.

5.1 Registrable plant

Certain lifting related plant is subject to design registration, plant registration or both under Schedule 5 of the [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Qld\)](#).

Where required, lifting plant must comply with all applicable design registration and plant registration requirements before it is commissioned, placed into service or used.

Design registration and plant registration submissions must be submitted through Workplace Health and Safety Queensland's [Online plant registration form](#).

5.1.1 Items of lifting plant requiring design registration

Where design registration is required, the manufacturer, designer, importer or supplier should provide the applicable Design Registration Number and supporting Design Registration Certificate.

Before lifting plant is procured, hired, commissioned or placed into service, evidence of design registration must be obtained and verified. Where evidence of required design registration cannot be provided, the lifting plant must not be commissioned, placed into service or used.

Where design registration is required but has not been completed by the manufacturer, designer, importer or supplier, the person responsible for introducing the lifting plant into service must ensure the design is registered before the lifting plant is commissioned, placed into service or used.

The following examples identify lifting-related plant commonly used within water and wastewater utilities that may require design registration under Schedule 5 of the [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Qld\)](#), where required. This list is not exhaustive and other plant may also require design registration:

- tower cranes, including self-erecting tower cranes
- mobile cranes with a rated capacity greater than 10 tonnes
- hoists with a platform movement exceeding 2.4 metres designed to lift people
- workboxes designed to be suspended from cranes
- concrete placing booms
- boom-type elevating work platforms
- gantry cranes with a safe working load greater than 5 tonnes or bridge cranes with a safe working load greater than 10 tonnes, and any gantry crane or bridge crane designed to handle molten metal or Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals
- mast climbing work platforms.

5.1.2 Items of lifting plant requiring plant registration

Where plant registration is required, the owner of the lifting plant must ensure the plant is registered with Workplace Health and Safety Queensland (WHSQ) before it is commissioned, placed into service or used.

Before lifting plant is commissioned, placed into service or used, evidence of plant registration must be obtained and verified. Where evidence of required plant registration cannot be provided, the lifting plant must not be commissioned, placed into service or used.

For Unitywater-owned lifting plant, the applicable Plant Registration Number and supporting documentation must be retained within the relevant asset management and recordkeeping systems and be available on request.

For contractor-owned or hired lifting plant, the contractor or hirer must ensure current plant registration documentation is available for inspection on request.

The following examples identify lifting-related plant commonly used within water and wastewater utilities that may require plant registration under Schedule 5 of the [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Qld\)](#), where required. This list is not exhaustive and other plant may also require plant registration:

- tower cranes including self-erecting tower cranes
- mobile cranes with a rated capacity greater than 10 tonnes
- hoists with a platform movement exceeding 2.4 metres designed to lift people.

6. Inspection and maintenance

Lifting devices and lifting equipment must be inspected, maintained and managed by a competent person to ensure they remain safe for use and fit for their intended purpose throughout their service life.

Inspection, testing and maintenance activities must be carried out in accordance with manufacturer requirements, relevant Australian Standards and applicable legislative requirements. Records must be retained in accordance with recordkeeping requirements and used to support updates to the Lifting Equipment Register (LER).

Equipment identified as damaged, defective or otherwise unfit for use must be managed in accordance with Section 6.4 Management of defective equipment.

6.1 Pre-use inspection requirements

All lifting equipment must be inspected before use to confirm it is safe, serviceable and fit for its intended purpose.

As a minimum, pre-use inspections must confirm:

- the equipment is safe and serviceable
- inspection and testing requirements are current
- lifting points, attachment points and associated lifting equipment are suitable and correctly rated
- the Working Load Limit (WLL) or Safe Working Load (SWL), where required, will not be exceeded
- rigging and slinging equipment is free from damage, excessive wear, deformation, corrosion or other defects.

Pre-start inspections for lifting devices must be completed in accordance with [Pr8178](#) - Plant and Fleet Assets – User Manual before first use each day. Inspection records must be completed using:

- Intex for Unitywater fleet plant equipment
- paper-based inspection records where electronic systems are unavailable
- equipment logbooks, where required.

Where a person is using a lifting device (e.g. a vehicle loading crane (VLC) or excavator) for the first time on a given day, a pre-start inspection must be completed and recorded prior to operation.

Any lifting equipment found to be damaged, defective, overdue for inspection or otherwise unfit for use must be managed in accordance with Section 6.4 Management of defective equipment.

6.2 Repair or modification of lifting equipment

Repairs or modifications to lifting equipment (other than routine replacement of parts during servicing) must only be carried out by:

- the original manufacturer
- the manufacturer's authorised agent
- a competent person using manufacturer-approved procedure.

Repairs and modifications must maintain the integrity, design and safety function of the equipment.

Modifications must be managed in accordance with [Pr8230](#) - Change Management Procedure.

Modifications must be documented, supported by a general risk assessment in accordance with [Pr9306](#) - Risk Management Procedure, and must not compromise, bypass or override any safety device or function.

Following any repair (other than routine servicing) or modification, the following records must be retained within the Lifting Equipment Register (LER), where require:

- a test certificate confirming the Working Load Limit (WLL)
- proof load test certification.

6.3 Equipment involved in an incident

Equipment involved in an incident must be reported and managed in accordance with [Pr8202](#) - Incident Reporting and Notification Procedure.

Where lifting equipment is involved in an incident, or is suspected to be damaged or unsafe, it must be immediately removed from service and managed in accordance with Section 6.4 Management of defective equipment. The equipment must not be returned to service until it has been inspected and confirmed fit for use by a competent person.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- lifting or overload incidents, including failure of lifting points
- electrical or mechanical failures or malfunctions
- impact or contact damage that may have affected the structural integrity of the equipment.

6.4 Management of defective equipment

Equipment that is non-compliant, damaged, defective or otherwise unfit for use must be immediately tagged **Out of Service** and removed from service in accordance with [Pr8182](#) - Isolation – Lock Out Tag Out (LOTO) Procedure.

Defective equipment must be stored in a designated quarantine area pending assessment, repair, replacement or disposal. It must not be returned to service until it has been inspected, and where required, tested and confirmed fit for use by a competent person.

All defects, faults and non-conformances must be recorded in the relevant equipment records and maintenance systems.

Where registered lifting equipment is permanently removed from service, Workplace Health and Safety Queensland (WHSQ) must be notified in accordance with legislative requirements and Section 5.1 Registrable plant.

6.5 Lifting equipment register

All lifting equipment must be recorded in the Lifting Equipment Register (LER) to ensure it can be identified, tracked and verified as fit for service.

The LER is managed by Unitywater's contracted facilities maintenance provider and updated by the inspection, maintenance, and testing provider.

The LER must be updated:

- following scheduled inspection, maintenance, testing and tagging activities
- when new lifting equipment is introduced into service
- when equipment is found to be defective, damaged or removed from service
- following repairs or modifications that affect certification or equipment status.

Following each scheduled inspection and testing cycle, the updated LER must be provided to Unitywater within one month of completion of the quarterly activities.

Contractors must ensure their current LER is available on request for review or audit.

Equipment not sighted or verified within a 12-month period must be archived from the active register.

Refer to Appendix A: Lifting equipment register example.

7. Conducting lifting operations

Lifting operations must be conducted in accordance with this procedure, the Critical Lift Plan (where required), risk assessment and any applicable permits.

Lifting operations must not be undertaken where weather conditions exceed the manufacturer's operating limits or where environmental conditions may adversely affect the safety of the lifting operation.

The Person in Charge of Works (PICOW) must ensure lifting operations are conducted in accordance with this procedure, the Critical Lift Plan (where required), the risk assessment and any applicable permits.

Where lifting operations are undertaken near overhead electric lines, the designated Safety Observer must monitor clearances between the lifting equipment, load and electrical assets in accordance with the requirements of this procedure.

Where required, a Spotter must assist the person operating the lifting equipment by monitoring hazards, restricted visibility, plant movements and interactions with structures, services or other work activities.

Loads must be lifted, travelled (where required) and landed in a controlled manner in accordance with the Critical Lift Plan (where required), the risk assessment and agreed communication methods.

All people involved in the lifting operation have the authority and responsibility to stop the lift where an unsafe condition, loss of control or change in conditions is identified.

Lifting operations must not resume until the risk has been reassessed and controls verified.

7.1 Communication during lifting operations

Continuous and effective communication must be maintained between the person operating the lifting equipment and the Dogger throughout the lifting operation.

Where required, communication must also be maintained with the Rigger, Safety Observer, Spotter and any other people involved in the lifting operation.

The communication method (e.g. radio, hand signals, visual signals or whistle signals) must be agreed during the pre-lift briefing.

Where two-way radios are used:

- a dedicated channel must be used for the lifting operation
- unrelated communications must not occur on that channel during the lift.

Mobile phones must not be used to direct or control lifting operations.

Lifting operations must stop immediately if:

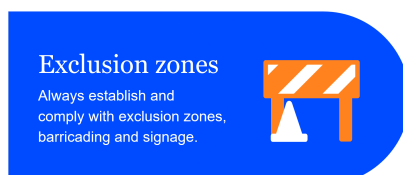
- communication is lost
- people enter exclusion zones
- the load becomes unstable
- unsafe conditions or changes in conditions are identified.

7.2 Exclusion zones

The Person in Charge of Works (PICOW) must establish and maintain an exclusion zone around the area where the lifting operation is being carried out, including the area where the lifting equipment is set up. The exclusion zone must include:

- the load travel path
- the slewing area
- the immediate area surrounding the lifting equipment during operation

People must remain outside the lifting area and exclusion zone in accordance with Unitywater Life Saver **Exclusion zones** requirements unless their presence is required to safely perform the lifting operation and appropriate controls have been implemented through the risk assessment and, where required, the Critical Lift Plan.



Barriers and signage must be installed to prevent unauthorised access to the exclusion zone in accordance with [Pr11417](#) - Barricading Requirements Guide.

7.3 Rigging during lifting operations

The Person in Charge of Works (PICOW) in consultation with the Dogger, Rigger and person operating the lifting equipment, must ensure rigging is planned and completed in accordance with good rigging practice, this procedure, the Critical Lift Plan (where required), and any applicable lifting permit or supporting lifting documentation (e.g. rigging drawings or lift designs).

Where it is necessary to enter a confined space, trench, pit, wet well or similar location to connect or disconnect rigging, the person undertaking the rigging activity must leave the confined space or excavation before the main lift starts.

The person operating the lifting equipment must not assist with rigging activities while the lifting equipment is in motion.

7.4 Suspended loads

When working with suspended loads:

- people must not work, stand or position themselves beneath a suspended load
- suspended loads must not be moved, slewed or suspended over people wherever reasonably practicable
- exclusion zones must be maintained in accordance with Section 7.2 Exclusion zones
- loads must remain as low as reasonably practicable during lifting and travelling activities
- where the stability, balance or centre of gravity of a load is uncertain, a trial lift should be undertaken before proceeding with the lifting operation
- tag lines or other suitable load control methods must be used where required by the risk assessment
- people guiding loads must remain outside line-of-fire, pinch point and crush zones hazards.

7.4.1 Tag lines

A tag line is a rope used to help control a suspended load and prevent it from spinning, swinging or striking people or structures.

Where the risk assessment identifies that tag lines are required:

- tag lines must only be used to control the movement of suspended loads and must not be used for lifting or supporting weight
- tag lines must not be attached to lifting gear unless specifically addressed in the risk assessment and must be secured to the load at suitable locations to allow adequate control whilst maintaining separation from line-of-fire hazards
- tag lines must consist of a single continuous length of coil-resistant, non-conductive rope of suitable diameter for the load being controlled (minimum 16mm unless otherwise specified) and be long enough to maintain a safe working distance
- tag lines must not be wrapped around the hand, wrist or body and must be capable of being released immediately if required.

7.4.2 Travelling with suspended loads

Prior to travelling with a suspended load, the travel path must be assessed to identify hazards and determine the safest route. The assessment must consider ground conditions, slopes, uneven surfaces, speed bumps, overhead obstructions, underground services and any other factors that may affect crane stability or load control.

When travelling with a suspended load:

- the load must be securely slung, remain stable throughout the movement and be carried as low as reasonably practicable while maintaining adequate clearance from obstacles
- tag lines must be used where practicable to control load rotation and movement
- the Dogger or Rigger must maintain continuous communication with, and remain in visual contact with, the person operating the lifting equipment
- where visibility is restricted or loads are travelled over extended distances, a Spotter must be used
- ground stability and travel path conditions must be continuously monitored throughout the movement
- the crane boom must be kept as short as reasonably practicable and travel speed must be appropriate for the ground conditions and load being carried
- people must remain clear of the load travel path and comply with the suspended load requirements in Section 7.4 Suspended loads
- where fitted, a crane inclinometer may be used as an operational aid but must not replace compliance with manufacturer operating limits, load charts or safe working procedures
- the person operating the lifting equipment must not leave the controls while a load is suspended.

If an unsafe condition develops during travel, lifting operations must stop and the load must be lowered to a safe position, or otherwise made safe and secure, before the person operating the lifting equipment leaves the controls or the lifting operation is suspended.

7.5 Trenches, excavations, pits and wet wells

Additional controls apply where lifting operations are undertaken in or adjacent to trenches, excavations, pits or wet wells.

People must only enter trenches, excavations, pits or wet wells to guide or position a load where it is not reasonably practicable to complete the task from outside the excavation or confined space. Loads should be controlled from outside the trench, excavation, pit or wet well wherever reasonably practicable.

People must not remain within a trench, excavation, pit or wet well during the main lift unless their presence is required to safely perform the task. During final load positioning activities (e.g. reseating pumps or aligning pipework), people must, where reasonably practicable, remain clear of the path of the suspended load and the lifting equipment.

- People within trenches, excavations, pits or wet wells must:
 - maintain a safe means of escape
 - remain clear of pinch points and crush zones
 - avoid placing any part of their body between a suspended load and a fixed structure.

Loads must be lowered under controlled movement, stabilised before final positioning, and landed or otherwise supported as soon as reasonably practicable.

Where lifting operations involve:

- confined space entry, work must also be undertaken in accordance with [Pr8174](#) - Confined Space Procedure
- excavation work, work must also be undertaken in accordance with [Pr11313](#) - Excavation Procedure
- a risk of a fall, work must also be undertaken in accordance with [Pr8191](#) - Working at Height Procedure.

7.6 Lifting people using workboxes

Lifting people using a workbox suspended from a crane or other lifting equipment must be avoided wherever reasonably practicable and only undertaken where no safer means of access (e.g. an Elevated Work Platform (EWP) or scaffolding) is reasonably available.

Before a workbox is selected as a means of access, a risk assessment must demonstrate that other reasonably practicable means of access are not suitable for the task.

Lifting people using a workbox must only be undertaken where the risks have been assessed and demonstrated to be as low as reasonably practicable and in accordance with [Pr8191](#) - Working at Height Procedure.

7.6.1 Lifting equipment requirements

The lifting equipment used for people lifting must:

- be approved for people lifting operations
- have a Working Load Limit (WLL) and Safe Working Load (SWL) of at least twice the combined weight of the workbox, occupants and equipment at the maximum working radius
- be fitted with functioning anti-two block devices on hoisting, luffing and telescoping functions
- have any free-fall function locked out using a keyed or equivalent approved system
- be fitted with a constant pressure control system that stops all movement when the controls are released
- be operated by a suitably licensed person.

7.6.2 Workbox requirements

Workboxes must be selected, inspected and used in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, applicable Australian Standards and this procedure.

Workboxes must:

- be design registered in accordance with Section 5.1 Registrable plant
- be fitted with rated fall-arrest anchorage points
- use correctly tagged lifting slings attached to lifting points by hammerlocks or moused shackles
- have a minimum factor of safety of eight (8) for chain suspension slings and ten (10) for wire rope suspension slings
- have sides of at least one (1) metre high
- be fitted with a handrail around the inside perimeter
- have an inward-opening, self-closing and latching door where a door is fitted
- be clearly marked with:
 - the Working Load Limit (WLL) / Safe Working Load (SWL)
 - tare mass
 - design registration number
 - maximum number of occupants
 - current inspection or test date.

Workboxes used must comply with AS 1418.17: Cranes (including hoists and winches) – Design and construction of workboxes.

7.6.3 Occupant, communication and rescue requirements

When people are lifted using a workbox:

- all occupants must wear a full body harness attached to a rated anchorage point
- energy absorbers must be fitted to lanyards
- lanyard length must be adjusted to prevent contact with the ground or surrounding structures in the event of a fall
- for multiple-occupant workboxes, at least one occupant should hold a Dogging (DG) or Rigging (RB, RI or RA) high risk work licence
- communication arrangements between workbox occupants and the person operating the lifting equipment must be established and tested before the lift starts
- where there is limited or no line of sight between the person operating the lifting equipment and the Dogger, a dedicated communication method (e.g. two-way radio) must be used
- a rescue plan must be established in accordance with [Pr8191](#) - Working at Height Procedure where there is a risk of a fall from height or a person becoming suspended in a fall protection system.

In exceptional circumstances such as where a single-occupant workbox is used and it is not reasonably practicable for the occupant to hold a Dogger or Rigger high risk work licence (e.g. inspection of a sewer shaft that cannot accommodate a two-person workbox), a risk assessment may identify an alternative arrangement. In these circumstances, the workbox must remain in clear view of the Dogger and be continuously monitored throughout the lifting operation.

7.7 Vehicle loading cranes

Vehicle Loading Cranes (VLCs) must only be operated in accordance with [Pr8414](#) - Vehicle Loading Cranes (VLC) Safe Use Work Instruction.

Before a VLC lifting operation starts, a risk assessment must be completed in accordance with [Pr9306](#) - Risk Management Procedure. The risk assessment must consider:

- ground conditions
- crane stability
- load movement
- overhead and underground services
- the manufacturer's operating limits.

Where a VLC lifting operation cannot be safely completed within the manufacturer's operating limits or site constraints, an alternative lifting method must be used.

People involved in VLC lifting operations must hold the required competencies, licences and authorisations.

7.8 Vessel-mounted cranes

Vessel-mounted cranes include cranes operated on a barge, pontoon or other floating vessel.

At the Wamuran Irrigation Scheme (WIS) Moodlu Quarry site, a vessel-mounted crane is installed on a permanently anchored pontoon within the water-filled quarry. The pontoon is fitted with two cranes used for lifting flexible hoses.

Where pumps on the pontoon require lifting, the pontoon must be towed to shore, and a suitable mobile crane (e.g. a Franna crane) must be used to remove the pumps.

Prior to applying any load, the vessel-mounted crane must be inspected to confirm:

- all ties, anchorages and ballast are in place and securely fastened
- the crane configuration complies with the manufacturer's instructions or the specifications of a competent person
- the crane configuration is free from defects that could affect the safe handling of the intended load.

Vessel-mounted cranes must be inspected and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and applicable Australian Standards.

7.9 Lifting near overhead powerlines

Lifting operations must be planned to eliminate or minimise the risk of contact with overhead electric lines. Wherever reasonably practicable, lifting operations must be designed to avoid working near overhead electric lines.

Where lifting operations are undertaken near overhead electric lines:

- lifting operations must be conducted in accordance with the [Working near overhead and underground electric lines Code of Practice 2020](#) and the requirements of the relevant electricity network authority
- where reasonably practicable, the risk must be eliminated by de-energising the overhead electric lines or relocating the lifting operation
- exclusion zones must be established and maintained in accordance with the minimum approach distances specified in the [Working near overhead and underground electric lines Code of Practice 2020](#)
- a dedicated Safety Observer must be appointed to monitor clearances between the lifting equipment, load and overhead electric lines
- the Safety Observer must not perform any other duties while undertaking the role (e.g. Dogger or Rigger duties)
- people involved in the lifting operation must hold the training, competencies and authorisations required for the work being undertaken
- mechanical limiting devices (e.g. boom or slew limiters) must be used where fitted and reasonably practicable
- lifting operations must stop immediately if the minimum approach distances cannot be maintained or conditions change such that the lifting operation can no longer be conducted safely.

If lifting equipment, a load or any attached equipment contacts or is suspected to have contacted an overhead electric line:

- lifting operations must stop immediately
- people must not approach or touch the lifting equipment, load or any attached equipment
- emergency services (000) must be contacted immediately where there is an injury, fire, immediate threat to life or other emergency
- the relevant electricity network authority must be contacted immediately
- where safe to do so, the person operating the lifting equipment must remain on the equipment until advised by the electricity network authority or emergency services
- if it is necessary to leave the lifting equipment due to an immediate threat to life (e.g. fire), the person must jump clear without touching the equipment and ground at the same time, land with both feet together and move away using short shuffling steps
- the area must be treated as energised until confirmed otherwise by the electricity network authority
- the incident must be reported and managed in accordance with [Pr8202](#) - Incident Reporting and Notification Procedure.

8. Training and competency requirements

All people involved in the selection, planning, rigging, lifting, operations, maintenance and inspection of lifting equipment must hold the appropriate training, licence, certification, verification of competency (VOC) and demonstrated competence to undertake the task.

Competency must be relevant to the task, plant and level of risk and must be maintained in accordance with legislative requirements, applicable Codes of Practice and Unitywater requirements.

Refresher training for high-risk work licences (including crane, dogging and rigging classes), must be completed in accordance with the [Mobile crane Code of Practice 2024](#) and [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Qld\)](#). Refresher training must not exceed three (3) years from initial licence issue or most recent refresher, whichever is the shortest period.

Table 2: Training and competency requirements

Role	Requirement
Team members and contractors involved in general lifting operations	Team members involved in lifting operations must have demonstrated competency in: • application of this procedure • risk management processes, including the development and implementation of risk assessments • understanding lifting roles and determining when Dogging and/or Rigging licences are required • safe participation in lifting operations, including use of lifting equipment and exclusion zones.
Dogger	Doggers must hold: • a high risk work licence - CPCCLDG3001 Licence to perform dogging and demonstrate competency in: • selection and inspection of slinging gear • slinging techniques and load control • communication methods used during lifting operations • understanding of Critical Lift Plans, risk assessments and exclusion zones.

Role	Requirement
Rigger	Riggers must hold the relevant high risk work licence class appropriate to the task: • RB – Basic Rigger • RI – Intermediate Rigger • RA – Advanced Rigger and demonstrate competency in: • rigging and de-rigging of loads • selection and use of lifting gear and equipment • interpretation of Critical Lift Plans and rigging diagrams • safe work in accordance with this procedure and applicable lifting controls.
Person operating the lifting equipment	The person operating the lifting equipment must: • hold the relevant qualification, licence and/or VOC for the lifting equipment being operated • hold a high risk work Licence where required (e.g. forklift, crane classes) • be provided with documented familiarisation prior to use of specific plant on site • hold VOCs applicable to lifting operations, including: – overhead gantry crane operations (including conduct of lifting operations) – forklift operations – vehicle loading crane (VLC) and HIAB operations • hold competency in nationally recognised training UETDREL005 Working safely in the vicinity of live electrical apparatus where required, including: – endorsement by Energex (or relevant electricity network authority), and – completion of nationally recognised industry training TO911 Introduction to Electrical Network Infrastructure for Authorised Persons – hold an Authorised Person letter issued by Energex where required for the work • meet requirements of the Unitywater Role Training Matrix (including VOC requirements for excavator and other mobile plant where lifting operations are undertaken).

Where Unitywater specific training is required for lifting-related tasks, team members must successfully complete the following (where required):

- 1LEXCC – Excavator (Unitywater)
- 1LFOR – Forklift Licence (Unitywater)
- UW-3754 – Operate a Gantry or Overhead Crane & Conduct Lifting Operations
- UW-3774 – Vehicle Loading Crane <10 tonne
- 1LDOGC – Dogging Licence (Unitywater)

Completion of Unitywater training does not replace the requirement to hold a nationally recognised high risk work Licence where required.

All VOCs and training records must be maintained in accordance with Unitywater recordkeeping systems and must be available for audit upon request.

9. Recordkeeping

The table below identifies the types of records relating to this documented process and their storage location:

Table 3: Recordkeeping

Type of record	Storage location
Training	uLearn
Licences	- TechnologyOne - Learning & Development Objective folder - uLearn - Sitepass - Contractors
Fleet Assets	Maximo – Fleet Asset Management System (AMS)
Lifting equipment register (LER)	Objective - Facilities
Risk Assessments	Beakon
Lifting Permit	Beakon
Critical Lift Plan	Beakon attached to the applicable Lifting Permit
Maintenance Records	Core system
Pre-start inspections	Intelex
Registered plant and Design registration records	Objective folder - Schedule 5 Design registrations (qA186436)

10. Definitions

Table 4: Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms

Term	Meaning
Anti-two block device	A safety device designed to prevent two-blocking by warning the person operating the lifting equipment and/or automatically stopping hoist or boom movement before the hook block, overhaul ball or lifting attachment contacts the boom tip.
Authorised Person	A person authorised by the relevant electricity network authority to work in accordance with applicable electrical safety requirements.
Competent Person	A person who has acquired through training, qualification or experience the knowledge and skills to carry out a task safely and, where required by legislation, holds the necessary qualifications, licences or registrations.
Contractor	A person or organisation engaged by Unitywater to undertake work on its behalf, including subcontractors engaged by that person or organisation

Term	Meaning
Critical Lift Plan	A documented plan used to support lifting operations requiring a Lifting Permit. The Critical Lift Plan identifies the lifting methodology, lifting sequence, equipment and rigging requirements, responsibilities, communication arrangements, hazards, control measures and emergency arrangements necessary to safely undertake the lifting operation.
Dogger	A person who holds the appropriate high risk work Licence to perform dogging work, including selecting and inspecting lifting gear, slinging loads and directing crane movements.
Exclusion Zone	A designated area established around a lifting operation to prevent unauthorised persons entering an area where they may be exposed to risk.
Geotechnical	Relating to the type of civil engineering concerned with rocks and soil.
High risk work licence	A licence issued under the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) authorising a person to perform specialised classes of high risk work.
Lifting contractor	A contractor engaged by Unitywater to plan, supervise or undertake lifting operations using lifting equipment.
Lifting equipment	Plant used to raise, lower, suspend or move a load, including cranes, vehicle loading cranes, overhead gantry cranes, hoists, forklifts, excavators used for lifting and associated lifting accessories.
Lifting gear	Equipment used to connect a load to lifting equipment, including slings, shackles, hooks, chains, lifting beams, spreader bars and other lifting accessories.
Lifting operation	Any activity involving the lifting, lowering, suspending or moving of a load using lifting equipment.
Lifting points	Points on a structure such as pad eyes, lifting lugs or eye bolts to which rigging is attached.
Lift study	A document or engineering assessment used to support the planning and verification of a lifting operation. A Lift Study may include engineering calculations, crane selection, crane configuration, crane positioning, load distribution, rigging arrangements, ground bearing pressure assessments, lift sequencing, drawings and other technical information necessary to demonstrate the lifting operation can be completed safely. A Lift Study does not replace a Critical Lift Plan.
Lifting methodology	A documented description of how a lifting operation will be carried out, including the lifting sequence, equipment to be used, roles and responsibilities, control measures and any site-specific requirements. A Lifting methodology may be included within a Critical Lift Plan or provided as a separate supporting document.
Lifting Supervisor	A competent person responsible for the direct coordination and supervision of a lifting operation and implementation of the Critical Lift Plan. The Lifting Supervisor must hold, as a minimum, a current Dogging (DG) high risk work Licence and must not be the person operating the lifting equipment. The Lifting Supervisor may also fulfil the role of PICOW where competent to do so.
Load	Any item, equipment or material that is lifted, lowered, suspended or moved using lifting equipment.

Term	Meaning
Load charts	A chart provided by the manufacturer that specifies the rated lifting capacity of a lifting device for different boom lengths, boom angles, radii and configurations.
Mobile crane	A crane that is designed primarily to raise or lower freely suspended loads and is capable of travelling without fixed runways while relying on gravity for stability.
Other mobile plant	Plant such as excavators, front-end loaders, telescopic handlers or similar equipment that may be used to undertake lifting operations where permitted by the manufacturer.
Outriggers	Structural supports fitted to lifting equipment to increase stability during lifting operations.
Person in charge of works (PICOW)	The person responsible for ensuring a safe system of work is implemented and maintained at the work site.
Principal Contractor (PC)	A Principal Contractor appointed in accordance with the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) who has overall responsibility for managing a construction project.
Safety Observer	A competent person appointed to observe operating plant or lifting operations near overhead electrical assets and warn the person operating the lifting equipment if it is likely that the plant or load will enter an electrical exclusion zone. The Safety Observer must meet the competency requirements of the relevant electricity entity.
Slinging Techniques	The selection and application of appropriate lifting gear and methods to safely attach, secure and balance a load for lifting.
Spotter	A competent person assigned to observe and guide the movement of plant, equipment or loads to assist the person operating the lifting equipment in maintaining safe clearances from people, structures and other non-electrical hazards.
Suspended Load	A load that is wholly or partially supported by lifting equipment and is not resting on the ground, or another supporting surface.
Tag Line	A rope or line attached to a load to assist in controlling load movement while maintaining separation from the load.
Vehicle loading crane (VLC)	A crane mounted on a vehicle primarily intended for loading and unloading the vehicle, commonly referred to as a HIAB or truck-mounted crane. VLCs should be operated in accordance with Pr8414 - Vehicle Loading Cranes (VLC) Safe Use Work Instruction and this procedure.
Verification of Competency (VOC)	A documented assessment that confirms a person's competency to safely operate specified plant or perform a particular task in the workplace.
Vessel mounted crane	A crane permanently installed on a vessel or floating structure for lifting operations.
Working Load Limit (WLL) /	The maximum load that lifting equipment or lifting gear is designed and certified to safely lift under specified conditions.
Workbox (personnel box)	A purpose-designed device used to lift people by crane where permitted and undertaken in accordance with legislative and procedural requirements.

11. References and resources

Table 5: External and internal references

Source	Reference
External	Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Qld)
	Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld)
	Mobile crane Code of Practice 2024 , WorkSafe QLD
	Working near overhead and underground electric lines Code of Practice 2020 , WorkSafe QLD
	AS 1418.17: Cranes (including hoists and winches) – Design and construction of workboxes
Internal	Pr8174 - Confined Space Procedure
	Pr8178 - Plant and Fleet Assets - User Manual
	Pr8182 - Isolation – Lock Out Tag Out (LOTO) Procedure
	Pr8191 - Working at Height Procedure
	Pr8202 - Incident Reporting and Notification Procedure
	Pr8230 - Change Management Procedure
	Pr8414 - Vehicle Loading Cranes (VLC) Safe Use Work Instruction
	Pr8996 - Permit to Work Procedure
	Pr9306 - Risk Management Procedure
	Pr10611 - Procurement Guide
	Pr10881 - Plant and Fleet – Asset Management Manual
	Pr11313 - Excavation Procedure
	Pr11417 - Barricading Requirements Guide
	F11508 - Critical Lift Plan
	Intelix

12. Appendices

Refer to the following pages.

Appendix A: Lifting equipment register example

Client Asset Register Report

Company: Unitywater
Address: 20 Service Street
Maroochydore, QLD, 4558

This register is a listing of your assets that have been presented to our inspectors for Certification.

Each Item presented for Inspection, Test, Service and Certification has been assessed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards, Site OH&S Requirements, Manufacturer, Engineers or your own Specifications to determine if they meet the Acceptance and Rejection Criteria.

All items that meet the "Accepted" criteria have been tagged in line with the RuGBY Colour Coding sequence unless otherwise stipulated by you. (Red, Green Blue Yellow)

The report has been separated into the following Categories. FAILED, PASSED & NOT SEEN

Items listed as "REPAIR" are to be removed from service until repairs have been completed or the equipment is destroyed.

Items listed as "FAIL" are to be removed from service immediately and destroyed as soon as practicable. Equipment can be destroyed by your company, or our inspector if requested.

Items listed as "IN USE" are to be treated with Caution as a full Inspection was unable to be completed. A risk assessment MUST be conducted prior to the use of this equipment.

All About Lifting & Safety accept no responsibility if any of the above equipment remains in use.

Items listed as "PASS" are deemed Serviceable and are fit for use. This equipment has met all relevant requirements at the time of inspection and has been certified & tagged for use.

Certificates of Test and Examination are available for all items in this report, please login to your Customer Portal to access these Certificates.

A Company representative will contact you closer to the next inspection date to arrange your next inspection.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please don't hesitate to contact the Inspector Listed below.

Kind Regards,

The Team at All About Lifting & Safety
07 3889 7774



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Client Asset Register

Unitywater

Serial / Batch No.	Criteria	Description	WLL (kg) / Rating	Location	Result	Next Insp.	Comment
0004941	AS1891	Shuttle / Glider, 1 Person Rated, 3M, 6160052 -	1 Person Rated	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
19073169	AS1891	Shuttle / Glider, 1 Person Rated, 3M, 6160052 -	1 Person Rated	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G001071	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 60 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G001065	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 60 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G007584	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 60 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G007588	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 60 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G007996	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 60 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G007994	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 60 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G007995	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 60 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G007989	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 60 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G001681	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 50 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G001414	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 50 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G001412	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 50 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G001413	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 50 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G001682	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 900kg, Grade 50 Stainless -	900	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G002710	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 2000kg, Grade S -	2000	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G002711	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 2000kg, Grade S -	2000	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G003817	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 2000kg, Grade S -	2000	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
G002151	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 2000kg, Grade S -	2000	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged
000399	AS2741	Shackle Dee, Screw Pin, 2000kg, Grade S -	2000	T1153 (302 VAX - AALS000164)	Passed	15 Nov 2024	COMPLIANT - Certified & Tagged

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