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 KURSUS BAHASA INDONESIA



EXTRACTS

Extract from OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT 1984

19. Duties of employers

(1) An employer shall, so far as is practicable, provide and maintain a working environment in which the employees of the employer (the "employees") are not exposed to hazards and in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, an employer shall —

(b) provide such information, instruction, and training to, and supervision of, the employees as is necessary to enable them to perform their work in such a manner that they are not exposed to hazards;

Extract from MINES SAFETY AND INSPECTION ACT 1994

9. Duties of employers

(1) An employer must, so far as is practicable, provide and maintain at a mine a working environment in which that employer's employees are not exposed to hazards and, in particular, but without limiting the generality of that general obligation, an employer must —

(b) provide such information, instructions and training to and supervision of employees as is necessary to enable them to perform their work in such a manner that they are not exposed to hazards;



Extract from NATIONAL STANDARD FOR LICENSING PERSONS PERFORMING HIGH RISK WORK

SCHEDULE – LICENCE CLASSES AND DEFINITIONS

Licence classes

Basic scaffolding – consists of scaffolding work connected with the operation or use of:

- Modular or pre-fabricated scaffolds
- Cantilevered materials hoists with a maximum working load of 500kg
- Ropes and gin wheels
- Safety nets and static lines, and
- Bracket scaffolds (tank and formwork).

Intermediate scaffolding – consists of all basic scaffolding work including scaffolding work connected with the use and operation of:

- Cantilevered crane-loading platforms
- Cantilevered and spurred scaffolds
- Barrow ramps and sloping platforms
- Perimeter safety screens and shutters
- Mast climbers, and
- Tube and coupler scaffolds (including tube and coupler covered ways and gantries).

Advanced scaffolding – consists of all intermediate scaffolding work including all other scaffolding work connected with the use and operation of:

- Hung scaffolds, including scaffolds hanging from tubes, wire ropes or chains, and
- Suspended scaffolds.



Dogging – consists of the application of slinging techniques to move a load (including the selection and inspection of lifting gear) and/or the directing of a crane/hoist operator in the movement of a load when the load is out of the view of the crane/hoist operator.

Basic rigging – consists of dogging and rigging work involving:

- Movement of plant and equipment
- Steel erection
- Hoists (including mast climbing hoists)
- Placement of pre-cast concrete
- Safety nets and static lines
- Perimeter safety screens and shutters, and
- Cantilevered crane-loading platforms.



Intermediate rigging – consists of all basic rigging work including rigging work involving:

- Cranes, conveyors, dredges and excavators
- Tilt slabs
- Hoists with jibs and self-climbing hoists
- Demolition
- Dual lifts

Advanced rigging – consists of all intermediate rigging work including rigging work involving:

- Gin poles and shear legs
- Flying foxes and cableways
- Guyed derricks and structures
- Suspended and fabricated hung scaffolds



Tower crane – covers the operation of a jib or boom crane mounted on a tower structure, demountable or permanent, including both horizontal and luffing jib types.

Self-erecting tower crane – covers the operation of a crane where the tower structure and boom/jib elements are not disassembled into component sections, which can be transported between sites or complete with and where the erection and dismantling processes are an



between sites as a complete unit, and where the erection and dismantling processes are an inherent part of the crane's function.

Derrick crane – covers the operation of a slewing strut-boom crane with its boom pivoted at the base of a mast which is either guyed (guy-derrick) or held by backstays (stiff-legged derrick) and which is capable of luffing under load.

Portal boom crane – covers the operation of a boom crane or jib crane mounted on a portal frame, which is supported on runways along which the crane travels.



Bridge and gantry crane – covers the operation of bridge and gantry cranes controlled from a permanent cabin or control station on the crane and those which are remote controlled having more than three powered operations (hoist, raise and lower equals one operation), including the application of load estimation and slinging techniques to move a load.

Vehicle loading crane – covers the operation of a crane with a capacity of 10 metre tonnes or more, mounted on a vehicle to move a load onto or from the vehicle, including the application of load estimation and slinging techniques to move a load.

Non-slewing mobile crane – covers the operation of a mobile crane of greater than 3 tonnes capacity that incorporates a boom or jib which includes articulated type mobile cranes and locomotive cranes, but does not include vehicle tow trucks.

- **Slewing mobile crane** – with a capacity up to 20 tonnes
- **Slewing mobile crane** – with a capacity up to 60 tonnes
- **Slewing mobile crane** – with a capacity up to 100 tonnes
- **Slewing mobile crane** – with a capacity over 100 tonnes

Materials hoist – covers the operation of a builder's hoist by which only goods or materials and not personnel may be hoisted and where the car, bucket or platform is cantilevered from, and travels up and down externally to, a face of the support structure.



Personnel and materials hoist – covers the operation of a builder's hoist in which personnel, goods and/or materials may be hoisted, and which comprises a car, structure, machinery or other equipment associated with the hoist, and which may be either a cantilever hoist, a tower hoist or a multiple winch operation.

Boom-type elevating work platform – covers the operation of a telescoping device, hinged device, or articulated device or any combination of these used to support a platform on which personnel, equipment and materials may be elevated to perform work, where the boom length is 11 metres or more. The 11 metre boom length shall be taken to mean the greater of the following:

- the vertical distance from the floor of the platform to the ground supporting the elevating work platform with the platform at its maximum height,
- or the nominal reach measured from the centre point of rotation to the outer edge of the platform in its most extended position.

Vehicle-mounted concrete placing boom – covers the operation of vehicle mounted concrete boom pumping systems, including a minimum of two boom stages, and the use and monitoring of the boom distribution system.



Forklift truck – covers the operation of a powered industrial truck equipped with a mast and an elevating load carriage to which is attached a pair of forkarms or other attachment.

Order-picking forklift truck – covers the operation of a powered industrial truck of a type where the operator's control arrangement is incorporated with the load carriage/lifting media, and elevates with it.

Basic boiler operation – covers the operation of boilers with the following features:

- Single fixed combustion air-supply
- Non-modulating single heat source
- Fixed firing rate

Intermediate boiler operation – covers the operation of boilers with the following features:

- Modulating combustion air supply
- Modulating heat source
- Superheaters, and
- Economisers.

Advanced boiler operation – covers the operation of boilers with the following features:

- Same features as intermediate boiler operation, together with
- Multiple fuel type boilers which may be fired simultaneously.

NOTE: This does not include boilers that change fuel types during start sequences.



Extracts from OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS 1996

6.2. Requirement to hold high risk work licence to do high risk work

(1) A person must not do high risk work of a particular class unless the person holds a high risk work licence for that class of work.

Penalty: \$5 000;

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a person who does high risk work of a particular class if —

(a) the person —

(i) is enrolled with a registered training organisation to do training in the work; and

(ii) is being supervised by a person who holds a high risk work licence for that class of work;

or

(b) the person's competency to do the work is being assessed by an assessor; or

(c) the person has a notice of satisfactory assessment for that class of work which was issued to the person not more than 60 days before; or

(d) the person has applied under Division 2 for a licence for that class of work and the application has not been finalised; or

(e) the person has applied under Division 2 for variation of a licence seeking authority to do work of that class and the application has not been finalised; or

(f) the equipment with which the person is doing the work is being used or operated —

(i) in the course of its manufacture, maintenance or repair; and

(ii) at the workplace at which it is being manufactured, maintained or repaired; and

(iii) without a load.

(3) A person who, at a workplace, is an employer, the main contractor, a self-employed person, a person having control of the workplace or a person having control of access to the workplace must





not direct or allow another person (the “worker”) to do high risk work of a particular class if, by doing the work, the worker would commit an offence under subregulation (1).
Penalty: \$25 000

6.20. Duties of assessors registered under this Division

(1) In this regulation — “**assessment instrument**” for high risk work of a particular class, means a written statement of the steps to be taken, and the assessment methods to be used, by an assessor when conducting an assessment of a person’s competency to do high risk work of that class.

(2) An assessor must not issue a notice of satisfactory assessment in respect of a person’s performance of high risk work of a particular class unless the assessor —

- (a) is authorised to issue notices of satisfactory assessment for that class of work; and
- (b) has assessed the person’s competency in accordance with the approved assessment instrument for work of that class; and
- (c) having regard to the results of the assessment, is satisfied that the person is competent to do work of that class; and
- (d) is satisfied that the person has sufficient knowledge of the English language, both written and oral, to safely do work of that class.

Penalty: \$5000.

Welding Codes and Standards Explained

Welding Codes and Standards used throughout Australia are as follows:

AS 1554.1 Welding of Steel Structures

This sets out the requirements for welding relating to arc welding of steelwork (plate, sheet or sections). Two categories of welds are provided GP (general purpose) and SP (structural purpose).

AS 2980 Qualification of Arc Welders for Welding of Steels

This sets out the requirements for welder qualification tests, to determine the ability of a welder to using consumable arc welding processes. It is based on A.W.S. D1.1 - 85 and covers qualification requirements for welders using hand held and non-hand held equipment.

AS 1210 Unfired Pressure Vessels

This specifies requirements for the materials, design, construction, testing and inspection of pressure vessels up to 21Mpg.

AS 3992 Boiler and Pressure Vessels - Welding and Brazing

Specifies requirements for weld qualifications and testing. Specific details are given for most processes and materials ferrous and non-ferrous.

AS 4041 Pressure Piping

Specifies minimum requirements for materials, design, fabrication, testing, inspection, reports and pre-commissioning of pipe subject to internal / external pressure. Covering steels, alloys, ferrous and non-ferrous materials.

AS 2885

This is the Australian Standard for pipelines, gas and liquid petroleum. The M.M.A.W. process is generally used for this code and is used mainly to qualify welders for cross-country pipelines.

AS 1665 Welding of Aluminium Structures

Specifies requirements for the fusion welding of aluminium structures and equipment by the G.M.A.W. process or GTAW.

AS1554.2 - Structure stud welding

AS1554.3 - Reinforcing steel

AS1554.4 - Q&T steel (Quench & Tempered)

AS1554.5 - Dynamically welded structures (High performance weld)

Max 1mm Face, no impurities on weld or parent metal

AS1554.6 - Stainless steel

The Following International Codes are used in Australia:

ASME

This is an international code covering pipe work and associated vessels and components, covers materials, design, fabrication, testing and inspection.

AWS D1-1

This coding is considered the plate equivalent of ASME.

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