Title	**Use, select, care for and maintain common rigging equipment to lift and move loads**		
Level	**3**	**Credits**	**15**

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to: - demonstrate knowledge of sling types and their use in rigging; - demonstrate knowledge of common rigging equipment and its use in load lifting; - select rigging equipment to meet specified load movement requirements; - use common rigging equipment to lift and move loads; - and care for and maintain rigging equipment.

Classification	Lifting Equipment > Core Rigging

Available grade	Achieved

Guidance Information

1 All tasks must be carried out in accordance with the industry good practice based on:
- a quality management systems (of the employer);
- b designer's requirements and manufacturers' operating instructions; and government and local government legislation, regulations, bylaws, Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and New Zealand Standards;
- c the most updated version of the Approved Code of Practice for Load-lifting Rigging is available online from: https://worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/load-lifting-and-rigging/;
and all subsequent amendments and replacements.

2 Definition
Rigging – as defined in the *Approved Code of Practice for Load-Lifting Rigging*.

3 Those undertaking training and assessment against this unit standard should note that rigging work may take place at heights well above ground level and, therefore, requires physical fitness and ability to work at heights.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Demonstrate knowledge of sling types and their use in rigging.

Performance criteria

1.1 Sling types and componentry are identified.

Range at least three sling types and their associated components.

1.2 Safe working load ratings are determined from rating charts for different sling types.

1.3 Sling attributes are described for different sling types.

Range may include but is not limited to – strength to weight ratio, flexibility, weight, resistance to damage, potential to cause damage;
at least three sling types.

1.4 Common uses of sling types in rigging contexts are described in terms of their advantages and disadvantages.

Range sling types include – chain, wire rope, synthetic or nylon; at least one advantage and one disadvantage for each.

1.5 Potential safety hazards in using slings during rigging operations are identified and suitable precautions are described.

Range may include but is not limited to – potential injury to the handler, slipping on load, catching on objects, potential to damage the load, potential injury to others.

Outcome 2

Demonstrate knowledge of common rigging equipment and its use in load lifting.

Performance criteria

2.1 Rigging equipment is identified.

Range may include but is not limited to – different types of ropes, shackles, eye bolts, sockets wedges, rope eye thimbles, rope clamps, bulldog clips, chain blocks, lever hoists, lifting beams, snatch blocks, turfers;
at least seven pieces of equipment.

2.2 Common uses of rigging equipment are described.

2.3 Potential safety hazards in using rigging equipment are identified and suitable precautions are described.

Outcome 3

Select rigging equipment to meet specified load movement requirements.

Range evidence for three different load movement contexts is required; contexts may include but are not limited to – working with overhead cranes; working with mobile cranes; movement of equipment and materials using chain blocks, turfers or other rigging equipment.

Performance criteria

3.1 Slings are selected that are consistent with load characteristics.

Range examples of load characteristics include but are not limited to – regular, irregular, uneven weight distribution, slippery, fragile.

3.2 Rigging equipment is selected to meet the lifting plan or other specified load movement requirements.

Range may include but is not limited to equipment to – join sling componentry, terminate wire ropes, lift loads without a crane, rig loads into position.

Outcome 4

Use rigging equipment to lift and move loads.

Range evidence of load movements in three different contexts is required; contexts may include but are not limited to – working with overhead cranes; working with mobile cranes; movement of equipment and materials using chain blocks, turfers or other rigging equipment.

Performance criteria

4.1 Slings are applied to the load to meet lift requirements.

Range includes but is not limited to – load balance, load security, minimising damage to load or slings, minimising load swing.

4.2 Rigging equipment is used to lift and move loads to meet the lifting plan or other specified load movement requirements.

Range includes but is not limited to – lifting loads without a crane, rigging loads into position.

Outcome 5

Care for and maintain rigging equipment.

Range may include but is not limited to – different types of ropes, shackles, eye bolts, sockets wedges, rope eye thimbles, rope clamps, bulldog clips, chain blocks, lever hoists, lifting beams, snatch blocks.

Performance criteria

5.1 Rigging equipment is cleaned, serviced, maintained, and stored.

5.2 Any unsafe and/or faulty rigging equipment is identified and repaired, isolated for servicing, or replaced.

This unit standard is expiring. Assessment against the standard must take place by the last date for assessment set out below.

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	22 October 2010	31 December 2020
Reviewed	2	13 December 2018	31 December 2027
Review	3	27 March 2025	31 December 2027

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0003

This CMR can be accessed at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do.