

Title	Slinger/Signaller A40 Novice and Experienced
<p>Novice Durations</p>	<p>Total Duration of Training (excluding testing):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Person – 12 hours • 2 Persons – 16 hours • 3 Persons – 20 hours <p>Minimum Practical Engagement Time (per person):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours <p>Instructor: Candidate: Machine Ratio's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Instructor: 3 Candidates: 1 Machine <p>Delegates must cover all learning outcomes of the standard in full.</p> <p><i>Note: The total duration must be met along with the minimum seat time per individual, the theory time can be flexed based on the needs of the delegates where some may need more practical time.</i></p>
<p>Experienced Durations</p>	<p>Total Duration of Training (excluding testing):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Person – 7 hours • 2 Persons – 14 hours <p>Minimum Practical Engagement Time (per person)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible <p>Instructor: Candidate: Machine Ratio's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Instructor: 2 Candidates: 1 Machine <p>Delegates must cover all learning outcomes of the standard in full.</p> <p><i>Note: The total duration must be met along with the minimum seat time per individual, the theory time can be flexed based on the needs of the delegates where some may need more practical time.</i></p>
<p>Purpose/ Scope</p>	<p>The Purpose and Scope of this standard is to provide the delegate with the knowledge and skills to support the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the role and responsibilities of a slinger/signaller • Understanding types of lifting equipment and accessories • Understanding lifting equipment and accessory limitations and potential hazards of lifting operations • Checking the weight and dimensions of loads against given information • Maintaining and storing lifting accessories • Selecting, attaching, and detaching appropriate lifting accessories • Understanding methods of communication with the lifting team • Directing the moving of loads of various weights and dimensions • Controlling loads during movement • Interpreting given information and relevant documentation • Understanding procedures for placing non-serviceable items out-of-service • Identifying hazards within the work area • Carrying out end of work procedures.
<p>Occupational Relevance</p>	<p>Training delivered against this standard would be relevant to the following occupational group(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operative and craft

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<p>Candidate pre-requisites</p>	<p>Profiling: The trainer will demonstrate and document their decisions for choosing either the Novice or Experienced route based on the delegates knowledge and skills through documented profiling.</p> <p>Novice: The Novice training course is for candidates who have limited or no demonstrable practical experience of operating the category of plant in a construction environment.</p> <p>Experienced: The Experienced training course is for candidates who hold a current industry recognised red card within the plant category or has equivalent experience.</p>
<p>Instructor Requirements</p>	<p>As a minimum, course trainers must be able to demonstrate that, in relation to this standard, they have:</p> <p>Essential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A current card issued by one of the CSCS partner plant schemes at instructor/trainer/assessor level bearing the category of slinger signaller. or b) A current card issued by one of the CSCS partner plant schemes at operator level bearing the category of slinger signaller. • Level 3 Award in Education and Training or equivalent qualification listed in Appendix 3 of the Requirements for Approved Training Organisations • Health and safety qualification at or equivalent to construction site management level such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Site Safety Plus Site Management Safety Training Scheme (SMSTS)</i> - <i>Site Safety Plus Site Supervision Safety Training Scheme (SSSTS)</i> - <i>IOSH Managing Safely in Construction</i> - <i>IOSH Safety, Health & Environment for Construction Site Managers</i> - <i>5-day CISRS Managers course</i> - <i>5-day CCDO Demolition Manager course and end test</i> - <i>5-day NPORS Construction Site Safety Manager</i> • In addition to the required qualifications, the trainer must be able to demonstrate 'operational' experience of being a <i>slinger signaller</i> relating to the training they are delivering. This can be demonstrated with a minimum of 1 year operating experience. <p>Desirable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/NVQ Level 2 Plant Operations in the specific category being trained • Level 3 Certificate in Assessing Vocational Achievement
<p>Delivery</p>	<p>Training and assessment may be delivered in an on or off-site environment. Where training and assessment takes place within a working construction site environment, training must be segregated from productive work within a prescribed training area, which has been risk assessed and has appropriate control measures in place as required by current legislation and regulations. All equipment required for the training must be set aside specifically for the training session and be available for the entire training duration. Equipment is not to be shared with the working construction site.</p>

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	<p>Welfare facilities must be provided wherever training and assessment takes place, and this should meet relevant legislation.</p> <p>All materials and equipment must be of a suitable quality and quantity for delegates to achieve learning outcomes delivery and assessment criteria, and must comply with relevant legislation, regulations and industry agreed requirements. The crane being used for training must be equipped with a drum hoist and rope, have 360-degree slew capability on a turntable, able to vary the operating radii from minimum to maximum, have the capability to carry out pick and carry duties and have a minimum operating radius of 20 metres, and having a minimum underhook height of 24 metres.</p> <p>The class size and delegate/trainer ratio must allow training to be delivered in a safe manner and enable delegates to achieve the learning outcomes. Irrespective of the number of delegates, effective learning must be maintained for all delegates.</p> <p>The following training delivery methods may be used in the delivery of this standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • face to face learning environment (such as a classroom/workshop/site office) for theoretical learning & assessment • on or off the job site environment for practical learning and assessment • simulator for practical training <p>Note: if a simulator is used, it can only comprise of a total of 20% of overall practical training and not used in any assessment.</p> <p>This standard is considered to contain 70% or more practical training.</p>
Assessment	<p>For the successful completion of training, candidates must complete an end of course practical assessment and knowledge test that has a clear pass or fail criteria as set out by the card scheme. The marking criteria must effectively measure every aspect of each learning outcome and additional guidance for training and assessment.</p> <p>Assessment must adhere to the standard of the CPCS Theory and Practical Test.</p>
Quality Assurance	<p>CPCS will quality assure against this standard and ensure that all Learning Outcomes have been met. The centre must retain evidence that the learning outcomes are referenced and achieved. This must be held by the training centre for a minimum of six years.</p> <p>CPCS will undertake un-announced or announced quality assurance visits of the training to ensure compliance with the Scheme of Works and the requirements of the Tester and Trainer Scheme Booklet</p> <p>To ensure that compliance checks are effective, NOCN Job Cards Quality Assurance personnel must be given unrestricted access to all activities associated with the delivery of the Training Standards</p> <p>Further quality assurance requirements are set out in the Test Centre Scheme Booklet</p>
Approval Date	28/07/2022
Renewal	<i>There are no mandatory renewal or recommended refresher requirements</i>

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Review Cycle	On request or 5 years from approval date

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<p>Learning outcomes</p> <p><i>Delivery to include and the candidate will be able to:</i></p>	<p>Additional guidance to support learning outcome</p> <p><i>Training Content to contain the following as a minimum:</i></p>	<p>Assessment Criteria</p>
<p>Explain the hazards of working in the construction industry, and their responsibilities as a Slinger/ Signaller</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the industry has many hazards and why safe working practices must be adopted and maintained • Why personal health and safety is not just physical injury and can include the effects of noise and vibration. All of which can lead to lost time, lost income, expense for the employer, fines, custodial sentences etc. • Health & Safety at Work Act 1974, Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER), Management of Health and Safety of Work (MHSW) Regulations, Construction (Design & Management) Regulations (CDM), Vibration at Work Regulations, Road Traffic Act, HSG144, LOLER, HSG46 etc. in accordance with risk assessments, method statements, codes of practice and other relevant legislation, regulations, and industry good practice • Operators' moral obligations, legal obligations, and environmental obligations • Reporting structures, the importance of good communication on site (colleagues, management, and other workers on site) • Past incidences involving relevant plant and pedestrians • Working with other related roles occupations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry type • Sector contribution. • Actions required for hazards: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Noise</i> 2. <i>Vibration</i> 3. <i>Underground and Overhead Services.</i> • Safe working practices. • Effects of hazards: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Lost time</i> 2. <i>Lost income</i> 3. <i>Expense for the employer</i> 4. <i>Fines</i> 5. <i>Custodial sentences.</i> • Legislation, Regulations and Guidance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Health and Safety at Work Act</i> 2. <i>Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER)</i> 3. <i>Management of Health and Safety of Work (MHSW) Regulations</i> 4. <i>Construction (Design and Management) Regulations</i> 5. <i>Vibration at Work Regulations</i> 6. <i>Road Traffic Act</i> 7. <i>HSG114</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify common hazards on a construction site • Explain safe working practices relevant to the role of the slinger/signaller • Explain personal health and safety relevant to the role of slinger/signaller • Identify aspects of legislation, regulations, and industry good practice relevant to the role of slinger/signaller • Describe reporting structures and the importance of good communication on site • Explain the responsibilities of a slinger/signaller.

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	<p>8. HSG46.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessments, Method Statements and Permit to Work • Social Responsibilities • Environmental issues • Reporting structures • Operator Role • Communication with colleagues/ management/ other trades • Customer/ Client needs • Accident Statistics. 	
Identify the roles and responsibilities of the lift team		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed person • Crane/lift supervisor • Other signallers • Crane and equipment operators • Crane/lift co-ordinator • Ancillary workers • Other associated occupations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed person – The competent person (lift planner) who has overall responsibility for the lift • Crane/ lift supervisor – Supervises the lifting operation on behalf of the Appointed Person (competent person), working to the approved method statement or lift plan. If circumstances require any to the method statement, this must be approved by the Appointed Person (competent person) • Other Signallers – Connects lifting accessories to the load, initiates the lifting by signalling to the operator, observes the path of the load to its destination, signals to the operator and detaches lifting accessories once the load is safely positioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain reporting and organisational structures • Identify and describe the roles and responsibilities of each individual in the lift team as listed above.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crane and equipment operators – Operates the lifting equipment within its permitted duties in accordance with the method statement and as instructed by the signaller and lift supervisor • Crane/ lift co-ordinator – The crane co-ordinator should plan and direct the sequence of operations of cranes to ensure that they do not collide with other cranes, loads and other equipment • Ancillary workers and other associated occupations – Maintenance personnel should be responsible for maintaining the crane and ensuring its safe and satisfactory operation. They should carry out all necessary maintenance in accordance with the manufacturer’s maintenance manual and within the safe system of work. 	
Identify information relating to the preparation for the slinging and signalling of loads		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpreting and extracting appropriate information from: drawings, specifications, schedules, risk assessments, method statements, lift plans, verbal briefings, manufacturers' information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lifting operations should be planned to ensure that they are carried out safely and that all foreseeable risks have been taken into account. • Planning of lifting operations should take into account: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The load, its characteristics and the method of lifting</i> 2. <i>The selection of suitable lifting equipment</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret and extract information relevant to the preparation for the slinging and signalling of loads from the given information.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>The selection of accessories for lifting/ lifting attachments, the weight to be taken into account</i> 4. <i>The position of the lifting equipment and of the load before, during and after the operation</i> 5. <i>The site of the operation including proximity hazards, space availability and suitability of the ground</i> 6. <i>Any necessary erection and dismantling of the lifting equipment</i> 7. <i>The environmental conditions that exist or might occur at the site of the operation or the effect of the load on the lifting equipment.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A risk assessment is carried out by the Appointed Person to identify the hazards associated with the proposed lifting operation.</i> 2. <i>The assessment should evaluate the risks involved and the nature and extent of any measures required to mitigate the risks.</i> • Method Statements should include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The tasks to be achieved</i> 2. <i>Details of the steps to be taken to eliminate danger to personnel not involved in the lifting operation</i> 3. <i>The requirement for pre-use checks to be completed</i> 	

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	<p>4. <i>A clear statement of the allocation of tasks to all parties involved in the lifting operation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifting equipment documentation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Rated capacity charts</i> 2. <i>Instruction Manuals</i> 3. <i>Reports of thorough examination/ test certificates.</i> • Tool-box Talks to communicate lift plan to all parties. 	
<p>Identify and explain the different types of lifting equipment and lifting accessories</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lifting accessories in accordance with a lift plan to include chain sling, webbing sling, wire rope, D shackle, bow shackle, integral lift points • Types of lifting equipment to be included: cranes, lorry loaders, excavators, lift trucks, overhead cranes • The methods of rating for multi-legged slings, working load limit, safe working load, interpretation of markings, and down-rating of lifting accessories for lifting for any particularly adverse conditions of use • Definition and application of uniform load method multi-legged slings • The uses, applications, and functions of various types of lifting equipment • Hazards associated with slinging methods. 	<p>Lifting Accessories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eyebolts – used for lifting loads, which are usually heavy and concentrated • Lifting and Spreader beams – used to support long or wide loads during lifts, the capacity of the a beam with multiple attachments will be specified. • Shackles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Bow shackles should be used when one or more attachment is made, or to allow movement on the shackle</i> 2. <i>Dee shackles are usually joining shackles</i> 3. <i>Only use shackles that are marked with their safe working load.</i> • Webbing slings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Black stitching on webbing slings denotes SWL</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain typical uses and applications of a chain sling, webbing sling, wire rope, D shackle, bow shackle, integral lift points • Identify types of lifting equipment • Explain the methods of rating for multi-legged slings, working load limit, safe working load, interpretation of markings, and down-rating of lifting accessories for lifting for any particularly adverse conditions of use • Describe and apply uniform load method multi-legged slings • Explain the uses, applications, and functions of various types of lifting equipment • Describe the hazards associated with slinging methods.

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<p>Learning outcomes</p> <p><i>Delivery to include and the candidate will be able to:</i></p>	<p>Additional guidance to support learning outcome</p> <p><i>Training Content to contain the following as a minimum:</i></p>	<p>Assessment Criteria</p>
	<p>2. <i>Webbing slings are issued with a statement of conformity confirming Safe Working Load.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wire rope slings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Wire rope slings are available in a wide range of capacities and sizes.</i> • Chain slings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Made up of Master Link, Auxiliary Link, Chain, and Hook with safety catch</i> 2. <i>Chain sling shorting clutches.</i> • Chain Sling Angles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Maximum sling angle 90°</i> 2. <i>Chains can be used up to 120°angle if tested for such use.</i> <p>Lifting equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile cranes (wheeled and crawler mounted): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A mobile crane is a form of lifting equipment, mounted on a wheeled or crawler chassis, that can move under its own power between lifting positions.</i> • Tower cranes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Top slew tower crane, which are controlled from a cab at the top of the mast</i> 2. <i>Self-erecting tower cranes, which are controlled from ground level, often using remote controls</i> 3. <i>Vehicle mounted tower cranes, which are often controlled remotely from the ground.</i> • Lorry loaders: 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A lorry loader is a commercial vehicle or trailer fitted with a loader crane.</i> • Telehandler (telescopic handlers): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>These machines comprise a powered wheeled chassis onto which is mounted a telescopic boom, pivoted on the chassis, which can be elevated from below the horizontal to an angle approaching the vertical.</i> • Excavators used for lifting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Any earthmoving machinery designed for object handling should have a rated object-handling capacity table available inside the cab.</i> • The Working Load Limits (WLL) are the maximum weights which slings are designed to carry in general lifting service according to the standard uniform load method of rating • The load imposed on a sling leg increases as the angle of the leg from vertical increases • Working Load Limits of Chain and Chain Slings have been calculated on the basis of minimum breaking load. • The correct type of sling used in lifting is very important to both operator and the load that is being lifted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>It is essential that the weight of the load to be lifted is known to a reasonable accuracy</i> 2. <i>Where the centre of gravity of the load is not known an assessment of the</i> 	

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	<p><i>approximate position should be made by the Appointed Person</i></p> <p>3. <i>Only slings and other lifting accessories/ attachments for which a valid report of thorough examination has been issued should be used.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lifting operations should be planned to ensure that they are carried out safely and that all foreseeable risks have been taken into account Planning should be carried out by an Appointed Person who has the appropriate knowledge for the lift being undertaken. 	
Undertake all pre-use checks on lifting accessories		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and interpreting valid certification for maintenance, inspection, and thorough examination Regulatory requirements for the acceptance and non-acceptance of a declaration of conformity in lieu of thorough examination certification Pre-use checks on a range of lifting accessories to ensure serviceability for intended operations including chain sling, webbing sling, wire rope, D shackle, bow shackles Identify non-serviceable items of lifting accessories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lifting equipment should have a pre-use check carried out daily or at the start of each shift and any defects reported Inspections should be carried out at appropriate intervals The frequency of inspections will depend on assessment of the risk of failure of the lifting equipment and should be guided by the manufacturer's instructions Accessories used for lifting must be thoroughly examined at six monthly intervals. Types of thorough examination: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Before being put into use for the first time</i> <i>After installation on a new site, installation in a new location on the same site, or where significant changes have been</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the pre-use check requirements of specialist lifting accessories i.e. lifting beams, clamps, vacuum lifters, lifting magnets, c-hooks and lifting forks Explain possible causes of failure in lifting accessories that would lead to declaring the item as unserviceable Identify at least one serviceable and two unserviceable lifting accessories from each of the following types: webbing sling, wire rope, lifting chains, shackles From a given selection of lifting accessory thorough examination reports, identify at least two examples that do not meet current legislation

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pre-use check requirements of specialist lifting accessories i.e. lifting beams, clamps, vacuum lifters, lifting magnets, c-hooks and lifting forks. 	<p><i>made to the lifting equipment (such as an extension of a tower crane jib)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Periodically while in service</i> <i>After exceptional circumstances have occurred (for example, extreme weather or impact).</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration of conformity: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lifting equipment for which an EC declaration of conformity could or should have been drawn up, the employer has received such declaration made not more than 12 months before the lifting equipment is put into service.</i> Pre-use Checks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Users of any lifting equipment should have appropriate training and instructions so that they are able to ensure that the lifting equipment is safe to use</i> <i>The purpose of these pre-use checks is to identify faulty equipment</i> <i>A trained operator or other person carrying out the checks should be able to identify damage to lifting accessories, distortions to shackles, and other obvious faults which could affect the safe operation of the lifting equipment or accessories.</i> If any defects are found the operator should report and record the defect and not use the equipment unless authorised to do so Specialists Lifting Accessories: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From a given selection of lifting equipment thorough examination reports identify at least one that does meet the current legislation. <p>The following should be observed during the practical assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out pre-use checks on a range of lifting accessories to ensure serviceability for intended operations including chain sling, webbing sling, wire rope, D shackle, bow shackles.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Properly constructed and maintained</i> 2. <i>Free from any defect or damage likely to affect their strength</i> 3. <i>Regularly maintained and inspected</i> 4. <i>Thoroughly examined</i> 5. <i>Securely attached to the lifting equipment and the load</i> 6. <i>Used within their rated capacity (SWL).</i> 	
Identify and maintain personal protective equipment (PPE) and appropriate safety control equipment for slinger/ signaller		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What safety control equipment/PPE should be worn/used for slinger/signaller and include the following: suitable safety footwear, ear defenders, face/eye protection, dust mask, suitable gloves, overalls, hard hat, respiratory protective equipment (RPE), protective clothing etc. • Why weather conditions, including heat and cold, can determine what PPE is worn when carrying out the role of slinger/signaller and the personal effects of incorrect equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head protection • Foot protection • High-visibility clothing • Weather-appropriate clothing • Hearing protection • Eye protection • Gloves • Respiratory protective equipment. <p>Weather conditions including heat and cold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplying suitable PPE: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Appropriate for the risks involved and the conditions of exposure</i> 2. <i>It takes account of the ergonomic requirements and state of health of the user</i> 3. <i>It can fit the wearer properly</i> 4. <i>Effectively prevents or adequately controls exposure to risk</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe what forms of PPE and RPE must be worn for site operations • Explain why PPE and RPE must be worn for site operations • State how severe weather can affect safety and health with insufficient equipment.

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	5. <i>Complies with any relevant UK or European Regulation or Directive.</i>	
Explain procedures for placing non-serviceable items out-of-service		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure for identifying and rejecting damaged and defected lifting accessories • The importance of checking all lifting accessories • Types of damage and the implications of using damaged or unsuitable lifting equipment • The sequence of pre-use checks and procedures for in-service and out-of-service markings • Rejection criteria for removing lifting accessories from service • Purpose of quarantining defective items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Appointed Person should ensure that the appropriate pre-use checks and in-service inspections are carried out and that there is a system in place to rectify any defects disclosed by the checks and inspections • The Appointed Person should ensure that there is an effective procedure for reporting defects and incidents. This procedure should include notification to the Appointed Person, recording of action taken to rectify any defects and clearance of the crane for further service. • This procedure should include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Any defects found during daily or weekly checks</i> 2. <i>Defects found at any other time</i> 3. <i>Incidents or accidents, however slight</i> 4. <i>Shock loads, however they occur</i> 5. <i>Dangerous occurrences or reportable accidents.</i> • Defects which are commonly noted as being potentially hazardous include cracks and permanent deformation, corrosion of vital parts, excessive wear or failure of parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Textile slings – damaged, cut, abraded or stretched</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the procedure for defect reporting and why it's important • Explain the need for secure storage of defective items • Explain the removal of defective items according to organisational requirements • Explain the importance of checking all lifting accessories • Describe the types of damage and the implications of using damaged or unsuitable lifting equipment • Describe the sequence of pre-use checks and procedures for in-service and out-of-service markings.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Chain slings – deformed or stretched links, cracks</i> 3. <i>Wire rope slings – broken wires, kinks.</i> • Sequence of the pre-use checks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Daily Pre-use checks</i> 2. <i>Weekly Inspections</i> 3. <i>Report of Thorough Examination.</i> • Rejection criteria – The sling should be removed from service where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The weave of the fibres had been disturbed and/ or discontinued</i> 2. <i>The outer sacrificial sheath has either a single severe transverse cut or multiple cuts in a concentrated area of the sling, and where there is evidence of fibre withdrawal or abrasion</i> 3. <i>There is evidence of fibre extrusion from slings with outer sacrificial sheathes</i> 4. <i>Cuts are located which will affect the continued safe use</i> 5. <i>If any load bearing stitches have been damaged</i> 6. <i>Slings should never be knotted or twisted</i> 7. <i>Chain slings should be free from distortion</i> 8. <i>Wear on links, hooks are straight.</i> • Reject any item if there is any doubt of its safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mark it to be taken out of service</i> 2. <i>Mark it for inspection by an approved person.</i> 	

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<p>Learning outcomes</p> <p><i>Delivery to include and the candidate will be able to:</i></p>	<p>Additional guidance to support learning outcome</p> <p><i>Training Content to contain the following as a minimum:</i></p>	<p>Assessment Criteria</p>
<p>Identify and explain centres of gravity and establish weights of loads</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of establishing centres of gravity including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. test lifts, balanced loads, un-balanced loads, loose loads, bundled loads, containerised loads. • Identification of load types, volumes, characteristics, areas, density, moisture content, load markings, manufacturer's information, lift plans • How to establish weights of loads from a range of given information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The centre of gravity (CoG) is a theoretical point of an object as the single point where all of that objects weight is concentrated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Test lift – slowly lift the load a short distance above the ground then check</i> 2. <i>The load is balanced and stable</i> 3. <i>The legs of the sling are at the correct angles</i> 4. <i>Any packing pieces are in place and sound</i> 5. <i>The load itself is not over stressed, especially when lifting packing cases, timber, large pre-cast or pre-stressed concrete units etc, which can fail under the loads applied due to lifting.</i> • Calculating load weights – establishing weights: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Delivery dockets</i> 2. <i>Shipping dockets</i> 3. <i>Drawings</i> 4. <i>Labels</i> 5. <i>Management</i> 6. <i>Suppliers</i> 7. <i>Manufacturer's</i> 8. <i>Weigh bridge</i> 9. <i>Experienced workers.</i> • Calculating weight: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Volume (cubic metres) x weight per cubic metres</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe methods of establishing centres of gravity including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>test lifts, balanced loads, un-balanced loads, loose loads, bundled loads, containerised loads.</i> The following should be observed during the practical assessment: • Identify load types, volumes, characteristics, areas, density, moisture content, load markings, manufacturer's information, lift plans • Establish the weight of each load from a range of given information for a range of different load types. <i>Assessment requirements:</i> • For the purposes of assessment activities, the weight of all loads must be known and clearly marked.

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Learning outcomes <i>Delivery to include and the candidate will be able to:</i>	Additional guidance to support learning outcome <i>Training Content to contain the following as a minimum:</i>	Assessment Criteria
	2. <i>Volume = Length x Height x Width.</i>	
Ensure the work area is clear of hazards and ensure that all safety checks at the work area have been carried out		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing an exclusion zone and identifying any hazards or situations that are likely to be encountered in a lifting operation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Keeping clear of moving equipment and loads – Underneath slung loads and oversailing – Crush zones – Edges – Working at height – Poor/limited lighting – Environmental conditions – Poor ground conditions – Places of limited movement and restricted spaces – Suitable and authorised landing areas – Movement and storage of materials by manual handling or mechanical lifting – Basic effects of wind on loads – Unauthorised personnel in the area – Reporting safety issues to supervisory/managerial personnel. • Actions required for emergency situations • Ensure the designated area is suitable and safe for the lifting operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity hazards – you should take suitable measures to minimise the risks from lifting equipment due to its proximity to other objects. • Siting of lifting equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Clearance – the area chosen must be sufficient size to enable the lifting equipment to be operated, with sufficient clearances between the lifting equipment and surrounding structures</i> 2. <i>This is to ensure that crush zones are not created and that damage does not occur</i> 3. <i>A gap into which persons may enter, which may be reduced by a slewing motion, should be at least 500 mm, but preferably never less than 600 mm.</i> • Ground conditions: some of the hazards that need to be considered when assessing the ground or surface: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Underground services</i> 2. <i>Paved areas</i> 3. <i>Uncompacted fill</i> 4. <i>Open excavations</i> 5. <i>High water tables</i> 6. <i>Basements</i> 7. <i>Proximity to water courses</i> 8. <i>Changes to site conditions</i> 9. <i>Slope and chamber of ground.</i> • Overhead hazards: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the actions required for emergency situations • Explain why it is important to report any hazards identified. <p>The following should be observed during the practical assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out checks of the working area to ensure suitability of a lifting operation against given information • Prepare and maintain control of the exclusion zone.

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<p>Learning outcomes</p> <p><i>Delivery to include and the candidate will be able to:</i></p>	<p>Additional guidance to support learning outcome</p> <p><i>Training Content to contain the following as a minimum:</i></p>	<p>Assessment Criteria</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>When siting lifting equipment care must be taken to ensure that the extending structure will not make contact with, or approach, overhead hazards.</i> • Access to and egress from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Adequate access to the lifting area for both the machine and any supporting transport.</i> • Wind <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The wind forces exerted on any load suspended from lifting equipment may be quite large and affect both the strength and stability of the lifting equipment , and safe handling of the load.</i> 2. <i>Wind speeds should be monitored by either the anemometer installed on the lifting equipment or the use of hand-held anemometer.</i> • Noise: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Some location where lifting equipment is used may have restrictions on noise, particularly at night, and the competent person should ensure that any such restrictions are taken into account in the planning process.</i> • Exhaust gas emissions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>If lifting equipment powered by an internal combustion engine is to be used in a confined space the competent person should consider the effect of vehicle</i> 	

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	<p><i>exhaust emissions on persons in the vicinity and take appropriate measures.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lifting of loads near persons:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Extreme care should be exercised and adequate clearance allowed.</i> 2. <i>The route of the load should be planned to prevent lifting over persons.</i> 3. <i>Operators and signallers should pay particular attention to possible dangers of persons working out of sight.</i> • <i>Practical measures for safe workplaces:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Pedestrian routes should be established to facilitate safe pedestrian movement and access to work areas</i> 2. <i>Pedestrian routes should be segregated either by a safe distance or by physical barriers</i> 3. <i>The operating area should be clear, as far as possible, on all sides</i> 4. <i>Excavations should be fenced or otherwise guarded.</i> • <i>Emergency Plans:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Emergency escape routes must be identified and labelled with appropriate signs</i> 2. <i>For larger sites, the emergency plan may be part of the construction phase plan</i> 3. <i>Emergency plans should be covered should be covered as part of any site induction.</i> 	

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<p>Learning outcomes</p> <p><i>Delivery to include and the candidate will be able to:</i></p>	<p>Additional guidance to support learning outcome</p> <p><i>Training Content to contain the following as a minimum:</i></p>	<p>Assessment Criteria</p>
<p>Attach various types of loads to lifting equipment using the relevant lifting accessories and procedures ensuring load balance, security, and integrity</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting, handling, assessing, protecting, and using (assemble, set up and adjust) lifting accessories and aids • Different attachment points for types of lifting equipment • Manual handling requirements for various types of lifting accessories • Conforming with lifting equipment rated capacities and corresponding working radius • Undertaking test lifts • Attach loads to lifting equipment, to include the following: balanced, un-balanced, loose, and bundled loads • Ensuring the alignment of the accessory attachment point and load, taking into account boom/jib deflection • Methods of ensuring integrity and security of loads including methods for netting, sheeting, and strapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the task to be undertaken: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The task to be undertaken should be clearly identified.</i> • Identifying the hazards associated with the task: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The hazards associated with the task should be identified – location, lifting equipment/ accessories, the load to be lifted or the people associated with the task.</i> • Categorising the lift: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Basic lift</i> 2. <i>Intermediate lift</i> 3. <i>Complex lift.</i> • Carry out a risk assessment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A risk assessment should be carried out to identify who might be harmed, the chance of them being harmed and the consequences of any harm.</i> • Identifying control measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The procedures and measures required to control them should be identified and implemented.</i> • Developing the method statement: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Any contingency measures and rescue procedures should be included in the plan.</i> • Selecting lifting accessories: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the methods of ensuring integrity and security of loads including methods for netting, sheeting, and strapping • Explain the manual handling requirements for various types of lifting accessories. <p>The following should be observed during the practical assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the appropriate lifting accessory for a load from given information • Attach the lifting accessory to the lifting equipment and to a range of different load types and weights • Ensure the selected load is suitable for movement • Undertake test lifts • Identify the different attachment points for types of lifting equipment • Conform with lifting equipment rated capacities and corresponding working radius • Attach loads to lifting equipment, to include the following: balanced, un-balanced, loose, and bundled loads • Ensure the alignment of the accessory attachment point and load, taking into account boom/jib deflection.

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<p>Learning outcomes</p> <p><i>Delivery to include and the candidate will be able to:</i></p>	<p>Additional guidance to support learning outcome</p> <p><i>Training Content to contain the following as a minimum:</i></p>	<p>Assessment Criteria</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Weight, dimensions and characteristics of the lifting equipment and the loads to be lifted</i> 2. <i>Operation, speed, radii, height of lift, and areas of movement</i> 3. <i>Number, frequency, and types of lifting operation</i> 4. <i>Space available for lifting equipment access, deployment (including the space required for correct deployment of stabilisers), operation and storage of accessories and time of inactivity</i> 5. <i>Control position that will be most suitable for the lifting operation (the control position should be selected to ensure that the operator has an adequate view of the load path and is adequately protected from crushing hazards)</i> 6. <i>Need for motion-limiting devices (such as slewing arc or height limiters)</i> 7. <i>Effect of the operating environment on the lifting equipment.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sling Colour Codes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Straight lift</i> 2. <i>Choke lift</i> 3. <i>Basket lift</i> 4. <i>Multi-leg slings.</i> • Safe use of slings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Shackles must always be used on lifting hooks if more than one sling is to be connected to it, and if the hook would be</i> 	<p><i>Assessment requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of assessment activities, the weight of all loads must be known and clearly marked and have suitable lifting points.

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	<p><i>overcrowded by the ends of the same sling</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>The angle between sling legs on a hook must not exceed 90°</i> 3. <i>The sling and/ or the load may require protection from damage</i> 4. <i>A two legged chain sling will be marked with its SWL at 0 - 90°</i> 5. <i>It may also be marked with a SWL at 120° which will apply to angles between 90 - 120°</i> 6. <i>A three legged chain sling will be marked with its SWL at 45° which will apply for all angles from 0 - 45°</i> 7. <i>A four legged chain sling will be marked with its SWL at 90°</i> 8. <i>The SWL for a chain sling assumes that all legs are equally loaded, and that each leg is straight.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Methods of slinging:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>SWL Factors also apply according to the type of sling and how it is used</i> 2. <i>When slinging, hooks must always face outwards from the crane hook</i> 3. <i>In certain circumstances hand/ tag lines should be attached to the load to prevent the load swinging or spinning.</i> • <i>Crane hook must be above the Centre of Gravity</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Check the slings are in place</i> 	

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Take the strain – does it lift evenly, does it twist, does it tip</i> 3. <i>If you need to adjust the chains, only use the chain shorteners.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there is a risk of the load breaking up: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Secured by strapping, sheeting or netting.</i> 	
Direct and guide the movement of loads to different types of location using different methods of communication with crane or lifting equipment operator		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of a trial run • Communicating using hand signals, hand signalling equipment in line with published guidance material • Electronic communication, voice commands, procedures, and limitations • Guiding, controlling, and placing suspended loads by recognised methods of communication and agreed operational procedures • Determining and checking the route of the load before and during the lift including distances, clearances, landing position and other activities (including lifting) in the area • Load movement where loads are blind to the equipment operator • Load movement where pick and carry activity is required to complete the task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trial run may be necessary to confirm the centre of gravity of the load, tag lines may be necessary to stop load swing • Check that the lifting equipment can perform all stages of the operation within radius while maintaining sufficient clearance from obstructions, this should also be used to confirm that the agreed communication method is understood and is suitable. • Signalling systems: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Recommended crane signals should be issued to a lifting equipment operators, slingers and other personnel involved in the carrying out of a lifting operation to ensure that a universal signalling code is used</i> 2. <i>In situations where hand signals alone are inadequate, other forms of communication should be used, by means of radio, to supplement the hand signal code</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the purpose of a trial run • Describe the importance of communicating using hand signals, hand signalling equipment in line with published guidance material • Give examples of electronic communication, voice commands, procedures, and limitations • Identify the risks for slinger signaller and others affected by the pick and carry operation. <p>The following should be observed during the practical assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine and check the route of the load before and during the lift including distances, clearances, landing position and other activities (including lifting) in the area • Direct and guide the operator to lift a balanced load from ground level and land it in a designated place

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks for slinger signaller and others affected by the pick and carry operation • Accurately control placing of loads • Controlling loads using equipment i.e. tag lines, push/pull poles • Landing the load to allow lifting accessories to be retrieved. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>When radio is used as a means of signalling, the channel selected should be kept clear of all other communications</i> 4. <i>Ensure the batteries in all handsets are fully charged</i> 5. <i>Keep spare batteries on charge and ready for use</i> 6. <i>Make the instruction brief and clear</i> 7. <i>During the carrying out of the lifting operation, hand signals and any voice instruction to the lifting equipment operator should only be given by one person at a time</i> 8. <i>In an operator does not understand a signal or is uncertain, they should keep the lifting equipment stationary until they can clarify the signal.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the flight path is free of hazards or obstructions • If the operator of the lifting equipment cannot observe the full path of the load, either directly or by means of auxiliary devices then appropriate means of communication should be used to prevent load striking anything or any person. • Pick and carry duties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Slingers/ signallers and other personnel should never walk in front of a pick and carry operation to steady a swinging load</i> 2. <i>Ensure that there's an easily accessible and safe place of refuge</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct and guide the operator to lift an unbalanced load from ground level • Direct and guide the operator to lift a load of tubes (or similar bundled items) no less than 4m in length using a double choke hitch from ground level • Direct and guide the movement of a load where the initial lifting or the landing of a load is out of sight of the operator • Control the movement of all loads using relevant equipment • Provide clear and accurate signals and instructions to lifting equipment operators • Control the movement of a load under pick-and-carry duties • Land all loads accurately at given places. <p><i>Assessment requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once each load has been landed, the load must be detached, and the lifting equipment hook moved away from the load for at least 90° before any reattachment occurs • One load must be placed at maximum radius of the lifting equipment • One load movement which involves at least 240° of slew • One load to be landed at the lifting equipment's minimum operating radius

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>The area is clear of slip, trip and fall hazards</i> 4. <i>Remain within sight of the lifting equipment operator.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tag lines: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>When lifting long loads, particularly in confined spaces, slingers should attach a rope or tag line to one or both ends of the load so that potential movement may be controlled</i> 2. <i>Tag lines should be kept as short as possible.</i> • Landing loads: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Before a load is lifted, a place should be prepared where it is to be put down</i> 2. <i>The nature of the load will determine the type of preparation necessary, loads should be lowered onto timber battens to allow the retrieval of slings.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One long load to be slewed for at least 180° with the load at the relevant minimum radius • One load to be moved under pick-and-carry duties for a minimum distance of 10 metres • The slinger signaller must keep control of all loads via a guide/tag line that is secured by a shackle or a device that cannot inadvertently become disconnected • Loads must be landed within 100mm of designated landing point • At least one lift must use electronic communication (radio), and at least one lift must use hand signals • Loads must be made safe and secure after landing.
Detach various types of loads from the lifting equipment using relevant procedures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring stability of loads once landed • Detaching procedures for accessories from loads and lifting equipment • Ensuring load integrity following disconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landing the load: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Hold the load just above the landing area</i> 2. <i>Rearrange the timber battens if required</i> 3. <i>Make sure no persons are below the load</i> 	<p>The following should be observed during the practical assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure stability of loads once landed • Detach a range of lifting accessories from the lifting equipment using relevant procedures

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to reconfigure lifting accessories after detachment following placing of a load so that any component part does not foul structures or objects. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lower gently into the position Keep hands and feet clear Don't release the strain until you are certain the load is stable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handling upon completion of lift: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When being handled, chain slings should not be dropped or thrown and when being transported they should not be dragged across the floor surface Care must be taken with chain slings which are left on crane hooks to ensure that they do not present a danger to persons or property and do not become accidentally engaged When one or more legs of a multi-leg sling are not being used, ensure that they are hooked back to the master link or an intermediate link out of harms way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure load integrity following disconnection Guide accessories away from a landed load whilst ensuring that structures or objects are cleared. <p><i>Assessment requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once each load has been landed, the load must be detached, and the lifting equipment hook moved away from the load by at least 90° or ensure any structures or objects are cleared (whichever is greater) before any reattachment occurs.
<p>Explain environmental considerations</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and social reasons to reduce machine emissions Government industry zero emission initiatives Air quality and the component gases of air How engine emissions affect air quality and the effects on human and environmental wellbeing Measures to reduce emissions during operations including alternative/low emission 	<p>Air Pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common construction activities that contribute to air pollution include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use of plant and vehicles on site Land clearing and demolition Chemicals. Consequences of air pollution: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employees Local Residents Environmental. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the health and social reasons for reducing machine emissions Discuss government industry zero emission initiatives List two or more effects on human and environmental wellbeing as a result of engine emissions Identify measures to reduce emissions on site Explain appropriate disposal of waste

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<p>fuels, fuel treatments and particulate filtration systems etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising engine usage • Appropriate disposal of waste • Spillage procedures. 	<p>Water Pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common construction sources that contribute to air pollution include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Diesel and oil</i> 2. <i>Cement</i> 3. <i>Other toxic chemicals.</i> • Consequences of water pollution: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>People</i> 2. <i>Environmental – water contamination.</i> <p>Noise Pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of noise pollution: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Potential hearing loss.</i> <p>Pollution Prevention Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Adopt hybrid technology</i> 2. <i>Use low sulphur diesel</i> 3. <i>Improve existing equipment</i> 4. <i>Wear appropriate PPE.</i> • Water pollution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitor and improve your management and disposal of site waste</i> 2. <i>Keep materials secure</i> 3. <i>Cover up all drains</i> 4. <i>Keep the road and footpath to the site clean</i> 5. <i>Properly treat any chemical spillages</i> 6. <i>Ensure plant and equipment is properly maintained and operated.</i> • Noise pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain spillage procedures.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Use quiet equipment</i> 2. <i>Schedule work during sociable hours</i> 3. <i>Put acoustic (movable noise) barriers in place</i> 4. <i>Ensure plant and equipment is properly maintained and operated</i> 5. <i>Switch off plant when it's not in use</i> 6. <i>Ensure employees wear the correct PPE.</i> 	
Carry out all post lifting checks and securing procedures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function and requirements of end of service procedures • Requirements for cleaning and protecting accessories when out of use • Typical types of lifting operation damage on accessories • Security and storage procedures • Post lifting documentation requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and Handling: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>When not in use, slings should be returned to proper storage.</i> 2. <i>The storage area should be dry, free from pollution and extremes of temperature</i> 3. <i>Slings should normally be kept on properly designed racks. They should not be left lying on the ground after use, where they may be damaged or lost</i> 4. <i>If the slings are expected to be out of use for some time, they should be cleaned, and protected from corrosion.</i> • Defects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Defects are commonly noted as being potentially hazardous include cracks and permanent deformation, corrosion of vital parts, excessive wear or failure of moving parts and significant misalignment</i> 2. <i>Textile slings – damaged, cut, abraded or stretched</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the requirements for cleaning and protecting accessories when out of use • Describe the typical types of lifting operation damage on accessories • Explain the post lifting documentation requirements. <p>The following should be observed during the practical assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake end-of-service checks in accordance with procedures • Store lifting accessories in accordance with procedures.

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A40A – Slinger Signaller All Sizes All Duties



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<p>Learning outcomes</p> <p><i>Delivery to include and the candidate will be able to:</i></p>	<p>Additional guidance to support learning outcome</p> <p><i>Training Content to contain the following as a minimum:</i></p>	<p>Assessment Criteria</p>
	<p>3. <i>Chain slings – deformed or stretched links and cracks</i></p> <p>4. <i>Wire rope slings – broken wires, kinks.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The competent person should make a report of the state of the accessory at the time of the thorough examination • Defects should be notified even if there is no intention to use the accessories again. • Examination scheme: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>An examination scheme may specify periods of time between in-service thorough examinations different to the periodic examination intervals</i> 2. <i>Any examination scheme for lifting accessories should take account of its condition, the environment in which it is to be used, the number of lifting operations and the loads lifted.</i> 	

Training Standard

A40A – Slinger Signaller All Sizes All Duties



Additional information about this standard

Emphasis to be placed on the following topics:

- Lift plans / method statements – Lift plan types and requirements and the need for lift planning, particularly where travelling with suspended loads is involved. Adherence to the lift plan as constructed by a competent person
- Tidiness of the work area/good housekeeping – Ensuring that area of operation is organised and of suitable ground so that slips, trips & falls are minimised, and that materials are suitably and safely stored
- Controlling loads under pick and carry duties - Ensuring the travel route minimises the risk of slips, trips and falls and keeping well clear of the moving path of the machine whilst keeping in full vision of the machine operator
- Stability of machines with raised boom on uneven ground - Checking ground suitability prior to raising loads. Travelling and manoeuvring with raised loads. Appreciation of centres of gravity
- Attaching and detaching loads to and from non-hoist rope equipment - Confirmation with machine operator in being safe to undertake work whilst in close proximity to boom/dipper components e.g. tele handlers, excavators etc. and risks of unintentional component movement (raising/lowering/sideways)
- Suspended loads and proximity hazards - Issues relating to travelling with raised boom, an operator's limitation of vision when travelling with raised boom and suspended large area loads
- Suspended loads during travel - The effects and consequences of load swing when travelling with a suspended load, particularly on inclines and windy weather Inc. knowledge of wind speed limits/sail effect etc.
- Out-of-sight (Inc. below ground level) load lifting and placing - Implementing of procedures for effective communication when lifting or placing loads in confined areas, areas out-of-sight of the machine operator such as below ground level load lifting and placing.

Note: *The listed training content should not be considered exhaustive and subjects may be added to reflect the individuals' working environment.*

This category is defined as a duty of an individual who, as part of a lifting team, attaches and secures loads using non-specialist lifting accessories, signals the movement for suspended loads and guides them to an agreed destination, and leaves the load in a safe condition.

Duties:

- **Slinging** means the ability to safely connect and secure various types of loads to a lifting hook using the relevant lifting accessory and procedures
- **Signalling** means the ability to convey information to the lifting equipment operator and others involved in the lift using one or more of manual, hand and verbal instructions.

Category characteristics

- Endorsement A - All types – all duties: Ability to undertake the role with a range of common types of lifting equipment including pick-and carry duties
- Endorsement B - All types – static duties: Ability to undertake the role with a range of common types of static duty lifting equipment
- Endorsement C - Knuckle boom static only: Ability to undertake the role only with static lifting equipment of this type



- Endorsement D – Excavator only: Ability to undertake the role only with earthmoving-type excavators which have lifting duties capability, and includes pick-and-carry duties
- Endorsement E - Lift truck only: Ability to undertake the role only with Masted -type lift trucks and variable reach trucks (such as telescopic handlers) which have suspended load lifting duties capability and includes pick-and-carry. **Note:** For CPCS purposes, the definition of non-specialist lifting accessories is defined as equipment that uses chain, wire or fibre material as part of the equipment's components used for the lifting of common types of construction site materials and/or equipment.

Theory Resource:

- PUWER 1998
- LOLER 1998
- LEEA
- Codes of Practice (Lifting)
- Category specific supporting information (lifting equipment)
- Industry Guidance.

Measure of this training standard

The candidate is required to pass the following tests;

CPCS Theory Test: Slinger / Signaller (All endorsements) –

- Course Instructors can use the published CPCS Theory Questions during training to confirm that the learner is able to demonstrate the required knowledge understanding and retention to undertake the CPCS Standard Technical Theory Test.

CPCS Practical Test: Slinger / Signaller(Specific Endorsement)

- Course Instructors can use the published CPCS Practical Test criteria during training to confirm that the learner is able to demonstrate the required practical ability and understanding to undertake the CPCS Standard Technical Practical Test.

Note - Course Instructors can find the current versions of the CPCS Technical Test Theory Questions and CPCS Technical Practical Test NOCN Job Cards website and are subject to review, ensure you are using the most current version as printed versions are uncontrolled.
www.nocnjobcards.org