



COMPANION VOLUME TRAINING AND ASSESSMENT ADVICE - TLIC-TLID

TLI Transport and Logistics
Training Package

Release 17.0

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ABOUT INDUSTRY SKILLS AUSTRALIA

Industry Skills Australia (ISA) has been appointed as the Jobs and Skills Council for the nation's Transport and Logistics, Rail, Aviation and Maritime industries and the emerging sectors of Omnichannel Logistics and Distribution, and Air and Space Transport and Logistics.

Jobs and Skills Councils have **four (4) broad roles**:

1. **Industry Stewardship** which involves gathering industry intelligence to reliably represent the views and needs of industry back to the VET system and its decision-makers
2. **Workforce Planning** which enables industry to identify its workforce development issues and design high-impact solutions, which are then captured in the Committee's national Workforce Plan for the industry
3. **Training Product Development** which focusses on improving the quality, speed to market and responsiveness of training products to employer and workforce needs
4. **Implementation, promotion and monitoring** which involves supporting training providers, promoting careers and monitoring how well the system is meeting the needs of industry and learners.

Jobs and Skills Councils replace and subsume the work of previous Industry Reference Committees, Skills Service Organisations and Skills Organisations.

ISA was established in early 2023, 28 years after its predecessor the Transport and Logistics Industry Skills Council (TLISC) was established in 1996 and Australian Industry Standards (AIS) in 2016. More information about ISA can be found at www.industryskillsaustralia.org.au.

TLIC: VEHICLE OPERATION

TLIC0003 Operate LP gas tanker

Properties and hazards of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) include:	• causes of a boiling liquid expanding vapour explosion (BLEVE) • characteristics of the LPG in a leak, fire situation, or in the presence of static electricity • density • effect of heat and pressure on LPG when stored in a container • expansion rates • odour • upper and lower explosive limits
LPG tanker vehicle includes:	• AAB-Quad • B-Double • B-Triple
Personal safety measures include:	• correct use of walkways • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • manual-lifting techniques • safety footwear • safety glasses • three points of contact when using ladders
Product transfer equipment includes:	• bonding devices • brake interlock • external piping and fittings • master switch • pressure and ullage gauges • pressure vessels • valves • warning devices
Eco-driving includes:	• ensuring transmission control • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking systems

Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations, such as bushfires • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • livestock movement • road closures for utility works, such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications and LPG • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Documentation and records may include:	• state and territory heavy vehicle driving licence or permit requirements • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures, including pre-operational checks of vehicle • vehicle work diaries or record books • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	relevant state and territory: • environmental protection legislation • fatigue management regulations • road rules • roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence or permit requirements pertaining to operating heavy vehicles on unsealed roads • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation
Environmental risks may include:	• fatigue • in-cab distractions • other road users • road and traffic conditions • time of day • weather

TLIC0011 Conduct heavy vehicle recovery operations

Heavy recovery vehicle would include:	• appropriate licences and permits
Personal safety measures include:	• manual-lifting techniques • observing pinch-points on heavy recovery vehicle • personal protective equipment (PPE), including: - hearing protection - gloves - hard hat - harness - particle masks - safety glasses - safety footwear - high visibility clothing, long sleeves and trousers - three points of contact when using ladders
Safety equipment includes:	• fire extinguisher • first aid kit • isolation switches • mechanical lockouts • spill kit
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations, such as bushfires • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • livestock movement • road closures for utility works, such as electricity, water, sewerage and telecommunications • road damage • road works • traffic accidents

Documentation and records may include:	• daily vehicle inspection, repair requests and service record logs • emergency procedures • incident and hazard log • job safety analysis (JSA) and work method statements • pre-trip records • site inductions • state and territory heavy vehicle driving licence or permit requirements • state and territory road rules • state and territory towing licences • tow authority permits • vehicle inductions • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures, including pre-operational checks of vehicle • vehicle work diaries or record books • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• heavy recovery vehicle industry guidelines • relevant site entry compliance regulations • relevant state and territory: - fatigue management regulations - road rules - roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence or permit requirements pertaining to operating heavy recovery vehicles - work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLIC0014 Drive taxi

Pre-operational checks may include:	• checking and topping up of fluid levels • checks of brakes • checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators • checks of tyre pressures • visual check of vehicle
Driving hazards may include	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures

Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to taxicabs • relevant state/territory taxicab control regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation
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TLIC0017 Operate a concrete agitator

Pre-operational checks may include:	• checking and topping up fluid levels • checking: - tyre pressures - operation of vehicle lights and indicators - brakes - wheel nuts - barrel functions - emergency stops - radio functions - visual check of vehicle
Personal safety measures include:	• correct use of safety rails and walkways • hard hats • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • manual-lifting techniques • safety footwear • safety glasses • three points of contact when using ladders
Concrete discharge methods include:	• concrete pump • kibble • wheelbarrow
Ancillary equipment includes:	• chute locks • chutes • hoses • ladders • remote control

Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road • worksite hazards, including: - buildings, structures and facilities - energy sources - hazardous or dangerous materials - noise and light - obstructions - people on worksite - power and service lines - stationary and moving machinery and equipment - underground services - uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge heights • bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations, such as bushfires or building fires • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road and load restrictions • road closures for special events, such as for marches, parades and sporting events • road closures for utility works, such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications and gas • road damage • road works • traffic accidents

Documentation and records may include:	• emergency procedures • load sheets • state and territory heavy combination vehicle driving licence or permit requirements • state and territory road rules • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures, including pre-operational checks of vehicle • vehicle work diary or record book, where required • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	relevant state and territory: • environmental protection legislation • fatigue management regulations • permit regulations and requirements • road rules • roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to agitator vehicles • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLIC0021 Operate car carrier vehicle

Vehicle handling procedures may include:	• accelerating and braking • managing engine performance • operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators • positioning and stopping a vehicle • reversing a vehicle • starting a vehicle • steering and manoeuvring a vehicle • using air brakes • using defensive driving techniques
Hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • slow moving vehicles • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road • working from heights
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations, such as bushfires • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • livestock movement • road closures for utility works, such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications and gas • road damage • road works • traffic accidents

Documentation and records may include:	• emergency procedures • state and territory heavy vehicle driving licence or permit requirements • state and territory road rules • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures, including pre-operational checks of vehicle • vehicle work diaries or record books, where required • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	relevant state and territory: • environmental protection legislation • fatigue management regulations • road rules • roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence or permit requirements pertaining to operating heavy vehicles on unsealed roads • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLIC0022 Operate chemical and fuel tanker

Properties and hazards of chemicals include:	• characteristics of the fuel in a leak, fire situation, or in the presence of static electricity • density • effect of heat and pressure on the chemical when stored in a container • expansion rates • odour • segregation requirements
Chemical tanker vehicle includes:	• all vehicle configurations
Personal safety measures may include:	• correct use of safety rails and walkways • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • manual-lifting techniques • personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the product class being transported • safety footwear • three points of contact when using ladders
Product transfer equipment may include:	• bonding devices • brake interlock • delivery hoses • external piping and fittings • master switch • pressure and ullage gauges • pressure vessels • scully systems • valves • warning devices
Eco-driving includes:	• ensuring transmission control • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking systems

Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations, such as bushfires • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • livestock movement • road closures for utility works, such as electricity, water, sewerage and telecommunications • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures • regulatory procedures
Documentation and records may include:	• dangerous goods licence • dangerous goods paperwork • emergency procedures • site inductions • state and territory heavy vehicle driving licence or permit requirements • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures, including pre-operational checks of vehicle • vehicle work diaries or record books • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• Australian code for the transport of dangerous goods by road or rail: the current Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • relevant state and territory: - fatigue management regulations - road rules - roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence or permit requirements pertaining to operating heavy vehicles on unsealed roads - WHS/OHS legislation

Environmental risks may include:	• fatigue • in-cab distractions • other road users • road and traffic conditions • time of day • weather
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TLIC0023 Operate four wheel drive vehicle

Vehicles include:	• a range of trailers • all terrain vehicles • cars and utilities • light trucks
Operations may be carried out in typical four wheel drive situations, including:	• by day or night • during emergency response • in rugged terrain off-road conditions that can be smooth, rough, uneven, slippery, boggy, sandy, steep or hilly • on a steep slope • on the open road • typical weather conditions • while at a client's workplace or worksite
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	• accelerating and braking • managing engine performance • operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators • positioning and stopping a vehicle • reversing a vehicle • starting a vehicle • steering and manoeuvring a vehicle • using defensive driving techniques
Operational hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded road/terrain • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • steep slopes and rugged terrain • wet and iced road/terrain • windy or foggy sections of road/terrain

Workplace procedures may include:	• driving in adverse terrain • driving in special environments • emergency response driving • policies and routines relating to wear and damage • pre- and post-operation checks • precautions and safeguards • reporting routines • standards of operation • storage and usage of fuels and lubricants
Pre-start checks may include:	• air cleaners • air-conditioners • battery water levels and electrolyte checks • belts • brake and transmission fluid levels • brakes • fuel, water, oil • hydraulic lines and connections • leads • off-road safety equipment in line with manufacturer recommendations • tyres
Manufacturer instructions may include:	• engine characteristics • four wheel drive operation • radius of turning circle • safety procedures • systems warning function
Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • state/territory driving licence requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including preoperational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures

Applicable regulations, legislation and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory permit regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to the class of four wheel drive vehicle • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation
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TLIC0024 Operate rail traffic with due consideration of route conditions

Rail Traffic Crew are:	• competent Workers responsible for the operation of rail traffic.
Rail traffic may include:	• trains travelling in the rail network • track vehicle or vehicles travelling in the rail network
Route is defined as	• the path from one limit of authority to the next in the direction of travel.

TLIC0025 Pilot rail traffic within work on track authority limits

Pilot is defined as:	• competent worker, who accompanies, directs and advises rail traffic crews • within work on track authority limits
Rail traffic crew are:	• competent workers responsible for the operation of rail traffic
Rail traffic may include:	• trains travelling in the rail network • track vehicle or vehicles travelling in the rail network
Work on track authority limits may include:	• authority to perform work on track • local possession authority • Track Occupancy Authority (TOA) • Track Work Authority (TWA)
Route is defined as	• the path from one limit of authority to the next in the direction of travel.

TLIC0026 Provide wheelchair accessible taxi services to passengers with disabilities

Pre-operational checks may include:	- checking and topping up fluid levels - checking brakes before moving vehicle - checking compatibility of mobility devices and vehicle loading, anchoring and carrying equipment - checking operation of vehicle lights and indicators - checking tyre pressure - visual check of vehicle and ancillary equipment
Ancillary equipment may include:	- hoists - ramps
Passengers may have a range of disabilities which may involve:	- congenital/acquired disability - intellectual/physical disability - permanent/temporary disability
Assistance into and out of the vehicle, picking up, setting down and transporting of passengers may include:	- different terrain and road surfaces - in all weather conditions - operations conducted during the day or night

TLIC0030 Pilot rail traffic with due consideration of route conditions

Pilot may include:	- route current qualified worker - accompanies, directs and advises rail traffic crew about track works, speed restrictions, signal locations, wayside equipment, station locations and other aspects that may affect operation of rail traffic based on known performance of rolling stock
Route is defined as	the path from one limit of authority to the next in the direction of travel
Safeworking may include:	an integrated system of operating rules and procedures that define the interaction between workers and engineered systems for the safe operation of a railway.

TLIC0031 Apply low risk car driving behaviours

Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	Road transport law, for example • equal opportunity legislation in relevant state or territory • legislation and related regulations applicable to driving and using motor vehicles in relevant state or territory • motor vehicle driver learner permit, driver licence requirements and issue procedures applicable in relevant state or territory • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation in relevant state or territory • workplace relations legislation in relevant state or territory
Characteristics of car driving instructors may include information in relation to:	• age (within regulatory guidelines) • diverse social and economic backgrounds and attitudes • driving experience • educational background and general knowledge • effects of prior and current learning • fluency in English • gender • individual learning styles
High level of driving competence is defined as:	• ability to consistently carry out car driving tasks across a wide range of simple and complex situations and conditions, including different types of vehicles, weather conditions, road conditions and diverse potential hazards. • This also includes the management of attitude, motivation, fatigue, anger and concentration
High speed environment is defined as:	• motor vehicle speed greater than 80 km/h but not exceeding posted speed limits - monitor vehicle speed and adjust it to traffic conditions and the road environment - speeding is motorists travelling above the posted limit or not driving to conditions
Road positioning skills are:	• those skills that are required to maintain a safe legal position on the road when driving a vehicle. • This includes observation, speed management, decision making, hazard perception and response to hazards, buffering from other vehicles, maintaining space when making turns at intersections, maintaining space from other vehicles when stopped, or reducing speed and maintaining space requirements during manoeuvres, such as kerb-side stopping, hill starts, U-turns, three-point turns and reverse parking

Communication may include:	• non-verbal communication with other drivers and motorcycle riders e.g., gestures and nods • oral and aural • reading and interpreting maps, street directories and global positioning system (GPS) navigation devices • recognising and responding to road signs, traffic signals and other authorised signalling systems • recognising and responding to signals from other vehicles • using own vehicle horn, indicators, brake lights and road positioning • written communication
Factors that affect learning progress may include:	• causal attribution (explains that driver's actions often depend upon their interpretation of the cause of events, limiting the ability to make objective risk assessments and resulting in a tendency to blame external causes) • decision making skills in a range of driving situations • effects of previous and current learning • learner characteristics and attitudes • optimism bias (tendency to view negative incidents such as road accidents as unlikely to happen to them; overestimation of driving ability; and underestimation of accident risk) • resources, e.g., time, location, space, people and costs • vehicle type
<i>Rural and remote training providers, may use the following reasonable adjustment simulated assessment for travelling along a freeway:</i>	• for assessment, you may, simulate a freeway (if not available for assessment) by entering, exiting and travelling along a multi lane road, motorway, highway or expressway - a freeway is usually a length of road to which a freeway sign applies (Source: Australian Road Rules – S.177) - a highway is usually a high-capacity road managed by state and territory government agencies, - a motorway (freeway or expressway), is usually a high-speed road with more than one lane in each direction
Thinking frameworks to systemise car driving skills on approach to hazards may include:	Thinking framework devise plans, processes and/or systems based on evaluating risk mitigation benefits against its disadvantages, all while understanding the consequences of every action. These may include: • hazard identification • hazard perception • risk control • low risk driving behaviour • judgement • decision making

Resources may include:	• dual control vehicle • enterprise/industry operating procedures • funding for training facilities, resources and staff • location • personnel • training materials and publications • WHS/OHS and other workplace resource requirements
Road is defined as:	• an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as 1 of its uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles. <i>Examples of areas that are roads — bridges, cattle grids, culverts, ferries, fords, railway crossings, tunnels or viaducts</i>
Road users may include:	• cyclists • drivers or riders of trams and trains, and motor vehicles, including motorcycles, light vehicles and heavy vehicles • pedestrians
Specific needs may relate to:	• age (within regulatory guidelines) • disability (within regulatory guidelines) • language, literacy and numeracy needs • those requiring refresher training
Driving may be undertaken in/at:	• a range of vehicle types • a range of weather conditions • a simulated environment • controlled or open environments • open roads, e.g., freeways, main and busy roads, country roads and suburban roads • restricted spaces • time of day
Learning activities may include:	• assessment with feedback • coaching while driving • combinations of the above • demonstrations • explanations • mentoring • problem solving • self-paced learning

Workplace documents and procedures may include:	• company/enterprise/organisational procedures and policies • emergency procedures • quality assurance procedures • record of driving skills, knowledge and abilities • standards and certification requirements
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TLIC0033 Apply low risk heavy vehicle driving behaviours

Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	Road transport law, for example: • equal opportunity legislation in relevant state or territory • heavy vehicle driver learner permit, driver licence requirements and issue procedures applicable in relevant state or territory • legislation and related regulations applicable to driving and using heavy vehicles in relevant state or territory • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation in relevant state or territory • workplace relations legislation in relevant state or territory
Characteristics of heavy vehicle driving instructors may include information in relation to:	• age (within regulatory guidelines) • diverse social and economic backgrounds and attitudes • driving experience • educational background and general knowledge • effects of prior and current learning • fluency in English • gender • individual learning styles
High level of heavy vehicle driving competence is defined as:	• ability to consistently carry out heavy vehicle driving tasks across a wide range of simple and complex situations and conditions, including different types of vehicles, weather conditions, road conditions and diverse potential hazards. • This also includes the management of attitude, motivation, fatigue, anger and concentration
High speed environment is defined as:	• heavy vehicle speed greater than 80 km/h but not exceeding posted speed limits • monitor vehicle speed and adjust it to traffic conditions and the road environment • speeding is motorists travelling above the posted limit or not driving to conditions
Road positioning skills are:	• those skills that are required to maintain a safe legal position on the road when driving a vehicle. • This includes observation, speed management, decision making, hazard perception and response to hazards, buffering from other vehicles, maintaining space when making turns at intersections, maintaining space from other vehicles when stopped, or reducing speed and maintaining space requirements during manoeuvres, such as kerb-side stopping, hill starts, and reversing

Communication may include:	• non-verbal communication with other drivers and motorcycle riders e.g., gestures and nods • oral and aural • reading and interpreting maps, street directories and GPS navigation devices • recognising and responding to road signs, traffic signals and other authorised signalling systems • recognising and responding to signals from other vehicles • using own vehicle horn, indicators, brake lights and road positioning • written communication
Factors that affect learning progress may include:	• causal attribution (explains that a driver's actions often depend upon their interpretation of the cause of events, limiting the ability to make objective risk assessments and resulting in a tendency to blame external causes) • decision making skills in a range of driving situations • effects of previous and current learning • learner characteristics and attitudes • optimism bias (tendency to view negative incidents such as road accidents as unlikely to happen to them; overestimation of driving ability; and underestimation of accident risk) • resources, e.g., time, location, space, people and costs • vehicle type
<i>Rural and remote training providers, may use the following reasonable adjustment simulated assessment for travelling along a freeway:</i>	• for assessment, you may, simulate a freeway (if not available for assessment) by entering, exiting and travelling along a multi lane road, motorway, highway or expressway - a freeway is usually a length of road to which a freeway sign applies (Source: Australian Road Rules – S.177) - a highway is usually a high-capacity road managed by state and territory government agencies, - a motorway (freeway or expressway), is usually a high-speed road with more than one lane in each direction
Thinking frameworks to systemise heavy vehicle driving skills on approach to hazards may include:	Thinking framework devise plans, processes and/or systems based on evaluating risk mitigation benefits against its disadvantages, all while understanding the consequences of every action. These may include: • hazard identification • hazard perception • risk control • low risk driving behaviour • judgement • decision making

Resources may include:	• dual control vehicle • enterprise/industry operating procedures • funding for training facilities, resources and staff • location • personnel • training materials and publications • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) and other workplace resource requirements
Road is defined as:	• an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as 1 of its uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles. <i>Examples of areas that are roads — bridges, cattle grids, culverts, ferries, fords, railway crossings, tunnels or viaducts</i>
Road users may include:	• cyclists • drivers or riders of trams and trains, and motor vehicles, including motorcycles, light vehicles and heavy vehicles • pedestrians
Specific needs may relate to:	• age (within regulatory guidelines) • disability (within regulatory guidelines) • language, literacy and numeracy needs • those requiring refresher training
Driving may be undertaken in/at:	• a range of heavy vehicle types • a range of weather conditions • a simulated environment • controlled or open environments • open roads, e.g., freeways, main and busy roads, country roads and suburban roads • restricted spaces • time of day
Learning activities may include:	• assessment with feedback • coaching while driving • combinations of the above • demonstrations • explanations • mentoring • problem solving • self-paced learning

Workplace documents and procedures may include:	• company/enterprise/organisational procedures and policies • emergency procedures • quality assurance procedures • record of driving skills, knowledge and abilities • standards and certification requirements
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TLIC0035 Apply low risk motorcycle riding behaviours

Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	road transport law, for example: • equal opportunity legislation in relevant state or territory • legislation and related regulations applicable to driving and using motorcycles in relevant state or territory • motorcycle rider learner permit, rider licence requirements and issue procedures applicable in relevant state or territory • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation in relevant state or territory • workplace relations legislation in relevant state or territory
Characteristics of motorcycle riding instructors may include information in relation to:	• age (within regulatory guidelines) • diverse social and economic backgrounds and attitudes • educational background and general knowledge • effects of prior and current learning • fluency in English • gender • individual learning styles • riding experience
High level of motorcycle riding competence is defined as:	• ability to consistently carry out motorcycle riding tasks across a wide range of simple and complex situations and conditions, including different types of motorcycles, weather conditions, road conditions and diverse potential hazards. • This also includes the management of attitude, motivation, fatigue, anger and concentration
Road positioning skills are:	• those skills that are required to maintain a safe legal position on the road when riding a motorcycle. • This includes observation, speed management, decision making, hazard perception and response to hazards, buffering from other vehicles, maintaining space when making turns at intersections, maintaining space from other vehicles when stopped, or reducing speed and maintaining space requirements during manoeuvres, such as kerb-side stopping, hill starts, U-turns and reverse parking

Communication may include:	• non-verbal communication with other riders/drivers e.g., gestures and nods • oral and aural • reading and interpreting maps, street directories and GPS navigation devices • recognising and responding to road signs, traffic signals and other authorised signalling systems • recognising and responding to signals from other vehicles • using own motorcycle horn, indicators, brake lights and road positioning • written communication
Factors that affect learning progress may include:	• causal attribution (explains that rider's actions often depend upon their interpretation of the cause of events, limiting the ability to make objective risk assessments and resulting in a tendency to blame external causes) • decision making skills in a range of riding situations • effects of previous and current learning • learner characteristics and attitudes • motorcycle type • optimism bias (tendency to view negative incidents such as road accidents as unlikely to happen to them; overestimation of riding ability; and underestimation of accident risk) • resources, e.g., time, location, space, people and costs
Resources may include:	• enterprise/industry operating procedures • funding for training facilities, resources and staff • location • personnel • training materials and publications • WHS/OHS and other workplace resource requirements
Road users may include:	• cyclists • drivers or riders of trams and trains, and motor vehicles, including motorcycles, light vehicles and heavy vehicles • pedestrians
Specific needs may relate to:	• age (within regulatory guidelines) • disability (within regulatory guidelines) • language, literacy and numeracy needs • those requiring refresher training

Riding may be undertaken in/at:	• a range of motorcycle types • a range of weather conditions • a simulated environment • controlled or open environments • open roads, e.g., freeways, main and busy roads, country roads and suburban roads • restricted spaces • time of day
Learning activities may include:	• assessment with feedback • coaching while riding • combinations of the above • demonstrations • explanations • mentoring • problem solving • self-paced learning
Workplace documents and procedures may include:	• company/enterprise/organisational procedures and policies • emergency procedures • quality assurance procedures • record of riding skills, knowledge and abilities • standards and certification requirements

TLIC1051 Operate commercial vehicle

Commercial vehicle (light vehicle) may include:	light vehicles equal to or less than 4.5 tonnes GVM and seating up to 12 adults, including the driver, and all types of transmission that is used or intended to be used to carry goods of all types for hire or reward. Hired or leased vehicles and vehicles owned by a business to carry its own goods are included
Driving may be carried out in typical road transport situations, including:	- by day or night - in typical weather conditions - on a private road - on the open road - while at a client's workplace or worksite - while at a depot, base or warehouse
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	- accelerating and braking - eco-driving - managing engine performance - operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators - positioning and stopping a vehicle - reversing a vehicle - starting a vehicle - steering and manoeuvring a vehicle
Pre-operational checks may include:	- check operation of associated equipment - checking and topping up of fluid levels - checks of brakes - checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators - checks of tyre pressures - load and load restraints - visual check of vehicle
Minor routine repairs may include:	- changing of tyres - repair of tyre punctures - repairs to rear tail-light lens - replacement of blown fuse - replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights - replacement of broken coolant hose - replacement of broken fan belt - replacement of door mirrors

Eco-driving may include:	• ancillary brakes • anticipating traffic flow to prevent driving at congested times • brake management • engine management • gear selection • not idling engine for extended periods when not in use • using air-conditioning only when necessary
Associated equipment may include:	• electronic doors • gates, curtains • hydraulic lifters • ramps • stairs • tail gate loaders • ticket machines
Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • following distance • leaking fuel • oil on road • other road users • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • time of day or night • traffic flow • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road

Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • state/territory driving licence requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including pre-operational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable regulations, legislation and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory permit regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to the class of vehicle • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLIC2002 Drive light rigid vehicle

Type of vehicle includes:	all light rigid vehicles including trucks and buses greater than 4.5 tonnes or seating more than 12 adults including the driver
Driving may be carried out in typical road transport situations, including:	- on a private road - on the open road - operations conducted at day or night - typical weather conditions - while at a client's workplace or worksite - while at a depot, base or warehouse
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	- accelerating and braking - managing engine performance - operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators - positioning and stopping a vehicle - reversing a vehicle - starting a vehicle - steering and manoeuvring a vehicle - using defensive driving techniques
Pre-operational checks may include:	- checking and topping up of fluid levels - checks of brakes - checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators - checks of tyre pressures - visual check of vehicle
Minor routine repairs may include:	- changing of tyres - repair of tyre punctures - repairs to rear tail-light lens - replacement of blown fuse - replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights - replacement of broken coolant hose - replacement of broken fan belt - replacement of door mirrors

Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • state/territory light rigid vehicle driving licence requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including preoperational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures

Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory permit regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to light rigid vehicles • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation
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TLIC2049 Operate heavy vehicle on unsealed roads

Unsealed road may include:	• a private road • an open road • dirt tracks • formed unsealed roads • remote areas • workplace or worksite
Operation of a heavy vehicle on unsealed roads may be carried out in typical road transport situations, including:	• by day or night • in remote areas • in typical weather conditions • on a private road • on dirt tracks • on formed unsealed roads • on the open road • while at a client's workplace or worksite
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	• accelerating and braking • managing engine performance • operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators • positioning and stopping a vehicle • reversing a vehicle • starting a vehicle • steering and manoeuvring a vehicle • using air brakes • using defensive driving techniques
Hazards could include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • slow moving vehicles • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road

Applicable regulations, legislation and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to operating heavy vehicles on unsealed roads • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation
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TLIC2050 Operate a terminal tractor

Terminal tractor may include:	• TUG • terminal tractor • prime mover
Operating a terminal tractor may be carried out in workplace situations, including:	• by day or night • in typical weather conditions • on a private road • while at a depot, base, wharf or warehouse • while at a client's workplace or worksite
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	• accelerating and braking • eco-driving • hydraulic oil • lift of turntable • managing engine performance • operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators • positioning and stopping a vehicle • reversing a vehicle • starting a vehicle • steering and manoeuvring a vehicle
Pre-operational checks may include:	• check operation of associated equipment • checking and topping up of fluid levels • checks of brakes • checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators • checks of tyre pressures • load and load restraints • visual check of vehicle
Minor routine repairs may include:	• changing of tyres • repair of tyre punctures • repairs to rear tail-light lens • replacement of blown fuse • replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights • replacement of broken coolant hose • replacement of broken fan belt • replacement of door mirrors

Eco-driving may include:	• ancillary brakes • anticipating traffic flow to prevent driving at congested times • brake management • engine management • gear selection • not idling engine for extended periods when not in use • using air-conditioning only when necessary
Associated equipment may include:	• air hoses • electrical leads • hydraulic turntable lift controls
Operating hazards may include	• faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • foggy conditions • lack of air • lack of hydraulic fluid • leaking fuel • objects on surfaces • oil on surfaces • time of day or night • wet and iced surfaces
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • state/territory driving licence requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including pre-operational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures

Applicable regulations, legislation and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory permit regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to the class of vehicle • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation
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TLIC3003 Drive medium rigid vehicle

Type of vehicle includes:	all medium rigid vehicles, for example any 2-axle rigid vehicle, including truck and bus greater than 8 tonnes GVM
Driving may be carried out in typical road transport situations, including:	- on a private road - on the open road - operations conducted at day or night - typical weather conditions - while at a client's workplace or worksite - while at a depot, base or warehouse
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	- accelerating and braking - managing engine performance - operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators - positioning and stopping a vehicle - reversing a vehicle - starting a vehicle - steering and manoeuvring a vehicle - using air brakes - using defensive driving techniques
Pre-operational checks may include:	- checking and topping up of fluid levels - checks of brakes - checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators - checks of tyre pressures - visual check of vehicle
Minor routine repairs may include:	- changing of tyres - repair of tyre punctures - repairs to rear tail-light lens - replacement of blown fuse - replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights - replacement of broken coolant hose - replacement of broken fan belt - replacement of door mirrors

Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • state/territory medium rigid vehicle driving licence requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including preoperational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures

Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory permit regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to medium rigid vehicles • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation
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TLIC3004 Drive heavy rigid vehicle

Type of vehicle includes:	all heavy rigid vehicles, for example any rigid vehicle with 3 or more axles, including trucks or buses, greater than 8 tonnes GVM
Driving may be carried out in typical road transport situations, including:	- on a private road - on the open road - operations conducted at day or night - typical weather conditions - while at a client's workplace or worksite - while at a depot, base or warehouse
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	- accelerating and braking - managing engine performance - operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators - positioning and stopping a vehicle - reversing a vehicle - starting a vehicle - steering and manoeuvring a vehicle - using air brakes - using defensive driving techniques
Pre-operational checks may include:	- checking and topping up of fluid levels - checks of brakes - checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators - checks of tyre pressures - visual check of vehicle
Minor routine repairs may include:	- changing of tyres - repair of tyre punctures - repairs to rear tail-light lens - replacement of blown fuse - replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights - replacement of broken coolant hose - replacement of broken fan belt - replacement of door mirrors

Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road • worksite hazards, including power and service lines, buildings, structures, facilities, underground services, uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches, stationary and moving machinery and equipment, hazardous or dangerous materials, noise, light, energy sources and obstructions
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, sporting events, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures

Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • quality assurance procedures • relevant standards and certification requirements • state/territory heavy rigid vehicle driving licence and permit requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including preoperational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory permit regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to heavy rigid vehicles • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLIC3005 Drive heavy combination vehicle

Type of vehicle includes:	all heavy combination vehicles that may be driven on public and private roads and worksites
Driving may be carried out in typical road transport situations, including:	- on a private road - on the open road - operations conducted at day or night - typical weather conditions - while at a client's workplace or worksite - while at a depot, base or warehouse
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	- accelerating and braking - managing engine performance - operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators - positioning and stopping a vehicle - reversing a vehicle - starting a vehicle - steering and manoeuvring a vehicle - using air brakes - using defensive driving techniques
Pre-operational checks may include:	- checking and topping up of fluid levels - checks of brakes - checks of coupling equipment - checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators - checks of tyre pressures - visual check of vehicle
Minor routine repairs may include:	- changing of tyres - repair of tyre punctures - repairs to rear tail-light lens - replacement of blown fuse - replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights - replacement of broken coolant hose - replacement of broken fan belt - replacement of door mirrors

Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road • worksite hazards including power and service lines, buildings, structures, facilities, underground services, uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches, stationary and moving machinery and equipment, hazardous or dangerous materials, noise, light, energy sources and obstructions
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, sporting events, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures

Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • state/territory heavy combination vehicle driving licence/permit requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including preoperational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• legislation • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory permit regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to heavy combination vehicles • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS)

TLIC3010 Pilot or escort oversized and/or overmassed loads

Pre-operational checks may include:	• checking and topping up of fluid levels • checks of brakes • checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators including warning indicators • checks of tyre pressures • visual check of vehicle
Repairs may include:	• changing of tyres • repair of tyre punctures • repairs to rear tail-light lens • replacement of blown fuse • replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights • replacement of broken coolant hose • replacement of broken fan belt • replacement of door mirrors
Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road

Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • state/territory pilot/escort permit/regulatory requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including preoperational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory oversized and overmassed permit regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to piloting and escort functions • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLIC3011 Transport passengers with disabilities

Vehicle handling procedures may include:	• accelerating and braking • managing engine performance • operating the controls, instruments and indicators of the vehicle and ancillary equipment • positioning and stopping a vehicle • reversing a vehicle • starting a vehicle • steering and manoeuvring a vehicle • using defensive driving techniques
Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road
Pre-operational checks may include:	• checking and topping up of fluid levels • checks of brakes • checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators • checks of tyre pressures • visual check of vehicle and ancillary equipment
Repairs may include:	• changing of tyres • repair of tyre punctures • repairs to rear tail-light lens • replacement of blown fuse • replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights • replacement of broken coolant hose • replacement of broken fan belt • replacement of door mirrors

Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended operating procedures for both vehicle and ancillary equipment, including pre-operational checks • state/territory driving licence requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • workplace instructions and procedures for the transport of passengers with disabilities
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant anti-discrimination legislation • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to the class of vehicle • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLIC3035 Manage the operation of a tow truck

Required towing vehicle may include:	• articulated drop-deck low loader • tilt tray tow truck with winch (5 tonne, 7.5 tonne and 10 tonne capacity) • tow truck with crane and cradle • towing vehicle with a detachable self-loading tabletop • trailer
Towing situations may include:	• abandoned vehicles • carriage of equipment such as elevating work platforms, forklifts, small load shifting equipment, etc. • expressway breakdowns and accidents • stolen cars • tunnel breakdowns and accidents • vehicle accidents • vehicle breakdowns • vehicles illegally parked in car parks • vehicles illegally parked on clearways
Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on tow truck • fire in tow truck • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road

Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Potential hazards that may occur in various towing situations may include:	• contaminated blood at scene • fire at the scene • live electrical wires • oil on vehicle trays (slippery surfaces) • sharps that may be contaminated with transmittable diseases • spilt or leaking fuel or dangerous or hazardous goods or substances • unsafe manual lifting procedures • unsafe or damaged equipment • unsafe procedures in the use of towing equipment • vehicular traffic at the scene • weather conditions
Hazard control strategies may include:	• reporting the problem and carrying out repairs (depending on the level and extent of work required), or isolating and tagging the faulty equipment and advising appropriate personnel of the fault and need for repair or replacement
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing (raincoats and vests) • portable fire extinguishers • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios

Information and documents may include:	• emergency procedures • manufacturer specifications for towing vehicle, equipment and tools • material safety data sheets where applicable • quality assurance standards • relevant and certification requirements • relevant work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) requirements and policies • standard procedures and policies for the operating a tow truck • state/territory road rules • state/territory tow truck driver licence certification requirements • tow truck manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended operating procedures, including preoperational checks of the tow truck and its equipment • workplace and client instructions • workplace driving instructions and procedures for drivers of tow trucks
Applicable legislation, regulations and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory load restraint regulations • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to the tow truck operations • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation

TLIC3042 Operate coach/bus

Type of vehicle includes:	all coaches and buses relevant to specific licence classifications
Operate a passenger coach/bus may be carried out in typical road transport situations pertaining to a coach/bus, including:	- kerb side bus stops - on a private road - on the open road - operations conducted at day or night - typical weather conditions - while at a client's workplace or worksite - while at a depot, base or warehouse - within railway complexes - within shopping centres - within tourist attractions car parks
Special needs may include:	- frail and elderly persons - mentally impaired persons - school children - temporarily physically impaired persons - visually and hearing-impaired persons
Bus/coach associated equipment may include:	- electronic doors - manual doors - ticket machines - toilet units
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	- accelerating and braking - managing engine performance - operating door opening and closing equipment - operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators - positioning and stopping a vehicle - reversing a vehicle - starting a vehicle - steering and manoeuvring a vehicle - using defensive driving techniques

Pre-operational checks may include:	• checking and topping up of fluid levels • checks of brakes • checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators • checks of tyre pressures • equipment such as jack, wheel brace, spare tyre • exterior vehicle checks • internal vehicle checks • microphone operational • trailers such as jockey wheel, coupling of trailer
Minor routine repairs may include:	• changing of tyres • repair of tyre punctures • repairs to rear tail-light lens • replacement of blown fuse • replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights • replacement of broken coolant hose • replacement of broken fan belt • replacement of door mirrors
Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road

Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, sporting events, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• coach/bus manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures, including pre-operational checks of coach/bus • emergency procedures • state/territory coach/bus driving licence requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • workplace driving instructions and procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence requirements pertaining to coaches/buses • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLIC3063 Operate vehicle carrying special loads

Type of vehicle includes:	all vehicles designed to carry special loads, for example concrete agitator, livestock transporter, armoured car, tanker, refrigerated vehicle, waste vehicle, fresh produce vehicle, car carrier, container carrier, recovery vehicle
Driving may be carried out in typical road transport situations, including:	- on a private road - on the open road - operations conducted at day or night - typical weather conditions - while at a client's workplace or worksite - while at a depot, base or warehouse
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	- accelerating and braking - managing engine performance - operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators - positioning and stopping a vehicle - reversing a vehicle - starting a vehicle - steering and manoeuvring a vehicle - using defensive driving techniques
Pre-operational checks may include:	- checking and topping up of fluid levels - checks of brakes - checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators - checks of tyre pressures - visual check of vehicle
Minor routine repairs may include:	- changing of tyres - repair of tyre punctures - repairs to rear tail-light lens - replacement of blown fuse - replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights - replacement of broken coolant hose - replacement of broken fan belt - replacement of door mirrors
Designated routes are:	those that are determined by permit/regulatory requirements for a specific class of load such as explosives or dangerous goods

Driving hazards may include:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, etc • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• procedures/designated routes prescribed by the relevant authority for vehicles carrying the specific loads concerned • state/territory driving licence requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including preoperational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures for drivers of vehicles carrying the specific load concerned

Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• Australian regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including the dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • relevant regulations/permit requirements specific to the load being carried • relevant State/Territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to the class of vehicle • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation
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TLIC3083 Operate a front lift mobile compaction/collection vehicle

Equipment fitted to vehicle may include:	• emergency information holder • emergency shutdown controls • eyewash kit • fire extinguishers • first aid kit • spill kit • vehicle emergency equipment
Loading and unloading sites may include:	• council sites • customer site • depot • private sites • waste, transfer or recycling sites
Personal safety measures may include:	• conflict management techniques • correct use of safety rails and walkways • fitness for duty • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • location of pinch points • manual handling techniques • personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the product class being transported • safety footwear • three points of contact when accessing/egressing vehicle/body
Eco-driving includes:	• braking efficiently • ensuring transmission control • not over-revving engine • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking controls • vehicle sympathy

Factors that may cause traffic delays and diversions include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, flooding, changes to weather • holiday traffic • inefficient run planning • livestock movement • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage or telecommunications • road damage/road works • traffic accidents • vehicle breakdowns
Workplace procedures may include:	• established • manufacturer • organisational • regulatory/codes of practice
Documentation and records may include:	• daily driver run sheet • environmental documents relating to state of operation • fatigue documentation • mass/work diary • vehicle reporting documentation
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• fatigue management regulations • licensing rules • mass management regulations • permit requirements • relevant state/territory procedures and codes for the vehicle including: • road and traffic rules • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) and environmental legislation

TLIC3084 Operate a lift on/lift off collection vehicle

Equipment fitted to the vehicle may include:	• emergency information holder • emergency shutdown controls • eyewash kit • fire extinguishers • first aid kit • spill kit • vehicle emergency equipment
Loading and unloading sites may include:	• council sites • customer site • depot • private sites • waste, transfer or recycling sites
Personal safety measures may include:	• conflict management techniques • correct use of safety rails and walkways • fitness for duty • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • location of pinch points • manual handling techniques • personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the product class being transported • safety footwear • three points of contact when accessing/egressing vehicle/body
Eco-driving includes:	• braking efficiently • ensuring transmission control • not over-revving engine • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking controls • vehicle sympathy

Factors that may cause traffic delays and diversions include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, flooding, changes to weather • holiday traffic • inefficient run planning • livestock movement • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage or telecommunications • road damage/road works • traffic accidents • vehicle breakdowns
Workplace procedures may include:	• established • manufacturer • organisational • regulatory/codes of practice
Documentation and records may include:	• daily driver run sheet • environmental documents relating to state of operation • fatigue documentation • mass/work diary • vehicle reporting documentation
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• fatigue management regulations • licensing rules • mass management regulations • permit requirements • relevant state/territory procedures and codes for the vehicle including: - road and traffic rules - work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) and environmental legislation

TLIC3085 Operate a liquid waste collection vehicle

Equipment fitted to the vehicle may include:	• emergency information holder • emergency shutdown controls • eyewash kit • fire extinguishers • first aid kit • placarding (for dangerous goods) • portable bunding • spill kit • vehicle emergency equipment
Equipment used to load/unload may include:	• couplings e.g., camlocks • flexible or rigid hoses • gravity fed lines • pressure pumps (fitted to vehicle or remotely) • vacuum pumps (fitted to vehicle or remotely)
Loading and unloading sites may include:	• council sites • customer site • depot • private sites
Personal safety measures may include:	• conflict management techniques • correct use of safety rails and walkways • fitness for duty • gloves suitable for the product/task • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • location of pinch points • manual handling techniques • personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the product class being transported • safety footwear • three points of contact when accessing/egressing vehicle/body

Eco-driving includes:	• braking efficiently • ensuring transmission control • not over-revving engine • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking controls • vehicle sympathy
Factors that may cause traffic delays and diversions include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, flooding, changes to weather • holiday traffic • inefficient run planning • livestock movement • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage or telecommunications • road damage/road works • traffic accidents • vehicle breakdowns
Workplace procedures may include:	• established • manufacturer • organisational • regulatory/codes of practice
Documentation and records may include:	• daily driver run sheet • environmental documents pertaining to state of operation • fatigue documentation • mass/work diary • vehicle reporting documentation
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	relevant state/territory procedures and codes for the vehicle including: • fatigue management regulations • licensing rules • mass management regulations • permit requirements • road and traffic rules • water/sewerage authorities • WHS/OHS and environmental legislation

Approved unload point may include:	• collection vessel • intermediate bulk container (IBC) • other liquid waste tanker
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TLIC3086 Operate a multi-lift collection vehicle

Equipment fitted to the vehicle may include:	• emergency information holder • emergency shutdown controls • eyewash kit • fire extinguishers • first aid kit • spill kit • vehicle emergency equipment
Loading and unloading sites may include:	• council sites • customer site • depot • private sites • waste, transfer or recycling sites
Personal safety measures may include:	• conflict management techniques • correct use of safety rails and walkways • fitness for duty • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • location of pinch points • manual handling techniques • personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the product class being transported • safety footwear • three points of contact when accessing/egressing vehicle/body
Eco-driving includes:	• braking efficiently • ensuring transmission control • not over-revving engine • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking controls • vehicle sympathy

Factors that may cause traffic delays and diversions include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, flooding, changes to weather • holiday traffic • inefficient run planning • livestock movement • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage or telecommunications • road damage/road works • traffic accidents • vehicle breakdowns
Workplace procedures may include:	• established • manufacturer • organisational • regulatory/codes of practice
Documentation and records may include:	• daily driver run sheet • environmental documents pertaining to state of operation • fatigue documentation • mass/work diary • vehicle reporting documentation
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• fatigue management regulations • licensing rules • mass management regulations • permit requirements • relevant state/territory procedures and codes for the vehicle • road and traffic rules • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) and environmental legislation

TLIC3087 Operate a rear loading mobile compaction/collection vehicle

Equipment fitted to the vehicle may include:	• emergency information holder • emergency shutdown controls • eyewash kit • fire extinguishers • first aid kit • spill kit • vehicle emergency equipment
Loading and unloading sites may include:	• council sites • customer site • depot • private sites • waste, transfer or recycling sites
Personal safety measures may include:	• conflict management techniques • correct use of safety rails and walkways • fitness for duty • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • location of pinch points • manual handling techniques • personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the product class being transported • safety footwear • three points of contact when accessing/egressing vehicle/body
Eco-driving includes:	• braking efficiently • ensuring transmission control • not over-revving engine • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking controls • vehicle sympathy

Factors that may cause traffic delays and diversions include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, flooding, changes in weather • holiday traffic • inefficient run planning • livestock movement • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage or telecommunications • road damage/road works • traffic accidents • vehicle breakdowns
Workplace procedures may include:	• established • manufacturer • organisational • regulatory/codes of practice
Documentation and records may include:	• daily driver run sheet • environmental documents pertaining to state of operation • fatigue documentation • mass/work diary • vehicle reporting documentation
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• fatigue management relations • licensing rules • mass management regulations • permit requirements • relevant state/territory procedures and codes for the vehicle including: - road and traffic rules - work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) and environmental legislation

TLIC3088 Operate a roll on/roll off collection vehicle

Equipment fitted to the vehicle may include:	• emergency information holder • emergency shutdown controls • eyewash kit • fire extinguishers • first aid kit • spill kit • vehicle emergency equipment
Loading and unloading sites may include:	• council sites • customer site • depot • private sites • waste, transfer or recycling sites
Personal safety measures may include:	• conflict management techniques • correct use of safety rails and walkways • fitness for duty • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • location of pinch points • manual handling techniques • personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the product class being transported • safety footwear • three points of contact when accessing/egressing vehicle/body
Eco-driving includes:	• braking efficiently • ensuring transmission control • not over-revving engine • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking controls • vehicle sympathy

Factors that may cause traffic delays and diversions include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, flooding, changes to weather • inefficient run planning • holiday traffic • livestock movement • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage or telecommunications • road damage/road works • traffic accidents • vehicle breakdowns
Workplace procedures may include:	• established • manufacturer • organisational • regulatory/codes of practice
Documentation and records may include:	• daily driver run sheet • environmental documents pertaining to state of operation • fatigue documentation • mass/work diary

TLIC3089 Operate a side loading mobile compaction/collection vehicle

Equipment fitted to the vehicle may include:	• emergency information holder • emergency shutdown controls • eyewash kit • fire extinguishers • first aid kit • spill kit • vehicle emergency equipment
Loading and unloading sites may include:	• council sites • customer site • depot • private sites • waste, transfer or recycling sites
Personal safety measures may include:	• conflict management techniques • correct use of safety rails and walkways • fitness for duty • hearing protection • high visibility clothing • location of pinch points • manual handling techniques • personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the product class being transported • safety footwear • three points of contact when accessing/egressing vehicle/body
Eco-driving includes:	• braking efficiently • ensuring transmission control • not over-revving engine • observing speed limits • using auxiliary braking controls • vehicle sympathy

Factors that may cause traffic delays and diversions include:	• bridge or tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, flooding, changes to weather • holiday traffic • inefficient run planning • livestock movement • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage or telecommunications • road damage/road works • traffic accidents • vehicle breakdowns
Workplace procedures may include:	• established • manufacturer • organisational • regulatory/codes of practice
Documentation and records may include:	• daily driver run sheet • environmental documents relating to state of operation • fatigue documentation • mass/work diary • vehicle reporting documentation
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• fatigue management regulations • licensing rules • mass management regulations • permit requirements • relevant state/territory procedures and codes for the vehicle including: - road and traffic rules - work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) and environmental legislation

TLIC4006 Drive multi-combination vehicle

Type of vehicle includes:	all multi-combination vehicles that may be driven on public and private roads and worksites
Driving may be carried out in typical road transport situations, including:	- on a private road - on the open road - operations conducted at day or night - typical weather conditions - while at a client's workplace or worksite - while at a depot, base or warehouse
Vehicle handling procedures may include:	- accelerating and braking - managing engine performance - operating vehicle controls, instruments and indicators - positioning and stopping a vehicle - reversing a vehicle - starting a vehicle - steering and manoeuvring a vehicle - using air brakes - using defensive driving techniques
Pre-operational checks may include:	- checking and topping up of fluid levels - checks of brakes - checks of coupling equipment - checks of operation of vehicle lights and indicators - checks of tyre pressures - visual check of vehicle
Minor routine repairs may include:	- changing of tyres - repair of tyre punctures - repairs to rear tail-light lens - replacement of blown fuse - replacement of blown globes in vehicle lights - replacement of broken coolant hose - replacement of broken fan belt - replacement of door mirrors

Driving hazards may include but are not limited to:	• animals and objects on road • faulty brakes • faulty steering mechanism on vehicle • fire in vehicle • flooded sections of road • foggy conditions • leaking fuel • oil on road • parked vehicles on the road • pedestrians crossing the road • wet and iced roads • windy sections of road
Factors that can cause traffic delays and diversions may include but are not limited to:	• bridge/tunnel damage • building construction • emergency situations such as bushfires, building fires, etc. • flooded sections of road • holiday traffic • road closures for special events such as marches, parades, etc. • road closures for utility works such as electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications, gas, etc. • road damage • road works • traffic accidents
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• emergency procedures • state/territory multi-combination vehicle driving licence/permit requirements • state/territory road rules • vehicle logbook or record book (where required) • vehicle manufacturer instructions, specifications and recommended driving procedures including preoperational checks of vehicle • workplace driving instructions and procedures

Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory roads and traffic authority driving regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to multi-combination vehicles • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation
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TLID: LOAD HANDLING

TLID0001 Load and unload vehicles carrying special loads

Specialised cargo may include:	• break bulk • bulk cargo/freight • bulk liquid • container/s • couriers within the logistics industry • dangerous goods • furniture • livestock • over dimension • passengers • refrigerated • vehicle/mobile plant transport
Type of vehicle may include all vehicles designed to carry special loads, for example:	• armoured car • car carrier • concrete agitator • container carrier • fresh produce vehicle • livestock transporter • recovery vehicle • refrigerated vehicle • tanker • vehicle carry over dimensional load

	• vehicle carrying dangerous goods or explosives • waste vehicle
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals • dangerous or hazardous substances • movements of equipment, goods and materials
Personnel in the work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives • site visitors • workplace personnel
Loading operations may be carried out:	• manually • with the aid of lifting equipment and/or appliances
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Information/documents may include:	• Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances • Australian Truck Drivers Manual • award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes, including Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code and International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) markings and HAZCHEM signs • manifests, bar codes, goods and container identification • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • National Load Restraint Guide • quality assurance procedures • relevant standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including:

	- ADG Codes - Australian and international codes for transporting explosives - Australian Marine Orders and the IMDG Code - Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Substances - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) - state/territory legislation covering the safe handling of infectious substances • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation • state/territory mass and loading regulations
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TLID0003 Control lift and movement of crane

Operations may be conducted:	• by day or night • in a variety of weather conditions
Environment may include movement of:	• equipment • goods • materials and vehicular traffic
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Mobile crane may be any slewing and non-slewing mobile crane involved in work in a range of industry sectors including:	• arboricultural • construction and demolition • manufacturing • mining • primary industry • quarrying • swimming pool • utilities (electricity, gas, water) • waterfront
Hazards may include:	• hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • obstructions • overhead service lines • power lines • stationary and moving machinery and equipment • surrounding buildings, structures and facilities • traffic hazards and congestion • underground services • uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety headwear and footwear • sunscreen, sunglasses and safety glasses • two-way radios
Consultative processes may involve:	• clients • industrial relations and work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists • management • other employees and supervisors

	• other professional or technical staff • union representatives
Requirements for access and/or lift may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operation • induction • noise restrictions • PPE • site restrictions and procedures • slings, chains, nets, brackets and other specialised lifting equipment • support trucks
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures • site procedures
Load movements may include:	• hoisting • luffing • slewing • telescoping boom
Documentation/records may include:	• communications technology equipment, oral, aural or signed communications • competency standards and training materials • conditions of service, legislation and industrial agreements including: - workplace agreements and awards - WHS/OHS procedures • standards and certification requirements • quality assurance procedures • emergency procedures • induction documentation • job specifications and procedures • manufacturer specifications • operations manuals including load charts and crane and rigging manuals • personal and work area work procedures and practices

	• Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • site plans • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace operating procedures and policies
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to mobile cranes • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation

TLID0004 Direct crane operations

Cranes may include:	cranes in use at transport, rail or shipping terminals or wharves
Account may be taken of the following conditions in relation to operational safety (depending on the context of crane operations concerned):	- degree of visibility - obstacles - organisational and statutory operating requirements - other traffic - ship/vehicle/rail movements - site and nature of loads - stacking area - surface condition of the work area - tidal movement - weather conditions
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	- chemicals - dangerous or hazardous substances - movements of equipment, goods, materials and vehicular traffic
Communication in the work area may include:	- electronic data interchange (EDI) - email - fax - hand signals - oral, aural or signed communications - phone - radio - radio frequency systems
Personnel in work area may include:	- contractors - official representatives - site visitors - workplace personnel
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	- company procedures - enterprise procedures - established procedures - organisational procedures
Information/documents may include:	- Australian and international codes of practice and regulations relevant to crane operations - Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances

	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • dangerous goods declarations and safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) (where applicable) • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, bar codes, and container identification/serial number • manufacturer specifications for crane and associated equipment • operations manuals, job specifications and induction documentation • quality assurance procedures • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian and international codes for transporting explosives • Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code - Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code - export/import/quarantine/bond requirements - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • marine orders • relevant Australian Standards, including AS 2550 Cranes, hoists and winches • relevant codes, regulations, and licence/permit requirements for the operation of relevant categories of cranes • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) and environmental protection legislation • water and road use and licence arrangements • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations

TLID0005 Monitor crane operations

Cranes may include:	• cranes in use at transport, rail or shipping terminals or wharves
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals • dangerous or hazardous substances • movements of equipment, goods, materials and vehicular traffic
Communication in the work area may include:	• electronic data interchange (EDI) • email • fax • oral, aural or signed communications • phone • radio • radio frequency systems
Personnel in work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives • site visitors • workplace personnel
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Information/documents may include:	• Australian and international codes of practice and regulations relevant to crane operations • Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances • award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • dangerous goods declarations and safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) (where applicable) • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, bar codes, and container identification/serial number • manufacturer specifications for crane and associated equipment • operations manuals, job specifications and induction documentation • quality assurance procedures • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements

	• supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian and international codes for transporting explosives • Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code • Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: • Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code • export/import/quarantine/bond requirements • International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • marine orders • relevant Australian Standards, including AS 2550 Cranes, hoists and winches • relevant codes, regulations, and licence/permit requirements for the operation of relevant categories of cranes • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) and environmental protection legislation • water and road use and licence arrangements • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations

TLID0006 Move materials mechanically using automated equipment

The operations may be conducted:	• by day or night • in a range of typical weather conditions • in a range of work environments
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Workplaces may comprise:	• large, medium or small worksites
Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • restricted spaces
Mechanised equipment may include a range of goods and materials handling equipment such as:	• automatic guided vehicle • conveyor system • high level order picker • mechanised pallet mover • tow motors
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals • dangerous or hazardous substances • movements of equipment, goods and materials • moving and rotating equipment and vehicles
Personnel in the work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives • site visitors • workplace personnel
Communication in the work area may include:	• electronic data interchange (EDI) • email • fax • internet • oral, aural or signed communications • phone • radio

Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, bar codes, goods and container identification • manufacturer instructions concerning the use and servicing of automated mechanical equipment • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • quality assurance procedures • relevant legislation, regulations and related documentation • standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code and regulations • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations

TLID0007 Operate specialised load shifting equipment

Work may be conducted:	• by day or night • in a range of work environments
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Workplaces may comprise:	• large, medium or small worksites
Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • even or uneven surfaces • exposed conditions • holds on ships • limited or restricted spaces • wet or dry surfaces
Equipment may include:	• bulldozers (both in transport and shipping terminals and in the holds of ships) • excavators • front-end loaders (over 10 tonne) • reach stackers • straddle carriers • straddle trucks
Requirements for work may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operations • noise restrictions • site restrictions and procedures • specialised lifting and/or handling equipment • use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals and fumes • contamination of, or from, materials being handled • dangerous or hazardous substances • dust/vapours • faulty gear/equipment/tools • service lines • spills, leakages and ruptures • stationary and moving machinery, goods, materials and vehicular traffic

Consultative processes may involve:	• equipment manufacturers and suppliers • other professional or technical staff • site visitors and contractors • union representatives, industrial relations and work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists • workplace personnel including supervisors and managers
Communication in the work area may include:	• bar code readers • electronic data interchange (EDI) • email • fax • internet • oral, aural or signed communications • phone • radio frequency communications
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • protective clothing • respirators and fume masks • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement and other industrial arrangements • codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • equipment identification labels, bar codes and serial numbers • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, picking slips, merchandise transfers, stock requisitions and bar codes • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) where applicable • quality assurance procedures

	• relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • relevant legislation, regulations and related documentation including the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code • relevant WHS/OHS requirements and policies • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the operation of the specialised load shifting equipment concerned
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• export/import/quarantine/bond requirements • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • relevant codes, regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to the operation of the specialised load shifting equipment concerned including the ADG Code (where applicable) • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation • water and road use and licence arrangements • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations including equal opportunity, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action legislation

TLID0008 Shift loads using gantry and bridge equipment

Work may be conducted:	• by day or night • in a range of work environments
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Workplaces may comprise:	• large, medium or small worksites
Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • even or uneven surfaces • exposed conditions • limited or restricted spaces • wet or dry surfaces
Cargo/freight may include:	• goods/containers with specialist requirements, including temperature controlled goods and dangerous goods
Range of equipment may include:	• various types of bridge and gantry cranes
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals • dangerous or hazardous substances • movements of equipment, goods, materials and vehicular traffic
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • protective clothing • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Communication in the work area may include:	• electronic data interchange (EDI) • email • fax • oral, aural or signed communications • phone • radio • radio frequency systems
Personnel in work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives • site visitors

	workplace personnel
Consultative processes may involve:	- industrial relations, work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists - management - other professional or technical staff - staff members - union representatives
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	- company procedures - enterprise procedures - established procedures - organisational procedures
Information/documents may include:	- Australian and international codes of practice and regulations relevant to the shifting of loads using gantry equipment - Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances - award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements - dangerous goods declarations and safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) - emergency procedures - goods identification numbers and codes - manifests, bar codes, and container identification/serial number - manufacturer specifications for equipment - operations manuals, job specifications and induction documentation - quality assurance procedures - relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements - supplier and/or client instructions - workplace procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	- Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) - Australian and international codes for transporting explosives - Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)

	• export/import/quarantine/bond requirements • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • marine orders • relevant Australian Standards including AS 1418 Cranes, hoists and winches and AS 2550 Cranes, hoists and winches • relevant codes and regulations for the shifting of cargo/containers using gantry equipment • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS and environmental protection legislation • water and road use and licence arrangements • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations
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TLID0009 Shift loads using cranes

Work may be conducted:	- by day or night - in a range of work environments
Customers may be:	internal or external
Workplaces may comprise:	large, medium or small worksites
Work may be conducted in:	- controlled or open environments - exposed conditions - limited or restricted spaces
Cargo/freight may include:	goods/containers with specialist requirements, including temperature controlled goods and dangerous goods
Cranes may include:	boom cranes in use at transport, rail or shipping terminals
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	- chemicals - dangerous or hazardous substances - movements of equipment, goods, materials and vehicular traffic
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	- gloves - high visibility clothing - protective clothing - safety glasses - safety headwear and footwear - two-way radios
Communication in the work area may include:	- electronic data interchange (EDI) - email - fax - oral, aural or signed communications - phone - radio - radio frequency systems
Personnel in work area may include:	- contractors - official representatives - site visitors - workplace personnel
Consultative processes may involve:	- industrial relations, work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists - management - other professional or technical staff

	• staff members • union representatives
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Information/documents may include:	• Australian and international codes of practice and regulations relevant to the shifting of loads using cranes • Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances • award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • dangerous goods declarations and safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, bar codes, and container identification/serial number • manufacturer specifications for equipment • operations manuals, job specifications and induction documentation • quality assurance procedures • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - Australian and international codes for transporting explosives - Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Codes - Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) • export/import/quarantine/bond requirements • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • marine orders • relevant Australian Standards, including AS 2550 Cranes, hoists and winches

	• relevant codes and regulations for the shifting of cargo/containers using cranes • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS and environmental protection legislation • water and road use and licence arrangements • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations
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TLID0010 Shift loads using ship mounted crane

Work may be conducted:	- by day or night - in a range of work environments
Work may be conducted in:	- controlled or open environments - exposed conditions - limited or restricted spaces
Cargo/freight may include:	- dangerous goods - goods/containers with specialist requirements - temperature controlled goods
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	- chemicals - dangerous or hazardous substances - movements of equipment, goods, materials and vehicular traffic
Communication in the work area may include:	- electronic data interchange (EDI) - email - fax - oral, aural or signed communications - phone - radio - radio frequency systems
Personnel in work area may include:	- contractors - official representatives - site visitors - workplace personnel
Consultative processes may involve:	- industrial relations, work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists - management - other professional or technical staff - staff members - union representatives
Workplace procedures may include:	- company procedures - enterprise procedures - established procedures - organisational procedures
Information/documents may include:	Australian and international codes of practice and regulations relevant to shifting loads using cranes

	• Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for handling and transporting dangerous goods and hazardous substances • award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • dangerous goods declarations and safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, bar codes, and container identification/serial number • manufacturer specifications for equipment • operations manuals, job specifications and induction documentation • quality assurance procedures • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for handling and transporting dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code - Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code - Australian and international codes for transporting explosives • export/import/quarantine/bond requirements • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • marine orders • relevant Australian Standards, including AS 2550 Cranes, hoists and winches • relevant codes and regulations for shifting cargo/containers using cranes • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS and environmental protection legislation • water and road use and licence arrangements • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations
Non-routine crane lifts may include:	• heavy lifts • lifts requiring specialised rigging requirements • out of gauge lifts

TLID0011 Use bulk transfer equipment (dry)

Operations may be conducted:	• by day or night • in a range of work environments
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Workplaces may comprise:	• large, medium or small worksites
Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • restricted spaces
Dry bulk product to be transferred may require:	• special precautions
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• contamination of, or from, materials being handled • dust/vapours • hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • service lines • spills, leakages and ruptures • stationary and moving machinery, parts or components
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • mask or respirator • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear
Exposure during work operations may be to:	• corrosive chemicals • movement of equipment, goods and vehicles • solvents and adhesives • toxic, explosive and other harmful substances
Regulatory controls and enterprise procedures may govern requirements for:	• mass • required controls • storage • transport • volume
Relevant transfer systems may include:	• augers • conveyor • ducted • elevators

	• mobile plant • pipelines
Requirements for work may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operation • incident breakdown procedures • noise restrictions • site restrictions and procedures • specialised lifting and/or handling equipment • use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Consultative processes may involve:	• industrial relations, work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists, and other maintenance, professional or technical staff • management and union representatives • other employees and supervisors • suppliers, potential customers and existing clients
Communication in the work area may include:	• electronic data interchange (EDI) • email • fax • internet • oral, aural or signed communications • phone • radio
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures • site procedures
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • manifests, bar codes, goods and product identification • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS)

	• quality assurance procedures • relevant standards and certification requirements • Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the transfer of dry bulk product
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code - Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) • Australian regulations relevant to the transfer of dry bulk product • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation • state/territory mass and loading regulations

TLID0012 Operate a vehicle-mounted loading crane

Operations may be conducted:	• day or night • in a variety of weather conditions
Environment may include movement of:	• equipment • goods • materials • vehicular traffic
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Mobile crane may be involved in work in a range of industry sectors including:	• arboricultural • construction and demolition • manufacturing • mining • primary industry • quarrying • swimming pool • utilities (electricity, gas, water) • waterfront
Hazards may include:	• hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • obstructions • overhead service lines • power lines • stationary and moving machinery and equipment • surrounding buildings, structures and facilities • traffic hazards and congestion • underground services • uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches
Hazard management is:	• consistent with the principle of hierarchy of control with elimination, substitution, isolation and engineering control measures being selected before safe working practices and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Consultative processes may involve:	• clients • industrial relations and work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists • management • other employees and supervisors

	• other professional or technical staff • union representatives
Requirements for access and/or lift may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operation • induction • noise restrictions • personal protective equipment (PPE) • site restrictions and procedures • slings, chains, nets, brackets and other specialised lifting equipment • support trucks
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety headwear and footwear • sunscreen, sunglasses and safety glasses • two-way radios
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • safety management systems • organisational procedures • site procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• communications technology equipment, oral, aural or signed communications • competency standards and training materials • conditions of service, legislation and industrial agreements including workplace agreements and awards • WHS/OHS procedures • standards and certification requirements • quality assurance procedures • emergency procedures • induction documentation • job specifications and procedures • manufacturer specifications for vehicle-mounted loading cranes • operations manuals for vehicle-mounted loading cranes

	• personal and work area work procedures and practices • Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace operating procedures and policies
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to vehicle-mounted loading cranes • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation

TLID0014 Load and unload explosives/dangerous goods

Work may be conducted in:	• a workplace, warehouse or depot • at a client's workplace • controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • a vehicle on the road • limited and restricted spaces
Goods/cargo to be loaded and unloaded may require:	• special precautions for handling and stacking • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements
Loading operations may be carried out:	• manually • with the aid of lifting equipment and/or appliances
Load restraint procedures and equipment are:	• as specified in mass and loading regulations and guidelines and current Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code/Australian Explosives Code as applicable
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Information/documentation may include:	• Australian Truck Drivers Manual • award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes, including current ADG Code and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) markings and HAZCHEM signs • manifests, bar codes, goods and container identification/serial number • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • National Load Restraint Guide • quality assurance procedures

	• relevant codes of practice, including the ADG Code, the Australian Explosives Code, the Industry Safety Code, and Codes of Practice for Manual Handling • standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the loading and unloading of vehicles
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • Australian and international codes for transporting explosives • Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - Australian and state/territory mass and loading regulations - Australian Marine Orders and the IMDG Goods Code - Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Substances - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) - relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation - relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation - state/territory legislation covering the safe handling of infectious substances - workplace relations regulations

TLID0015 Load and unload goods/cargo

Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• relevant state/territory load restraint legislative compliance requirements • safety of heavy vehicle transport activities • Load Restraint Guidelines • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation
Customers may include:	• internal or external
Work may be conducted in:	• restricted spaces • exposed conditions • controlled or open environments
Goods and/or cargo to be loaded or unloaded may involve:	• requirements for special precautions and/or loads • relevant dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • not placing load in a way that makes the vehicle unstable or unsafe • securing load so it is unlikely to fall or be dislodged • load restrained using an appropriate restraint method
Loads to be shifted may include:	• irregularly shaped • packaged or unpackaged • labelled or unlabelled • palletted or unpalletised
Codes of Practice may include:	• manual handling and the industry safety code • risk assessment of hazardous manual tasks • operating plant and/or equipment • workplace risk mitigation
Information/documents may include:	• goods identification numbers and codes, including ADG and IMDG markings and HAZCHEM signs • manifests, bar codes, goods and container identification • manufacturers specifications for equipment/tools • workplace procedures and policies for the loading and unloading of goods/cargo • ADG Code and associated regulations • supplier and/or client instructions • material safety data sheets • relevant Australian standards and certification requirements • quality assurance procedures • emergency response plan or procedures

	• Load Restraint Guide
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals • dangerous goods or hazardous substances • movements of equipment, goods and materials
Personnel in the work area may include:	• administrative personnel • transport personnel • contractors • site visitors • workplace personnel
Communication in the work area may include:	• phone • electronic technology • email • radio • oral, aural or signed communications
Loading operations may be carried out:	• manually • with the aid of lifting equipment and/or appliances • using manual handling equipment
Workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • organisational procedures • established procedures or practices • workplace instructions
Personal protective equipment may include:	• gloves • safety headwear and/or footwear • safety glasses • two-way radios • high visibility clothing

TLID0016 Operate a forklift

Types of forklift may include:	• counterbalance trucks • pallet trucks • reach trucks
Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • restricted spaces
Loads to be shifted may be:	• irregularly shaped • labelled or unlabelled • packaged or unpackaged • palletted or unpalletted
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals • dangerous or hazardous substances • movements of equipment, goods and materials
Personnel in the work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives • site visitors • workplace personnel
Forklift handling procedures may include:	• accelerating and braking • managing engine performance • operating forklift controls, instruments and indicators • positioning and stopping a forklift • reversing a forklift • starting a forklift • steering and manoeuvring a forklift • using defensive driving techniques
Pre-operational checks may include:	• checking and topping up of fluid levels • checks of brakes • checks of operation of forklift lights and indicators • checks of tyres • visual check of forklift
Hazards may include:	• damaged loads and pallets • faulty brakes • oil on operating surface • other personnel in work area

	• wet and iced operating surfaces • workplace obstacles and other operational equipment and vehicles
Personal protection equipment may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Information/documents may include:	• Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code and safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • Australian Standard (AS) 2359 Powered industrial trucks • award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes, including the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) markings and HAZCHEM signs • manifests, bar codes, picking slips, merchandise transfers, stock requisitions, goods and container identification • manufacturer specifications for forklift and associated equipment • operations and service record book or log • quality assurance procedures • regulatory requirements concerning the use of forklifts • standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the operation of forklifts
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant codes and standards, including Australian Standard (AS) 2359 Powered industrial trucks • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory regulations pertaining to the operation of forklifts • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLID0017 Operate container side lifter

A side lifter can be described as:	• trailer mounted • truck mounted
A container can be described as:	• bulk tank shipping containers • collapsible shipping containers • dry shipping containers • flat packs • general shipping containers • open top shipping containers • reefers • refrigerated shipping containers
Shipping container length/height can be described as:	• 2 containers double stacked for simultaneous loading/unloading • 2 x 20 foot (6 metres) units coupled together for simultaneous loading/unloading • 8'6" standard height or 9'6" high cube units • various single unit sizes from 20 foot (6 metres) through to 50 foot (15 metres)
Ancillary equipment can be described as:	• container locks • independently powered hydraulic equipment • remote control units • spreader bars and locks • stabiliser leg blocks • warning devices and equipment
Lifting equipment could be:	• lifting chains • lifting frames
Operation of a side lifter vehicle may be carried out in typical road logistic situations, including:	• in remote areas • on a private road • on the open road • operations conducted at day or night • typical weather conditions • while at a client's workplace or worksite

TLID0018 Prepare for transport of dangerous goods

Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • restricted spaces
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• contamination of, or from, materials being handled • dust/vapours • hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • service lines • spills, leakages and ruptures • stationary and moving machinery, parts or components
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• breathing apparatus • gloves • high visibility clothing • mask or respirator • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear
Preparation of packaged dangerous goods for transport may:	• require special precautions as specified by the manufacturer • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements
Transport documentation may include:	• descriptions for dangerous goods (i.e. proper shipping name, class and division number, packing group, subsidiary risk(s) if any) • Emergency Procedure Guide • Initial Emergency Response Guide • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • UN or ID number
Requirements for work may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operation • incident breakdown procedures • noise restrictions • site restrictions and procedures • specialised lifting and/or handling equipment • use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)

Safety equipment on vehicle may include:	• eye wash kit • fire extinguishers • portable warning devices
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • current Australian Dangerous Goods Code, relevant Australian Standards and international standards • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers, codes and signs • manifests, bar codes, goods and product identification • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • manufacturer specifications, instructions and labelling advice for the packaged dangerous goods, including safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • quality assurance procedures • relevant standards and certification requirements • Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the transfer of product
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code • Australian and state/territory regulations related to the carriage of dangerous goods • Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code • current Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • equal employment opportunity and affirmative action legislation • equal opportunity legislation • International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods by Air regulations • relevant Australian and international standards • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation • state/territory mass and loading regulations • workplace relations regulations

TLID0019 Shift loads using manually-operated equipment

Materials to be shifted may include:	• cleaning materials • components and parts of vehicles and equipment such as tyres, batteries, lifting gear, etc. • equipment and tools • goods • materials used in the course of work such as drums of fuel, raw materials, packaging, etc.
Loads to be shifted may be:	• irregularly shaped • labelled or unlabelled • packaged or unpackaged • palletted or unpalletted
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals • dangerous or hazardous substances • movements of equipment, goods and materials
Personnel in the work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives • site visitors • workplace personnel
Manually-operated equipment may include:	• chain blocks • derricks • electric manual handling equipment • gins • hand trolley • incline planes • pallet jack • sheers • slings • straps
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios

Mechanical aids and field machines may include:	• block and tackle, pulleys • gins, sheers, and derricks • hand operated winches • improvised methods such as Spanish windlass and par buckles • jacks • mechanical strapping equipment • use of expedient materials such as materials obtained on the job from resources available in the local environment
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, bar codes, goods and container identification • manufacturer instructions concerning the use and servicing of manually-operated load shifting equipment • quality assurance procedures • relevant legislation, regulations and related documentation • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• dangerous goods and air freight regulations • export/import/quarantine/bond requirements • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • marine orders • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations

TLID0020 Shift materials safely using manual handling methods

Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • restricted spaces
Materials to be shifted may include:	• baggage items • cleaning materials • components and parts of vehicles and equipment such as tyres, batteries, lifting gear, etc. • equipment and tools • goods • large luggage items • materials used in the course of work such as drums of fuel, raw materials, packaging, etc.
Loads to be shifted may be:	• irregularly shaped • labelled or unlabelled • packaged or unpackaged
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals • dangerous or hazardous substances • movements of equipment, goods and materials • weight of items being handled
Personnel in the work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives • site visitors • workplace personnel

TLID0021 Store and handle dangerous goods and hazardous substances

Requirements for work may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • emergency procedures, including response to spillage/leaks, evacuation and firefighting • hours of operations • incident breakdown procedures • noise restrictions • segmentation procedures • site restrictions and procedures • specialised lifting and/or handling equipment • use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Hazards may include:	• contamination of, or from, materials being handled • damaged loads and pallets • dust/vapours • faulty brakes • fire or ignition • hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • oil on operating surface • other personnel in work area • service lines • spills, leakages and ruptures • stationary and moving machinery, parts or components • wet and iced operating surfaces • workplace obstacles and other operational equipment and vehicles
Hazard management is:	• consistent with the principle of hierarchy of control with elimination, substitution, isolation and engineering control measures being selected before safe working practices and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Personnel in the work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives

	• site visitors • workplace personnel
Identification of goods may be from:	• HAZCHEM interpretative advice • manifests • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • packaging labels • stock lists
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• breathing apparatus • gloves • high visibility clothing • mask and respirator • protective clothing • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Information/documents may include:	• Australian Standard (AS) 2359 Powered industrial trucks • award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • current Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code • emergency procedures pertaining to dangerous goods and hazardous substances • goods and container identification • goods identification numbers and codes, including IMDG markings and HAZCHEM signs • HAZCHEM interpretative advice • manifests, bar codes, picking slips, merchandise transfers, stock requisitions, goods and container identification • manufacturer specifications for forklift and associated equipment • operations and service record book or log • quality assurance procedures • regulatory requirements concerning the use of forklifts • relevant legislation, codes, regulations and related documentation concerning the handling of dangerous goods and hazardous substances • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions

	- workplace procedures and policies concerning the handling of dangerous goods and hazardous substances - workplace procedures and policies for the operation of forklifts
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	- all relevant Australian Standards - current Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - ADG Code - Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) - Australian and international codes for transporting explosives - dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements - relevant Australian and state/territory regulations relating to the handling of dangerous goods and hazardous substances - relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation - relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation - workplace relations regulations
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	- company procedures - enterprise procedures - established procedures - organisational procedures
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	- relevant codes and standards, including Australian Standard (AS) 2359 Powered industrial trucks - relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation - relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations - relevant state/territory regulations pertaining to the operation of forklifts - relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation

TLID0026 Care for livestock in transit

This unit covers work that occurs in a broad range of livestock production systems and geographic locations where road conditions, weather, infrastructure and vehicles may vary significantly. Training and assessment strategies must reflect these differences.

Livestock being cared for in transit may include any livestock able to be transported, such as cattle, chickens, goats, horses, pigs and sheep. In addition, different breeds and types of livestock (e.g. feral cattle) may behave differently and this must be considered in the design and delivery of training and assessment.

When developing training and assessment strategies, and associated resources the following must be considered based on where training and assessment will occur, and the primary context candidates will undertake work in.

- Type of operations (e.g. long-haul).
- Geographic location and conditions (e.g. regional, remote, metropolitan).
- Weather and road surfaces and conditions that may be encountered.
- Fatigue risks and their management.
- Different types of yards and stations and the infrastructure and equipment they provide.
- Staffing or mustering schedules.
- Availability of feed and water.
- Animal behaviour and appropriate handling and movement techniques.
- Emergency and breakdown response in different conditions and with different livestock.
- Different vehicle types and trailer configurations.
- Different crate and pen types.
- Different enterprise requirements, safety management systems and procedures.

Assessment should:

- Reflect real-world livestock transport scenarios and the regional, remote or metropolitan environments it occurs.
- Include physical yard work and livestock handling; real gate and pen handling; crate inspection; and loading and unloading demonstrations.
- Consider appropriate, effective and efficient methods to capture authentic evidence, including the use onsite subject matter experts and video technology, in situations where assessor access to candidates may be difficult.

TLID0041 Plan and conduct specialised lift

Operations may be conducted:	- day or night - in a variety of weather conditions
Environment may include movement of:	- equipment - goods - materials - vehicular traffic
Customers may be:	internal or external
Rigging work includes:	- the use of mechanical load-shifting equipment and associated gear to move, place or secure a load using plant, equipment or members of a structure to ensure the stability of those members - the setting up or dismantling of cranes or hoists
Basic rigging includes dogging work and rigging work involving any of the following:	- structural steel erection - hoists - pre-cast concrete members of a structure - safety nets and static lines - mast climbing work platforms - perimeter safety screens and shutters - cantilevered crane loading platforms
Intermediate rigging work involves rigging work involving any of the following:	- rigging work in the class basic rigging - hoists with jibs and self-climbing hoists - cranes, conveyors, dredges and excavators - tilt slabs - demolition of structures or plant - dual lifts
Advanced rigging work involves rigging work involving any of the following:	- rigging work in the class intermediate rigging - gin poles and shear legs - flying foxes and cable ways - guyed derricks and structures - suspended scaffolds and fabricated hung scaffolds
Dogging work includes:	- the application of slinging techniques, including the selection and inspection of lifting gear, to safely sling a load - the directing of a plant operator in the movement of a load when the load is out of the operator's view
Mobile crane may be involved in work in a range	- arboricultural - construction and demolition

of industry sectors, including:	• manufacturing • mining • primary industry • quarrying • swimming pool • utilities (electricity, gas, water) • waterfront
Specialised lifts may include:	• barge work • bridge beams • clam shell • drive-in movie screens • large surface areas-pools • lifting high value goods • multiple crane lifts • passing loads to other cranes • pile driving • recovery work • specialised operations-drag lines • tailing out of loads • tilt-up panels • tree removal and replacement • turning loads over • work involving work box duties
Hazards may include:	• hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • obstructions • overhead service lines • power lines • stationary and moving machinery and equipment • surrounding buildings, structures and facilities • traffic hazards and congestion • underground services • uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches
Hazard management is:	• consistent with the principle of hierarchy of control with elimination, substitution, isolation and engineering control measures being selected before safe working practices and personal protective equipment (PPE)

Consultative processes may involve:	• clients • industrial relations and work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists • management • other employees and supervisors • other professional or technical staff • union representatives
Requirements for access and/or lift may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operation • induction • noise restrictions • personal protective equipment (PPE) • site restrictions and procedures • slings, chains, nets, brackets and other specialised lifting equipment • support trucks
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety headwear and footwear • sunscreen, sunglasses and safety glasses • two-way radios
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures • site procedures
Documentation/records may include:	• communications technology equipment, oral, aural or signed communications • competency standards and training materials • conditions of service, legislation and industrial agreements • workplace agreements and awards • WHS/OHS procedures • standards and certification requirements • quality assurance procedures • emergency procedures

	• induction documentation • job specifications and procedures • manufacturer specifications • operations manuals including load charts and crane and rigging manuals • personal and work area work procedures and practices • Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • site plans • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace operating procedures and policies
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to specialised mobile crane operations • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation

TLID0042 Handle furniture and effects

Removal load may include:	any household and workplace furniture and effects including fridges, freezers, washing machines, bed ends, mattresses and bases, lamp shades, pendulum clocks, carpets, tables and chairs, television sets, stereo and audio equipment
Customers may be:	internal or external
Operations may be conducted:	- by day or night - in a range of work environments and weather conditions
Work may be conducted in:	- a workplace, warehouse or depot - at a client's home/workplace - controlled or open environments - exposed conditions - in a vehicle on the road - restricted spaces
Furniture and effects to be handled may:	require special precautions
Hazards during the handling of furniture and effects may include:	- accident in use of equipment - being run over by load shifting equipment - broken glass - dangerous goods - fire - lifting injuries - protruding features of furniture - vehicle movement during furniture loading/unloading operations
Handling operations may be carried out:	- manually - with the aid of lifting equipment and/or appliance
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	- company procedures - enterprise procedures - established procedures - organisational procedures
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	- gloves - safety footwear - safety glasses
Information/documents may include:	- award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements - client instructions

	• codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • industry codes for furniture removal operations • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) where relevant • quality assurance procedures • removals documentation • standards and certification requirements • workplace procedures and policies for the handling of furniture and effects during a removal
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code and associated regulations • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation • state/territory mass and loading regulations

TLID0043 Pack and unpack cartons during removal

Items to be packed/unpacked during a removal may include, for example:	• books • crockery • electrical/electronic equipment • glassware • household effects and furniture • office effects and furniture
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Operations may be conducted:	• by day or night • in a range of work environments and weather conditions
Work may be conducted in:	• a workplace, warehouse or depot • at a client's home/workplace • controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • in a vehicle on the road • restricted spaces
Furniture and effects to be packed/unpacked may require:	• special precautions
Hazards during the packing and unpacking of cartons may include:	• broken glass/crockery • dangerous goods • fragile items • heavy items
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • safety footwear • safety glasses
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • client instructions • codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures

	• industry codes for furniture removal operations • quality assurance procedures • removals documentation • standards and certification requirements • workplace procedures and policies for packing and unpacking of cartons, including identifying, handling, wrapping and packing various types of items
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation

TLID2022 Conduct weighbridge operations

Weighbridge operations may be:	• inclusive of a single operation involving the loading of vehicles and despatch functions • computerised • electro/mechanical • electronic
Vehicles may include	• articulated road vehicles • trailers • trucks • wagons
Calibration and/or testing of equipment may be:	• required prior to and during operations
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals and pesticides • dangerous or hazardous substances • electrical equipment • faulty equipment • humidity, air temperature and radiant heat • noise, light and energy sources • stationary and moving equipment, parts and materials
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • protective clothing • respirators and fume/dust masks • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Requirements for work may include:	• authorities and permits • breakdown procedures • communications/recording equipment • emergency procedures • site restrictions and procedures • use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Information/documents may include:	• Australian and international standards, criteria and certification requirements • award, workplace bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements

	• codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • competency standards and training materials • emergency procedures • induction documentation • manufacturer specifications and instructions for the operation of weighbridge equipment • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • operations manuals, job specifications and procedures • quality assurance procedures • relevant regulations including the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code • supplier and/or client instructions • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) procedures • workplace operating procedures and policies
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• relevant codes and regulations pertaining to weighbridge operations • traffic acts and road transport mass and loading regulations • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements pertaining to the storage and handling of dangerous and hazardous goods • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant Australian and international standards and certification requirements • workplace relations regulations including equal opportunity, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action legislation • workers compensation regulations

TLID2045 Operate specialised light load shifting equipment

Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • even or uneven surfaces • exposed conditions • holds on ships • limited or restricted spaces • wet or dry surfaces
Equipment may include:	• elevated work platforms • front-end loaders (up to 10 tonne) • light internal transfer vehicles • skid steer loaders
Requirements for work may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operations • noise restrictions • site restrictions and procedures • specialised lifting and/or handling equipment • use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• chemicals and fumes • contamination of, or from, materials being handled • dangerous or hazardous substances • dust/vapours • faulty gear/equipment/tools • service lines • spills, leakages and ruptures • stationary and moving machinery, goods, materials and vehicular traffic
Communication in the work area may include:	• phone • fax • email • internet • electronic data interchange (EDI) • radio frequency communications • bar code readers

	• oral, aural or signed communications
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • protective clothing • respirators and fume masks • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement and other industrial arrangements • codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • equipment identification labels, bar codes and serial numbers • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, picking slips, merchandise transfers, stock requisitions and bar codes • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) where applicable • quality assurance procedures • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • relevant legislation, regulations and related documentation including the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code • relevant WHS/OHS requirements and policies • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the operation of the specialised light load shifting equipment concerned
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• export/import/quarantine/bond requirements • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • relevant codes, regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to the operation of the specialised light load shifting equipment concerned including the ADG Code (where applicable) • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • state/territory WHS/OHS legislation • water and road use and licence arrangements • workers compensation regulations

	workplace relations regulations including equal opportunity, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action legislation
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TLID2047 Prepare cargo for transfer with slings

Work may be conducted in:	- controlled or open environments - even or uneven surfaces - exposed conditions - limited or restricted spaces - wet or dry surfaces
Slinging gear may include:	- chains - fibre ropes - webbing slings - wire ropes
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	- chemicals and fumes - contamination of, or from, materials being handled - dangerous or hazardous substances - dust/vapours - faulty gear/equipment/tools - service lines - spills, leakages and ruptures - stationary and moving machinery, goods, materials and vehicular traffic
Requirements for work may include:	- additional gear and equipment - authorities and permits - communications equipment - hours of operations - noise restrictions - site restrictions and procedures - specialised lifting and/or handling equipment - use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	- gloves - high visibility clothing - protective clothing - respirators and fume masks - safety glasses

	• safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement and other industrial arrangements • codes of practice including the Codes of Practice for Manual Handling and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • equipment identification labels, bar codes and serial numbers • goods identification numbers and codes • manifests, bar codes, goods and container identification/serial number • manufacturer specifications • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) where applicable • quality assurance procedures • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements including Australian Standards on wire rope, chain and webbing slings • relevant legislation, regulations and related documentation including the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code (where applicable) • relevant WHS/OHS requirements and policies • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the preparation of cargo for transfer with slings
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• export/import/quarantine/bond requirements • licence, patent or copyright arrangements • relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements, including Australian Standard (AS) 2359 Powered industrial trucks • relevant codes and regulations pertaining to the transfer of cargo with slings • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation • water and road use and licence arrangements • workers compensation regulations • workplace relations regulations including equal opportunity, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action legislation

TLID3011 Conduct specialised forklift operations

Types of forklift may include:	• container-handling heavy forklifts • counterbalance trucks • pallet trucks • reach trucks • top frame • vacuum
Specialised forklift operations may be carried out in typical forklift operational situations, including:	• on a private road or worksite • on the open road • operations conducted at day or night • typical weather conditions • while at a workplace
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Workplaces may comprise:	• large, medium or small worksites
Specialised forklift may be used to assist in a range of workplace tasks, including:	• lifting and moving equipment • loading and unloading vehicles • stacking stock and goods • stock/goods/container handling • transporting materials and goods in a workplace
Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • restricted spaces
Loads to be shifted may require:	• special precautions
Specialised forklift operations may involve the use of a range of attachments and accessories, including:	• bale carriers • drum carriers • high reaching • hooks • jibs • pantograph • paper clamps • personnel carriers • side lifters • spikes • tines

Loads to be shifted may be:	• containerised • irregularly shaped • labelled or unlabelled • packaged or unpackaged • palletted or unpalletted
Personnel in the work area may include:	• contractors • official representatives • site visitors • workplace personnel
Forklift operational procedures may include:	• accelerating and braking • managing engine performance • operating forklift controls, instruments and indicators • positioning and stopping a forklift • reversing a forklift • starting a forklift (including pre-start checks) • steering and manoeuvring a forklift • using defensive driving techniques
Pre-operational checks may include but are not limited to:	• checking and topping up of fluid levels • checks of brakes • checks of operation of forklift lights and indicators • checks of tyres • visual checking of forklift and its associated accessories and equipment
Post-operational checks may include but are not limited to:	• lowering all equipment • parking in a safe place • shutting down forklift • visually checking for faults or damage
Hazards may include:	• damaged loads and pallets • faulty brakes • oil on operating surface • other personnel in work area • wet and iced operating surfaces • workplace obstacles and other operational equipment and vehicles
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used,	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures

workplace procedures may include:	organisational procedures
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	- gloves - high visibility clothing - safety glasses - safety headwear and footwear - two-way radios
Information/documents may include:	- Australian Standard (AS) 2359 Powered industrial trucks - awards, enterprise bargaining agreements, other industrial arrangements - emergency procedures - dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements - goods identification numbers and codes, including the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) markings and HAZCHEM signs - manifests, bar codes, picking slips, merchandise transfers, stock requisitions, goods and container identification - manufacturer specifications for forklift and associated accessories and equipment - safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) - operations and service record book or log - quality assurance procedures - regulatory requirements concerning the use of forklifts - standards and certification requirements - supplier and/or client instructions - workplace procedures and policies for the operation of forklifts
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	- relevant codes and standards, including Australian Standard (AS) 2359 Powered industrial trucks - relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation - relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations - relevant state/territory health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation - relevant state/territory regulations pertaining to the operation of forklifts

TLID3015 Identify and label explosives and dangerous goods

Work may be conducted in:	• a workplace, warehouse or depot • at a client's workplace • controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • in a vehicle on the road • restricted spaces
Goods/cargo to be identified and classified may:	• require special precautions for handling and storage
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear • two-way radios
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements • codes of practice including the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and the Australian/International explosives codes • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers, codes, markings and signs • manifests, bar codes, goods and container identification • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • quality assurance procedures • standards and certification requirements • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the loading and unloading of vehicles
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• current Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - Australian and international codes for transporting explosives - Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code

	- Australian Marine Orders and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation • workplace relations regulations
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TLID3023 Use specialised liquid bulk gas transfer equipment

Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • restricted spaces
Liquid bulk gas to be transferred may:	• require special precautions
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• contamination of, or from, materials being handled • dust/vapours • hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • service lines • spills, leakages and ruptures • stationary and moving machinery, parts or components
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • mask or respirator • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear
Regulatory controls and enterprise procedures may govern requirements for:	• mass • required controls • storage • transport • volume
Requirements for work may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operation • incident breakdown procedures • noise restrictions • site restrictions and procedures • specialised lifting and/or handling equipment • use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements

	• codes of practice including the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, relevant Australian Standards and the Industry Safety Code • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes, including ADG Code and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) markings and HAZCHEM signs • manifests, bar codes, goods and product identification • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • quality assurance procedures • relevant standards and certification requirements • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the transfer of liquid bulk gas
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - ADG Codes - Australian Marine Orders and IMDG Code - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) - Australian and international codes for transporting explosives • Australian and state/territory regulations related to the transfer of liquid bulk gas • dangerous goods systems and dangerous goods regulation requirements • relevant Australian Standards (AS), including: - AS 2809.1 Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods General requirements for all road tank vehicles - AS 2809.2 Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods - Road tank vehicles for flammable liquids - AS 2931 Selection and use of emergency procedure guides for the transport of dangerous goods • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation • state/territory mass and loading regulations

TLID3024 Use specialised liquid bulk transfer equipment

Work may be conducted in:	• controlled or open environments • exposed conditions • restricted spaces
Liquid bulk product to be transferred may require:	• special precautions
Hazards in the work area may include exposure to:	• contamination of, or from, materials being handled • dust/vapours • hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • service lines • spills, leakages, ruptures • stationary and moving machinery, parts or components
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • mask or respirator • safety glasses • safety headwear and footwear
Regulatory controls and enterprise procedures may govern requirements for:	• mass • required controls • storage • transport • volume
Requirements for work may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operation • incident breakdown procedures • noise restrictions • site restrictions and procedures • specialised lifting and/or handling equipment • use of safety and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Information/documents may include:	• award, enterprise bargaining agreement, other industrial arrangements

	• codes of practice including the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, relevant Australian Standards and the Industry Safety Code • emergency procedures • goods identification numbers and codes, including ADG Code and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) markings and HAZCHEM signs • manifests, bar codes, goods and product identification • manufacturer specifications for equipment/tools • quality assurance procedures • relevant standards and certification requirements • Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace procedures and policies for the transfer of liquid bulk product
Applicable regulations and legislation may include:	• Australian and international regulations and codes of practice for the handling and transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances, including: - ADG Codes - Australian Marine Orders and the IMDG Code - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) - Australian and international codes for transporting explosives • Australian and state/territory regulations related to the transfer of liquid bulk product • relevant Australian Standards (AS), including: - AS 2809.1 Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods - General requirements for all road tank vehicles - AS 2809.2 Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods - Road tank vehicles for flammable liquids - AS 2931 Selection and use of emergency procedure guides for the transport of dangerous goods • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation • state/territory mass and loading regulations

TLID3031 Rig load

Environment may include movement of:	• equipment • goods • materials • vehicular traffic
Mobile crane may be involved in work in a range of industry sectors including:	• arboricultural • construction and demolition • manufacturing • mining • primary industry • quarrying • swimming pool • utilities (electricity, gas, water) • waterfront
Hazards may include:	• hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • obstructions • overhead service lines • power lines • stationary and moving machinery and equipment • surrounding buildings, structures and facilities • traffic hazards and congestion • underground services • uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches
Consultative processes may involve:	• clients • industrial relations and work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists • management • other employees and supervisors • other professional or technical staff • union representatives
Requirements for access and/or lift may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment • hours of operation • induction

	• noise restrictions • personal protective equipment (PPE) • site restrictions and procedures • slings, chains, nets, brackets and other specialised lifting equipment • support trucks
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	• gloves • high visibility clothing • safety headwear and footwear • sunscreen, sunglasses and safety glasses • two-way radios
Documentation/records may include:	• communications technology equipment, oral, aural or signed communications • competency standards and training materials • conditions of service, legislation and industrial agreements including: • workplace agreements and awards • WHS/OHS procedures • standards and certification requirements • quality assurance procedures • emergency procedures • induction documentation • job specifications and procedures • lifting gear safety charts • manufacturer specifications • operations manuals including load charts and crane and rigging manuals • Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • safety data sheets (SDS)/material safety data sheets (MSDS) • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace operating procedures and policies
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to mobile cranes • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation

TLID3035 Operate a boom type elevating work platform

Operations may be conducted:	• by day or night • in a variety of weather conditions
Environment may include movement of:	• equipment • goods • materials • vehicular traffic
Customers may be:	• internal or external
Boom type elevating work platform may be involved in work in a range of industry sectors including:	• arboricultural • construction and demolition • manufacturing • mining • primary industry • quarrying • swimming pool • utilities (electricity, gas, water) • waterfront
Hazards may include:	• hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • obstructions • overhead service lines • power lines • stationary and moving machinery and equipment • surrounding buildings, structures and facilities • traffic hazards and congestion • underground services • uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches
Consultative processes may involve:	• clients • industrial relations and work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists • management • other employees and supervisors • other professional or technical staff • union representatives
Requirements for access and/or lift may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits

	- communications equipment - hours of operation - induction - noise restrictions - personal protective equipment (PPE) - site restrictions and procedures - slings, chains, nets, brackets and other specialised lifting equipment - support trucks
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	- gloves - high visibility clothing - safety headwear and footwear - sunscreen, sunglasses and safety glasses - two-way radios
Elevating platforms may include:	- electrically operated equipment - hydraulically operated equipment - mechanically operated equipment
Depending on the type of organisation concerned and the local terminology used, workplace procedures may include:	- company procedures - enterprise procedures - established procedures - organisational procedures - site procedures
Documentation/records may include:	- communications technology equipment, oral, aural or signed communications - competency standards and training materials - conditions of service, legislation and industrial agreements including workplace agreements and awards - WHS/OHS procedures - standards and certification requirements - quality assurance procedures - emergency procedures - induction documentation - job specifications and procedures - manufacturer specifications - operations manuals - personal and work area work procedures and practices - Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL)

	• site plans • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace operating procedures and policies
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to the operation of boom type elevating work platforms • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation

TLID3036 Lift and move load using a mobile crane

Environment may include movement of:	• equipment • goods • materials and vehicular traffic
Mobile crane may be any slewing and non-slewing crane and may be involved in work in a range of industry sectors including:	• arboricultural • construction and demolition • manufacturing • mining • primary industry • quarrying • swimming pool • utilities (electricity, gas, water) • waterfront
Hazards may include:	• hazardous or dangerous materials • noise, light and energy sources • obstructions • overhead service lines • power lines • stationary and moving machinery and equipment • surrounding buildings, structures and facilities • traffic hazards and congestion • underground services • uneven or unstable ground and recently filled trenches
Hazard management is consistent with:	• the principle of hierarchy of control with elimination, substitution, isolation and engineering control measures being selected before safe working practices and personal protective equipment (PPE)
Consultative processes may involve:	• clients • industrial relations and work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists • management • other employees and supervisors • other professional or technical staff • union representatives
Requirements for access and/or lift may include:	• additional gear and equipment • authorities and permits • communications equipment

	• hours of operation • induction • noise restrictions • personal protective equipment (PPE) • site restrictions and procedures • slings, chains, nets, brackets and other specialised lifting equipment • support trucks
Documentation/records may include:	• communications technology equipment, oral, aural or signed communications • competency standards and training materials • conditions of service, legislation and industrial agreements including workplace agreements and awards • WHS/OHS procedures • standards and certification requirements • quality assurance procedures • emergency procedures • induction documentation • job specifications and procedures • manufacturer specifications • operations manuals including load charts and crane and rigging manuals • personal and work area work procedures and practices • Safe Working Load (SWL) and Working Load Limit (WLL) • site plans • supplier and/or client instructions • workplace operating procedures and policies
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• relevant Australian Standards and certification requirements • relevant state/territory environmental protection legislation • relevant state/territory fatigue management regulations • relevant state/territory regulations and licence/permit requirements pertaining to mobile cranes • relevant state/territory road rules • relevant state/territory WHS/OHS legislation

TLID0044 Pack and unpack furniture and effects

Items to be handled during a removal may include:	• books • crockery • electrical/electronic equipment • glassware • household effects and furniture • office effects and furniture
Clients may be:	• external • internal
Operations may be conducted:	• by day or night • in a range of work environments and weather conditions
Hazardous items may include:	• broken glass/crockery • dangerous goods • fragile items • heavy items
Workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures

TLID0045 Coordinate furniture removal

Removal sites may include:	- commercial premises - domestic premises - industrial premises
Customers may be:	- external - internal
Operations may be conducted:	- by day or night - in a variety of weather conditions
Critical factors when parking a removal vehicle may include:	- obstructions and hazards - parking and traffic restrictions - positioning of vehicle - required permissions (customer, body corporate) - suitability of driveway (e.g. to support vehicle weight)
Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include:	- gloves - high visibility vests - safety footwear - safety glasses
Hazards may include:	- door and passageway widths and tight internal corners - driveway length and surface - lawn sprinklers on automatic timers - low hanging light fittings and other fixture obstructions - obstructions - parking restrictions - power and telephone lines, trees and landscaping - stairs and steps - uneven or unstable ground - unfriendly pets
Requirements for access may include:	- additional gear and equipment - authorities and permits - communications equipment - hours of operation - personal protective equipment - removal duration - site restrictions and procedures - site security arrangements

Loading plan may include:	• estimated time to complete loading • loading sequence of furniture and effects • positioning of load on vehicle
Consultative processes may involve:	• customers • management and other office personnel • work health and safety (WHS)/occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists • other employees and supervisors • other professional and technical staff and trades people • union representatives
Special requirements may include:	• dismantling items • temporary removal of doors and fittings on site • using of tradespersons such as electricians, carpenters, cabinet makers
Communications may include:	• fixed and mobile phones, radio, fax, laptop computer/Internet • oral/aural communications • written communications, including completing and signing documents
Workplace procedures may include:	• company procedures • enterprise procedures • established procedures • organisational procedures
Calculations may involve the basic use of a range of technology including:	• calculator • computer • manual techniques
Documentation may include:	• consultant appraisal report • customer instructions • emergency procedures • incident reports • job dockets • job safety analysis • job specifications and procedures • manufacturer specifications • quality assurance procedures • risk assessment procedures • site plan • standards and certification requirements

	• workplace operating procedures and policies
Applicable procedures and codes may include:	• local council regulations and requirements • relevant state/territory: • environmental protection legislation and regulations • roads and traffic authority vehicle driver licence requirements • traffic acts and related regulations • WHS/OHS legislation and regulations
Visual safety equipment may include:	• barriers • bollards • safety cones • safety tape • warning and advisory signs
Appropriate workplace personnel may include:	• customer service supervisor/manager • operations supervisor/manager