

Hazard Register



Type	SPRAY BOOTH	Location	
Make	-	Sale Number	3025598
Model	-	Lot Number	1
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
136729.1	Hazardous Substances	SUBJECT TO MATERIAL BEING SPRAYED PROVIDE ADEQUATE FIRE PROTECTION/SAFETY SYSTEMS AND PROTECTION RE: LONG TERM HEALTH HAZARDS
136729.2	Air Quality	ENSURE EMISSIONS TO AIR MEETS WITH LOCAL EPA REGULATIONS/REQUIREMENTS
136729.3	Plant Operation	ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT (ELECTRICAL, RUN-DOWN, ETC.) TO BE ISOLATED WHEN THE PLANT IS BEING CLEANED/MAINTAINED. ALL GUARDS REPLACED/FITTED BEFORE THE PLANT IS PUT BACK INTO SERVICE.
136729.4	Work Space	SLIP/TRIP FROM DUST, HOSES, OFF-CUTS, MATERIAL TROLLEYS ETC. IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLANT AND COLLISION BY MOBILE PLANT.
136729.5	Plant Structure	PLANT TO BE MOUNTED/FIXED INTO POSITION AS PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
136729.6	Electrical	PLANT INSTALLED AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: SPRAY PAINTING BOOTHS AND AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS AREAS-EXPLOSIVE GAS ATMOSPHERE, INCLUDING ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION.
136729.7	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS NEED TESTING AT OPERATOR STATION. IF SPL GREATER THAN 85 dB(A), CLEAR & VISIBLE WARNINGS MUST BE ATTACHED RE: USE OF HEARING PROTECTION.
136729.8	Skills	PLANT TO BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONNEL ONLY.
136729.9	Plant Operation	ATTACH OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS IN A CLEAR AND VISIBLE POSITION TO OPERATOR, INCL. THAT THE USE OF COMPRESSED AIR CAN CAUSE EYE INJURIES, HEARING LOSS, FLYING DEBRIS TO PENERATE INTO THE SKIN/BODY, INFORMATION RE: HEAT STRESS DURING (MANUAL) SPRAY PAINTING
136729.10	Electrical	PLANT NEEDS TO BE REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: IN-SERVICE SAFETY INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: WIRING RULES AND/OR AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINES.
136729.11	Work Space	ENSURE CONTROLS ARE ESTABLISHED AS PER ENTRY INTO CONFINED SPACES FOR ENTRY INTO BOOTH EXTRACTION AREAS (E.G. FILTER HOUSING, EXHAUST VENTILATION AND DUCTING)
136729.12	Plant Structure	ENSURE PROTECTION PROVIDED FOR WORKING AT HEIGHTS WHEN USING, DISMANTLING AND OR INSTALLING/RE-COMMISSIONING THE PLANT
136729.13	Chemicals	ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINANTS & AIRBORNE CHEMICALS (E.G. PAINTS & SOLVENTS) ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT AND/OR PROCESS. DOCUMENT RISK ASSESSMENT OF CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT AND REFER TO MSDS.
136729.14	Training	PROVIDE ANY MANUFACTURER'S MANUALS/INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PLANT.
136729.15	Plant Structure	ENSURE ADEQUATE WORKSPACE NEAR THE PLANT.
136729.16	Plant Structure	SOME PAINT MATERIALS (DURING SPRAYING, MIXING ETC) PRESENT A POSSIBLE EXPOSURE TO EXPLOSION FROM IGNITION SOURCES SUCH AS STATIC ELECTRICITY AND HOT WORK. ENSURE SYSTEMS AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD:

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		SPRAY PAINTING BOOTHS
136729.17	Fire/Explosion	DUST PARTICLES. ENSURE WHEN DISMANTLING THAT GRINDERS OR PLASMA CUTTERS OR ANY OTHER EQUIPMENT HOT WORK CUTTING EQUIPMENT ARE NOT USED.USED
136729.18	Plant Operation	NO MAINTENANCE OR SERVICE RECORDS AVAILABLE. CONDUCT REGULAR DOCUMENTED SERVICE/INSPECTION OF THE PLANT. MAINTAIN RECORDS OF CHANGES/MODIFICATIONS (INCL. FILTER TYPES) MADE TO THE PLANT.
136729.19	Guarding	ENTANGLEMENT WITH EXTRACTION PLANT, ENSURE GUARDING PROVIDED AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY
136729.20	Plant Structure	ENSURE THAT DISMANTLING, TRANSPORT AND STOWING IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTONS
136729.21	PPE	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - IDENTIFY TYPE AND PROVIDE INSTRUCTION/INFORMATION RE: USE, STORAGE, CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF PPE (E.G. EYE, HEAR, SKIN, RESPIRATORY PROTECTION ETC.). PPE SIGNAGE PRESENT ON THIS PLANT.
136729.22	Plant Operation	UNATTENDED PLANT SHOULD HAVE POWERED MOTIONS DISABLED/RESIDUAL ENERGIES RELEASED AND PLANT ISOLATED

Health and Safety
Plant Safety
Purchaser Information

This plant health and safety information has been prepared by Grays for the purchaser of the plant item as required by National WHS Legislation. Whilst every effort has been made to identify all of the hazards, it should be recognised that all reasonably practicable hazards have been identified given due consideration to:

- state of knowledge about the plant item
- the availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or control the hazards
- the cost of evaluating, eliminating or controlling the hazard

Consequently, if this plant item is being purchased for use at a place of work, the purchaser is reminded of their obligations to involve and consult with employees in identifying foreseeable hazards, assess their risks and to take action to eliminate or control the risks.

In order to assess the risk, it is necessary to consider for all the identified hazards, the chance (likelihood) of something happening that would impact (consequence) on health and safety at the workplace. The following guidelines are provided to assist the purchaser in consistently carrying out an assessment of risk:

Likelihood	Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frequency and duration of exposure• Probability of occurrence of hazard or event (including part history of incidents)• Possibility to avoid / minimize or limit the damage, impact or harm• Reliability and effectiveness of existing / established systems of control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assume “worst case” injury, but also competent follow-up medical and rehabilitation support• Consider forces or energy levels, highest belt tensions, size of gears, pulleys or other entrapment points and therefore body parts likely to be injured• Consider sharpness of entrapment points, surrounding parts likely to exacerbate injury, and any give in the entrapment point• Consider, will entrapment continue until plant is stopped, or can an injured part travel through the entrapment area• Are temperatures of plant, or chemicals, likely to further injure entrapped person

The outcome of the risk assessment will be a prioritised list of risk control strategies and actions consistent with the following ratings:

- Low risk- may be considered acceptable, where the existing controls in place are seen to be effective, requiring periodic monitoring for effectiveness.
Medium risk- considered to be unacceptable and requiring additional risk controls within medium to long term.
High risk – considered to be unacceptable and requiring action within the short to medium term.
Extreme risk – unacceptable, where immediate action required.

In all of these cases employees/operators must be made aware of the risk controls in place to protect them from the hazards.