Hazard Register

Type	ROBOTIC WELDER	**Location**	
Make	-	**Sale Number**	5053329
Model	-	**Lot Number**	10
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
138207.1	Noise	Operator exposed to a work environment where noise levels exceed specified maximum levels. e.g. <85dB(A). Sound Pressure Level (SPL) testing (noise) should be conducted at operators work station
138207.2	SAFETY SIGNAGE	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits, rotating fans etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels (SAFETY DECALS) is required.
138207.3	SLIP TRIP FALL	Obstacles being placed in the vicinity of the plant
138207.4	Labelling Pipework	Ensure air, oil and lubricant lines are appropriately identified and labelled as per AS1345: Identification of the contents of pipes, conduits and ducts.
138207.5	Electrical	Plant needs to be regularly inspected and maintained as per AS/NZS3760: in-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment, and AS/NZS 3000: wiring rules and or AS 1543: electrical equipment of industrial machines.
138207.6	Crushing	Coming in contact with moving parts of the plant during testing, inspection, operation, maintenance, cleaning or repair
138207.7	High Pressure Fluid	Person may come into contact with fluids under high pressure, due to plant failure or misuse of the plant
138207.8	Work Space	A MOBILE PLANT TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN MUST BE PREPARED TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF PEDESTRIAN, VISITORS, OTHER VEHICLE MOVEMENTS AND PROPERTY, BEFORE THE PLANT IS USED IN THE WORKPLACE (ie. CONTACT WITH PEOPLE, OBJECTS OR BUILDING STRUCTURES)..
138207.9	Burns	Injury may result from contact to hot surfaces during general operation, maintenance and inspection of plant.
138207.10	Plant Operation	Operator to be provided with Standard Operating instructions - attach instruction in a clear and prominent position.
138207.11	Electrical	Plant to be used in conjunction with earth leakage circuit breaker (safety switch) and overload protection.
138207.12	Safety Devices	Failure of emergency stop switches (all safety switches on openable door panels should be regularly tested in accordance with the original manufactures specifications)
138207.13	Plant Maintenance	Not isolating, de-energising plant before commencing cleaning and/or maintenance activities.
138207.14	Entanglement	Hair, clothing, gloves, necktie, jewellery, cleaning brushes, rags or other materials may become entangled with moving parts of the plant, or materials in motion
138207.15	Guarding	All plant interlocks and emergency stops (present) should be routinely tested and inspected
138207.16	Plant Maintenance	ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT (ELECTRICAL, COMPRESSED AIR, ETC.) TO BE ISOLATED WHILE PLANT IS BEING CLEANED/MAINTAINED. ALL GUARDS REPLACED/FITTED BEFORE THE PLANT IS PUT BACK INTO SERVICE.
138207.17	Guarding	MOVING PARTS OF THE PLANT MAY ENTRAP OR CUT BODY PARTS. ALL FIXED AND OPENABLE GUARDS MUST BE REPLACED AFTER MAINTENANCE/CLEANING ACTIVITIES. GUARDING SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY.

Hazard Register

138207.18	Plant Controls	Unintentional or incorrect operation of plant as a result of poorly labelled/unlabelled or incorrectly labelled controls
138207.19	Skills	ENSURE ONLY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONNEL HAVE ACCESS AND USE OF PLANT
138207.20	Plant Access	ENSURE BARRIER PROTECTION IS INSTALLED TO ISOLATE OPERATORS/VISITORS FROM MOVING PARTS/ROLLERS DURING MACHINE OPERATION.
138207.21	PPE	Operator injury resulting from not wearing provided PPE, wearing poorly maintained PPE, wearing insufficient or inappropriate PPE
138207.22	Manual Handling	Operator strains and/or sprains from operating plant that has been positioned as to required the operator to have a constrained body posture or require excessive effort.

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

- 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

Consequences

- 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.