

Hazard Register



Type	PNEUMATIC VACUUM LIFTER	Location	
Make	-	Sale Number	9050742
Model	-	Lot Number	5
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142212.1	Plant Operation	PLANT SHOULD BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT/SKILLED (OPERATOR) PERSONNEL ONLY.
142212.2	Signage	SAFE WORKING LOAD LABEL SHOULD ALWAYS BE ATTACHED TO THE PLANT.
142212.3	Plant Operation	NO MAINTENANCE OR SERVICE RECORDS AVAILABLE, DOCUMENT REGULAR INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE FOR THE PLANT
142212.4	Controls	ATTACH CLEAR & VISIBLE LABELS IDENTIFYING ALL OPERATING CONTROLS.
142212.5	Plant Operation	ATTACH OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS IN A CLEAR AND VISIBLE POSITION TO OPERATOR
142212.6	Plant Operation	PLANT TO BE OPERATED IN DESIGNATED AREAS ONLY.
142212.7	Manual Handling	DOCUMENT MANUAL HANDLING RISK ASSESSMENT OF ALL MANUAL HANDLING TASKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT
142212.8	Plant Structure	ENSURE PLANT IS OPERATED AND MAINTAINED AS PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTION E.G. VERIFY/CONFIRM MODIFICATIONS TO THE PLANT PRIOR TO USE
142212.9	Falling Objects	ENSURE OBJECTS LIFTED BY ATTACHMET ARE SECURED APPROPRIATELY TO PREVENT THE POTENTIAL FOR FALLING OBJECTS
142212.10	Pressure	ENSURE PRESSURE CONDUITS ARE REGULARLY INSPECTED TO PREVENT POTENTIAL ENERGY RELEASES.
142212.11	Slipping and Tripping	Obstacles being placed in the vicinity of the plant (Poor housekeeping)
142212.12	Emergency Stop	Failure of emergency stop switches (all emergency stop switches should be regularly tested in accordance with the original manufactures specifications)
142212.13	Emergency Stop	Identification of emergency stop switches (emergency stop switches should be red mushroom types contrasted by a yellow background)
142212.14	Crushing	Material falling off the plant - ensure raised objects are not lifted above any pedestrians

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.