

# Hazard Register



<b>Type</b>	DRILL MACHINE	<b>Location</b>	
<b>Make</b>	-	<b>Sale Number</b>	1967
<b>Model</b>	-	<b>Lot Number</b>	
<b>Serial Number</b>			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142993.1	ENTANGLEMENT.	HAIR, CLOTHING, GLOVES, JEWELLERY, TOOLS, RAGS OR OTHER MATERIALS OR BODY PARTS MAY BECOME ENTANGLED IN THE SPINNING OR MOVING PARTS OF THE DRILL.
142993.2	CUTTING, STABBING OR PUNCHING	FINGERS HANDS AND EVEN ARMS MAY BE CUT, STABBED OR PUNCHED BY COMING IN CONTACT WITH THE SHARP OR MOVING PARTS OF THE DRILL.
142993.3	STRICKING.	THE OPERATOR AND/OR BYSTANDERS MAY BE STRUCK BY THE UNEXPECTED OR UNCONTROLLED EJECTION OF PARTS, WORK PIECES OR WAST FROM THE DRILL.
142993.4	SLIP TRIP FALL	WASTE, CUTTING FLUIDS OR LUBRICANTS EJECTED FROM THIS DRILL AS WELL AS ELECTRICAL LEADS AND HOSES USED ON THIS DRILL CAN CAUSE SLIP, TRIP AND FALL HAZARDS AND INJURIES TO OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS.
142993.5	ELECTRICAL.	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL CAN BE INJURED BY ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR BURNT DUE TO THE OVERLOAD OF ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS; DAMAGED OR POORLY MAINTAINED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CABLES AND LEADS; DAMAGED ELECTRICAL SWITCHES, SOCKETS AND CONTROLS; WATER NEAR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; AND LACK OF ISOLATION PROCEDURES.
142993.7	PLANT OPERATION.	THE DRILL SHOULD ONLY BE OPERATED BY COMPETENT AND TRAINED PERSONAL.
142993.8	INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING & SUPERVISION	ALL OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK ON THE DRILL REQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION AND HAZARDS OF THE DRILL , INSTRUCTION (IN THE FORM OF WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS E.G. SOP) AND TRAINING ON HOW TO OPERATE, CLEAN AND MAINTAIN THE DRILL AND PERSONAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERVISED WHEN OPERATING, MAINTAINING OR REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND THE DRILL.

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

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.