

Hazard Register



Type	FORKLIFT MANCAGE	Location	
Make	GENERIC	Sale Number	1967
Model	Generic	Lot Number	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
94827.1	PLANT STRUCTURE.	ENSURE THE PLANT IS USED ON LEVEL/FIRM/STABLE GROUND TO PREVENT IT FROM TOPPLING OVER.
94827.2	SIGNAGE.	ENSURE COMPLIANCE PLATES ARE PRESENT AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD. ENSURE SWL SIGNAGE IS PRESENT.
94827.3	PLANT OPERATIONS.	ENSURE SERVICE OR MAINTENANCE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE TO BE VIEWED AND COMPLETED PRIOR TO USING EQUIPMENT
94827.4	MODIFICATION	ENSURE THIS MANCAGE IS COMPLIANT WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS, ENSURE NO MODIFICATIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE POST INSPECTIONS
94827.6	GUARDING.	ENSURE THAT THE SURROUNDING FENCE IS IN GOOD CONDITION. ENSURE THAT THE GATE IS SPRING LOADING AND HAS A LATCHING DEVICE.
94827.7	PLANT OPERATIONS.	CONDUCT AND DOCUMENT REGULAR PLANT CONDITION INSPECTIONS. ENSURE THAT THE SAFETY PINS ARE PRESENT FOR THIS PLANT.
94827.8	PLANT OPERATIONS.	ENSURE CLEAR & VISIBLE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ARE ATTACHED TO THIS PLANT.
94827.9	PLANT STRUCTURE.	ENSURE THIS MAN CAGE HAS A MANUFACTURERS COMPLIANCE PLATE (ENGINEERED CERTIFIED) ATTACHED. ENSURE YOU SEEK ADVICE FROM ENGINEER PRIOR TO USE.
94827.10	Skills	PLANT TO BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONNEL ONLY.

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.