

Hazard Register



Type	PEDESTRIAN FORKLIFT	Location	Grays Online
Make	-	Sale Number	1967
Model	-	Lot Number	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142898.1	Skills	Plant operated by employees without suitable instruction and training
142898.2	Crushing	Material falling off the plant due to incorrect positioning of load. Ensure safe Positioning of loads
142898.3	Plant Rollover	Plant rollover may result if load is incorrectly positioned, lifted and unsecured. Raised loads may shift or be dislodged if plant is operated on ramps or slopes
142898.4	Falling	Falls from heights from incorrect operation of plant. Persons are not to be raised on elevated tynes
142898.5	Plant Operation	Crushing from tip-over of plant if operating beyond the range of the machine's capacity. Crush injuries may result to operators from incorrect jacking or supporting of plant. Ensure that unit is operated within manufacturers load limits.
142898.6	Plant Operation	A mobile plant traffic management plan must be prepared to ensure the safety of Pedestrian, visitors, other vehicle movements and property etc, before the plant is used in The workplace.
142898.7	warning device	Owners and users of forklift trucks must ensure that warning devices are fitted to Warn pedestrians when the vehicle is moving.
142898.8	Maintenance	Failure of flexible hoses (hydraulic, pneumatic, fuel, lpg or oil lines) resulting in Uncontrolled or unwanted release. Conduct regular maintenance checks and retain Records of inspections. Ensure air, oil and lubricant lines are appropriately identified And labeled
142898.9	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.
142898.10	Electrical	Ensure that sufficient ventilation is provided when charging lead acid batteries. If Charging overnight, ensure that unit is situated in a well ventilated area, away from Combustible materials
142898.11	Electrical	Plant charging unit to be used in conjunction with earth leakage circuit breaker (safety Switch) and overload protection. Always switch off power for the charging unit at the Source before unplugging the plant. Grasp plug firmly, not the cord / lead when Unplugging.
142898.12	Plant Structure	Owners and users of forklift trucks must ensure that the plant is fitted with Appropriate lifting attachments specifically designed for the load to be lifted or moved And u sed in a way that minimises operator exposure to risks arising from work practices Or systems and the particular environment in which the forklift truck is used.
142898.13	Signage	Clear and visible safe working load label to be attached in a clear and visible location
142898.14	Plant Operation	Injury to operator or damage to plant or plant failure may result from operating plant above its maximum working grade or on an unstable surface
142898.15	Plant Operation	Unauthorised operation of plant. Remove keys from plant if left unattended.
142898.16	Work Space	Insufficient space (vertical & horizontal) to allow plant to be operated in a safe manner. Overhead obstructions that may be struck by raised mast.
142898.17	Legislation	Ensure that plant is operated in accordance with the guidance and general requirements Of the nohsc publication: national occupational health and safety certification standard For users and operators of industrial equipment - 3rd edition [nohsc:1006 (2001)],

Hazard Register



		nohsc Publication: national standard for plant [nohsc:1010(1994)] and Publication: code of practice: overhead protective structures.
142898.18	Plant Operation	Anyone in control of plant that is used by people at work must ensure that the plant is safe when it is used properly. Designers, manufacturers and suppliers of powered mobile vehicles, and employers who Use powered mobile vehicles at the workplace, must identify the hazards, assess the risks Associated with the vehicles and develop adequate measures to eliminate or control the Risks.
142898.19	Plant Operation	Exceeding the maximum carrying capacity of the plant. Ensure SWL signage displayed in a proximate position
142898.20	Maintenance	An employer must perform maintenance, inspection and cleaning on plant in accordance With the manufacturer's and designer's requirements and must put in place the necessary Facilities and systems of work to ensure the safety of persons who perform the Maintenance, inspection and cleaning tasks. If access to the plant is required to perform these tasks, the Plant must be stopped and one or more of the following measures must be used to Control the risks, lockout Or isolation devices, danger tags , permit to work systems or other control measures.
142898.21	Plant Operation	Conduct pre-start checks daily - retain records of inspections

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.