

Hazard Register



Type	SWEeper ATTACHMENT	Location	Select
Make	-	Sale Number	1967
Model	-	Lot Number	-
Serial Number		Vendor	---

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
143232.1	Manual Handling	Operator strains and/or sprains from handling work pieces, product on and off the plant or as a result of repetitive body movements.
143232.2	Guarding	All plant interlocks should be routinely tested and inspected (cleaned to be free of dust and extraneous matter).
143232.4	PPE	Operator injury resulting from not wearing provided PPE, wearing poorly maintained PPE, wearing insufficient or inappropriate PPE
143232.5	Plant Maintenance	Not isolating, de-energising plant before commencing cleaning and/or maintenance activities.
143232.6	Guarding	Plant should not be operated without original manufacturers guards in place or guards which comply with AS 4024 Safety of Machinery.
143232.8	Emergency Stop	Identification of emergency stop switches (emergency stop switches should be red mushroom types contrasted by a yellow background).
143232.9	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels is required - Signage is to be compliant with AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.
143232.13	Plant Controls	Incorrect operation of plant as a result of poorly labelled/unlabelled or incorrectly labelled controls.
143232.14	High Pressure Fluid	Person may come into contact with fluids under high pressure, due to plant failure or misuse of the plant.
143232.15	Plant Operation	Plant operated by employees without suitable instruction and training.

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.