

Hazard Register



Type	INJECTION MOULDING MACHINE	Location	-
Make	-	Sale Number	3024666
Model	-	Lot Number	5
Serial Number			

This machine must be installed and commissioned by suitably qualified personnel.

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
132613.1	Manual Handling	OPERATOR SPRAINS AND/OR STRAINS FROM MANUAL HANDLING WORK PIECES/PRODUCT ON AND OFF PLANT ITEM OR AS A RESULT OF REPETATIVE BODY MOVEMENT.
132613.2	Compressed Air	EMPLOYEES SHOULD NEVER AIM COMPRESSED AIR IN THE DIRECTION OF OTHER EMPLOYEES. HOSES SHOULD BE CHECKED FOR THEIR INTEGRITY ON A SCHEDULED BASIS TO AVOID UNEXPECTED PRESSURE RELEASES.
132613.3	Cutting, Stabbing and Puncturing	CONTACT AND HANDLING OF SWARF. EMPLOYEES SHOULD ENSURE THE APPROPRIATE PPE IS WORN TO PREVENT CUTTING WITH SWARF.
132613.4	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS NEED TESTING AT OPERATOR STATION. IF SPL GREATER THAN 85 dB(A), CLEAR & VISIBLE WARNINGS MUST BE ATTACHED RE: USE OF HEARING PROTECTION.
132613.5	Air Quality	ENSURE DUST PARTICLES AND OTHER CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THE PLANT ARE DEALT WITH APPROPRIATELY. CONDUCT A RISK ASSESSMENT AND REFER TO MSDS DOCUMENTATION ON CHEMICAL USAGE.
132613.6	Instructions	IMPLEMENT SAFE OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION OF PLANT. ATTACH A COPY OF THE SAFE OPERATING PROCEDURES IN A VISIBLE LOCATION AT OPERATORS WORKSTATION.
132613.7	Guarding	ENSURE SAFETY ISOLATION SWITCHES ATTACHED TO OPERABLE GUARDS ARE TESTED ON A REGULAR BASIS AS PER GUARDING STANDARD AS 4024. EMERGENCY STOP BUTTON PRESENT ON THE CONTROL PANEL. ENSURE THAT THE E-STOP IS REGULARLY CHECKED FOR FUNCTIONING AND MAINTAINED.
132613.8	Striking	WORKPIECES EJECTING FROM THE PLANT. ENSURE ALL GUARDS ARE IN PLACE AND FULLY FUNCTIONING.
132613.9	Skills	PLANT TO BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONEL ONLY.
132613.10	PPE	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - IDENTIFY TYPE AND PROVIDE INSTRUCTION/INFORMATION RE: USE, STORAGE, CARE AND MAINTENANCE.
132613.11	Electrical	PLANT NEEDS TO BE REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AS PER AS/NZS3760: IN-SERVICE SAFETY INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND AS/NZS3000: WIRING RULES AND/OR AS1543: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINES.
132613.12	Labelling Pipework	ENSURE AIR, OIL AND LUBRICANT LINES ARE APPROPRIATELY IDENTIFIED AND LABELLED AS PER AS1345 : IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONTENTS OF PIPES, CONDUITS AND DUCTS.
132613.13	SAFETY SIGNAGE	OPERATOR INJURY MAY RESULT FROM ILLEGIBLE OR MISSING WARNING LABELS/SIGNAGE (NOISE, PPE, OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS, HOT SURFACES, EXITS, ROTATING FANS, NIP POINTS ECT). REGULAR INSPECTION & REPLACEMENT OF WARNING LABELS (SAFETY DECALS) IS REQUIRED.
132613.14	Guarding	MOVING PARTS OF PLANT MAY ENTRAP OR CUT BODY PARTS. ALL FIXED AND OPERABLE GUARDS MUST BE REPLACED AFTER MAINTENANCE/CLEANING ACTIVITIES. GUARDING SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1:

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		SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY.
132613.15	Hot Surfaces	BURNS CAN OCCUR DUE TO OPERATORS CONTACT WITH HOT SURFACES. ATTACH THERMAL / HEAT / HOT SURFACES WARNING LABELS TO AFFECTED AREAS OF PLANT.
132613.16	SLIP TRIP FALL	HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TO IMPROVE ACCESS OR EGRESS TO OR FROM PLANT. HOSES, CORDS AND OBJECTS IN THE PATH OF OPERATOR.
132613.17	Maintenance	IMPLEMENT LOCKOUT/TAGOUT SYSTEM FOR MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS CONDUCTED ON THE PLANT
132613.18	Electrical	PLANT TO BE USED WITH AN ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION.
132613.19	Operator controls	OPERATOR CONTROLS SHOULD BE LABELLED CLEARLY SO THE OPERATOR IS AWARE OF THE APPROPRIATE CONTROLS.
132613.20	Entanglement	ENTANGLEMENT WITH TURNING CENTRE PLANT ATTACHMENTS WHILE MACHINE OPERATIONAL. GUARDING SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY.
132613.21	Chemicals	COOLANT, OILS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS USED WITH THE PLANT PROVIDE MSDS AND DOCUMENT CHEMICALS RISK ASSESSMENT FOR THE PLANT.

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.