

Hazard Register



Type	ORDER PICKER	Location	Select
Make	CROWN	Sale Number	3027218
Model	SP3020-30	Lot Number	1
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
140626.1	Electrical	Plant needs to be regularly inspected and maintained as per AS/NZS 3760: in service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment and AS/NZS 3000: wiring rules & or AS 1543: electrical equipment of industrial machines.
140626.2	Guarding	Moving parts may entrap or cut body parts. All fixed and operable guards must be replaced after maintenance / cleaning activities. Guarding should be in accordance with AS 4024 safe guarding of machinery.
140626.3	Electrical	Plant to be used in conjunction with earth leakage circuit breaker (safety switch) and overload protection.
140626.4	Crushing	Operator coming into contact with moving parts of the plant during testing, inspection, operation, maintenance, cleaning, or repair of plant
140626.5	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.
140626.6	Plant Maintenance	Not isolating, de-energising plant before commencing cleaning and/or maintenance activities.
140626.7	Skills	Ensure operator is appropriately licensed/certified to operate plant. Ensure records of qualifications are retained onsite
140626.8	Noise	Operator exposed to a work environment where noise levels exceed specified maximum levels. e.g. <85dB(A). Sound Pressure Level (SPL) testing (noise) should be conducted at operators work station
140626.9	Plant Operation	Exceeding the maximum carrying capacity of the plant. SWL signage displayed in a proximate position on this plant.
140626.10	Safe Working Load	Ensure that a clear and visible safe working load label is attached to plant in a clear and visible location at all times.
140626.11	Fire/Explosion	Incorrect or overcharging of battery. Ensure that operators have read and understood charging instructions (Manufacturers) before charging is attempted.
140626.12	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels (safety decals) is required - Signage is to be compliant with AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment

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.