

# Hazard Register



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<b>Type</b>	TRANSFORMER	<b>Location</b>	
<b>Make</b>	-	<b>Sale Number</b>	5057603
<b>Model</b>	-	<b>Lot Number</b>	33
<b>Serial Number</b>			

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Hazard Type</b>	<b>Hazard Description</b>
142435.1	Instructions	SAFE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS NEED TO BE ATTACHED TO PLANT. PROVIDE TRAINING AND ATTACH INSTRUCTIONS IN A CLEAR AND VISIBLE POSITION FOR THE OPERATOR.
142435.2	Access	ACCESS TO BE RESTRICTED TO AUTHORISED AND TRAINED PERSONNEL ONLY. FIT HAZARD WARNING SIGNS (AS APPROPRIATE) TO PREVENT ACCESS TO DANGER ZONES.
142435.3	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.
142435.4	Guarding	A LOCK-OUT / TAG-OUT PROCEDURE MUST BE IN USE FOR PLANT. ENSURE LOCK-OUT KEYS / ACCESS IS RESTRICTED TO TRAINED / QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY.
142435.5	Pre-operational check	CONDUCT DOCUMENTED PRE-OPERATIONAL CHECKS PRIOR TO EACH USE, REFER TO MANUFACTURER'S OPERATIONAL/MAINTENANCE MANUALS AS APPLICABLE.
142435.6	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. SIGNAGE IS TO BE COMPLIANT WITH AS 1319 SAFETY SIGNAGE FOR THE OCCUPATIONAL ENVIRONMENT.
142435.7	Operator controls	ENSURE ALL OPERATIONAL CONTROLS ARE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AND LABELED.
142435.8	Electrical	PLANT TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EARTH LEAKAGE CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION.

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## 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"><li>• Frequency and duration of exposure</li><li>• Probability of occurrence of hazard or event (including part history of incidents)</li><li>• Possibility to avoid / minimize or limit the damage, impact or harm</li><li>• Reliability and effectiveness of existing / established systems of control</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assume “worst case” injury, but also competent follow-up medical and rehabilitation support</li><li>• Consider forces or energy levels, highest belt tensions, size of gears, pulleys or other entrapment points and therefore body parts likely to be injured</li><li>• Consider sharpness of entrapment points, surrounding parts likely to exacerbate injury, and any give in the entrapment point</li><li>• Consider, will entrapment continue until plant is stopped, or can an injured part travel through the entrapment area</li><li>• Are temperatures of plant, or chemicals, likely to further injure entrapped person</li></ul>

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.