Hazard Register

Type	SILOS	**Location**	Grays Online
Make	-	**Sale Number**	1967
Model	-	**Lot Number**	-
Serial Number		**Vendor**	---

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
3653.1	Electrical	PLANT NEEDS TO BE REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AS PER AS/NZS 3760: IN-SERVICE SAFETY INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, AS/NZS 3000: WIRING RULES, AND/OR AS 1543: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINES.
3653.2	Electrical	PLANT TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EARTH LEAKAGE CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION.
3653.3	Plant Operation	NO SAFE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE PLANT. PROVIDE TRAINING AND ATTACH INSTRUCTIONS IN A CLEAR AND VISIBLE POSITION FOR THE OPERATOR.
3653.4	Plant Structure	PREPARE JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS (JSA) TO ASSESS AND CONTROL HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH DISMANTLING, TRANSPORT AND STOWING OF PLANT IF REQUIRED.
3653.5	Work Method	ENSURE THAT JSA TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION PERSONAL INJURY EXPOSURES (E.G. MANUAL HANDLING TASKS). IN PARTICULAR ANY COMPONENT OF SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT SHOULD BE MARKED WITH ITS WEIGHT TO WARN THE OPERATOR.
3653.6	Plant Operation	NO SERVICE/MAINTENANCE RECORDS AVAILABLE. REQUIRES REGULAR DOCUMENTED CONDITION INSPECTIONS (INCL SAFETY RELATED CONTROLS).
3653.7	Guarding	RISK OF FALLS FROM HEIGHT. ENSURE LADDER AND PLATFORM IS TO AS1657: FIXED PLATFORMS, WALKWAYS, STAIRWAYS AND LADDERS - DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION.
3653.8	Plant Operation	CONFINED SPACE. ACCESS TO BE RESTRICTED TO AUTHORISED AND TRAINED PERSONNEL ONLY. FIT HAZARD WARNING SIGNS (AS APPROPRIATE) TO PREVENT ACCESS TO DANGER ZONES. IMPLEMENT A CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PERMIT SYSTEM PRIOR TO FURTHER OPERATION. PROHIBIT ALL ACCESS IF ABLE.
3653.9	Controls	ALL OPERATIONAL CONTROLS TO BE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AND LABELLED.
3653.10	Plant Operation	OPERATOR MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCATION AND OPERATION OF THE MAIN ISOLATING SWITCH AND FIRE FIGHTING APPLIANCES/SERVICES.
3653.11	Mechanical	UNATTENDED PLANT SHOULD HAVE POWERED MOTIONS DISABLED AND PLANT ISOLATED BEFORE ANY WORK COMMENCES. ENSURE CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO STORED ENERGY INCL: GRAVITATIONAL AND LOADS UNDER SPRING COMPRESSION OR TENSION.
3653.12	Guarding	MOVING PARTS OF THE PLANT (IE. AUGER) MAY ENTRAP OR CRUSH BODY PARTS. ALL FIXED AND OPENABLE GUARDS MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY AND REPLACED AFTER MAINTENANCE/CLEANING ACTIVITIES.
3653.13	Guarding	ENSURE THAT EXISTING HAZARD SIGNALLING SYSTEM IS CONFIGURED AND TESTED TO PREVENT OVERFILLING OF SILO.
3653.14	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL (SPL) NEEDS TESTING, AT THE OPERATOR STATION, AS PER THE REGULATIONS. IF GREATER

		THAN 85DB(A), ATTACH CLEAR AND VISIBLE WARNINGS RE: USE OF HEARING PROTECTION.
3653.15	Chemicals	ENSURE THAT THE JSA INCLUDES AN ASSESSMENT OF REMOVAL OF RESIDUAL CHEMICALS. REVIEW STORAGE/DISPOSAL, MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS.
3653.16	Chemicals	NO SMOKING AND NO IGNITION SOURCE HAZARD WARNING SIGN TO BE POSTED NEAR THE PLANT. PROVIDE SAFE WORK METHODS(INCL: MSDS AND PPE REQUIREMENTS) FOR CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT.
3653.17	Entanglement	ENSURE OPERATORS OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PROCEDURES. 1) ALWAYS SHUT DOWN EQUIPMENT BEFORE MAKING REPAIRS OR ADJUSTMENTS. 2) REGULARLY CHECK THE CONDITION OF ALL GUARDING COMPONENTS 3) WEAR CLOSE FITTING CLOTHES AND TIE UP LONG HAIR WHEN WORKING WITH EQUIPMENT 4) ALWAYS WALK AROUND AND NOT OVER OPERATING EQUIPMENT AND PIPEWORK.
3653.18	Guarding	CUTS ENTANGLEMENT AND AMPUTATION INJURIES FROM AUGER SCREW. ENSURE THAT ALL AUGER ACCESS POINTS ARE ADEQAUTELY GUARDED TO PREVENT CONTACT WITH ENTANGLEMENT MECHANISMS. FIXED GUARDING SHOULD ONLY BE OPENABLE BY KEY OR TOOL ARRANGEMENT.
3653.19	Dust	ENSURE HAZARDS ASSOCIATED (INCL: AIRBOURNE DUST INHALATION) WITH THE PLANT ARE ASSESSED AND CONTROL PRIOR TO THE OPERATION OF 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

- 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

Consequences

- 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.