

Hazard Register



Type	FORKLIFT, TURRET TRUCK, ELECTRIC WITH CHARGER	Location	
Make	-	Sale Number	1967
Model	-	Lot Number	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
143062.1	ENTANGLEMENT.	HAIR, CLOTHING, GLOVES, JEWELLERY, TOOLS, RAGS OR OTHER MATERIALS OR BODY PARTS MAY BECOME ENTANGLED WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE FORKLIFT OR MATERIALS IN MOTION SHOULD OPERATOR, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL OR BYSTANDERS GET TO CLOSE TO THE MOVING PARTS OF THE FORKLIFT.
143062.2	CRUSHING.	OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND BYSTANDERS OR THEIR BODY PARTS CAN BE CRUSHED DUE TO MATERIAL FALLING OFF THE FORKLIFT; UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE FORKLIFT; LACK OF ABILITY FOR THE FORKLIFT TO BE SLOWED, STOPPED OR IMMOBILISED; THE FORKLIFT TIPPING OR ROLLING OVER; PART OF THE FORKLIFT COLLAPSING; COMING IN CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE FORKLIFT DURING SETUP, TESTING, INSPECTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR; OPERATORS BEING THROWN OFF OR UNDER THE FORKLIFT; BEING TRAPPED BETWEEN PARTS OF THE FORKLIFT OR THE FORKLIFT AND MATERIALS, OTHER VEHICLES OR FIXED STRUCTURES.
143062.3	CUTTING, STABBING OR PUNCHING	FINGERS, HANDS, ARMS AND OTHER BODY PARTS CAN BE CUT, STABBED OR PUNCHED DUE TO COMING IN CONTACT WITH SHARP OR FLYING OBJECTS; COMING IN CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE FORKLIFT DURING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR OF THE FORKLIFT; THE MOBILITY OF THE FORKLIFT AND THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE FORKLIFT.
143062.4	SHEARING.	PEOPLE WORKING AROUND THE FORKLIFT CAN HAVE FINGERS, HANDS AND OTHER BODY PARTS SHEARED BETWEEN TWO PARTS OF THE FORKLIFT, OR BETWEEN A PART OF THE FORKLIFT AND THE LOAD OR ANOTHER STRUCTURE.
143062.5	STRIKING.	OPERATORS OR BYSTANDERS CAN BE STRUCK BY MOVING OBJECTS DUE TO THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE FORKLIFT; LACK OF ABILITY FOR THE FORKLIFT TO BE SLOWED, STOPPED OR IMMOBILISED; OR MATERIAL HANDLED BY THE FORKLIFT BEING EJECTED OR FLYING OR FALLING OFF THE FORKLIFT.
143062.6	HIGH PRESSURE FLUIDS	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL CAN COME IN CONTACT WITH FLUIDS UNDER PRESSURE, DUE TO FAILURE OR MISUSE OF THE FORKLIFT OR LACK OF ISOLATION PROCEDURES.
143062.7	ELECTRICAL.	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL CAN BE INJURED BY ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR BURNT DUE TO THE OVERLOAD OF ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS; DAMAGED OR POORLY MAINTAINED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CABLES AND LEADS; DAMAGED ELECTRICAL SWITCHES, SOCKETS AND CONTROLS; WATER NEAR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; AND LACK OF ISOLATION PROCEDURES INVOLVED IN THE RECHARGING OF THIS FORKLIFT
143062.8	ELECTROCUTION.	OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS MAY BE BURNED OR ELECTROCUTED BY THE FORKLIFT

Hazard Register



		CONTACTING OR BEING OPERATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS.
143062.9	EXPLOSION.	OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS COULD BE INJURED BY EXPLOSION OF GASES AND VAPOURS GIVEN OFF WHILE THE FORKLIFT IS BEING RECHARGED.
143062.10	SLIP TRIP FALL	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND PASSENGERS USING AND WORKING AROUND FORKLIFT CAN SLIP, TRIP AND FALL DUE TO UNEVEN OR SLIPPERY SURFACES ON AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE FORKLIFT.
143062.11	FALL FROM HEIGHTS	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PASSENGERS REQUIRED TO WORK ON THE TOP OF OR OUTSIDE OF THE FORKLIFT CAN FALL FROM HEIGHTS DUE TO LACK OF PROPER WORK PLATFORM; LACK OF PROPER STAIRS OR LADDERS; LACK OF GUARD RAILS OR OTHER EDGE PROTECTION; AND POOR WALKING OR WORK SURFACES, SUCH AS UNEVEN, STEEP OR SLIPPERY WORK SURFACES.
143062.12	ERGONOMICS.	OPERATORS AND PASSENGERS CAN BE INJURED DUE TO POORLY DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED SEATING AND OPERATOR CONTROLS THAT REQUIRE REPETITIVE BODY MOVEMENT; CONSTRAINED BODY POSTURE OR THE NEED FOR EXCESSIVE EFFORT; AND MISMATCH OF FORKLIFT WITH HUMAN TRAITS AND NATURAL LIMITATIONS.
143062.22	SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL)	THIS FORKLIFT SHOULD HAVE A COMPLIANCE PLATE OR LOAD CHART INDICATING THE SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL) LOAD OF THE FORKLIFT. EXCEEDING THE SWL OF THE FORKLIFT CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE FORKLIFT AND INJURIES TO OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS.
143062.24	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.	BYSTANDERS AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND FORKLIFT CAN BE INJURED DUE TO THE LACK OF TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES, BARRIERS, GUARDING AND SEPARATION OF PEDESTRIANS AND FORKLIFTS.
143062.25	PASSENGERS	PASSENGERS CAN BE SEVERELY INJURED OR KILLED AS A RESULT OF RIDING ON FORKLIFTS WHERE A PASSENGER SEATS AND SEAT BELT IS NOT PROVIDED. PASSENGERS SHOULD NOT RIDE ON OR IN FORKLIFTS WHERE A PASSENGERS SEAT AND SEAT BELT IS NOT PROVIDED. NEVER CARRY PASSENGERS ON THE TRAY OR OTHER LOAD HANDLING AREAS AND ALWAYS ENSURE THE PASSENGER IS AFFORDED THE SAME LEVEL OF PROTECTION AS THE OPERATOR.
143062.26	PLANT OPERATION.	THE FORKLIFT SHOULD ONLY BE OPERATED BY LICENSED, COMPETENT, SKILLED AND TRAINED PERSONAL. ALL OPERATOR CONTROLS AND SAFETY SYSTEMS SHOULD BE TESTED PRIOR TO OPERATION AND ALL FAULTS REPORTED IMMEDIATELY. THIS FORKLIFT SHOULD NEVER BE OPERATED WITHOUT ALL GUARDING IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY.
143062.27	MAINTENANCE.	THE FORKLIFT SHOULD ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY COMPETENT, SKILLED AND TRAINED PERSONNEL AND ALL ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE FORKLIFT TO BE ISOLATED AND DE ENERGISED WHILE FORKLIFT IS BEING MAINTAINED. THE FORKLIFT SHOULD NOT BE PUT BACK IN SERVICE WITHOUT ALL GUARDS IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS TESTED AND OPERATIONAL.
143062.28	INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING & SUPERVISION	ALL OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK ON THE FORKLIFT REQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION AND HAZARDS OF THE FORKLIFT, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING ON HOW TO OPERATE, CLEAN AND MAINTAIN THE FORKLIFT AND PERSONAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERVISED WHEN OPERATING, MAINTAINING OR

REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND THE FORKLIFT.

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.