

# Hazard Register



**Type** BENCH DRILL  
**Make** -  
**Model** -  
**Serial Number**

**Location**  
**Sale Number** 3022925  
**Lot Number** 23

This item has not been tested for electrical safety.

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
132032.1	Entanglement	HAIR, CLOTHING, GLOVES, NECK TIE, JEWELLERY, CLEANING BRUSHES, RAGS OR OTHER MATERIALS MAY BECOME ENTANGLED WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE PLANT, OR MATERIALS IN MOTION. PLANT GUARDING SHOULD BE FITTED TO AVOID ENTANGLEMENT AS PER AS/NZS 4024: SAFETY OF MACHINERY. ENSURE OPERATORS ARE AWARE OF THE ENTANGLEMENT HAZARD PRIOR TO USE. FIT SIGNS WARNING OF HAZARD AND EMERGENCY STOPS ARE WORKING AND CORRECTLY POSITIONED.
132032.3	Cutting, Stabbing and Puncturing	BODY PARTS MAY BE CUT, STABBED OR PUNCHED BY COMING IN CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE PLANT, THE UNEXPECTED OR UNCONTROLLED MOVEMENT OF THE PLANT OR THE EJECTION OF PARTS OF THE PLANT, WORK PIECES OR OTHER OBJECTS. ENSURE PLANT IS OPERATED AND MAINTAINED BY A COMPETENT PERSONAL, BYSTANDERS ARE AT A SAFE DISTANCE, ACCESS TO HAZARDOUS AREAS IS GUARDED AND GUARDING IS AS PER AS/NZS 4024: SAFETY OF MACHINERY.
132032.5	ELECTRICAL.	PLANT NEEDS TO BE INSTALLED AND REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED BY A COMPETENT PERSON 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. REGULARLY CHECK ALL EMERGENCY STOPS AND INTERLOCKS ARE WORKING CORRECTLY. PLANT TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EARTH LEAKAGE CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION.

## 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.