

Hazard Register



| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Type | ELECTRIC PERSONNEL LIFT | Location | |
| Make | - | Sale Number | 9036480 |
| Model | - | Lot Number | 13 |
| Serial Number | | | |

| ID | Hazard Type | Hazard Description |
|-----------|----------------------|--|
| 133872.2 | CRUSHING. | OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND BYSTANDERS OR THEIR BODY PARTS CAN BE CRUSHED DUE TO THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE SCISSOR LIFT; LACK OF ABILITY FOR THE LIFT TO BE SLOWED, SHOPPED OR IMMOBILISED; THE LIFT TIPPING OR ROLLING OVER; PART OF THE LIFT COLLAPSING; COMING IN CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE LIFT DURING SETUP, TESTING, INSPECTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR; OPERATORS BEING THROWN OFF OR UNDER THE LIFT; BEING TRAPPED BETWEEN PARTS OF THE LIFT OR THE LIFT AND FIXED STRUCTURES. |
| 133872.4 | SHEARING. | PEOPLE WORKING AROUND THE LIFT CAN HAVE FINGERS, HANDS AND OTHER BODY PARTS SHEARED BETWEEN TWO PARTS OF THE LIFT, OR BETWEEN A PART OF THE LIFT AND ANOTHER STRUCTURE. |
| 133872.5 | STRICKING | OPERATORS OR BYSTANDERS CAN BE STRUCK BY MOVING OBJECTS DUE TO THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE SCISSOR LIFT OR OBJECTS FALLING OFF THE LIFT PLATFORM. |
| 133872.6 | HIGH PRESSURE FLUID. | OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL CAN COME IN CONTACT WITH FLUIDS UNDER PRESSURE, DUE TO SCISSOR LIFT FAILURE, MISUSE OF THE SCISSOR LIFT OR LACK OF ISOLATION PROCEDURES. |
| 133872.7 | 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 SCISSOR LIFT. |
| 133872.8 | ELECTROCUTION. | OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS MAY BE BURNED OR ELECTROCUTED BY THE SCISSOR LIFT CONTACTING OR BEING OPERATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS. |
| 133872.9 | EXPLOSION. | OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS COULD BE INJURED BY EXPLOSION OF GASES AND VAPOURS GIVEN OFF WHILE THE SCISSOR LIFT IS BEING RECHARGED. |
| 133872.10 | SLIP TRIP FALL | OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND PASSENGERS USING AND WORKING AROUND SCISSOR LIFT CAN SLIP, TRIP AND FALL DUE TO UNEVEN OR SLIPPERY SURFACES ON AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOBILE PLANT. |
| 133872.11 | FALL FROM HEIGHTS | OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PASSENGERS REQUIRED TO WORK ON THE TOP OF OR OUTSIDE OF THE SCISSOR LIFT 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, |

Hazard Register



| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | | SUCH AS UNEVEN, STEEP OR SLIPPERY WORK SURFACES. |
| 133872.16 | ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE | OPERATORS CAN SUFFER HEAT STRESS OR HEATSTROKE DUE TO PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO THE SUN OR HIGH TEMPERATURES. |
| 133872.21 | RADIATION. | OPERATORS CAN BE INJURED OR SUFFER ILL-HEALTH FROM PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO THE SUN WHILE OPERATING THIS SCISSOR LIFT. |
| 133872.22 | SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL) | THIS LIFT SHOULD HAVE A COMPLIANCE PLATE OR LOAD CHART INDICATING THE SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL) LOAD OF THE SCISSOR LIFT. EXCEEDING THE SWL OF THE SCISSOR LIFT CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE SCISSOR LIFT AND INJURIES TO OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS. |
| 133872.24 | TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT. | BYSTANDERS AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND LIFT CAN BE INJURED DUE TO THE LACK OF TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES, BARRIERS AND GUARDING. |
| 133872.27 | PLANT OPERATION. | THE SCISSOR LIFT 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 SCISSOR LIFT SHOULD NEVER NOT BE OPERATED WITHOUT ALL GUARDING IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY. |
| 133872.28 | MAINTENANCE. | THE SCISSOR LIFT SHOULD ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY COMPETENT AND TRAINED PERSONNEL AND ALL ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SCISSOR LIFT TO BE ISOLATED AND DE ENERGISED WHILE SCISSOR LIFT IS BEING MAINTAINED. THE LIFT SHOULD NOT BE PUT BACK IN SERVICE WITHOUT ALL GUARDS IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS TESTED AND OPERATING CORRECTLY. |
| 133872.29 | INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING & SUPERVISION | ALL OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND THE SCISSOR LIFT, REQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION, SETUP AND HAZARDS OF THE SCISSOR LIFT, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING ON HOW TO OPERATE, REFUEL, SETUP, DISMANTLE, MAINTAIN AND WORK WITH THE SCISSOR LIFT AND PERSONNEL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERVISED WHEN OPERATING, SETTING UP, DISMANTLING, MAINTAINING, REFUELLING OR REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND A SCISSOR LIFT. |

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.