Hazard Register

Type	WOOD CHIPPER	**Location**	Select
Make	VERMEER	**Sale Number**	3027678
Model	BC 1500	**Lot Number**	1
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
141670.1	Plant Operation	CONDUCT DOCUMENTED PRE-OPERATIONAL CHECKS PRIOR TO EACH USE, REFER TO MANUFACTURER'S OPERATIONAL/MAINTENANCE MANUALS AS APPLICABLE.
141670.2	Labelling hoses	Ensure air, oil and lubricant lines are appropriately identified and labelled as per AS1345: Identification of the contents of pipes, conduits and ducts.
141670.3	Thermal Conditions	EXPLOSION/FIRE FROM ENGINE, SHUT-OFF ENGINE AND LEAVE TO COOL BEFORE REFUELLING, PROVIDE FIRST AID KIT AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER FOR THE PLANT.
141670.4	Dismantling	ENSURE THAT DISMANTLING, TRANSPORT AND STOWING OF PLANT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
141670.5	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL NEEDS TESTING AT OPERATOR WORKSTATION. IF GREATER THAN 85dB(A), EXAMINE WAYS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM THE PLANT AND ATTACH CLEAR AND VISIBLE HAZARD WARNING SIGN RE: HEARING PROTECTION.
141670.6	Skills	MACHINERY TO BE OPERATED BY DESIGNATED AND COMPETENT OPERATORS ONLY.
141670.7	SLIP TRIP FALL	SLIP/TRIP/FALL DUE TO CLIMATE CONDITIONS, WIPE CLEAR (BEFORE USING THE PLANT) IF THERE IS ANY MUD, OIL OR OTHER OBSTUCTIONS ON THE PLANT.
141670.8	Air Quality	EXHAUST EMISSION (CARBON MONOXIDE) MAY BE HARMFUL, ENSURE THE PLANT IS OPERATED IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA
141670.9	Guarding	MOVING PARTS OF PLANT MAY ENTRAP OR CUT BODY PARTS. ALL FIXED AND OPERABLE GUARDS MUST BE REPLACED AFTER MAINTENANCE/CLEANING ACTIVITIES. GUARDING SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY. ENSURE EMERGENCY PUSH BAR IS FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY PRIOR TO USE IN THE WORKPLACE.
141670.10	Cutting, Stabbing and Puncturing	CAN OCCUR FROM CONTACT WITH MOVING IN FEED TEETH DURING PLANT OPERATION. ENSURE THAT OPERATORS ARE TRAINED IN THE CORRECT FEEDING TECHNIQUE AS PER THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.
141670.11	Plant Operation	OBTAIN, READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
141670.12	Emergency Stop	DRAWN IN. ENSURE AN EMERGENCY PUSH BAR AND OR EMERGENCY STOP BUTTONS IS PRESENT . RISK ASSESS AND REFER TO THE MANUFACTURERS MANUAL FOR EMERGENCY STOP INSTALLATION. ENSURE THE E-STOP/ PUSH BAR IS REGULARLY CHECKED AND FUNCTIONAL. MUST BE COMPLIANT WITH AS4024.1 SAFE GUARDING OF MACHINERY.
141670.13	PPE	Operator injury could result from not wearing provided PPE, wearing poorly maintained PPE, wearing insufficient or inappropriate PPE
141670.14	Drawing In	Operator, hair, clothing, gloves, necktie, jewellery, cleaning brushes, rags or other material being drawn into moving parts of the plant, (in-running nips in gear of pullies duties, rollers, gear wheels.

141670.15	Mechanical	ENTANGLEMENT/STRIKING BY WORKPIECES EJECTING FROM AND OR WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE PLANT, THE DRIVE TO THE PLANT MUST BE STOPPED/DISCONNECTED AND THE MOVING PARTS OF THE PLANT STOPPED BEFORE MAINTENANCE AND OR REMOVING ANY OBSTRUCTIONS NEAR THE PLANT.
141670.16	High Pressure Fluid	Person may come into contact with fluids under high pressure, due to plant failure or misuse of the plant
141670.17	Plant Structure	PLANT TIP-OVER DURING USE, ALWAYS OPERATEPLANT ON FIRM/STABLE GROUND.
141670.18	Air Quality	AIRBORNE DUST PARTICLES AND OTHER CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT AND/OR PROCESS. DOCUMENT RISK ASSESSMENT OF CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT AND REFER TO MSDS. PROVIDE EYE AND BREATHING PPE AS APPROPRIATE.
141670.19	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labeLs/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits, rotating fans etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels is required e.g. PPE, keep hands clear present. Warning and Danger signs are NOT present on this plant.
141670.20	Plant Access	UNATTENDED PLANT SHOULD HAVE POWERED MOTIONS DISABLED/RESIDUAL ENERGIES RELEASED AND PLANT ISOLATED.

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.