

# Hazard Register



|                      |                |                    |         |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| <b>Type</b>          | TROMMEL SCREEN | <b>Location</b>    |         |
| <b>Make</b>          | -              | <b>Sale Number</b> | 9050115 |
| <b>Model</b>         | -              | <b>Lot Number</b>  | 6       |
| <b>Serial Number</b> |                |                    |         |

| ID        | Hazard Type                             | Hazard Description  |
|-----------|---|---|
| 142166.1  | ENTANGLEMENT.                           | HAIR, CLOTHING, GLOVES, JEWELLERY, TOOLS, RAGS OR OTHER MATERIALS OR BODY PARTS MAY BECOME ENTANGLED WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE TROMMEL OR MATERIALS IN MOTION.   |
| 142166.2  | CRUSHING.                               | FINGERS, HANDS AND OTHER BODY PARTS CAN BE CRUSHED DUE TO MATERIAL FALLING OFF THE TROMMEL; THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE TROMMEL OR THE MATERIALS; LACK OF CAPACITY TO BE STOPPED OR IMMOBILISED; COMING IN CONTACT WITH THE MOVING PARTS OF THE TROMMEL DURING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE OR CLEANING; OR BEING TRAPPED BETWEEN THE TROMMEL AND MATERIALS OR FIXED STRUCTURES. |
| 142166.4  | SHEARING.                               | FINGERS, HANDS AND OTHER BODY PARTS CAN BE SHEARED BETWEEN TWO PARTS OF THE TROMMEL, OR BETWEEN A PART OF THE TROMMEL AND ANOTHER STRUCTURE.  |
| 142166.5  | FRICTION & ABRASION                     | HANDS, FINGERS AND OTHER BODY PARTS CAN BE BURNT DUE TO CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OR SURFACES OF THE TROMMEL, OR MATERIAL HANDLED BY THE TROMMEL.   |
| 142166.6  | STRIKING.                               | THE OPERATOR AND/OR BYSTANDERS MAY BE STRUCK BY MOVING OBJECTS DUE TO THE UNEXPECTED OR UNCONTROLLED MOVEMENT OF THE TROMMEL OR MATERIALS FALLING OFF THE TROMMEL; OR MATERIALS BEING EJECTED.  |
| 142166.8  | 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.  |
| 142166.15 | AUTOMATIC & REMOTELY OPERATED MACHINERY | OPERATORS MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND BYSTANDERS CAN BE INJURED DUE TO THE TROMMEL STARTING AUTOMATICALLY AND/OR BEING REMOTELY OPERATED AND THE LACK OF ISOLATION OR SAFE WORK PROCEDURES.   |
| 142166.16 | PLANT OPERATION.                        | THE TROMMEL SHOULD ONLY BE OPERATED BY COMPETENT, SKILLED AND TRAINED PERSONAL. ALL OPERATOR CONTROLS SHOULD BE CLEARLY LABELLED AND FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY AND THIS TROMMEL SHOULD NOT BE OPERATED WITHOUT ALL GUARDING IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY.  |
| 142166.17 | MAINTENANCE.                            | THE TROMMEL SHOULD ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY COMPETENT AND TRAINED PERSONNEL AND ALL ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE TROMMEL TO BE ISOLATED AND DE ENERGISED WHILE THE TROMMEL IS BEING MAINTAINED. THE TROMMEL SHOULD NOT BE PUT BACK IN SERVICE WITHOUT ALL GUARDS IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS TESTED AND OPERATING CORRECTLY.   |

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142166.19 INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING & SUPERVISION ALL OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK ON THE TROMMEL REQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION AND HAZARDS OF THE TROMMEL, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING ON HOW TO OPERATE, CLEAN AND MAINTAIN THE TROMMEL AND PERSONAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERVISED WHEN OPERATING, MAINTAINING OR REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND THE TROMMEL.

## 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.