Hazard Register

Type	LAWN EDGER	**Location**	GraysOnline
Make	-	**Sale Number**	1967
Model	-	**Lot Number**	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
143070.1	Skills	PLANT TO BE OPERATED BY COMPETENT / TRAINED OPERATORS ONLY.
143070.2	Process Manual	SUPPLY (IF AVAILABLE) MANUFACTURER'S OPERATING (INCLUDING PRE-OPERATIONAL CHECKS AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS) FOR THE OPERATOR.
143070.3	Chemicals	OBTAIN MSDS AND CONDUCT AND DOCUMENT HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ALL CHEMICALS USED WITH THE PLANT (E.G. PETROL, OILS ETC)
143070.4	Thermal Conditions	EXPOSURE TO OUTDOOR CLIMATE/WEATHER CONDITIONS. ROTATE WORKERS BETWEEN INDOOR/ SHADED AND OUTDOOR/EXPOSED LOCATIONS, PROVIDE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR WET, UV EXPOSURE, HOT OR COLD CONDITIONS.
143070.5	Manual Handling	Operator strains and/or sprains from handling/usig plant as a result of repetitive body movements.
143070.6	Plant Operation	DEVELOP AND CONDUCT DOCUMENTED PRE-OPERATIONAL CHECKS PRIOR TO EACH USE.
143070.7	Signage	ATTACH CLEAR AND VISIBLE HAZARD SIGNS RE: KEEP CLEAR OF MOVING PLANT, NIP POINTS, CRUSH POINTS ECT.
143070.8	PPE	PROVIDE INFORMATION/ INSTRUCTION ON STORAGE, USE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.
143070.9	Air Quality	EXHAUST EMISSION (CARBON MONOXIDE) MAY BE HARMFUL. ENSURE THE PLANT IS OPERATED IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA.
143070.10	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS (SPL) MAY NEED TESTING. IF SPL GREATER THAN 85 dB(A 8hr OR 140 dB(C PEAK), CLEAR AND VISIBLE WARNINGS MUST BE ATTACHED RE: USE OF HEARING PROTECTION, EXAMINE WAYS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM THE PLANT AND ATTACH CLEAR AND VISIBLE WARNING SIGN RE: HEARING PROTECTION.
143070.11	Guarding	Ensure guarding of plant is in accordance with AS 4024 Safety of Machinery.
143070.12	Thermal Conditions	EXPLOSION/FIRE FROM ENGINE, SHUT OFF ENGINE AND LEAVE TO COOL BEFORE REFUELLING.

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.