



Asset Hazard Register

GRAYSONLINE

As at April 20, 2012

Type: BULLET WELDER
Make: LINCOLN
Model: DC 250MK

Auction Venue: SALE NO 3001420
Lot number: LOT 29
Sale Date:

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
1	Electrical	PLANT NEEDS TO BE REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AS PER AS/NZS 3760: IN-SERVICE SAFETY INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, AND AS/NZS 3000: WIRING RULES OR AS 1543: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINES.
2	Electrical	PLANT TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EARTH LEAKAGE CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION.
3	Plant Operation	NO SERVICE/MAINTENANCE RECORDS AVAILABLE. REQUIRES REGULAR DOCUMENTED CONDITION INSPECTIONS (INCL SAFETY RELATED CONTROLS).
4	Mechanical	POWER SUPPLY TO THE PLANT MUST BE ISOLATED, DE-ENERGISED BEFORE COMMENCING ANY CLEANING AND OR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.
5	Process Manual	OBTAIN AND READ MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS.
6	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS NEED TESTING AT OPERATOR STATION. IF SPL IS GREATER THAN 85 dB(A), NOISE CONTROL MEASURES SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED EG HEARING PROTECTION.
7	Electrical	WELDING LEADS/EARTH RETURN CABLE MUST BE REGULARLY CHECKED AND THE CONDITION DOCUMENTED.
8	Signage	ALL OPERATOR CONTROLS TO BE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AND LABELLED.



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9	Signage	SIGNAGE MUST BE ATTACHED RE: WELDING FUMES, GASES AND USE OF EYE PROTECTION.
10	Skills	PLANT SHOULD ONLY BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT PERSONNEL.
11	Radiation	WELDING ARC FLASH CAN CAUSE INJURY. PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR THE OPERATOR (PPE) AND WELDING SCREEN TO PROTECT PERSONS IN THE VICINITY OF ANY WELDING PROCESSES EG FLASH CURTAIN.
12	Air Quality	AIRBORNE WELDING FUME, DUSTS AND CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THE WELDER AND THE WELDING PROCESS. REFER TO MSDS, UNDERTAKE ANALYSIS OF AIRBORNE CONCENTRATION OF WELDING FUME, UNDERTAKE RISK ASSESSMENT AND IMPLEMENT APPROPRIATE CONTROLS EG FUME/ DUST EXTRACTION SYSTEM
13	Plant Operation	WELDING SPARKS CAN CAUSE FIRE OR EXPLOSION, OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS FOR HOT WORK.
14	Plant Operation	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE ATTACHED IN A CLEAR AND VISIBLE POSITION FOR USE BY THE OPERATOR.
15	Plant Operation	AREA SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS AND PEDESTRIANS.
16	Plant Operation	OPERATORS WORKSTATION SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAN.
17	Health	Exposure to dangerous goods and/or hazardous substances in conjunction with plant (liquids, solids, dusts, gases) or exposure to dusts/particles resulting from plant operation
18	Plant Operation	Incorrect use of plant. Plant should be operated in accordance with AS1674: SAFETY IN WELDING AND ALLIED PROCESSES.
19	Plant Operation	Operator performing welding tasks without appropriate, damaged screens in place
20	PPE	Operator injury/resulting from incorrect/insufficient PPE. Provide protective clothing for welders in accordance with AS1588 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING WORN BY WELDERS



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21	Burns	Injury to operator might result from contact with hot surfaces or hot splatter
22	Plant Controls	Unintentional or incorrect operation of plant as a result of poorly labelled/unlabelled or incorrectly labelled controls

Hazard Register

Occupational Health and Safety Plant Safety Purchaser Information

This plant health and safety information has been prepared by Graysonline for the purchaser of the plant item as required by National and State OHS Legislation. Whilst every effort has been made to identify all of the hazards, it should be recognised that such hazards have been identified given due consideration to the state of knowledge of the plant item.

If this plant item is being purchased for use at a place of work, the purchaser is reminded of their obligations to review the hazard register and in consultation with employees, prepare a formal risk assessment for the operation of the plant item in the new environment. In order to assess the risk, it is necessary to consider the likelihood of an incident that would impact (consequence) on health and safety at the workplace. The following guidelines are provided to assist the purchaser to complete the plant assessment.

Likelihood	Consequence
<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 is a prioritised list of risks and risk controls (existing and proposed) for further action based on the following risk 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.