

Hazard Register



Type	ROAD SWEEPER	Location	
Make	-	Sale Number	5043488
Model	-	Lot Number	52
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
122835.1	Skills	Ensure only competent / skilled personnel have access to and use of plant.
122835.2	Plant Operation	Ensure operator is provided with Standard Operating instructions - attach instruction in a clear and prominent position at operator's station.
122835.3	Emergency Stop	Failure of emergency stop switches (all emergency stop switches should be regularly tested in accordance with the original manufactures specifications). E-Stop is present in the cab.
122835.4	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS (SPL) NEEDS TESTING AT OPERATOR STATION. IF SPL GREATER THAN 85 dB(A), CLEAR & VISIBLE WARNINGS MUST BE ATTACHED RE: USE OF HEARING PROTECTION.
122835.5	Manual Handling	Operator strains and/or sprains from handling work pieces, product on and off the plant or as a result of repetitive body movements - handling of rear mounted suction hose
122835.6	Plant Malfunction	ENSURE ALARMS ARE OPERATIONAL FOR UNATTENDED PLANT. UNEXPECTED PRESSURE INCREASES OR RELEASES SHOULD BE MONITORED AND ALARMED.
122835.7	Guarding	All plant interlocks should be routinely tested and inspected (cleaned to be free of dust and extraneous matter)
122835.8	Crushing	Could result during tipping process. Operator must remain inside cabin during this process.
122835.9	High Pressure Fluid	Person may come into contact with fluids under high pressure, due to plant failure or misuse of the plant.
122835.10	Guarding	Moving parts may entrap or cut body parts. All fixed and operable guards must be replaced after maintenance / cleaning activities. Guarding should be in accordance with standard
122835.11	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits, rotating fans, nip points etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels (SAFETY DECALS) is required.
122835.12	Plant Maintenance	Not isolating, de-energising plant before commencing cleaning and/or maintenance activities.
122835.13	PPE	Operator injury resulting from not wearing provided PPE, wearing poorly maintained PPE, wearing insufficient or inappropriate PPE
122835.14	Plant Controls	Operator injury can result from poorly labelled/ unlabelled or incorrectly labelled controls. Ensure all operational controls are clearly identified and labelled.

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.