

# Hazard Register



---

<b>Type</b>	GANTRY CRANE	<b>Location</b>	
<b>Make</b>	-	<b>Sale Number</b>	3022624
<b>Model</b>	-	<b>Lot Number</b>	3
<b>Serial Number</b>			

---

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
134305.1	Plant Maintenance	ENSURE OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND CONDITION OF BALES AND CHAIN (SIGNS OF RUST) ARE CHECKED BY A COMPETENT PERSON.
134305.2	Electrical	ENSURE SAFETY SWITCH AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION FOR THE PLANT IS OPERATIONAL PRIOR TO USE.
134305.3	Skills	ENSURE ONLY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONNEL HAVE ACCESS AND USE THE PLANT
134305.4	Mechanical	ENSURE HOIST IS INSTALLED FOR THE APPROPRIATE CAPACITY RATING. ENSURE SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL) ARE CLEARLY MARKED.
134305.7	Plant Access	ACCESS TO MOTOR VIA ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (EWP). HARNESS AND LANYARD MUST BE WORN IN EWP.
134305.9	Plant Operation	VENDOR TO PROVIDE OPERATIONS /SERVICE/MAINTENANCE/MODIFICATION RECORDS FOR THE PLANT IF AVAILABLE.
134305.10	Controls	ENSURE THAT SPECIFIED WORK INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY (E.G. MANUAL HANDLING TASKS). NOTE: ANY COMPONENT OF SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT SHOULD BE MARKED WITH THE WEIGHT TO WARN THE OPERATOR.
134305.11	Plant Operation	HOIST MUST NOT BE PUT INTO OPERATIONAL SERVICE UNTIL IT HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED AS PER AS 1418.1-2002 CRANES HOISTS AND WINCHES AND AS1418.18-2001 CRANES HOISTS AND WINCHES - CRANE RUNWAYS AND MONORAILS AND AS2550.3-2002: CRANES, HOISTS AND WINCHES - SAFE USE.
134305.12	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.

## 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.