Hazard Register

Type	FOOD VAN	**Location**	
Make	-	**Sale Number**	3024879
Model	-	**Lot Number**	1
Serial Number			

DUAL FUELLED FOOD VAN WITH LPG BOTTLE HOLDERS FOR OVEN WARMER. ALL VEHICLE MOUNTED LPG TANKS MUST BE CHECKED AND CERTIFIED EVERY 10 YEARS

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
135572.1	Work Method	HANDBRAKE MUST BE APPLIED, MOTOR KEY SWITCHOFF AND REMOVED WHEN THE PLANT IS LEFT UNATTENDED.
135572.3	Plant Operation	CONDUCT AND DOCUMENT REGULAR ON-SITE INSPECTIONS OF THE PLANT CONDITION i.e LIGHTS, HAZARD WARNING DEVICES, TYRES, BRAKES, LPG BOTTLE AND LINES
135572.4	Plant Operation	PLANT SHOULD BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT/SKILLED/LICENSED PERSONNEL ONLY.
135572.6	Plant Operation	REVERSING LIGHTS AND ALARM REQUIRED. CONDUCT AND DOCUMENT REGULAR ON-SITE TESTING OF ALL HAZARD WARNING DEVICES e.g. LIGHTS AND REVERSING ALARM.
135572.7	Plant Operation	ENSURE MAINTENANCE OR SERVICE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE.
135572.8	Controls	ATTACH CLEAR & VISIBLE LABELS IDENTIFYING ALL OPERATING CONTROLS.
135572.9	Signage	ATTACH CLEAR & VISIBLE 'NO SMOKING ' SIGN TO TRUCK.
135572.11	Ergonomics	A DRIVERS SEAT BELT SHOULD ALWAYS BE FITTED AND WORN BY ALL OPERATORS.
135572.12	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS (SPL) NEED TESTING AT OPERATOR STATION. IF SPL GREATER THAN 85 dB(A), CLEAR & VISIBLE WARNINGS MUST BE ATTACHED re USE OF HEARING PROTECTION.
135572.13	Plant Operation	ATTACH OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS IN A CLEAR AND VISIBLE POSITION TO OPERATOR, INCLUDING LPG FILLING INSTRUCTIONS AND LIGHTING THE OVEN WARMERS.
135572.14	Plant Structure	TRUCK MUST BE REGISTERED FOR PUBLIC ROAD USE. ENSURE ALL TRUCKS ARE REGISTERED AND OPERATORS LICENSED TO DRIVE TRUCK.
135572.15	Fire/Explosion	LPG BOTTLES SHOULD BE CHECKED PRIOR TO LEAVING DEPOT. THIS MAY INCLUDE AN INSPECTION OF THE BOTTLE, HOSES AND FITTINGS.
135572.16	Fire/Explosion	ENSURE SAFETY CUTOUT SWITCH IS WORKING PRIOR TO LEAVING DEPOT SO THAT LPG MAY NOT BECOME A FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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.