Hazard Register

Type	CRANE, JIB RADIAL ARM	**Location**	
Make	-	**Sale Number**	3025024
Model	-	**Lot Number**	0201-0230
Serial Number			

All cranes require regular inspection and service by an indipendent person at predetermined intervals. There is no indication of the maintenance history of this crane and it should be serviced by a competent, skilled person prior to use.

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
135847.2	CRUSHING.	OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND BYSTANDERS OR THEIR BODY PARTS CAN BE CRUSHED DUE TO MATERIAL FALLING OFF THE CRANE; UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE CRANE; LACK OF ABILITY FOR THE CRANE TO BE SLOWED, STOPPED OR IMMOBILISED; PART OF THE CRANE COLLAPSING; COMING IN CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE CRANE DURING SETUP, TESTING, INSPECTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR; OPERATORS BEING THROWN OFF OR UNDER THE CRANE; BEING TRAPPED BETWEEN PARTS OF THE CRANE OR THE CRANE AND MATERIALS OR FIXED STRUCTURES.
135847.3	CUTTING, STABBING OR PUNCHING	FINGERS, HANDS, ARMS AND OTHER BODY PARTS CAN BE CUT, STABBED OR PUNCHED DUE TO COMING IN CONTACT WITH SHARP OR FLYING OBJECTS; COMING IN CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE CRANE DURING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR OF THE CRANE; AND THE MOBILITY OF THE CRANE AND THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE CRANE.
135847.5	STRIKING.	OPERATORS OR BYSTANDERS CAN BE STRUCK BY MOVING OBJECTS DUE TO THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE CRANE; LACK OF ABILITY FOR THE CRANE TO BE SLOWED, STOPPED OR IMMOBILISED; OR MATERIAL HANDLED BY THE CRANE BEING DROPPED OR FALLING OFF THE CRANE.
135847.7	ELECTRICAL.	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL CAN BE INJURED BY ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR BURNT DUE TO THE OVERLOAD OF ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS; DAMAGED OR POORLY MAINTAINED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CABLES AND LEADS; DAMAGED ELECTRICAL SWITCHES, SOCKETS AND CONTROLS; WATER NEAR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; AND LACK OF ISOLATION PROCEDURES.
135847.10	SLIP TRIP FALL	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND PASSENGERS USING AND WORKING AROUND MOBILE PLANT CAN SLIP, TRIP AND FALL DUE TO UNEVEN OR SLIPPERY SURFACES ON AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE CRANE.
135847.11	FALL FROM HEIGHTS	MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO WORK ON THE CRANE CAN FALL FROM HEIGHTS DUE TO LACK OF PROPER WORK PLATFORM; LACK OF PROPER STAIRS OR LADDERS; LACK OF GUARD RAILS OR OTHER EDGE PROTECTION; AND POOR WALKING OR WORK SURFACES, SUCH AS UNEVEN, STEEP OR SLIPPERY WORK SURFACES.
135847.22	SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL)	THISCRANE SHOULD HAVE A COMPLIANCE PLATE OR LOAD CHART INDICATING THE SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL) LOAD OF THE CRANE. EXCEEDING THE SWL OF THE CRANE CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE CRANE AND INJURIES TO OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS.

135847.26	PLANT OPERATION.	THE CRANE SHOULD ONLY BE OPERATED BY LICENSED, COMPETENT, SKILLED AND TRAINED PERSONAL. ALL OPERATOR CONTROLS AND SAFETY SYSTEMS SHOULD BE TESTED PRIOR TO OPERATION AND ALL FAULTS REPORTED IMMEDIATELY. THIS CRANE SHOULD NEVER BE OPERATED WITHOUT ALL GUARDING IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY.
135847.27	MAINTENANCE.	THE CRANE SHOULD BE REGULARLY MAINTAINED BY COMPETENT, SKILLED AND TRAINED PERSONNEL AND ALL ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CRANE TO BE ISOLATED AND DE ENERGISED WHILE CRANE IS BEING MAINTAINED. THE CRANE SHOULD NOT BE PUT BACK IN SERVICE WITHOUT ALL GUARDS IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS TESTED AND OPERATIONAL.
135847.28	INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING & SUPERVISION	ALL OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK ON THE CRANE REQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION AND HAZARDS OF THE CRANE, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING ON HOW TO OPERATE, CLEAN AND MAINTAIN THE CRANE AND PERSONAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERVISED WHEN OPERATING, MAINTAINING OR REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND THE CRANE.

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.