Hazard Register

Type	AIRLESS SPRAY UNIT	**Location**	GraysOnline
Make	-	**Sale Number**	1967
Model	-	**Lot Number**	-
Serial Number		**Vendor**	---

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
143235.1	Floor Condition	SLIP/TRIP/FALL DUE TO CLIMATE CONDITIONS AND OR GROUND CONDITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLANT
143235.2	Controls	NO DOCUMENTED INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED FOR THE PLANT AND OR OPERATOR CONTROLS NOT CLEARLY LABELLED
143235.3	Chemicals	OBTAIN MSDS FOR ALL ADHESIVE PRODUCTS AND ASSESS APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN THIS APPLICATION, I.E. VAPORISING TEMPERATURE, FLASHPOINT ETC. ENSURE SAFETY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES ARE FOLLOWED.
143235.4	Air Quality	ENSURE PLANT IS OPERATED IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA
143235.5	Plant Operation	ENSURE PLANT IS REGULARLY TESTED AND INSPECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESSURE VESSELS
143235.6	Plant Structure	ENSURE PLANT IS REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH OHS REGULATION 2001
143235.7	Pressure	REGULARLY INSPECT ALL SEALS AND PRESSURE RELEASE VALVES AND MAINTAIN TO ENSURE NO UNCONTRLLED ENERGEY RELEASE
143235.8	Guarding	CONTACT WITH LIQUID BEING SPRAYED OR PARTS OF THE PLANT EJECTING FROM THE PLANT
143235.9	Electrical	PLANT NEEDS TO BE REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AS PER AS/NZS3760: IN-SERVICE SAFETY INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND AS/NZS3000: WIRING RULES AND/OR AS1543: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINES. TO PREVENT FIRE AND OR ELECTRICAL SHOCKS, DO NOT EXPOSE THE PLANT TO WET ENVIRONMENTS (INCLUDING: AREAS OF HIGH HUMIDITY, SPLASHES OF WATER OR DUSTY LOCATIONS) AND DO NOT HANDLE PLUG OR THE PLANT WITH WET HANDS.
143235.10	PPE	ASSESS AND SUPPLY PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - IDENTIFY TYPE AND PROVIDE INSTRUCTION/INFORMATION RE: USE, STORAGE, CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF PPE (E.G. EYE & EAR PROTECTION)
143235.11	Training & Competency	ONLY TRAINED PERSONS TO USE THIS PLANT.

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.