

# Hazard Register



Type	CNC ROUTER	Location	Grays.com
Make	-	Sale Number	1967
Model	-	Lot Number	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142757.1	Chemicals	AIRBORNE DUST PARTICLES AND OTHER CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT AND/OR PROCESS. DOCUMENT RISK ASSESSMENT OF CHEMICALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT AND REFER TO MSDS.
142757.2	Plant Operation	ATTACH OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS IN A CLEAR AND VISIBLE POSITION TO OPERATOR, INCL. THAT THE USE OF COMPRESSED AIR CAN CAUSE EYE INJURIES, HEARING LOSS, FLYING DEBRIS TO PENERATE INTO THE SKIN/BODY.
142757.3	Electrical	PLANT TO BE USED WITH AN ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION.
142757.4	Emergency Stop	ENSURE EMERGENCY STOPS ARE PRESENT ON PLANT. ENSURE THAT THE E-STOP BUTTONS ARE REGULARLY TESTED FOR CORRECT FUNCTIONING.
142757.6	Controls	CONTROL PANEL LABELLED. NEED OPERATION MANUAL TO UNDERSTAND.
142757.7	Training	PROVIDE ANY MANUFACTURER'S MANUALS/INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PLANT.
142757.8	Plant Structure	PLANT TO BE MOUNTED/FIXED INTO POSITION AS PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS
142757.9	Plant Operation	NO MAINTENANCE OR SERVICE RECORDS AVAILABLE. CONDUCT REGULAR DOCUMENTED SERVICE/INSPECTION OF THE PLANT. MAINTAIN RECORDS OF CHANGES/MODIFICATIONS MADE TO THE PLANT.
142757.10	Flammable substances	ACCUMULATION OF DUST IN ROUTER BED. NO NAKED FLAME OR HOT WORK TO BE CONDUCTED IN VICINITY.
142757.11	Mechanical	ENTANGLEMENT/STRIKING/CUTTING - DO NOT PLACE HANDS OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY NEAR MOVING PLANT WHEN SETTING UP AND/OR FEEDING MATERIAL FOR THE PLANT. PLANT TO BE GUARDED AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
142757.12	Entanglement	MOVING/ ROTATING PARTS AT REAR OF MACHINE. ENSURE GUARDING IS REINSTALLED AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: SAFETY OF MACHINERY.
142757.13	Guarding	GUARDING ON MACHINE. ENSURE INSTALLATION OF GUARDING COMPLIES WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: SAFETY OF MACHINERY.
142757.14	Electrical	EQUIPMENT MUST BE ISOLATED PRIOR TO OPERATORS ENTERING REAR OF MACHINE.
142757.15	Electrical	PLANT NEEDS TO BE REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: IN-SERVICE SAFETY INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: WIRING RULES AND/OR AUSTRALIAN STANDARD: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINES.
142757.16	Plant Operation	ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANT (ELECTRICAL, COMPRESSED AIR, ETC.) TO BE ISOLATED WHEN THE PLANT IS BEING CLEANED/MAINTAINED. ALL GUARDS REPLACED/FITTED AND CHECKED BEFORE THE PLANT IS PUT BACK INTO SERVICE.
142757.17	Ergonomics	HANDLING OF WORKPIECES ON/OFF THE PLANT. CONDUCT MANUAL HANDLING RISK ASSESSMENT FOR TASK(S) ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATION OF THE PLANT.

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142757.18	Work Space	SLIP/TRIP FROM DUST, HOSES, OFF-CUTS, MATERIAL TROLLEYS, CABLES, HOSES ETC. IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLANT AND COLLISION BY MOBILE PLANT.
142757.19	AIR PRESSURE	AIR LINES UNDER PRESSURE MAY CAUSE INJURY IF RELEASED OR HOSES ARE DAMAGED. ENSURE INSPECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED.
142757.20	Access	OPERATOR SHOULD NOT HAVE ACCESS TO DANGER AREA ALONG X AXIS TRAVEL OF ROUTER HEAD. INSTALL PRESSURE PADS THAT WILL CUT MACHINE TRAVEL IF OPERATOR WITHIN DANGER ZONE.
142757.21	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS NEED TESTING AT OPERATOR STATION. IF SPL GREATER THAN 85 dB(A), CLEAR & VISIBLE WARNINGS MUST BE ATTACHED RE: USE OF HEARING PROTECTION.
142757.23	Skills	PLANT TO BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONEL ONLY.
142757.24	Access	REPLACE AND ERECT PERIMETER FENCING AROUND PLANT PRIOR TO OPERATION. PERIMETER FENCING SHOULD ISOLATE OPERATOR FROM PLANT DURING MACHINERY MOTIONS.
142757.25	PPE	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - IDENTIFY TYPE AND PROVIDE INSTRUCTION/INFORMATION RE: USE, STORAGE, CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF PPE (E.G. EYE & HEAR PROTECTION, DUST MASK ETC.).

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.