

Hazard Register



Type	FORKLIFT, COUNTERBALANCE PETROL	Location	
Make	-	Sale Number	1967
Model	-	Lot Number	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
143142.1	CRUSHING.	PEOPLE CAN BE CRUSHED BY MATERIAL FALLING OFF THE PLANT OR THE PLANT TIPPING OR ROLLING OVER, OR BEING TRAPPED BETWEEN THE PLANT, MATERIALS BEING LIFTED AND STATIONARY OBJECTS. ENSURE THE FORKLIFT IS OPERATED AND MAINTAINED BY COMPETENT PERSONAL, BYSTANDERS ARE KEPT AT A SAFE DISTANCE AND THE FORKLIFT HAS ROLL-OVER, CRUSH AND OPERATOR EJECTION PROTECTION FITTED.
143142.2	CUTTING, STABBING OR PUNCHING	BODY PARTS MAY BE CUT, STABBED OR PUNCHED BY COMING IN CONTACT WITH THE MOVING FORKLIFT. ENSURE PLANT IS OPERATED AND MAINTAINED BY A COMPETENT PERSONAL, BYSTANDERS ARE AT A SAFE DISTANCE.
143142.3	STRIKING.	BODY PARTS MAY BE STRUCK BY THE MOBILITY OF THE PLANT OR OBJECTS FALLING OFF THE PLANT. ENSURE PLANT IS OPERATED AND MAINTAINED BY COMPETENT, TRAINED AND LICENSED PERSONNEL, BYSTANDERS ARE KEPT AT A SAFE DISTANCE AND THE FORKLIFT HAS ROLL OVER AND CRUSH PROTECTION FITTED. ENSURE ALL WARNING BEACONS, REVERSING BEEPERS AND OTHER SAFETY AND WARNING DEVICES HAVE BEEN FITTED AND ARE OPERATIONAL.
143142.4	ROLLOVER.	A MOBILE PLANT ROLL OVER CAN LEAD TO SEVERE CRUSHING INJURIES AND/OR DEATH. ENSURE A ROLL OVER PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE IS INSTALLED AND APPROPRIATELY FITTED AND THAT IT COMPLIES WITH THE DESIGN AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS 1636. ENSURE SEAT BELTS ARE FITTED AND WARN WHERE REQUIRED.
143142.5	PASSENGERS	PASSENGERS CAN BE SEVERELY INJURED OR KILLED AS A RESULT OF RIDING ON PLANT WHERE A PASSENGER SEAT IS NOT PROVIDED. PASSENGERS SHOULD NOT RIDE ON PLANT WHERE NO PASSENGER SEAT IS PROVIDED.
143142.6	REFUELLING	ONLY COMPETENT, TRAINED PERSONNEL SHOULD BE REFUELLING PETROL FORKLIFTS. ENSURE THERE IS A STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR REFUELLING AND THAT IT IS FOLLOWED. ENSURE THE CORRECT FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE FORKLIFT REFUELLING AREA.
143142.7	PEDESTRIANS	ENSURE THERE IS A TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN THAT INCLUDES DESIGNATED PATHWAYS FOR PEDESTRIANS, MOBILE PLANT MOVEMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER PROPERTY. ENSURE BYSTANDERS ARE KEPT WELL CLEAR OF OPERATING FORKLIFTS, ESPECIALLY WHEN PICKING UP AND PUTTING DOWN LOADS. ENSURE ALL WARNING BEACONS, REVERSING BEEPERS AND OTHER SAFETY AND WARNING DEVICES HAVE BEEN FITTED AND ARE OPERATIONAL.
143142.8	WORKING AROUND FORKLIFTS	WHERE PEOPLE AND FORKLIFTS ARE REQUIRED TO WORK TOGETHER IN THE SAME AREA ENSURE THE OPERATOR IS AWARE OF PEOPLE ENTERING AND LEAVING THE FORKLIFTS AREA OF OPERATION. NEVER WALK UP BEHIND AN OPERATING FORKLIFT AND ALWAYS

		HAVE THE OPERATORS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT PRIOR TO ENTERING THE AREA OF OPERATION.
143142.9	SAFE WORKING LOAD.	WHERE PEOPLE AND FORKLIFTS ARE REQUIRED TO WORK TOGETHER IN THE SAME AREA ENSURE THE OPERATOR IS AWARE OF PEOPLE ENTERING AND LEAVING THE FORKLIFTS AREA OF OPERATION. NEVER WALK UP BEHIND AN OPERATING FORKLIFT AND ALWAYS HAVE THE OPERATORS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT PRIOR TO ENTERING THE AREA OF OPERATION.
143142.10	ATTACHMENT	ENSURE ALL FORKLIFT ATTACHMENTS ARE ARE CERTIFIED, CONTAIN A SAFE WORKING LOAD LABEL AND ENSURE THE ATTACHMENT IS NEVER OPERATED PASSED THE SAFE WORKING LOAD.
143142.11	TOXIC GASES, VAPOURS AND FUMES	PETROL FORKLIFTS GIVE OFF CARBON MONOXIDE WHICH IS DETRIMENTAL TO HEALTH AND SAFETY OF PERSONS. NEVER USE A PETROL FORKLIFT IN AN ENCLOSED AREA OR A BUILDING. ONLY USE IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA.
143142.12	LICENSING	IT IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT THAT OPERATORS OF RIDE ON FORKLIFTS HOLD A VALID LICENSE TO PERFORM HIGH RISK WORK FOR A FORKLIFT.
143142.13	PLANT OPERATION.	ENSURE ONLY COMPETENT, LICENSED AND SKILLED PERSONNEL HAVE ACCESS TO AND OPERATE THE FORKLIFTS. ENSURE THAT THE SAFE WORKING LOAD OF THE PLANT IS NEVER EXCEEDED AND THAT IT IS CLEARLY LEGIBLE ON THE PLANT. ALSO ENSURE THAT ANY OPERATOR WARNING SIGNS AND CONTROL LABELS ARE LEGIBLE AND WELL MAINTAINED. COMPLETE PRE-START CHECKLISTS AT THE START OF EVERY SHIFT AND REPORT ANY PROBLEMS OR SAFETY ISSUES.
143142.14	MAINTENANCE.	ENSURE ALL FAULTY PLANT IS LOCKED OUT AND TAGGED OUT, CLEARLY STATING THE FAULT. FORKLIFTS SHOULD ONLY BE MAINTAINED AND SERVICED BY COMPETENT AND SKILLED PERSONNEL. ENSURE ALL PROBLEMS, FAULTS AND SAFETY ISSUES ARE CORRECTED PRIOR TO PUTTING THE FORKLIFT BACK IN SERVICE.
143142.15	INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING & SUPERVISION	ALL OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND FORKLIFTS, REQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION AND HAZARDS OF THE FORKLIFT, INSTRUCTION (IN THE FORM OF WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS, E.G. SOP) AND TRAINING ON HOW TO OPERATE, RECHARGE AND MAINTAIN THE FORKLIFT AND PERSONAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERVISED WHEN OPERATING, MAINTAINING, RECHARGING OR REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND FORKLIFTS.

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
• 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	• 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.