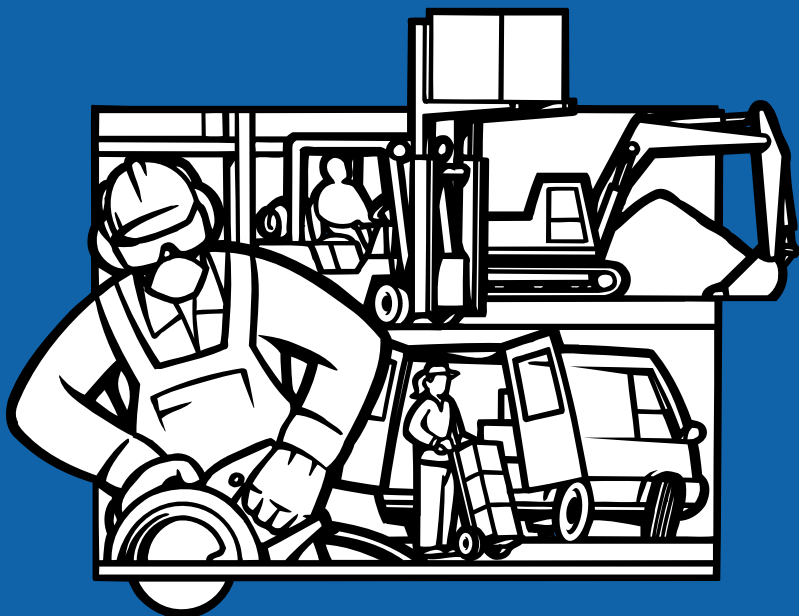




PLANT

IN THE WORKPLACE

MAKING IT SAFE



**A guide for employers, self-employed
persons and employees**

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT 1984

and

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REGULATIONS 1996

November 2001

**WorkSafe
Western
Australia**
COMMISSION



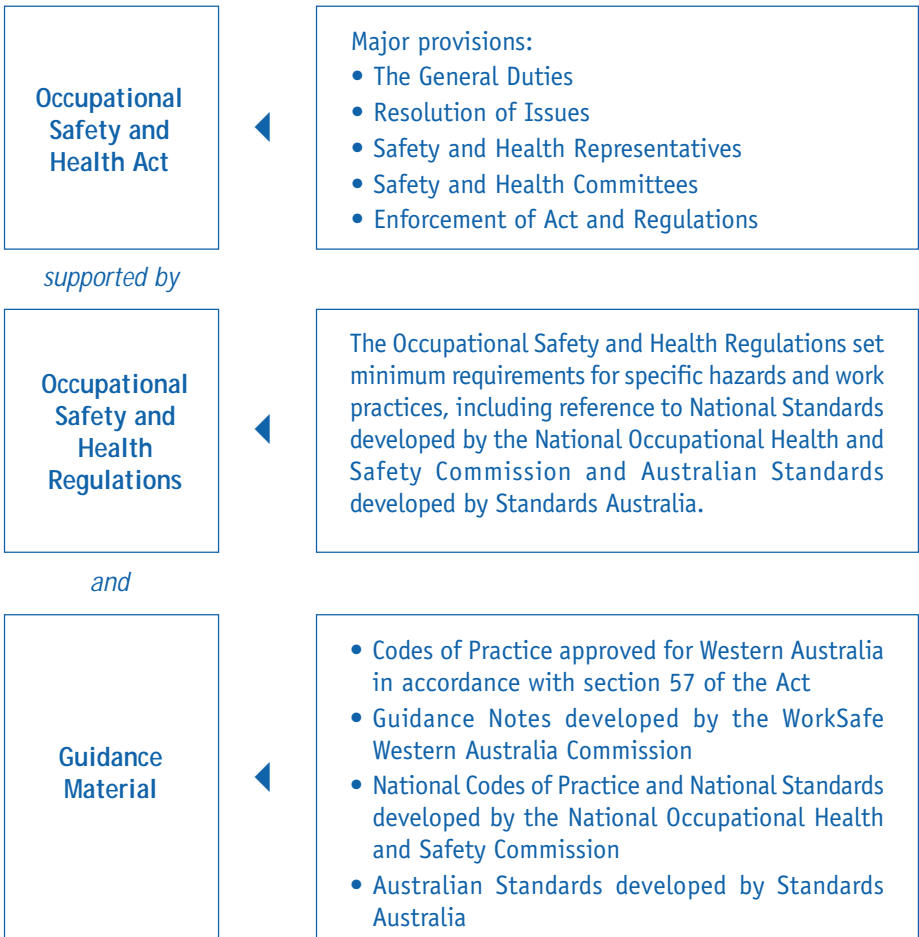
Government of
Western
Australia

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1. Legislative Framework

The objective of the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* is to promote and improve safety and health standards in Western Australian workplaces. The Act sets out broad duties for people at workplaces and those who design, manufacture, import or supply plant or manufacture, import or supply substances for use at workplaces. It also includes duties of those who design or construct buildings or structures for use at a workplace. The Act is supported by more detailed requirements in the *Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996*. The Act and Regulations are further supported by a range of guidance material such as approved codes of practice and guidance notes as shown below.



The Occupational Safety and Health Act requires employers to provide a safe workplace, to consult with employees and their safety and health representative, and keep them informed about safety and health matters.

Familiarising yourself with the material in this guide is an excellent starting point in respect of plant safety.

Note that this guide is not intended as a statement of law; it does not waive or modify any legal obligations.

'Plant' means more than you might think

Plant is a general name for machinery, tools, appliances and equipment. It can include things as diverse as presses in a foundry and computers in an office. It can range from electric drills to lifts and escalators; from tractors to hand trolleys; cranes to commercial fishing nets and arc welding gear.

Examples of plant used in different kinds of businesses and workplaces might be:

Restaurant	Stoves, electric knives, meat slicers, vegetable cutters, blenders, boilers ...
Plumber	Welding equipment, pneumatic drills, electric drain cleaners, powered hand tools ...
Builder	Ladders, concrete mixers, power tools, scaffolding, cranes, hoists, wheelbarrows ...
Farm	Augers, headers, tractors ...
Offset printer	Presses, binders, guillotine, forklifts, scissor lifts ...
Hospital	Lifts, boilers, sterilisation equipment, trolleys, syringes ...
School	Heaters, guillotines, desks and chairs, computers, workshop equipment, tractors, lawnmowers ...
Factory	Lathes, presses, grinders, milling machines, conveyors ...
Warehouse	Conveyors, forklifts, scissor lifts, stacker cranes, overhead gantry crane ...
Fish & chip shop	Deep fryers, grills, exhaust fans, potato peelers, chipmakers ...
Commercial fishing	Engines, winches, nets, slipways, freezers ...

Plant can be hazardous

Since 1995/96 there have been at least 3 work-related deaths and around 6,000 workers' compensation claims in Western Australia involving plant each year.

2. Overview of the Risk Management Process

A risk management process is a systematic method for making plant as safe as possible. It can be implemented in various ways, but the basic steps remain the same.

2.1 Customise the process for your workplace

Involve everyone: Employees should be consulted about the way requirements are going to be met, and about any changes to the plant in the workplace that might affect safety and health. It makes good safety sense to consult with operators and users.

The system works best if everyone is actively involved in developing and implementing the risk management process.

Make roles clear: In small businesses, there probably won't be specialist occupational safety and health employees, so it is important to work out who is going to start the process and who is going to keep it going.

In the beginning, several people may need to dedicate some time to setting up the system. Once it is running, however, the demands on employees' time will be less.

Depending on the kind of workplace and the complexity of the plant, it may be useful to hire specialists to do the initial assessments and establish the framework for the process.

Document the system: It is good management practice to keep records so that everyone knows what has been done and what needs to be done. The *Occupational Safety and Health Regulations* detail the records that have to be kept for certain items of plant. Information might include: checklists and worksheets; details of the method used to assess risks; details of risk control measures introduced along with assessments of their effectiveness; results of reviews of the system; and first aid and accident reports.

You might use something like the Risk Management Worksheet in **Section 4.4** as a master document, sample listing all the hazards you have identified along with your assessments of the risks they present.

The four-step process: Although this guide deals with each step in the process separately, in practice you may find the steps overlap, particularly in a small business. For example, a single inspection of the workplace may allow you to identify a hazard and assess its level of risk at the same time.

2.2 Think about 'systems of work'

Risks to safety and health can arise from 'systems of work' associated with plant as much as from the characteristics of the plant itself. Thinking about systems of work would mean asking such questions as:

- What are the company's policy and procedures for purchasing plant?
- How are staff roles, responsibilities and accountability defined and allocated?
- What kind of instruction and supervision of employees is provided?
- What systems of communication operate within the organisation?
- How is work organised? This might include things like:
 - the speed of the process line;
 - pedestrian and vehicular traffic around the plant;
 - time spent on repetitive tasks;
 - the amount and type of manual handling required;
 - shift work arrangements; and
 - any production incentives that may affect safety and health.
- What are the skill and experience levels of the employees?
- What work practices and procedures exist that relate to the safety of plant?
- What emergency procedures are there - for example, isolation to carry out repairs or maintenance, emergency shut down, first aid, evacuation?

2.3 Will it be expensive? Is it hard to do?

Establishing and running the system will really only cost you staff time. The cost of risk control measures will obviously depend on the kind of plant and the nature of the hazard. In the end, many businesses find that any costs of good occupational safety and health practices are well repaid by the benefits.

It is not hard to implement a risk management process. A performance-based system may take a little more care and thought to set up in the first place, but the results can mean much more efficient and effective control measures, and a safer workplace.

3. Step by Step

3.1 Step 1 – Identifying the hazards

3.1.1 What are you trying to do?

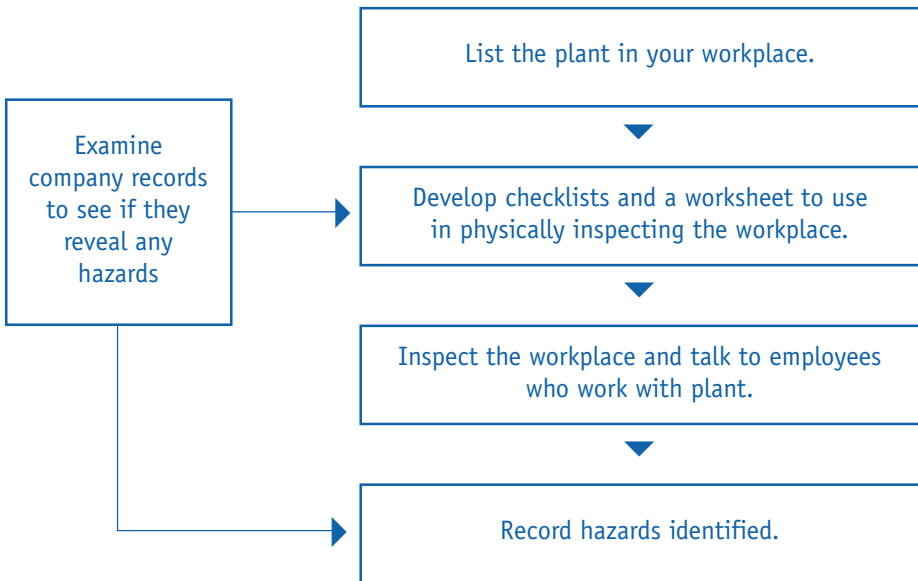
This part of the process involves identifying all the possible situations or events where plant or associated systems of work could harm people.

If you have been delegated the task of hazard identification you should not limit yourself to hazards you have experienced yourself. It is important to try and anticipate how human behaviour, plant and ‘system’ failures could combine to create a harmful situation. Constantly ask yourself ‘What if ...?’

After you have built up a list of hazards for your workplace, you are going to assess the risks they present (Step 2) and develop ways of controlling them (Step 3). Making sure the controls, and the whole system, keep working properly is Step 4.

3.1.2 The hazard identification process

One kind of process you could use to identify hazards is shown in the diagram.



3.1.3 What is a hazard?

Hazard, in relation to a person, means anything that may result in -

- (a) injury to the person; or
- (b) harm to the health of the person; (**Section 3** of the *Occupational Safety and Health Act*).

In this guide we are talking about hazards which come from plant or systems of work associated with plant.

3.1.4 What plant is in your workplace?

It may be a good idea to start by listing all the 'plant' in your workplace. It may be a longer list than you expected. Remember, plant is anything from a power tool to a computer, and you may end up adding to it as you move through the process.

3.1.5 What records should you look at?

Information about past situations which have led to injury or ill-health at the workplace is useful in identifying current hazards.

Things like workers' compensation records or first aid reports are good places to start. A list of sources of information about hazards is provided in **Section 4**.

Look for hazardous situations, or near misses, where plant has been involved. Note anything you find on your Risk Management Worksheet.

NOTE FOR EMPLOYERS

It is important to keep up with the state of knowledge about hazards so you don't miss anything in the identification process. Good sources of information might be:

- people working with the plant;
- manufacturer's instructions and advice;
- injury or incident information, hazard alerts and other relevant reports from occupational safety and health agencies, unions, employer and professional bodies; and
- relevant reports or articles from occupational safety and health journals.

(You will find more in **Resource 2** in **Section 4**.)

3.1.6 How can you get the most out of a workplace inspection?

Use checklists: Checklists will help you inspect your plant and work processes systematically.

You can use them as a prompt to help you foresee all the possible situations or events which could lead to harm from plant or associated systems of work. If the inspection is being carried out by a team, each member should have copies.

You might like to use checklists covering:

- the plant in your workplace;
- the systems of work associated with plant (see **Section 2.2**); and
- the kinds of things to consider or look for when inspecting the plant in the workplace (see **Resource 1 in Section 4**).

The sample material is not meant to be comprehensive. It is provided only as a starting point, to help you come up with lists appropriate for the plant in your own workplace. Your lists may need to be further refined during the actual inspection process.

Divide up the task: To make sure you don't miss things, the inspection task should be divided into manageable lots.

There are many ways of dividing up the task, for example, by:

- different locations (eg., factory, grounds, office, laboratory, showroom);
- different categories of plant (eg., electronics, appliances, machinery and fixed plant, mobile plant, vehicles, power tools); or
- different functions or processes (eg., administration, cooking, washing, cleaning, moving, carrying, printing, binding, stamping, cutting).

Choose a way to divide up the task that suits the organisation.

Talk to employees who work with the plant: Once the areas of inspection have been decided, employees in those areas should be briefed about what you are trying to do. Employees are a good source of information about hazards because of their day-to-day experience, and they should be encouraged to be involved.

All relevant employees should be included, those who inspect or maintain the plant as well as those who use or operate it. Do not forget to consider systems of work as well as the plant itself.

Thinking ahead: As you identify a hazard and talk to employees during your physical inspection, you may want to make notes about the likelihood of the hazard occurring and how serious its consequences might be. These notes would be useful when you come to **Step 2 Assessing the risks**.

Record your observations on an inspection worksheet: You could either note hazards directly on your master **Risk Management Worksheet** (see **Section 4.4** for some examples), or use a simpler worksheet (see **Section 4.3**) for the inspection and transfer the information later.

Here are some examples of the kinds of notes you might make:

- Paper processing machine:

Crushing hazard: Someone's fingers or hand may get caught between the two rollers, most likely during maintenance or cleaning. Isolating plant during maintenance would be essential.

- Stamping machine:

The pipe which contains high-pressure fluid may burst and parts may be ejected unexpectedly. J Ross (operator) reports this happened last week.

Power-driven guards may cause injury.

- Mobile crane:

Electrocution hazard: Boom may come in contact with overhead power lines.

3.1.7 What next?

The information you have discovered in your research and through your workplace inspection should now be listed on your master **Risk Management Worksheet** in preparation for the next step - **Assessing the risks**.

NOTE FOR EMPLOYERS

Some kinds of plant must be registered before they can be used in a workplace. (See the *Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996* Schedule 4.2).

This plant includes most types of boiler and pressure vessels; tower cranes and most mobile cranes; lifts and escalators; building maintenance units; most amusement structures; truck-mounted concrete placing units with booms.

3.2 Step 2 - Assessing the risks

3.2.1 What are you trying to do?

After you have identified all the possible sources of harm from plant in your workplace, the idea is to try to get rid of these hazards. Assessing the risks associated with each is a way of working out which to tackle first.

To assess risk, you consider two factors:

- the chance of each of the situations or events actually occurring (the **likelihood**); and
- the extent of the harm (injury or ill health) should it actually occur (the **consequence**).

Judging how likely it is that something will happen and its potential consequences is like predicting the future. You cannot really be sure. You can only make a 'best estimate' on the basis of the information available. You can, however, be systematic about the way you arrive at your 'estimate'.

3.2.2 The risk assessment process

The diagram right shows one way of working out the risk attached to a hazard.

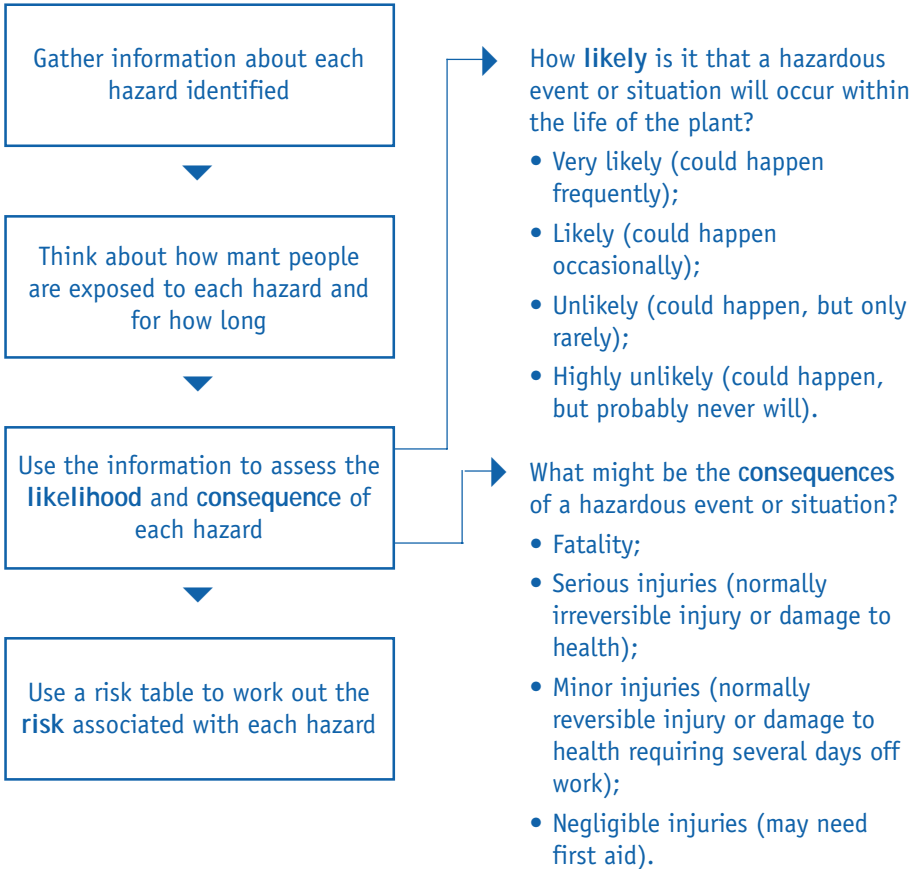
3.2.3 Gathering information

It is important to gather information from a range of different sources to help work out the likelihood and potential consequences of each hazard. Do not rely on your own personal experience!

You could get useful information from places like:

- company records such as first aid reports (you might already have looked at these during your research at the beginning of **Step 1 Identifying the hazards**);
- other organisations such as unions and employer bodies; and
- articles in occupational safety and health magazines.

There is a more comprehensive list of sources of information about hazards and risks in **Section 4.2**.



3.2.4 Observation and consultation

You may have considered likelihood and consequence as part of your physical inspection in **Step 1 Identifying the hazards**. If not, you need to go back into the workplace to:

- consult with employees in the area where the plant is located or who are involved in using or operating the plant, and with people who inspect and maintain the plant;

- observe the plant and the work practices associated with it, taking particular note of:
 - how often and for how long people are exposed to each of the potentially hazardous situations you have identified (this affects likelihood as the longer and the more frequent the exposure to a hazard, the more likely it is to cause harm); and
 - how many people are exposed to the hazard at the same time (this affects the consequence).

3.2.5 Assessing likelihood and consequence

Using your research and observations about people’s exposure to the hazard, come up with a ‘best estimate’ about likelihood - how likely is it that the hazardous situation will occur?

Important: Be very careful about judging anything as ‘highly unlikely’, this should be reserved for very rare situations.

Then come up with your ‘best estimate’ about consequence, from ‘fatality’ to ‘negligible injuries’, again using your research and your observations about numbers of people exposed to the hazard.

Record your assessments on your **Risk Management Worksheet**.

3.2.6 Using a risk table

Once you have decided on the likelihood and consequence of each hazardous event or situation, you need to rate them according to how serious the risk is.

This ‘risk table’ is one way of doing this. You can use it to translate your assessments of likelihood and consequence into levels of risk.

Consequence	LIKELIHOOD			
	Very Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Highly Unlikely
Fatality	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
Serious Injuries	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
Minor Injuries	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW
Negligible Injuries	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW

Events or situations assessed as very likely with fatal consequences are the most serious (HIGH risk); those assessed as highly unlikely with negligible injuries are the least serious (LOW risk).

Note the risk rating for each hazard on your worksheet.

When you are developing risk control strategies, you should tackle anything with a HIGH rating first.

NOTE

The *Occupational Safety and Health Regulations* contain special requirements about some risks and controls. These are:

- access to and egress from plant;
- operational controls;
- risks from dangerous parts;
- emergency stops and warning devices;
- guarding; and
- operator protective devices.

3.3 Step 3 – Controlling the risks

3.3.1 What are you trying to do?

Where a risk to safety and health has been identified, controls must be introduced to eliminate or minimise it. There are a number of ways of controlling risks in the workplace and the following 'hierarchy' can be used as a guide. In many cases a combination of controls will be necessary to reduce a risk to the required level.

3.3.2 A hierarchy of controls – preferred order

Select controls from the highest level you can.

elimination - removing the hazard or hazardous work practice from the workplace. This is the most effective control measure. The best way to eliminate the risk is to completely remove the hazard. For example, buy pre-sawn timber instead of using a circular saw on site; or if the power cord of an electric drill is in danger of being cut, creating an electrocution hazard, use a cordless drill instead. If a hazard cannot be eliminated there are a number of control options that can be used alone, or in combination, to minimise the risk.

substitution - substitute the plant or the hazardous aspects of the plant with safer options, such as replacing a pedestal fan with a ceiling fan in a restaurant kitchen; substituting or replacing a hazard or hazardous work practice with a less hazardous one;

isolation – isolating or separating the hazard or hazardous work practice from people involved in the work or people in the general work areas from the hazard.

This can be done by installing screens or barriers or marking off hazardous areas or isolating the plant. For example, placing an air conditioning plant on the roof; building a booth from which a machine can be operated remotely; moving a photocopier to a dedicated room with its own ventilation system;

engineering control - if the hazard cannot be eliminated, substituted or isolated, an engineering control is the next preferred measure. This may include modifications to tools or equipment, providing guarding to machinery or equipment. Rather than replacing the plant, modify its design by fitting a frame to a tractor for rollover protection. These include such things as cut-out switches, screens and guards;

administrative control - includes introducing work practices that reduce the risk. This could include limiting the amount of time a person is exposed to a particular hazard. Safe work practices should be used at all times to minimise exposure to a hazard and hence minimise the risk. For example, signs should warn of any hazards. A system might be used to ensure plant is isolated from its power source during maintenance. Work programs might be arranged to minimise the time spent near noisy machinery. Rest breaks should be prescribed for computer operators; and

personal protective equipment - should be considered only when other control measures are not practicable or to increase protection.

Personal protective equipment is a means of covering and protecting a worker's body from hazards. It can be used as a short-term control measure until a 'higher order' control has been provided, or to supplement it. When it is required, personal protective equipment must be provided and supervision maintained by the employer. The employer would also have to provide training for workers required to use it. The employee would have a responsibility to use the equipment in accordance with the requirements and not misuse or damage it.

Administrative controls and personal protective equipment should be seen as 'back-up' controls. No matter what other control measures are implemented, safe work practices are essential, and protective equipment may be advisable, depending on the hazard. Neither option should be relied on as a long-term primary risk control measure until all other options have been exhausted.

Control measures are not mutually exclusive. That is, there may be circumstances where more than one control measure should be used to reduce exposure to hazards.

NOTE FOR EMPLOYERS

Employers have some specific duties about controlling risks from certain types of plant. These duties are set out in the *Occupational Safety and Health Regulations, Part 4* and cover:

- plant under pressure
- industrial lift trucks
- industrial robots
- lifts and escalators
- powered mobile plant
- electrical plant
- lasers
- amusement rides
- plant with hot and cold parts
- scaffolds
- plant designed to lift or move
- tractors

3.4 Step 4 – Monitoring and review

Deciding on and implementing a risk control measure is not the end of the risk management process.

3.4.1 How effective are the control measures?

All control measures have to be assessed in order to determine:

- whether or not they have had the intended effect; and
- that no hazards have been created by the control measure itself.

Risk control measures must also be maintained, for example, interlocking guards have to be kept in working order, work procedures have to be monitored to ensure they are being followed, and hearing protectors have to be kept clean and checked for damage.

3.4.2 How effective is the process?

The process itself should be assessed to ensure it is effectively managing the risks.

A control measure may have failed because not all hazards were identified, or because the likelihood or consequence of a hazard was wrongly assessed.

In this case, it may be necessary to change the way the system is implemented in your workplace, for example, developing a more rigorous hazard identification process.

3.4.3 Keep it going!

Hazard identification, risk assessment and control is not a 'once-off' task. It is an ongoing process, a system which should include regular reviews of the safety of plant and systems of work.

In deciding how frequently to carry out such reviews, consider such things as the level of risk (high-risk hazards need more frequent assessments) and the type of plant involved (there may be particular stages in the life of a piece of equipment where assessments are appropriate).

Risk assessments must also be done whenever circumstances change, ie., when:

- information is obtained about a previously unknown design or manufacturing fault, or about a previously unidentified hazard;

- the design is revised or modified;
- there is a change to a risk control measure after a review of its effectiveness;
- the system of work associated with the plant is changed;
- plant is moved;
- ownership of plant changes;
- there is a change to the workplace environment (other than changes in the weather which should be considered in the original risk assessment); or
- there is any other change that makes the existing risk assessment irrelevant.



4. Resources

4.1 Resource 1: Things to consider when inspecting plant in a workplace

Possible kinds of hazard

- Could the plant cause injury due to things like entanglement, crushing, trapping, cutting, stabbing, puncturing, shearing, abrasion, tearing or stretching?
- Could the plant create hazardous conditions due to things like pressurised content, electricity, noise, radiation, friction, vibration, fire, explosion, temperature, moisture, vapour, fumes, gases, dust, ice, hot or cold parts?
- Could the plant cause injury or ill health due to poor ergonomic design?

Possible sources of hazard

Condition

- What is the general condition of the plant? How old is it? What is its service and maintenance history?
- How hard has the plant been worked? Has it been used constantly or rarely?

Suitability

- How suitable is the plant for its intended purpose? Is the plant actually being used for its intended purpose? If not, what hazards arise from this unintended use?
- How suitable are the materials used to make the plant?
- How suitable are any accessories to the plant? In what condition are they?
- How well is the plant supported? Is it stable? Might it roll over?
- If the plant is intended to lift and move people, equipment or materials, how capable is it of doing this? Is there an effective back-up system to support the load?

Location

- How does the plant affect the safety of the area where it is located? (Consider its impact on design and layout of the workplace.)
- How does the location affect the safety of the plant? (Consider things like environmental conditions, terrain, work area.)
- Are there other people or other plant in the vicinity? What effect does this have?

Abnormal situations

- What abnormal situations, misuse or fluctuation in operating conditions can you foresee?
- Is there potential for falling objects?
- What effects would failure of the plant have? Would it result in loss of contents, loss of load, unintended ejection of workpieces, explosion, fragmentation, collapse of parts?
- Is it possible for the plant to move or be operated inadvertently?

Systems of work

- What systems of work are associated with the plant (see **Section 2.2**)? Could they create any hazards?
- What arrangements are there for access to and egress from the plant, eg., during operation, for maintenance, in an emergency?
- Does the plant's safety depend on the competency of its operators?

Current control measures

- What are they? How effective are they?

4.2 Resource 2: Sources of information about hazards from plant**• Inside your organisation**

- Consultations with employees and supervisors;
- Workers' compensation records;
- First aid records;
- Reports of injury/incidents and near misses;
- Other relevant reports by employees or supervisors;
- Documentation relating to safe work practices and their effectiveness;
- Maintenance logs of plant; and
- Manuals provided with plant.

- **Other organisations**

Any available injury/incident data, hazard alert or other relevant report from:

- occupational safety and health agencies;
- unions;
- employer bodies;
- professional bodies;
- plant manufacturers and designers; and
- companies or organisations similar to your own.

- **Publications**

Relevant hazard alerts, reports and articles from:

- occupational safety and health journals; and
- union and employer group newsletters.

Material such as codes of practice, guidance notes etc. from occupational safety and health agencies.

- **Standards information**

Standards covering design, manufacture, testing and use of plant, eg., from Standards Australia.

4.3 Resource - Sample inspection worksheets

You might like to use this kind of worksheet to make notes during your inspection of plant in the workplace. You could use the 'comments' column to record any feedback from people working with the plant or observations that may help you assess the risks associated with the hazards.

You can then transfer your notes to the master Risk Management Worksheet (Resource 4).

Company: JHT Printing		Site/location: Paper Store/5 Jones St, Petersville
INSPECTION WORKSHEET No. 1		
Inspected by: John Nicks, Angela Smith		Date: 1 January 2001
Plant	Hazard and Source	Comments
Large Paper Guillotine	Crush from paper bar	Operator and casual passers-by need protection
	Amputation from blade due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to blade from rear • safety latch failure • electronic beam not failing to safe 	Extremely hazardous unit
Industrial lift truck (Reg. FSG-7711)	Could tip over or lose load if overloaded	Usually receive pallet loads within capacity, but heavier loads arrive occasionally
	Load could fall on operator	Fitted with overhead protection
	Person could be struck and crushed by lift truck	Truck regularly operates near operators on binding line
	Rear turning wheels could run over and crush a person's foot	Two people have previously had their feet run over after talking to driver

Company: Ben's Snack Shop Site/location: 5 The Mall, Smithfield		
INSPECTION WORKSHEET No. 1		
Inspected by: Ben B		Date: 1 January 2001
Plant	Hazard and Source	Comments
Pizza Oven	Possible burns when taking food out	Has happened frequently Should use gloves
Electric Knife	Possible electrocution from cutting cord	Use RCD. Test regularly
Electric meat slicer	Possible electrocution	Could connect through RCD
	Cutting hazard	Use steel mesh cutting glove and safe work practices

4.4 Resource 4: Sample risk management worksheets

This is the kind of worksheet you might use to keep track of the hazards you have identified (either from your research or your inspection of the workplace) and your assessments of risks. You could also use it to keep track of your actions to control the risks by ticking the appropriate column when you have worked out a control measure, implemented it and assessed its effectiveness.

PLANT RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

Company: JHT Printing
Date: 2 January 01

Site/location: Paper store, 5 Jones Street, Petersville
Compiled by: Fred Nicks

HAZARD IDENTIFIED	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	RISK RATING	CONTROL ACTION		
				1.	2.	3.
	Very likely Likely Unlikely Highly unlikely	Fatality Serious injuries Minor injuries Negligible injuries	High Medium Low	1. Initiated	2. Implemented	3. Reviewed
Crush from guillotine paper holding bar	Very likely	Serious injury	High	✓	✓	
Amputation from guillotine blade due to:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to blade from rear • safety latch failure • electronic beam failing to safe 	Very likely	Serious injury	High	✓	✓	
	Likely	Minor injury	Medium	✓		
	Unlikely	Serious injury	Medium			
Crush due to lift truck tipping over when overloaded	Unlikely	Fatality	High	✓	✓	
Crush due to load falling on lift truck operator	Likely	Minor injury	Medium	✓	✓	
Person struck and crushed by lift truck	Unlikely	Fatality	High	✓	✓	
Foot crushed due to being run over by lift truck	Very likely	Serious injury	High	✓	✓	

PLANT RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET						
Company: Ben's Snack Shop Date: 2 January 01		Site/location: 5 The Mall, Smithfield Compiled by: Ben B				
HAZARD IDENTIFIED	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	RISK RATING	CONTROL ACTION		
	Very likely Likely Unlikely Highly unlikely	Fatality Serious injuries Minor injuries Negligible injuries	High Medium Low	1. Initiated 2. Implemented 3. Reviewed 1. 2. 3.		
Heat hazard from oven	Very likely	Serious injury	High	✓	✓	
Electrocution hazard from knife	Unlikely	Fatality	High	✓	✓	✓
Electrocution hazard from meat slicer	Unlikely	Fatality	High	✓	✓	✓
Cutting hazard from meat slicer	Likely	Minor injury	Medium	✓		

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www.docep.wa.gov.au