

Hazard Identification Tool

Poster
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Hazard Identification Tool



Gravity

The Force caused by the attraction of all other masses to the mass of the Earth.

Examples: falling object, collapsing roof, body tripping or falling.



Motion

The change in position of objects or substances.

Examples: vessel or equipment movement, flowing water, wind and body positioning when lifting straining or bending.



Mechanical

The energy of the components of a mechanical system i.e. rotation, vibration or motion within an otherwise stationary piece of equipment or machinery.

Examples: rotating equipment, compressed springs, drive belts, conveyors and motors.



Electrical

The presence and flow of an electrical charge.

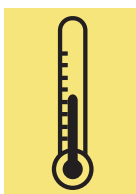
Examples: power lines, transformers, static charges, lighting, energised equipment, wiring and batteries.



Pressure

Energy applied by a liquid or gas that has been compressed or is under vacuum.

Examples: pressure piping, compressed cylinders, control lines, hoses, tanks, pneumatic and hydraulic equipment.



Temperature

The difference in thermal energy of objects or the environment which the human body senses as either hot or cold.

Examples: open flame, ignition sources, hot or cold surfaces, liquids or gases, steam, friction and general environmental and weather conditions.



Chemical

The energy present in chemicals that inherently or through reaction has the potential to create a physical or health hazard to people, equipment or the environment.

Examples: flammable vapours, reactive hazards, carcinogens or other toxic compounds, corrosives, pyrophoric, combustibles, oxygen deficient atmospheres, welding fumes and dusts.



Biological

Living organisms that can present a hazard.

Examples: animals, bacteria, viruses, insects, blood borne pathogens, improperly handled food and contaminated water.



Radiation

The energy emitted from radioactive elements or sources and naturally occurring radioactive materials.

Examples: welding arcs, solar rays, microwave, lasers, X-rays.



Sound

The energy emitted when a force causes an object or substance to vibrate and the energy is transferred through the substances in waves.

Examples: equipment noise, impact noise, vibration, high pressure release.

Hazard

A condition or action that has the potential for an **unplanned release of, or unwanted contact with, an energy source that may result in harm or injury to people, property or the environment.**

Hierarchy of Controls

1. Elimination
 2. Substitution
 3. Engineering controls
 4. Administrative controls
 5. PPE
- Stop Work Authority must be used if the energy source still presents a hazard

Remove/Prevent/Protect