

EARTHMOVING SYSTEMS Pty Ltd

Sleeper Grab Pt No. "SLGB150" - 350kg max lifting load "Patent Pending"

Fully engineered and designed for lifting concrete sleepers and block walls

AS4991-2004 "Lifting Devices" for a Max Rated Load of 350kg

Max opening of the sleeper grab is 140mm wide

Operation

1. The device is to be connected to the lifting equipment via the certified shackle, lifting cables or straps and attached with the shackle provided.
2. Before using the lifting device, check the grab to make sure there is no damage or cracks and the grab is in good working order, all bolts to be tighten to 0.5mm gap under lock nut.
3. The device is to be placed over the product, set down, lift the lock lever and then the grab can be lifted slightly to cause it to grip. Make sure the grips are holding firmly on the load by before you begin the task of lifting, transporting and placing the load.
4. Set the load down on the ground and lock the lever so that the device can be lifted without closing up and then lift the grab from the object.

Safety Instructions

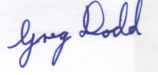
- Check gripping pads to make sure there is no damage, which could lead to the load slipping from the grips and causing injury or death. If there is any damage makes sure the grab is not to be used until pads are replaced.
- Check the bonded connection between the poly-urethane pad and the underlying steel substrate is fully intact. It is recommended that the apparatus be inspected daily before use, to verify the integrity of this bond
- Before using the device check the functions and check the working conditions for lift, transport and placement.
- Always keep grab in good working condition.
- Check the contact surface between the poly-urethane pad and the load is dry and free of debris
- Do not use device, until all faults are repaired or replaced. "WHEN IN DOUBT DO NOT USE"
- If there are splits or separation on the lifting pads of the device stop using it immediately (Contact the manufacture for replacement pads)
- The sleeper grab must also be checked every 3 months or 250 hours and a written report on the operating condition of the sleeper grab and must be keep in the company or owner files.
- The sleeper grab SLGB150 must be inspected and tagged by a NATA credited inspector every 12 months
- The operating instructions must be available at all workplaces.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment		
Hazard Identified	Injury or damage	Risk Control Measure in Place
Load falling off the Grab	Damage, Injury or Death	Ensure load is securely placed between the grab pads. All workers should not work under or near the grab when in operation. Hard hats and safety gear should be worn at all times.
Pinching Hazard	Lacerated, Crushed or Severed fingers	Proceed slowly with all tasks involved to reduce risk of pinching in moving parts of the grab. Protective gloves should be worn at all times.

This operating and safety brochure is intended as a guide only for the safe operation of this equipment. It does not override license requirements nor is it a substitute for structured operating lesson. If you are unsure about any aspect of the equipment or its capabilities or if you are in doubt as to its proper usage, feel free to consult our trained employees for instruction or to any questions you may have regarding the safe operation of this equipment.



Risk Assessment

Client: Earthmoving Systems Pty Ltd	Contact: Warren Savage	Phone: 0418 828 242
Address: 35 Chapman Road Hackham SA 5163	Fax: 08 8384 2630	Email: ws@earthmoving.com.au
Item/tool/attachment: Sleeper Grab	Model: SLGB300	Serial No: Type Assessment
Assessment By: Greg Dodd, Managing Consultant, Safety Valve Consulting	Signature: 	Date: 20 th March 2013

Note: Risk Ratings range from 5 (Low) to 1 (High) And Basic Risk Rating is “as is” whilst Modified Risk Rating is with recommended controls in place.

	Item, Part or Process	Hazard(s) Involved	Basic Risk Rating	Hazard Control(s) In place (P) or recommended (R)	Modified Risk Rating	See comment below
1	Operator Ergonomics Controls – position	Repetition injury Entrapment/Crushing of fingers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early type handle • Current type handle 	5 3 4	Low frequency of use makes this unlikely. SWMS and operator training/experience. SWMS and operator training/experience.	5 4 5	(a)
2	Moving parts – articulated arms etc	Entrapment/Crushing/shearing of fingers	3	Grab is effectively automatic for most operations and does not normally require manual intervention whilst articulating. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWMS & operator training/experience. • Avoid manually handling grab. • Wear protective gloves 	4	(b)



	Item, Part or Process	Hazard(s) Involved	Basic Risk Rating	Hazard Control(s) In place (P) or recommended (R)	Modified Risk Rating	See comment below
3	Machine Capacity					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sleeper Grab 	Load falling from grab – damage, injury or death	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grab must be inspected before use and in service for any sign of mechanical failure or undue wear or damage to the gripping pads. (Refer to manufacturer for complying replacement parts.) SWL of Grab (300kg) must not be exceeded. 	3	(c)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifting gear (slings chains etc) 	Breakage, fall of load, damage, injury or death.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OEM or exact replacement shackle must be used. Slings, chains etc must have sufficient capacity and be in serviceable condition. 	3	(c)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifting plant 	Overloading/collapse/rollover/ other injury/death to persons.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWMS must ensure loads are never lifted over persons. SWL of lifting plant must not be exceeded 	3	(c)
4	Operating Environment	Uneven working surfaces:				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instability of load – impact to persons or damage 	2	Ensure the working surface is satisfactory for plant and suspended load stability.	4	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual task injury due to attempting manual load restraint 	3	Avoid manual contact with load (use rope or similar if needed)	5	



	Item, Part or Process	Hazard(s) Involved	Basic Risk Rating	Hazard Control(s) In place (P) or recommended (R)	Modified Risk Rating	See comment below
5	Documents/records OEM Operation Instruction SWMS Maintenance Records	Reasonably necessary to demonstrate legislative compliance	- - -	Should be available to users of the grab. Should involve users of the grab. Should be kept on file for the life of the grab.	- - -	
6	Operator Competencies (Sleeper Grab)	Safe & efficient operation requirement	-	R – Required to meet WHS Regulations	-	
7	Operator Competencies (Load Shifting Plant) Experience/test on this machine and with this attachment.	Legal & safe operation requirement Safe & efficient operation requirement	- -	R – Required to meet WHS Regulations R – Required to meet WHS Regulations	- -	
8	Owner/operator risk management	Legal & safe operation requirement	-	R – Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) recommended and may be mandatory for operation on commercial building sites.	-	



Comments: The tool was inspected in new condition and was not observed in operation except for video footage. Hence, this report is limited to the physical inspection of the tool and a review of its documentation in the knowledge of the usual uses of grabs of this type and size. For the most part, the matters listed are also reasonably well covered in the manufacturers Operation instruction.

- (a) Retro fitting current model handle to early model grabs is recommended.
- (b) The use of the grab, like most building or construction site tasks, should be subject to risk controls indicated by a Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) specific to the circumstances of the site and task.
- (c) A Modified Risk Rating of 3 results when the worst potential consequence is a fatality, even if the probability of occurrence is at its lowest level. This should not be a deterrent to using the equipment, but a signal that all recommended precautions, and any arising from site/task specific SWMS, should be taken.

Risk Assessment Matrix

Severity of Consequence	Probability	Risk Assessment Matrix																																
Extreme (Fatality – permanent injury) High (Serious LTI) Medium (LTI) Low (Minor injury)	Frequent (Daily)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Probability</th> <th colspan="4">Severity of Consequence</th> </tr> <tr> <th><i>Extreme</i></th> <th><i>High</i></th> <th><i>Medium</i></th> <th><i>Low</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Frequent</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Occasional</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Remote</i></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Improbable</i></td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"> Risk Rating (circle one): 1 2 3 4 5 High Risk → Low Risk </p>				Probability	Severity of Consequence				<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Frequent</i>	1	1	2	3	<i>Occasional</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Remote</i>	2	3	4	5	<i>Improbable</i>	3	4	5	5
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