

### Risk Identification and Treatment – Transport of Carcasses – OH&S

<b>Area / property (where relevant):</b>			
<b>Prepared by</b>	J Loughlin & D Butler, IP Ops Managers	<b>Date completed</b>	27 March 2006
<b>Authorised by</b>	Leader APFHEPR	<b>Date authorised</b>	8 October 2008

1 Specific Risk	2 Source(s) of Risk	3 Area(s) of Impact	4 Current Risk Treatment
Personnel being injured during loading and unloading during the disposal of carcasses and contaminated material	Working around heavy machinery, and with carcasses & contaminated material	Human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elimination – remove any need for personnel to be in vicinity of the heavy machinery during activities.</li> <li>• Location of personnel – all personnel (including farmers, managers, families and farm staff) except those directly involved in operational activities marshal at the designated Command Point, and be accounted for at that location (T card roll call).</li> <li>• Location of machinery – working zones for machinery must be determined and clearly marked (eg hazard tape, safety cones, line marker, etc) with consideration given to location of overhead and underground services (eg electricity, gas, water, sewerage, communications).</li> <li>• Location – a GPS must be available to give locations of operations if emergencies occur. Personnel must be competent to use the GPS.</li> <li>• Entry point management – all entry/exit points must be clearly marked with warning signs and security to restrict access through those points.</li> <li>• Weather monitoring – the weather should be monitored (temp/wind direction &amp; speed, precipitation) throughout the operation. Changes to the predicted conditions may necessitate changes in the operation due to reduced visibility, traction and staff comfort.</li> <li>• Induction – a condition of entry to the site for all personnel. Site induction must include explanation of hazards, the measures in place personnel must follow, and specific responsibilities of personnel.</li> <li>• Training – all machinery operators must be experienced and licensed</li> <li>• Comms – must be established between Command Point and operation area and must be tested at the briefing. In areas where noise interferes with radio comms, hand signals should be established.</li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> aid and response – qualified personnel and appropriate 1<sup>st</sup> aid equipment to be on site and available for immediate response. They should have direct contact with any personnel within the site.</li> <li>• Ambulance availability – where the risk presented indicates an ambulance should be on stand by on site, and then an alternative/modified approach should be found for operation.</li> <li>• Hearing – protect using disposable hearing protection devices when in the vicinity of loud machinery</li> <li>• Visibility – all personnel on the ground operating within the machinery working zones must wear a reflective vest</li> <li>• Visibility at night – area to be flood lit; reflective vests must be day/night; additional personal visibility aids should be considered (eg glow sticks)</li> <li>• Traction of personnel – suitable footwear must be worn to prevent slipping in wet conditions. If areas become too slippery then personnel must be prevented from entry (eg. hazard tape, barrier).</li> <li>• Traction of equipment – machinery must be suitable for the environment in which it is operating. Wet/slippery conditions may require use of track wheel machines instead of rubber tyre wheels. Alternative, road base may be laid however it is required to be removed at the completion of operations for site remediation.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working at heights – platforms may be required to tarp trucks, disinfect loads or place absorbent material in truck beds. Alternatives must be considered before platforms are used, eg skips that can be accessed from the ground; trucks with tarps that are operated from the ground; spray gear with long spray wands that have sufficient pressure to exceed truck sides. If platforms are used it must be solid and have railings to prevent falls.</li> <li>Crush – under no circumstances shall personnel enter the tray of the truck. Loading and unloading protocols should be by machinery only. Front end loaders, excavators or equivalent need sufficient reach to exceed the truck sides.</li> <li>Chemicals – dye used for leak tests, expander foam and disinfectant used must have a current MSDS available, must be read by users and appropriate PPE to be worn – minimum of gloves, eye protection and overalls.</li> <li>Dust – handling of absorbent material (eg wood shavings, organic matter) and general environmental conditions may require the use of dust masks (P1). Dust masks are not to be rested on heads during breaks and should be changed frequently.</li> <li>Manual handling – should be eliminated where possible by the use of machinery. Where handling of infected material is unavoidable, PPE must be worn; correct lifting techniques must be employed and personal hygiene maintained by using hand/face wash facilities routinely.</li> <li>Head protection – where personnel must be in the vicinity of machinery or personnel operating overhead, approved hard hats must be worn</li> <li>Sun protection – sunscreen and wide brim hats must be worn by all personnel when working in daylight hours</li> </ul>

5 Current Risk Profile			6 Proposed Risk Treatment	7 Risk Profile After Treatment			8 Comment**
5a L Likelihood	5b C Consequence	5c Risk Rating		7aL	7bC	7cRisk Rating	
D	2	L		D	2	L	

\*\*Mandatory requirement if assessed level of risk rating is X (extreme) or H (high)

