

RISK & HAZARD MANAGEMENT

JLG Machine Type	1930ES	Safe Working Load (kg)	230	Max. Drive Height(m)	5.72	Max. Height (m)	5.72
	2030ES		360		6.10		6.10
	2630ES		230		7.75		7.75
	2646ES		450		7.92		7.92
	3246ES		320		9.68		9.68

INTRODUCTION/SCOPE

The aim of this report is to conduct an investigation into the hazards¹ and risks involved with the operation, maintenance, servicing, inspection, transportation and storage of the above plants². Our aim is to ensure people at work (and any other personnel) are protected against health and safety risks associated with the use of the plant detailed within this report. Possible hazards and risks are to be assessed with respect to use of the plant and control measures incorporated to maximise safety. For each identified risk the probability and consequences of occurrence are assessed and the control measures implemented to reduce this risk as far as practicable³. Additional measures taken to control risk are also listed. The following procedure will be used:

- 1. Identifying Hazards** - associated with the plant or 'systems of work'⁴
- 2. Risk and Hazard Likelihood** - The probability of a hazard occurring, and the probable consequence associated with that hazard occurring.
- 3. Controls implemented to reduce Hazards & Risks** - these include design and any other measures which are put in place to reduce risks and hazards as far as practicable.

NOTE: This assessment is based on the design of the unit prior to additional hazard control measures incorporated into the Australian build design.

TABLE 1: RISK & HAZARD LIKELYHOOD

HAZARD	(A) Likelihood of Occurring	(B) Consequence of Occurring	RISK SCORE*
As listed in Table 2	(1) Rare (2) Very Low (3) Low (4) Moderate (5) High (6) Very High	(1) First Aid (2) Casualty (3) Hospitalisation (4) Disabled (5) Fatality (6) Numerous Fatalities	Risk Scores* are found by adding likelihood (A) & consequence (B) of occurrence together. Risk Scores range from 2-12

* The higher the risk score the larger the requirement for the hazard to be addressed and guarded against. Please see Table 1 for identification of hazard types checklist.

¹ A hazard is anything with potential to cause injury, illness or harm when the plant is operated, maintained, serviced, repaired, inspected, transported and stored.

² Plant in this case is defined as an ES-Series Scissor lift elevating work platform.

³ JLG considers that "reducing the risk as far as practicable" to be an undertaking of out duty of care in that we have addressed the potential to exposure to a risk during design and manufacture and have adhered to the required standards during this time. Any identified additional risks raised during this assessment have been addressed and eliminated for normal machine operation by trained personnel.

⁴ Systems of work describe all operating/maintenance procedures and in general systems used by workers in servicing, inspecting, transportation and storage

TABLE 2
*** HAZARD TYPE CHECKLIST**

<p>A. CRUSHING. ENTANGLEMENT. CUTTING. STABBING. PUNCTURING. SHEARING. FRICTION. STRIKING.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can anyone's hair, clothing, gloves, cleaning apparatus or any other materials become entangled in moving parts, or objects in motion. -crushing due to material falling from plant. -uncontrolled motion or unexpected movement of plant. -inadequate stopping devices of plant to control movement. -support structure collapse. -being thrown from or within plant. -cutting, stabbing & puncturing due to contact with sharp or flying objects. -parts of plant or worksite material disintegrating or falling. -movement of plant. -can anyone's body parts be sheared between moving parts or surfaces of the plant. -can anyone be burnt due to contact with moving parts or surfaces of the plant. -can anyone be struck by moving objects due to uncontrolled or unexpected movement of plant or workpieces.
<p>B. ERGONOMIC. SLIPPING. TRIPPING. FALLING .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can anyone be injured due to poorly designed seating or repetitive body movements. -constrained body posture or the need for excessive effort. -design inefficiency causing mental or psychological stress. -inadequate or poorly placed lighting of plant or workers. -lack of failsafe measures against human error. -mismatch of plant with natural human limitations.
<p>C. HIGH PRESSURE FLUIDS. HIGH TEMPERATURES. FIRE/EXPLOSION.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can anyone come into contact with fluids under high pressure, due to plant failure or misuse. -can anyone come into contact with objects at high temperatures, or objects which can cause fire or burning. -can anyone suffer illness due to exposure to high or low temperatures. -can anyone be injured by explosion of gases, vapours, liquids, dusts or other substances triggered by the operation of the plant or workpieces.
<p>D. SUFFOCATION. DROWNING.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can anyone be suffocated or drowned due to lack of oxygen, or atmospheric contamination.
<p>E. ELECTRICAL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can anyone be injured by electric shock due to the plant coming into contact with live conductors. -plant being too close to high tension power lines. -overload of electrical circuits. -electrical wiring or switch shorting. -lack of insulation against water contact shorting. -magnetic interference from workplace corrupting electrical components.
<p>F. STABILITY.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can machine tip or roll over due to outriggers not extending. -outriggers failing mechanically, or retract unintentionally. -control valve or interlock failure. -set up on soft ground, unlevel or uneven ground, excessive slope. -driving on rough surfaces, over potholes, hitting fixed objects, excessive side loads e.g wind.
<p>G. HYDRAULIC FAILURE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -hydraulic system failure. -check valve or relief valve failure. -hose or cylinder failure - mechanical or fatigue.
<p>H. STRUCTURAL FAILURE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -boom or scissor arm failure due to fatigue, corrosion, or overloading. -pin, cable or linkage failure. -general overload- lifting excessive load, loading platform/ basket in an unintended way.
<p>I. MAINTENANCE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can anyone be injured while carrying out routine, preventative or corrective maintenance. -explosion due to welding spark etc. near charging battery -adjusting equipment for essential components faulty or seized. -guard removal.
<p>J. TRANSPORT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -can anyone be injured due to machine instability while transporting. -plant or objects falling from transport truck.
<p>K. OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -plant obstructing other plants at site. -unauthorised use by untrained personnel. -unintended use of duplicate controls while working. -hearing loss or communication interference due to excessive noise. -safety signs or decals removed. -energy supply failure (chemical, electrical or mechanical).

* Table 2 is based upon N.Z Chamber of Manufacture hazard identification guide, & specifications from the Elevating Work Platform purchasing Specification and Operating Guide by the Electricity Association NSW - 1996, and pr EN280.

TABLE 3 - HAZARD TYPES (ES-SERIES SCISSORS)	RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED	RISK SCORE**	DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)	ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK
A. CRUSHING, ENTANGLEMENT, CUTTING, STABBING, PUNCTURING, SHEARING, FRICTION, STRIKING.	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.11 Operational Code 2550.10-9 Plant Code 81/1995-305.		Guards are provided in accordance with plant code requirements for guarding, eg. pot hole protection mechanisms are enclosed in chassis section, and exposed mechanism is out of arms reach. Guarding is of a fixed permanent nature which can only be removed with tools. Over and above ANSI/SIA A92.3 a motion alarm is fitted to Australian units to warn of any movement.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manual provided with the plant is in accordance with AS1418.10-1.4. Warning decals are placed on the plant, and safe operating procedures are placed in the manual.
-Entanglement		2+1	Scissor arms are spaced apart greater than finger width which reduces pinch points.	As above.
-Crushing, shearing		1+1	Motion alarms are fitted to plant to warn of movement. A permanently fixed safety prop is provided for securing scissor arms during maintenance.	Scissor arms are clearly labelled with warning decals due to the potential crushing hazard associated with scissor type plants. Correct maintenance and operating procedures and safety instructions are placed in the manual.
-Friction		1+1	Operators are not subject to friction as there are no high speed exposed components. Mechanical failure due to friction is reduced with self lubricating bushes & wear pads. Friction points have grease nipples.	Locations of lubrication points are shown on a chart in the manual. Also, a lubrication schedule is provided along with oil/grease types to be used.
-Striking		2+1	Striking due to sudden platform movements when driving is restricted with speed limiting limit switches. Braking and an enable button is provided to prevent inadvertent movement of plant	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manual provided with the plant is in accordance with AS1418.10-1.4. Warning decals are placed on the plant, and safe operating procedures are placed in the manual
-Cutting, stabbing, puncturing		1+1	Contact surfaces such as handles and platform entry points have no sharp edges. Controls are ergonomically designed. The platform entrance has a non-slip step and foam rubber padding over the top of the entry bar where head contact may occur.	As above.

* Design Codes used at time of publication are Australian AS1418.10-1996 & AS2550.10-1994, American ANSI/SIA A92.16-1992, European EN280
Codes of practice used at time of publication are the Australian OHS Plant Code No.81/1995.

** See Table 1 for Risk Ratings

TABLE 3 - HAZARD TYPES (ES-SERIES SCISSORS)	RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED	RISK SCORE**	DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)	ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK
B. ERGONOMIC, SLIPPING, RIPPING, FALLING	Design Code AS1418.10-1.10,1.5.10		Interlocks are provided to ensure against inadvertent operation by user when in a hazardous situation. An enable button must be pressed before machine operation. Operators are protected from falling from platform with a solid peripheral rail around entire platform. The access door opens inwards and self latches as per AS1418-10. A red emergency stop button is positioned at top and ground controls.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.
-Seating	N/A	0	No seating required	
-Excessive effort, bad posture	Design Code AS1418-1.10	1+1	Controls are designed to operate with one hand and are either of joystick, toggle or button type. Non-assisted controls are minimised using electrical actuation. Where controls are mechanical in nature operating effort is reduced as far as practicable. Controls return to neutral upon release and movement will only occur when physically actuated.	Safe operating procedures are placed in the manual. Controls are positioned at least 15mm below guard rail level which is deemed sufficient clearance as the relevant control is a side grip control and the operators hand doesn't protrude above the control.
-Operating stress		1+1	Control panels use pictures for functions, and switches, which show which control direction operates in that direction. Plants are field tested in IPD*** process for controllability and ease of use. Hand rails are provided around control station for support during motion.	Warning decals are used to warn of incorrect operating procedures.
-Lighting		1+1	Where lighting is requested, positional spotlights are fixed to mounts on the platform rail at waist height.	
C. HIGH TEMP OR PRESSURE FIRE/EXPLOSION	Design Code AS1418.10-1.14 Maintenance Code AS2550.10-10	2+2	High temperature components (motor and pump) are positioned within chassis out of arms reach. High pressure hydraulic hoses are secured together with fasteners and in potential failure areas (tight radius bends) are covered in spiral wrap.	These hazards are related to incorrect and or lack of maintenance. Correct inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual. Regular maintenance in accordance with AS2550.10 is required.
-high pressure fluid jets	Design Code AS3791	1+2	Hydraulic hoses used have a bursting pressure far in excess of the working pressure.	Inspection and maintenance procedures (including warnings) are placed in manual.
-high temperatures	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.11.3	1+1	Hot surfaces are positioned away from arms reach within the chassis.	Operating & maintenance procedures are placed in manual. Warning decals used.
D. SUFFOCATION / DROWNING	N/A	0	Electrical plant i.e. no exhaust gas generated.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.

* Design Codes used at time of publication are Australian AS1418.10-1996, American ANSI/SIA A92.3/6-1992, European EN280 Codes of Practice used at time of publication are the Australian OHS Plant Code No.81/1995 & AS2550.10-1994.

** See Table 1 for Risk Ratings.

*** IPD is a internal JLG process used in research and development of new products. This process includes exhaustive testing and evaluation of new machines by engineers, safety experts and operators.

TABLE 3 - HAZARD TYPES (ES-SERIES SCISSORS)	RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED	RISK SCORE**	DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)	ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK
E. ELECTRICAL	Design Code AS3000 AS1418.10-1.7		This EWP is not fitted with high voltage (i.e. above 32V a.c). Those units fitted with 240 V a.c. outlets have an earth leakage circuit breaker and wiring is in accordance to AS3000 as applicable.	A decal warning of insulation protection and electrical hazard as per AS1418.10-1.15(j)/(m) is placed on the plant. Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.
-Accidental electrical shock		1+1	Cables insulated & secured to plant.	Regular inspections to AS2550.10. Maintenance procedures are placed in the manual. Maintenance should be carried out by trained personnel.
-Loose wire shorts		2+1	Connectors used are either insulated crimp lugs, locking plastic plugs, or permanent type clamps. Wiring is protected against rubbing in exposed areas with flexible braided sheathing.	Plants are fitted with the JLG “Smart System” which uses malfunction/error signals to assist in fault finding. Codes are placed in the manual.
-Working too close to power lines	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.13.2(b) Operational Code AS2550.10-9.3	3+3	Some insulation of platform is offered as the platform is isolated from scissor arms through wear pads. However, this is not a control measure. Machine is clearly marked with electrical warning decals to reduce the risk.	Warning decals are placed on the machine and the machine is marked non-insulating. Safe operating procedures and allowable distance to power lines are placed in the manual.
-Electromagnetic interference	Design Code AS3000	1+1	Design is sufficient for normal use.	Plants are fitted with shielding for special applications.
-Water bridging		2+1	Wiring looms of control boxes are covered with water resistant covers. Looms are clamped together with ties to prevent vibration damage. Machines are tested for water damage in the IPD** process. Electrical connections are prevented from corroding with a silicone type paste.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. NOTE: Manuals have weatherproof storage containers.
-Servo controller , motor failure	Design Codes AS1418.10-1.5.8	3+1	‘Fail-safe’ systems are used, in the advent of electrical failure a manual lowering system is installed on the machine. Ground controls are recessed to prevent damage from inadvertently hitting objects while driving.	These plants have malfunction signals to assist in fault finding. Codes are placed in the manual.

* Design Codes used at time of publication are Australian AS1418.10-1996 & AS2550.10-1994, American ANSI/SIA A92.3/6-1992, European EN280 Codes of Practice used at time of publication are the Australian OHS Plant Code No.81/1995.

** See Table 1 for Risk Ratings.

TABLE 3 - HAZARD TYPES (ES-SERIES SCISSORS)	RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED	RISK SCORE**	DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)	ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK
F. STABILITY	Design Code ANSI/SAE A92.3/6-4.7 AS1418.10-4.2		The plant is designed to meet A92.6-4.7 for stability. In and out of service braking is applied.	The plant is tested in accordance with ANSI/SIA A92.6-4.7, and AS1418.10 for stability requirements. Upon commissioning of a new machine the customer is provided with a short operator training session which reduces the chance of the machine being put in an unstable position.
-Outrigger failure	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.12	0	These units are not fitted with outriggers.	
-Control valve or interlock failure	Design Code AS1418.10-1.8,1.10.4 AS1418.1-8.8	2+4	Interlocks are self monitoring i.e. they are normally off/open so that in the event of malfunction motion is prevented. Holding valves are installed to prevent descent due to hydraulic failure. A manual mechanically actuated emergency descent is installed for emergency retrieval.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. A daily inspection list is included in the manual which details checking of manual descent. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.4.
-Setup hazards (eg. slope, side force)	Operational Code AS2550.1 Design Code AS1418.10-1.10.2/4 Design Code As1418.10-1.15	3+4	Interlocks or tilt switches prevent plant operation on excessive slope or without pot hole protection engaged. Counterweight is added to Australian units, above ANSI requirements to ensure unit is stable.	A permanent type specification plate is permanently attached to the plant which shows S.W.L , max slope, max side force and wind speed etc. Warning decals are placed on machine, and safe operating procedures are placed in the manual
-Travelling hazards (eg. rough surface, dynamic loading.)	Design Code AS418.10-1.125.2.3(a) AS1418.10-1.5.10.6 Operational Code AS2550.10-9.1/2/3	4+4	Drive and lift is cut using limit switches and interlocks, when driven onto excessive slope. Travel speed is also limited when elevated. Braking is designed to hold the unit on its maximum rated gradeability. A pot hole protection system is used to prevent instability on uneven ground, and greatly reduces the hazards associated with overturning. Refer Appendix 1. Machine is tested for dynamic stability in various conditions. E.g. side loading and side slope per AS1418 performance requirements.	Warning decals are placed on machine, and safe operation and transportation procedures placed in the manual. The plant is tested for braking on its max gradeability and a kerb test performed. A permanent type specification plate is stamped with machine design limits.

* Design Codes used at time of publication are Australian AS1418.10-1996 & AS2550.10-1994, American ANSI/SIA A92.3/6-1992, European EN280 Codes of Practice used at time of publication are the Australian OHS Plant Code No.81/1995.

** See Table 1 for Risk Ratings.

TABLE 3 - HAZARD TYPES (ES-SERIES SCISSORS)	RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED	RISK SCORE**	DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)	ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK
G. HYDRAULIC FAILURE	Design Code AS1418.10-1.8		Relief valves are used to prevent over pressurising the hydraulic system. Holding valves prevent unsafe descent in the advent of failure.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.4.
-check or relief valve failure		3+2	A manual descent valve is installed to allow emergency retrieval in the advent of check or relief valve failure.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.4.
-general failure		3+2	As above	
H. STRUCTURAL FAILURE	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.4 ANSI/SIA A92.6-4.5 ANSI/SIA A92.3-4.2		Rigorous stress analysis plus IPD process is used to ensure structural soundness. Full rated life cycle testing is carried out before introduction to the workplace.	Design calculations have been reviewed by a local independent engineer. Also the plant has been overload tested at 1.25 times the S.W.L. required by AS1418.10.
-component failure due to fatigue	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.6	2+4	The plant has been cyclically tested beyond its rated design life cycle against fatigue.	Regular inspection in accordance with AS2550.10. Annual inspections are required as stated in manual. A full 10 year rebuild is also required per AS2550.
-component failure due to corrosion or wear		1+4	Corrosive surfaces are painted, components subject to wear have provisions to minimise wear by using sacrificial components or lubrication eg. scissor rails use wear pads, pins are self lubricating. Scissor arms have end caps to reduce contamination along inside of arms.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10. The manuals provided with the plant are in accordance with AS1418.10-1.4. Lubrication points and a schedule for maintenance are included in the manual to reduce chance of fatigue.
-general overload eg. use as a crane (which is unintended).		3+4	A relief valve is used to prevent excessive loads being lifted by the platform. Tools are required to alter pressure settings. Test points are provided for checking of pressures.	Warning decals are placed on machine to show safe working loads. Safe operating procedures are placed in manual - manuals explicitly state that the plant should not be used as a crane. Correct pressure settings are placed in the manual.

* Design Codes used at time of publication are Australian AS1418.10-1996 & AS2550.10-1994, American ANSI/SIA A92.3/6-1992, European EN280 Codes of Practice used at time of publication are the Australian OHS Plant Code No.81/1995.

** See Table 1 for Risk Ratings.

TABLE 3 - HAZARD TYPES (ES-SERIES SCISSORS)	RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED	RISK SCORE**	DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)	ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK
I. MAINTENANCE	Design Code AS1418.10-1.14.3 Maintenance Code AS2550.10-10		Historical records are used in design to reduce maintenance (and thus risk) as far as practicable. This is part of the IPD process.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be in accordance with AS2550.10-10. NOTE: Manuals have weatherproof storage containers.
-routine inspection or maintenance		0	Components which require regular maintenance such as filters are placed in an easily accessed area. These plants feature trays which rotate/slide batteries, motor, valve bank etc, away from the chassis for easy access.	Illustrated parts list is provided in manuals for ordering replacement parts. Additional to this, JLG conducts operator and service training courses to all customers.
-battery charging	Design Code AS3000	3+3	The plant incorporates a battery charger, which has a saturation circuit which limits current when batteries reach full charge which reduces gas (hydrogen) buildup.	Warning decals are placed on the machine which instruct charging of batteries to be done in a well ventilated area, away from spark. Safe charging procedures are placed in the manual.
-adjusting equipment	Design Code AS1418.10-1.8	0	Test points are provided for checking of pressure settings eg. lift relief. Adjustment points require tools to change.	Correct adjusting procedures are placed in the manual. Hydraulic (and other) specifications are listed to enable adjustment.
-guard removal	Plant code 81/1995-305	3+2	Guards are provided in accordance with plant code requirements for guarding. Guarding is of a fixed permanent nature which can only be removed with tools.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.
J. TRANSPORT	Operational Code AS2550.10-9.4		Provision is provided for both lifting and tie down points has been made using cad plated anchorage points which are easily identified and corrosion resistant.	Safe transportation procedures are placed in the manual.
-objects falling from plant	Design Code AS1418.10-1.5.10.3.	4+2	Components are designed to withstand vibration, and are tested in harsh conditions in excess of normal use. The platform has a kick rail to avoid objects falling.	Inspection and maintenance procedures are placed in the manual and are to be done in accordance with AS2550.10-10.

* Design Codes used at time of publication are Australian AS1418.10-1996 & AS2550.10-1994, American ANSI/SIA A92.16-1992, European EN280 Codes of Practice used at time of publication are the Australian OHS Plant Code No.81/1995.

** See Table 1 for Risk Ratings.

TABLE 3 - HAZARD TYPES (ES-SERIES SCISSORS)	RELEVANT CODE* ADDRESSED	RISK SCORE**	DESIGN CONTROL MEASURES (To reduce risk as far as practicable)	ADDITIONAL STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE RISK
K. OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS	Operational Code AS2550.10		Plants with duplicate controls can be over- ridden from ground for emergency retrieval.	Safe operating procedures are placed in the manual in agreement with AS2550.10.
-unintended use	AS1418.10-1.5.8	2+3	Only one set of controls may be used at one time. Ground controls are recessed to prevent inadvertent engagement by hitting an object. Plants have a removable key switch which prevents operation by unintended personnel. A clearly visible emergency stop button is positioned at top and bottom controls to stop unintended movement	Correct operating procedures are placed in the manual. Warning decals are placed on the machine. Safety warnings are also placed in the manual. Additional to this, JLG conducts operator and service training courses to all customers.
-excessive noise	Design Code AS1055.2/AS1269	0	The electric drive motors are very quiet and are not considered to pose noise problems.	Where noise is considered excessive level testing is done to AS1055.2/AS1269.
-decal or safety sign removal	AS1418.10-1.15	4+4	Decals have permanent type marking & weatherproof backing. Specification plate is stamped for longevity.	Safety warnings are placed in manual. Annual inspection requires that decals are checked for readability and are in place.
-energy supply failure	Various		See previous control measures which include 'failsafe' devices, JLG 'Smart System', and emergency retrieval systems.	Emergency retrieval instructions are placed in the manual.

Please see over page for other safety related initiatives undertaken on all JLG manufactured machines.

* Design Codes used at time of publication are Australian AS1418.10-1996 & AS2550.10-1994, American ANSI/SIA A92.16-1992, European EN280 Codes of Practice used at time of publication are the Australian OHS Plant Code No.81/1995.

** See Table 1 for Risk Ratings.

OTHER SAFETY RELATED INITIATIVES

Please Note: That the risk assessment compiled and attached is prepared in ADDITION to many other activities that have been undertaken by JLG to ensure the safety of the product.

These include:

- JLG Industries (USA) performs computer simulation/modelling of product and internal design calculations.
- European CE design reviews are completed and independently verified for this model machine.
- Independent design review by an independent engineer to local design requirements is completed in Australia.
- Cycle testing of components to ensure fatigue life is adequate for a 10-year life is completed.
- Extensive field testing of prototype units to ensure faults and hazards are identified before manufacture is completed.
- JLG conduct an intensive Integrated Product Development Process to fully specify, design, risk assessment and safety test and field prove the design. This process is outlined in our proprietary IPD process - which can be viewed on request.
- JLG Industries (Australia) offer training and maintenance courses to any interested companies and all machines come with a world class Operation, Safety, Service and Maintenance manual.
- JLG Industries (Australia) support industry safety for operations and maintenance (being an EWPA member and an AS1418 & AS2550 Standards Association of Australia committee member).