**Hazard Classification**

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| PHYSICAL | |
| Physical Hazard Cause can include:   * Heat; * Lighting; * Noise; * Vibration; * Ionising radiation; * Dust; * Pressure; * Electricity. | Potential Disease or Injury can include:  • Heatstroke, cramp, fatigue;  • Headaches, eyestrain; • Hearing loss; • White finger disease;  • Lung cancer; • Silicosis; • Decompression sickness (bends);  • Heart failure, burns. |
| CHEMICAL | |
| Chemical Hazard Cause can include:   * Acids, alkalis; * Metals; * Non-metals; * Gases; * Organic compounds; * Dusts; * Vapours. | Potential Disease or Injury can include:  • Dermatitis, eye injury; • Cadmium/lead/mercury poisoning;  • Arsenic/cyanide poisoning; • Carbon monoxide poisoning; • Cancer, nerve damage; • Lead poisoning; • Mercury poisoning. |
| MECHANICAL | |
| Mechanical Hazard Cause can include:   * Manual handling – over exertion, lifting or pulling; * Unguarded machines; * Hydraulic pressure; * Gravitational energy – falls of people or objects. | Potential Disease or Injury can include:   * Musculoskeletal injury – spinal injury, muscle strains, sprains; * Acute physical injuries – severed/crushed limbs; * Acute injury – crushed limbs; * Acute injury – broken bones, brain damage. |
| BIOLOIGICAL | |
| Biological Hazard Cause can include:   * Animal-borne; * Human-borne; * Vegetable-borne | Potential Disease or Injury can include:   * Anthrax, Q fever; * AIDS; * Aspergillosis (farmers lung). |
| PSYCHOLOGICAL | |
| Psychological Hazard Cause can include:   * Violence, harassment or abuse; * Stress. | Potential Disease or Injury can include:   * Physical harm, stress; * Psychosomatic disorders (e.g. physical symptoms of illness that may be brought about by stress). |
| HAZARD SOURCES | |
| Hazards can arise from:   * Workplace premises; * Work practices and systems; * Plant and equipment; * Workplace environment. | |
| Work premises | |
| Hazards can arise from the workplace design including:   * Work premises layout; * Condition of the work premises; * Workstation design; * Lighting within the work premises; * Emergency situations such as earthquakes. | |
| Work practices and systems | |
| Hazards can arise from work practices and systems including:   * Shift work arrangements; * Hazardous processes; * Psychological hazards; * Fatigue related hazards. | |
| Plant and Equipment | |
| Hazards can arise from plant including:   * Transport; * Installation, erection, commissioning and use; * Repair; * Maintenance; * Dismantling, storage and disposal. | |
| Physical Working Environment | |
| Hazards can arise from the physical working environment including:   * Electrocution; * Hazardous substances; * Fire; * Explosion; * Slips, trips and falls; * Exposure to heat; * Biological organisms; * Harassment. | |