

# GENERAL SAFETY

Please read this guide carefully prior to operating equipment.

## MOST IMPORTANT –RISK ASSESS

Before you commence any work at your chosen work area, you should undertake some preliminary hazard identification and risk control precautions. Ideally more than one person should do this.

### This is undertaken by:

Physically inspecting the work site.

Reviewing the best way / job steps required to complete the task.  
Reviewing the Safe Work information supplied with the equipment.  
Reviewing other reference documentation and expert advice.

### The hazard identification and control process steps are defined as:

Identify the hazards (e.g. 240v power drill use around wet areas)  
Assess the Risk (multiple earth paths – possible electrocution)  
Select the control measure (e.g. dry the area, use an RCD, use a cordless drill etc)  
Re-assess the risk. (risk of electrocution now negligible) This is undertaken to ensure that the risk control measures adopted have not introduced any new risks to the work area.

## HELP

If the unit does not operate or you are unhappy with its performance, return it to our Hire depot for exchange or call for assistance. Do not attempt repairs yourself.

Refer to your hire contract for contact information.

## SAFETY DO'S

**DO** take the time to read this User Guide and any other safety information provided (e.g. Decals, manufacturers instruction booklets) completely before operating any equipment.

**DO** satisfy yourself that you have the correct machine for the job and that you are aware how to safely operate it.

**DO** ensure you fully understand and are familiar with its operation including emergency shut off procedures.

**DO** ensure that the equipment is assembled and used according to the manufactures and hires instruction.

**DO** check controls and any other safety devices.

**DO** make sure you hold a posses a Certificate of Competency issued by the Regulatory Authority where required by particular equipment.

**DO** where possible operate in a clear work space free from non essential persons.

**DO** ensure that you have secure footing and clear access to the work area.

**DO** ensure that the work area is well lit with all aspects of the job easily seen.

**DO** ensure correct lifting techniques are used when using or transporting any machine or equipment.

## SAFETY DONT'S

**DO NOT** operate any equipment if you are tired or suffering a medical condition, or if under the influence of Alcohol or drugs which, may cause drowsiness.

**DO NOT** hurry or take risks.

**DO NOT** operate equipment without guards correctly fitted.

**DO NOT** operate faulty equipment. If in doubt call your nearest Hire Depot.

# Generator Safety Instructions

## Shock and Electrocution

The electricity created by generators has the same hazards as normal utility-supplied electricity

It also has some additional hazards because generator users often bypass the safety devices (such as circuit breakers) that are built into electrical systems. The following precautions are provided to reduce shock and electrocution hazards:

- Never attach a generator directly to the electrical system of a structure (home, office, trailer, etc.) unless a qualified electrician has properly installed the generator with a transfer switch. Attaching a generator directly to a building electrical system without a properly installed transfer switch can energize wiring systems for great distances. This creates a risk of electrocution for utility workers and others in the area.
- Always plug electrical appliances directly into the generator using the manufacturer's supplied cords or extension cords that are grounded (3-pronged). Inspect the cords to make sure they are fully intact and not damaged, cut or abraded. Never use frayed or damaged extension cords. Ensure the cords are appropriately rated in watts or amps for the intended use. Do not use underrated cords—replace them with appropriately rated cords that use heavier gauge wires. Do not overload a generator; this can lead to overheating which can create a fire hazard.
- Use ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs), especially where electrical equipment is used in or around wet or damp locations. GFCIs shut off power when an electrical current is detected outside normal paths. GFCIs and extension cords with built-in GFCI protection can be purchased at hardware stores, do-it-yourself centers, and other locations that sell electrical equipment. Regardless of GFCI use, electrical equipment used in wet and damp locations must be listed and approved for those conditions.
- Make sure a generator is properly grounded and the grounding connections are tight. Consult the

manufacturer's instructions for proper grounding methods.

- Keep a generator dry; do not use it in the rain or wet conditions. If needed, protect a generator with a canopy. Never manipulate a generator's electrical components if you are wet or standing in water.
- Do not use electrical equipment that has been submerged in water. Equipment must be thoroughly dried out and properly evaluated before using. Power off and do not use any electrical equipment that has strange odors or begins smoking.

## Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, toxic gas. Many people have died from CO poisoning because their generator was not adequately ventilated.

- Never use a generator indoors or in enclosed spaces such as garages, crawl spaces, and basements. NOTE: Open windows and doors may NOT prevent CO from building up when a generator is located in an enclosed space. • Make sure a generator has 3 to 4 feet of clear space on all sides and above it to ensure adequate ventilation.
- Do not use a generator outdoors if its placement near doors, windows, and vents could allow CO to enter and build up in occupied spaces.
- If you or others show symptoms of CO poisoning—dizziness, headaches, nausea, tiredness—get to fresh air immediately and seek medical attention. Do not re-enter the area until it is determined to be safe by trained and properly equipped personnel.

## Fire Hazards

- Generators become hot while running and remain hot for long periods after they are stopped. Generator fuels (gasoline, kerosene, etc.) can ignite when spilled on hot engine parts.
- Before refueling, shut down the generator and allow it to cool.
- Gasoline and other generator fuels should be stored and transported in approved containers that are properly designed and marked for their contents, and vented.
- Keep fuel containers away from flame producing and heat generating devices (such as the generator itself, water heaters, cigarettes, lighters, and matches). Do not smoke around fuel containers.

Escaping vapors or vapors from spilled materials can travel long distances to ignition sources.

- Do not store generator fuels in your home.
- Store fuels away from living areas.

## Noise and Vibration Hazards

- Generator engines vibrate and create noise. Excessive noise and vibration could cause hearing loss and fatigue that may affect job performance.
- Keep portable generators as far away as possible from work areas and gathering spaces.
- Wear hearing protection if this is not possible

**REMEMBER: In the event of death, serious injury or a dangerous occurrence you must notify WHSQ 1300 369 915**

**For further information or if in doubt over the use of this equipment, contact the supplier and ask for instructions.**

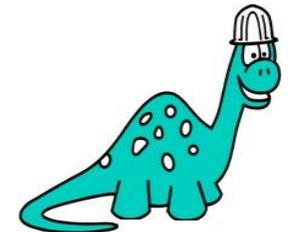
## Lockyer Hire Service

438 Warwick Rd, Yamanto, Qld 4305

Ph. 07 3288 0202

## PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

- To be used with all equipment as required.



**WHATEVER YOU NEED TO GET THE JOB DONE...JUST ASK US !**

This operating brochure is intended as a guide only for the safe operation of the equipment. In no way does this brochure override license requirements. If you are unsure about any aspect of this guide or if you are in doubt about its proper use please feel free to contact your nearest depot. Our staff are on hand to answer any question you may have regarding the safe operation of this equipment.