Vehicle Hazard Analysis			Page ..... of .....
Job Description:	**Job Address:**	**Job Area:**	**Date:**

IMPORTANT : The requirements of Standards do not override the regulatory authorities or OH & S Legislation

Risk Assessment shall be carried out by competent personnel, such people include the Owner, Operator, Maintenance Personnel, Supplier, Insurer and other persons where applicable. The hazard analysis should be updated continuously at intervals (within 5 years) or when any changes are made to the equipment, the operating environment, the operator or if an incident, such as a fire or collision, occurs.

Type of Hazard	Class A		Class B		Class E		Class D	

Determine the possible fire scenarios. This includes: What can happen? When and where can it happen? Why and how can it happen? Examples of information that should be included in this section is fuel sources, ignition sources, normal operational conditions, foreseeable misuse and the effects of possible fires. In vehicles, areas in which possible fire scenarios can occur include but are not limited to;

Risk Area	Addressed by System
Turbo chargers	
Fuel systems (Incl. piping, hoses, pumps valves & injectors close to ignition sources)	
Cooling systems (including hydraulics, engine and transmission),	
Exhaust systems	
Hydraulics systems (including piping, hoses, pump and valves)	
Lubrication systems (including engine and transmission systems and grease systems)	
Braking systems (including retarders, park brakes and service brakes)	
Electrical systems (including alternators, generators, batteries, wiring and switch gear)	
Conveyor belts	
Areas where combustible materials can accumulate (including belly plates, engine valleys and wheel arches)	

Quantify the risk exposure by determining the likelihood and consequences of the fire scenarios. This shall take into account normal operating conditions as compared to intended operating conditions. This includes, poor maintenance practices, operator use/misuse, inexperienced operators, use of oils and greases, equipment interaction, wear and tear of components and the operating environment (for example; road conditions, equipment speeds or time of day). The analysis should include the following, where applicable;

- Health and safety of the operator / passengers
- Health and safety of people in the vicinity
- Production loss,
- Environmental damage.
- Property loss

Prioritize the possible fire risks based upon the likelihood of a fire event occurring and the potential damage caused. This should take into account factors including; the availability of firefighting equipment and personnel, egress points, means of fire detection and the availability and response time of external support. If the results of the evaluation indicate an unacceptable level of risk exists, then fire risk reduction measures should be undertaken.

What Can Happen? Determine the possible fire scenarios. Include When, Where and How it can happen. Include drawings/schematics.	**How likely is this to happen?** Quantify the risk exposure by determining the likelihood and consequences of the fire scenarios.	**Prioritise the possible fire risks.** What risk needs to be addressed first, and how? What existing controls are in place?

Fire System Design Specification	
Fire Fighting Agent	
Detection System	
Control System	
Shutdown Protocols	
Operating Limitations	

Hazard Analyst:		Hazard Analyst:		Site Supervisor:	
Position:		Position:		Position:	
Signature:		Signature:		Signature:	