Hazard Register

Type	HAY BALER	**Location**	
Make	NEW HOLLAND	**Sale Number**	3027730
Model	-	**Lot Number**	5
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
141709.1	Mechanical	ENTANGLEMENT IN PTO SHAFT. NEVER ATTEMPT TO REPAIR ADJUST, OR UNPLUG EQUIPMENT WITH THE PTO ENGANGED.
141709.2	Guarding	ENTANGLEMENT WITH PTO SHAFT ALWAYS RESULTS IN SERIOUS INJURY AND/OR DEATH. eNSURE THE TUBULAR SHIELDS COMPLETELY ENCLOSE THE POWER SHAFT. THIS INTEGRAL SHIELD AND BEARINGS MUST BE MAINTAINED TO ENURE THE SHIELD WILL STOP SPINNING IF ACCIDENTLY CONTACTED.
141709.3	Controls	ENSURE DOCUMENTED INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED FOR THE PLANT AND OR OPERATOR CONTROLS. REFER TO MANUFACTURERS OPERATIONS MANUAL IF AVAILABLE.
141709.4	Mechanical	UNINTENDED MOVEMENT OF THE PLANT AND OR MACHINERY. ALWAYS DISENGAGE THE PTO, SHUT OFF THE TRACTOR ENGINE AND REMOVE THE KEYS PRIOR TO LEAVING THE TRACTOR SEAT.
141709.5	Guarding	ENTANGLEMENT WITH PTO SHAFT ALWAYS RESULTS IN SERIOUS INJURY AND/OR DEATH. THE MASTER SHIELD WHICH PREVENTS CONTACT WITH THE STUB SHAFT AND THE FRONT UNIVERSAL JOINT OF THE DRIVELINE MUST BE SECURELY IN PLACE AND IN GOOD REPAIR.
141709.6	Floor Condition	SLIP/TRIP/FALL DUE TO CLIMATE CONDITIONS AND OR GROUND CONDITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLANT. ENSURE OPERATOR WEARS PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR.
141709.7	Guarding	ENTANGLEMENT WITH PTO SHAFT ALWAYS RESULTS IN SERIOUS INJURY AND/OR DEATH. ENSURE THE CONES USED TO COVER THE UNIVERSAL JOINTS AT EACH END OF THE POWER SHAFT ARE IN PLACE PRIOR TO START-UP AND OPERATION OF THE EQUIPMENT.
141709.8	Guarding	ENTANGLEMENT WITH PTO SHAFT ALWAYS RESULTS IN SERIOUS INJURY AND/OR DEATH. ENSURE THE STUB SHAFT IS GUARDED TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL CONTACT WITH THE U-JOINT.
141709.9	Work Method	ENSURE OPERATORS OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PROCEDURES. 1) ALWAYS SHUT DOWN EQUIPMENT BEFORE MAKING REPAIRS OR ADJUSTMENTS. 2) REGULARLY CHECK THE CONDITION OF ALL PTO AND APPLIANCE GUARDING COMPONENTS 3) WEAR CLOSE FITTING CLOTHES AND TIE UP LONG HAIR WHEN WORKING WITH EQUIPMENT 4) ALWAYS WALK AROUND AND NOT OVER OPERATING EQUIPMENT.
141709.10	Guarding	CUTS ENTANGLEMENT AND AMPUTATION INJURIES FROM BLADES AND SHARP EDGES OF ATTACHMENTS. ENSURE THAT ALL PTO DRIVEN ATTACHMENTS ARE ADEQAUTELY GUARDED TO PREVENT CONTACT WITH CUTTING, RIPPING, SLASHING MECHANISMS.
141709.11	Plant Operation	PRIOR TO STARTING UP EQUIPMENT AND WITH THE PTO SHAFT DISENGAGED CHECK THE CONDITION OF PTO GUARDING. IDENTIFY NICKS, DENTS, BENT COMPONENTS. TEST FOR FREE MOVEMENT OF THE TUBULAR GUARD ON ITS BEARINGS. REPLACE ANY DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE GUARDING.
141709.12	Clothing	ENTANGLEMENT WITH PTO SHAFT ALWAYS RESULTS IN SERIOUS INJURY AND/OR DEATH. ENSURE OPERATORS WEAR CLOSE FITTING CLOTHING, BOOTS WITHOUT LACES AND SECURE LONG HAIR TO PREVENT ENTANGLEMENT.

Health and Safety
Plant Safety
Purchaser Information

This plant health and safety information has been prepared by Grays for the purchaser of the plant item as required by National WHS Legislation. Whilst every effort has been made to identify all of the hazards, it should be recognised that all reasonably practicable hazards have been identified given due consideration to:

- state of knowledge about the plant item
- the availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or control the hazards
- the cost of evaluating, eliminating or controlling the hazard

Consequently, if this plant item is being purchased for use at a place of work, the purchaser is reminded of their obligations to involve and consult with employees in identifying foreseeable hazards, assess their risks and to take action to eliminate or control the risks.

In order to assess the risk, it is necessary to consider for all the identified hazards, the chance (likelihood) of something happening that would impact (consequence) on health and safety at the workplace. The following guidelines are provided to assist the purchaser in consistently carrying out an assessment of risk:

Likelihood

- Frequency and duration of exposure
- Probability of occurrence of hazard or event (including part history of incidents)
- Possibility to avoid / minimize or limit the damage, impact or harm
- Reliability and effectiveness of existing / established systems of control

Consequences

- Assume “worst case” injury, but also competent follow-up medical and rehabilitation support
- Consider forces or energy levels, highest belt tensions, size of gears, pulleys or other entrapment points and therefore body parts likely to be injured
- Consider sharpness of entrapment points, surrounding parts likely to exacerbate injury, and any give in the entrapment point
- Consider, will entrapment continue until plant is stopped, or can an injured part travel through the entrapment area
- Are temperatures of plant, or chemicals, likely to further injure entrapped person

The outcome of the risk assessment will be a prioritised list of risk control strategies and actions consistent with the following ratings:

Low risk- may be considered acceptable, where the existing controls in place are seen to be effective, requiring periodic monitoring for effectiveness.
Medium risk- considered to be unacceptable and requiring additional risk controls within medium to long term.
High risk – considered to be unacceptable and requiring action within the short to medium term.
Extreme risk – unacceptable, where immediate action required.

In all of these cases employees/operators must be made aware of the risk controls in place to protect them from the hazards.