

# Hazard Register



|                      |                  |                    |         |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|
| <b>Type</b>          | SKIDSTEER LOADER | <b>Location</b>    |         |
| <b>Make</b>          | -                | <b>Sale Number</b> | 5054556 |
| <b>Model</b>         | -                | <b>Lot Number</b>  | 13      |
| <b>Serial Number</b> |                  |                    |         |

| ID        | Hazard Type       | Hazard Description   |
|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 141025.1  | Logbooks          | ENSURE THAT A LOGBOOK IS COMPLETED WITH DAILY OPERATIONAL SAFETY CHECKS AND RECORDS OF FAULTS, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.  |
| 141025.2  | SAFETY SIGNAGE    | OPERATOR INJURY MAY RESULT FROM ILLEGIBLE OR MISSING WARNING LABELS/SIGNAGE (NOISE, PPE, OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS, HOT SURFACES, EXITS, ROTATING FANS, NIP POINTS ECT). REGULAR INSPECTION & REPLACEMENT OF WARNING LABELS (SAFETY DECALS) IS REQUIRED.  |
| 141025.3  | Crushing          | COMING INTO CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE PLANT DURING TESTING, INSPECTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR. ENSURE SIGNAGE IS ATTACHED ADJACENT TO PLANT INSTRUCTING OPERATOR TO "KEEP BODY PARTS (HANDS ECT) CLEAR DURING PLANT OPERATION.  |
| 141025.4  | Falling           | Falling while accessing plant resulting from insufficiently maintained, poorly maintained or missing handrails, ladders, platforms or kick-boards.   |
| 141025.5  | Plant Controls    | Operator injury can result from poorly labelled/ unlabelled or incorrectly labelled controls. Ensure all operational controls are clearly identified and labelled.   |
| 141025.6  | Noise             | SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS (SPL) NEEDS TESTING AT OPERATOR STATION. IF SPL GREATER THAN 85 dB(A), CLEAR & VISIBLE WARNINGS MUST BE ATTACHED RE: USE OF HEARING PROTECTION.  |
| 141025.7  | Plant Operation   | Injury to operator or damage to plant or plant failure may result from operating plant above its maximum working grade or on an unstable surface.  |
| 141025.8  | Skills            | ENSURE ONLY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONNEL HAVE ACCESS AND USE OF PLANT   |
| 141025.9  | Vibration         | Operator may be exposed to excessive or whole body vibrations as a result of a poorly maintained seat.   |
| 141025.10 | Plant Controls    | Exceeding safe working range of plant services (gauges should indicate safe working ranges)  |
| 141025.11 | Guarding          | MOVING PARTS OF PLANT MAY ENTRAP OR CUT BODY PARTS. ALL FIXED AND OPERABLE GUARDS MUST BE REPLACED AFTER MAINTENANCE/CLEANING ACTIVITIES. GUARDING SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY.   |
| 141025.12 | Fire              | Failure of service lines (fuel, oil, hydraulic, pneumatic lines should be regularly inspected for any visible signs of damage)   |
| 141025.13 | Fire              | OPERATOR MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCATION AND OPERATION OF THE MAIN ISOLATING SWITCH AND FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT / SERVICES.   |
| 141025.14 | Operator Error    | Overloading/exceeding dump truck carrying capacity/safe working load limit   |
| 141025.15 | Safe Working Load | SAFE WORKING LOAD LABELS OR ENGINEER COMPLIANCE PLATE PRESENT. AN EMPLOYER MUST ENSURE THAT THE SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL), INDICATING THE LIFTING CAPACITY IN METRIC UNITS , IF APPROPRIATE, IS CLEARLY LEGIBLE AND FIXED IN A VISIBLE LOCATION AND THAT ALL LIFTING IS DONE WITHIN THE CAPACITY, AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE. |

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141025.16 Rollover

Plant rollover may result if incorrectly operated (on unstable ground, slippery surface, unsuitable speed, unsuitable manner or combination of these)

## 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   | Consequences  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Frequency and duration of exposure</li><li>• Probability of occurrence of hazard or event (including part history of incidents)</li><li>• Possibility to avoid / minimize or limit the damage, impact or harm</li><li>• Reliability and effectiveness of existing / established systems of control</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assume “worst case” injury, but also competent follow-up medical and rehabilitation support</li><li>• Consider forces or energy levels, highest belt tensions, size of gears, pulleys or other entrapment points and therefore body parts likely to be injured</li><li>• Consider sharpness of entrapment points, surrounding parts likely to exacerbate injury, and any give in the entrapment point</li><li>• Consider, will entrapment continue until plant is stopped, or can an injured part travel through the entrapment area</li><li>• Are temperatures of plant, or chemicals, likely to further injure entrapped person</li></ul> |

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.