

# Hazard Register



<b>Type</b>	HARVESTER.	<b>Location</b>	
<b>Make</b>	-	<b>Sale Number</b>	5057442
<b>Model</b>	-	<b>Lot Number</b>	1
<b>Serial Number</b>			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142333.1	Manual Handling	Strains and sprains may result from incorrect handling of tools, parts and equipment during general maintenance of plant.
142333.2	Guarding	Plant should not be operated without original manufacturers guards in place or guards which comply with AS 4024 Safety of Machinery (air conditioning drive belt pulley, engine cooling fans, hydraulic drive coupling, fans guards, alternators etc)
142333.3	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
142333.4	Plant Operation	Injury to pedestrians or damage to other plant items from unexpected movement of plant - ensure a pre-start warning system is fitted to alert nearby people or plant
142333.5	Fire	ENSURE THAT FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS FITTED TO PLANT AND PORTABLE FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT ARE LOCATED AS REQUIRED BY AS2444:2001 PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND FIRE BLANKETS. ENSURE THAT SYSTEMS ARE REGULARLY INPSECTED/CHECKED AS REQUIRED BY RELEVANT STATE ACTS AND REGUATIONS AND AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS1851-2005 MAINTENANCE OF FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT
142333.6	MODIFICATION	Modifications to plant other than those specified by the original manufacturer of the plant. A register of all plant modifications should be kept maintained and reviewed
142333.7	High Pressure Fluid	Damage to hoses and lines from vibration and pulsation causing friction and damage from cable ties (hoses should be suitably clamped together)
142333.8	Plant Controls	Exceeding safe working range of plant services (gauges should indicate safe working ranges)
142333.9	Burns	Injury may result from contact to hot surfaces during general maintenance and inspection of plant.
142333.10	Emergency Stop	Failure of emergency stop switches (all emergency stop switches should be regularly tested in accordance with the original manufactures specifications)
142333.11	Burns	Burns may result from the removal of the radiator cap while engine is hot
142333.12	Maintenance	AN EMPLOYER MUST PERFORM MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION AND CLEANING ON PLANT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S AND DESIGNER'S REQUIREMENTS AND MUST PUT IN PLACE THE NECESSARY FACILITIES AND SYSTEMS OF WORK TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF PERSONS WHO PERFORM THE MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION AND CLEANING TASKS [OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATION 2001, CLAUSE 137(1)(A)-(C)]. IF ACCESS TO THE PLANT IS REQUIRED TO PERFORM THESE TASKS, THE PLANT MUST BE STOPPED AND ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING MEASURES MUST BE USED TO CONTROL THE RISKS [OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATION 2001, CLAUSE 137(2)] LOCKOUT OR ISOLATION DEVICES, DANGER TAGS , PERMIT TO WORK SYSTEMS OR OTHER CONTROL MEASURES.
142333.13	Plant Operation	Damage to plant or injury to operator resulting from plant being operated by an un-trained/in-experienced operator. Ensure that safe radius of 100 metres from personnel is maintained during oepration. Implement safe operation management plan.
142333.14	Other Hazards	Unintentional movement of plant during transport. Ensure plant is transported by a sufficiently capable vehicle and is appropriately

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		restrained
142333.15	High Pressure Fluid	Failure of flexible hoses (hydraulic, pneumatic, fuel or oil lines) resulting in uncontrolled or unwanted release
142333.16	Fire/Explosion	Failure of service lines (fuel, oil, hydraulic, pneumatic lines should be regularly inspected for any visible signs of damage)
142333.17	Operator Error	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from operator fatigue or stress.
142333.18	Plant Operation	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from operating plant with insufficient lighting - ensure mobile lighting is provided in low lighting conditions
142333.19	Electrical	Electrical injury may result from damaged or defective energy isolation points on plant
142333.20	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits, rotating fans etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels is required
142333.21	Plant Operation	Operator operating plant without wearing sufficient restraint (seatbelt)
142333.22	Plant Structure & Operation	Plant failure may result from insufficiently or incorrectly maintained (inspection and adjustment) controls, settings or other key operational components
142333.23	Electrical	Electrical injury may result from either incorrect or insufficient energy isolation procedures being followed
142333.24	Guarding	Operator contact to the turbo charger on plant should be restricted as required by AS 4024 Safety of Machinery
142333.25	WORKING AT HEIGHTS	Falling may result during access or egress from plant or access to engine compartment via ladders or platforms
142333.26	Falling	Falls may occur while accessing or egressing plant from incorrect mounting/dismounting method used by operator (not maintaining 3 points of contact)
142333.27	Rollover	Plant rollover may result if incorrectly operated (on unstable ground, slippery surface, unsuitable speed, unsuitable manner or combination of these)
142333.28	Vibration	Operator may be exposed to excessive or whole body vibrations as a result of a poorly maintained seat
142333.29	Plant Operation	Damage to plant may result from incorrect operation of plant braking system (residual braking). No warning device is fitted to alert to residual braking
142333.30	Carrying passengers	Injury to passengers may result from carrying passengers in excessive numbers or in a manner unspecified by the original manufacturers specifications.
142333.31	Plant Structure	UNDER OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATION 2001, CLAUSE 142, AN EMPLOYER MUST ENSURE THAT THE SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL), INDICATING THE LIFTING CAPACITY IN METRIC UNITS OR MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS, IF APPROPRIATE, IS CLEARLY LEGIBLE AND FIXED IN A VISIBLE LOCATION AND THAT ALL LIFTING IS DONE WITHIN THE CAPACITY, AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE, NO LOADS ARE SUSPENDED OR TRAVEL OVER A PERSON, PLANT THAT IS NOT SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR LIFTING OR SUSPENDING LOADS IS NOT USED FOR THOSE TASKS UNLESS THE PLANT PROVIDES AT LEAST AN EQUAL LEVEL OF SAFETY TO THAT OF PLANT THAT IS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR THOSE TASKS., PERSONS ARE NOT LIFTED OR SUSPENDED BY PLANT OR AN ATTACHMENT TO PLANT (OTHER THAN PLANT SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR LIFTING OR SUSPENDING PERSONS) UNLESS: THE USE OF ANOTHER METHOD OF LIFTING OR SUSPENDING IS NOT REASONABLY PRACTICABLE, A SUITABLE AND ADEQUATE PERSONNEL BOX OR CARRIER, DESIGNED FOR THE PURPOSE, IS USED AND IS SECURELY ATTACHED TO THE PLANT, THE PERSONS BEING LIFTED OR SUSPENDED CAN SAFELY LEAVE THE PERSONNEL BOX, CARRIER OR PLANT IF IT FAILS, THE PLANT IS STABLE AND REMAINS STABLE FOR AS LONG AS PERSONS ARE LIFTED OR SUSPENDED, A FALL ARREST DEVICE IS WORN BY ALL PERSONS WHO ARE SUSPENDED IN A PERSONNEL BOX OR CARRIER UNLESS THE BOX OR CARRIER IS FULLY ENCLOSED, IN THE CASE OF A CRANE, THE CRANE HAS DRIVE-UP AND DRIVE-DOWN CONTROLS ON BOTH THE

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# Hazard Register



HOISTING AND LUFFING MOTIONS AND THESE CONTROLS ARE USED BY THE OPERATOR IN THE LIFTING AND SUSPENDING OPERATIONS.

142333.32	Crushing	Crush injuries may result to operators from incorrect jacking or supporting of plant
142333.33	Safe Operating Procedures	Injury resulting from unavailability of safe working procedures for maintenance tasks for the plant
142333.34	Plant Controls	Unintentional/incorrect operation of plant controls. Ensure all controls are labelled correctly
142333.35	High Temperature or Fire	Operator exposure may result from exposure to excessive heat and dust (regular inspection of plant air conditioning systems and windows seals must be completed)
142333.36	Plant Controls	Exceeding safe working range of plant services (gauges should indicate safe working ranges)
142333.37	Fire	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from fuel leaking from leaking fuel caps (fuel caps should be non-leaking which are effective irrespective of the operating angle of the plant) Ensure that extinguishers fitted to plant are checked as required by legislation
142333.38	Plant Structure & Operation	ENSURE ALL LIFTING DEVICES, CHAINS AND SLING USED COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF - AS4991-2004: LIFTING DEVICES, AS3775.2-2004: CHAIN SLINGS, AS1353-1997: FLAT SYNTHETIC-WEBBING SLINGS, AS1380.2-1998 FIBRE ROPE SLINGS. LIFTING EQUIPMENT (INCL. HOOK BLOCK AND ATTACHMENTS) MUST BE APPROPRIATELY MARKED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 1418.1: PART1 - GENERAL REQUIREMENT
142333.39	Noise	Operator exposed to a work environment where noise levels exceed specified maximum levels. e.g. <85dB(A). Sound Pressure Level (SPL) should be conducted at operators work station
142333.40	Visibility	Operator has reduced visibility when operating plant which may result in potential collisions with other plant or pedestrians. Traffic management plans to be implemented
142333.41	Falling	Falling while accessing or egressing plant resulting from insufficiently maintained, poorly maintained or missing handrails, ladders, platforms or kickboards. Ensure that escape hatch is operational and safe egress from heights is provided

## 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.