

# Hazard Register



<b>Type</b>	CRAWLER CRANE	<b>Location</b>	
<b>Make</b>	-	<b>Sale Number</b>	1967
<b>Model</b>	-	<b>Lot Number</b>	
<b>Serial Number</b>			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142954.1	Skills	PLANT TO BE USED AND ACCESSED BY COMPETENT/SKILLED/LICENCED PERSONNEL ONLY.
142954.2	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.
142954.3	Plant Operation	ENSURE SAFE LOAD LIMIT PLATE FOR THE PLANT IS ATTACHED AND IS CLEARLY MARKED (IE SWL LOAD LIMIT)
142954.4	Fire/Explosion	ENSURE FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS FITTED TO PLANT BEFORE USE. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARE TESTED EVERY 6 MONTHS.
142954.5	Plant Controls	OPERATOR INJURY MAY RESULT FROM POORLY LABELLED / UNLABELLED OR INCORRECTLY LABELLED CONTROLS. ENSURE ALL OPERATIONAL CONTROLS ARE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AND LABELED. *NOTE: CONTROLS MAY NEED TO BE RELABELED SO THEY ARE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED.
142954.6	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.
142954.7	Plant Operation	ATTACH CLEAR & VISIBLE SAFE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS IN OPERATOR WORK AREA.
142954.8	Plant Structure	ENSURE THE PLANT IS USED ON LEVEL/FIRM/STABLE GROUND TO PREVENT IT FROM TOPPLING OVER.
142954.9	OVERHEAD OBSTRUCTIONS	ELECTROCUTION – ENSURE OPERATORS ARE AWARE OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS (IE) OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL LINES AND ENSURE OVERHEAD ZONING LABEL (DECAL) IS PRESENT IN CABIN.
142954.10	Guarding	EXCLUSION ZONE AROUND PLANT WILL NEED TO BE MAINTAINED TO PROTECT AGAINST PLANT / PEOPLE INTERACTION DURING PLANT OPERATION/SETUP.
142954.11	Plant Operation	ENSURE SERVICE OR MAINTENANCE RECORDS AVAILABLE. POORLY MANITAINED PLANT MAY FAIL AND CAUSE AN INCIDENT.
142954.12	SAFETY SIGNAGE	ENSURE PLANT HAS HAZARD WARNING SIGNAGE RE CRUSHING HAZARD, PINCH POINTS AND USE OF EYE PROTECTION.
142954.13	ENTRAPMENT	ENTRAPMENT BY PLANT DURING SETUP (USE). ATTACH WARNING SIGN TO PLANT AND ENSURE ONLY COMPETENT AND TRAINED OPERATORS ARE AUTHORISED TO CARRYOUT PLANT SETUP.
142954.14	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.
142954.15	High Pressure Fluid	HYDRAULIC PRESSURE PRESENT. ENSURE THAT ALL PRESSURE IS RELEASED PRIOR TO PERFORMING MAINTENANCE OR DE-COMISSIONING TASKS.
142954.16	Plant Maintenance	CONDUCT AND DOCUMENT REGULAR PLANT CONDITION/ INSPECTION REPORT.

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142954.17	Burns	INJURY MAY RESULT FROM DIRECT SKIN CONTACT WITH HOT SURFACES DURING GENERAL OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF PLANT.
142954.18	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.
142954.19	Plant Maintenance	ENSURE THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE OF THE BOOM OF THIS PLANT IS VERIFIED TO ENSURE THAT STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATION HAVE BEEN MET AS REQUIRED. ENSURE THAT PLANT COMPLIES WITH REQUIRED STRUCTURAL AND OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS, AS REQUIRED BY LEGISLATION PRIOR TO OPERATION OF PLANT AND WHEN MANUFACTURED DATE EXCEEDS 10 YEARS AS REQUIRED IN OTHER AUSTRALIAN STATE SAFETY LEGISLATION. ENSURE THAT ALL LIFTING ATTACHMENTS INCLUDING CABLE, CHAINS AND HOOKS ARE CERTIFIED AND INSPECTED BY A COMPETENT PERSON EVERY 3 MONTHS WHEN OPERATIONAL.

## 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.