

# Hazard Register



<b>Type</b>	ELECTRIC TOW TRACTOR	<b>Location</b>	Select
<b>Make</b>	-	<b>Sale Number</b>	1967
<b>Model</b>	-	<b>Lot Number</b>	-
<b>Serial Number</b>		<b>Vendor</b>	---

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
143382.1	Crushing	Operator coming into contact with moving parts of the plant during testing, inspection, operation, maintenance, cleaning, or repair of plant
143382.2	Traffic Management	Mobile plant and pedestrians are to be adequately separated to avoid impacts. Traffic management plan to be developed and implemented.
143382.3	Plant Operation	Injury to pedestrians or damage to other plant items from unexpected movement of plant .
143382.4	Guarding	ENSURE GUARDING OF PLANT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 4024 SAFETY OF MACHINERY.
143382.5	Electrical	PLANT NEEDS TO BE REGULARLY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AS PER AS/NZS3760: IN-SERVICE SAFETY INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, AND AS/NZS3000: WIRING RULES AND OR AS1543: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINES.
143382.6	Plant Rollover	Plant rollover may result if incorrectly operated (on unstable ground, unsuitable speed, unsuitable manner or combination of these).
143382.7	Noise	Operator exposed to a work environment where noise levels exceed specified maximum levels. e.g. <85dB(A). Sound Pressure Level (SPL) testing (noise) should be conducted at operators work station
143382.8	Plant Maintenance	NO SERVICE/MAINTENANCE RECORDS AVAILABLE. REQUIRES REGULAR DOCUMENTED CONDITION INSPECTIONS (INCL SAFETY RELATED CONTROLS)
143382.9	Electrical	Ensure electrical testing and tagging of equipment (battery charger) is in accordance with AS3760.
143382.10	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels (safety decals) is required - Signage is to be compliant with AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.
143382.11	Signage	Ensure that a clear and visible safe working load label is attached to plant in a clear and visible location at all times.
143382.12	Carrying passengers	Injury to passengers may result from carrying passengers in a manner unspecified by the original manufacturers specifications.
143382.13	Plant Maintenance	Not isolating, de-energising plant before commencing cleaning and/or maintenance activities.
143382.14	Plant Operation	Exceeding the maximum carrying capacity of the plant. Ensure SWL signage is displayed in a proximate position.
143382.15	Fire/Explosion	Incorrect or overcharging of battery. Ensure that operators have read and understood charging instructions (Manufacturers) before charging is attempted.
143382.16	Electrical	PLANT TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EARTH LEAKAGE CIRCUIT BREAKER (SAFETY SWITCH) AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION.
143382.17	Skills	Ensure operator is appropriately licensed/certified to operate plant. Ensure records of qualifications are retained onsite

## 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.