

# Hazard Register



Type	SCRAPER	Location	
Make	-	Sale Number	1967
Model	-	Lot Number	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142712.1	Plant Structure & Operation	Plant failure may result from insufficiently or incorrectly maintained (inspection and adjustment) controls, settings or other key operational components.
142712.2	Vibration	Operator may be exposed to excessive or whole body vibrations as a result of a poorly maintained seat. Ensure the seat in this plant is in good condition with ergonomic design.
142712.3	Emergency Stop	Failure of emergency stop switches (all emergency stop switches should be regularly tested in accordance with the original manufacturers specifications).
142712.4	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)
142712.5	Plant Malfunction	Park brake failure may result from poor maintenance or incorrect operation of plant (Park brake should be capable of holding plant on a 15 degree angle - forward and reverse).
142712.6	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.
142712.7	Burns	Injury may result from contact to hot surfaces during general maintenance and inspection of plant.
142712.8	Other Hazards	Unintentional movement of plant during transport. Ensure plant is transported by a sufficiently capable vehicle and appropriately restrained.
142712.9	Electrical	Electrical injury may result from damaged or defective energy isolation points on plant.
142712.10	High Pressure Fluid	Incorrect removal of radiator cap or incorrectly fitted radiator cap may result in operator contact with high temperature fluids under pressure.
142712.11	Plant Operation	Damage to plant may result from incorrect operation of plant braking system (residual braking).
142712.12	Plant Operation	Injury to operator, damage to plant or plant failure may result from operating plant in an area with unstable high walls, low walls, berms or an area without any catch bench
142712.14	Carrying passengers	Injury to passengers may result from carrying passengers in excessive numbers or in a manner unspecified by the original manufacturers specifications.
142712.15	Electrical	Electrical injury may result from either incorrect or insufficient energy isolation procedures being followed.
142712.16	Collision	Injury to operator, damage to plant may result from collision with fixed structures, other plant or surroundings (high walls etc). Ensure that there is one audible and one visual warning device present on this plant. Ensure that the warning devices are functioning correctly prior to use in the workplace.
142712.17	Plant Controls	Injury to pedestrian or damage to other plant may result from operator not signalling when changing direction or stopping (dual globe direction blinker lights and stopping lights should be mounted on the rear of the plant).

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142712.18	Fire	Failure of fire suppression equipment or insufficient provisions for adequate fire fighting equipment. Ensure there is a fire extinguisher is present.
142712.19	DAMAGED PLANT	Damaged to plant may result from incorrect towing, exceeding towing capacity or incorrect direction of towing of plant.
142712.20	Working at Heights	Falls may occur while accessing or egressing plant as a result of a poorly maintained or insufficiently supported vertical flexible ladder. Ensure platform and steps on this plant are in good condition.
142712.21	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, pinch points, hot surfaces etc). Ensure instructional and safety warning signs are in the cabin and around the plant. Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels is required.
142712.22	Plant Operation	Damage to plant or injury to operator resulting from plant being operated by an un-trained/in-experienced operator.
142712.23	Pressure	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from unexpected or unintentional tyre failure.
142712.24	Manual Handling	Strains and sprains may result from incorrect handling of tools, parts and equipment during general maintenance of plant.
142712.25	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). Ensure hydraulic lines present on this plant are in good condition.
142712.26	Crushing	Crush injuries may result to operators from incorrect jacking or supporting of plant. Crush point at reticulation point behind cab, warning sign in place.
142712.27	Safe Operating Procedures	Injury resulting from unavailability of safe working procedures for maintenance tasks for the plant.
142712.28	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
142712.29	Plant Malfunction	Brake failure may result from lack of comprehensive brake system testing. Testing should be not be limited to testing of forces required to operate controls, vehicle stopping distance, brake heat fade, service brake holding ability, secondary brake performance and park brake performance.
142712.30	Plant Operation	Injury to pedestrians or damage to other plant items from unexpected movement of plant - no pre-start warning system to alert nearby people or plant
142712.31	High Pressure Fluid	Uncontrolled or unwanted release of pressure from pressure vessels (hydraulic accumulators).
142712.32	Visibility	Operator has reduced visibility when operating plant which may result in potential collisions with other plant or pedestrians. Rigorous traffic management plans to be implemented. Two reverse mirrors are present on this plant and the windows and windscreens are in good condition. Ensure that windscreens and windows clear of dust.
142712.33	Plant Malfunction	Plant malfunction resulting from either electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic systems or mechanical parts not been installed as required by original equipment manufacturer. Ensure all manufacturers design drawings are consulted during maintenance and assembly
142712.34	Falling	Falls may occur while accessing plant due to an inappropriate distance between the bottom of the ladder and the ground (in excess of 400mm)
142712.35	Working at Heights	Falling may result during access or egress from plant, access to engine compartment or tandem drive via ladders or platforms
142712.36	Plant Operation	Unintended movement of machine due to parts or tools jamming control levers or pedals.
142712.37	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
142712.38	Rollover	Plant rollover may result if incorrectly operated (on unstable ground, unsuitable speed, unsuitable manner or combination of these).

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	Seat belt present.
142712.39	Falling
	Falls may occur while accessing or egressing plant from incorrect mounting/dismounting method used by operator (not maintaining 3 points of contact). Handles and steps in good condition.
142712.40	Plant Operation
	Operator operating plant without wearing sufficient restraint (seatbelt)
142712.41	Guarding
	Plant should not be operated without original manufacturers guards in place or guards which comply with AS 4024 Safety of Machinery (hydraulic pump, drive shaft, blade assembly mechanism, blade circle drive pinion and ring gear, front axle tilting system, rear scarifier).
142712.42	Explosion
	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from operating plant in areas where undetonated explosives may be present. Ensure working area has been assessed prior to commencing work
142712.43	Fire/Explosion
	Injury may result from poor handling and storage practices of dangerous goods/hazardous substances (diesel).
142712.44	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).
142712.45	Emergency Stop
	Identification of emergency stop switches (emergency stop switches should be red mushroom types contrasted by a yellow background).
142712.46	Fire
	Incorrect maintenance or unfitted fire proof hoses for all brake, lubrication and fire suppression services.
142712.47	Fire/Explosion
	Failure of service lines (fuel, oil, hydraulic, pneumatic lines should be regularly inspected for any visible signs of damage).
142712.48	High Pressure Fluid
	Failure of flexible hoses (hydraulic, pneumatic, fuel or oil lines) resulting in uncontrolled or unwanted release.
142712.49	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
142712.50	Operator Error
	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from operator fatigue or stress.
142712.51	Plant Rollover
	There is a rollover Protective System on this plant. There is also a seat belt which is functioning correctly. Plant is not traverse slopes at more than 10 degrees.
142712.52	Thermal
	There is air conditioning on this plant. The air conditioning is functioning correctly at the time of inspection.

## 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.