

Hazard Register



Type	BACKHOE LOADER	Location	Select
Make	CATERPILLAR	Sale Number	7030651
Model	432F	Lot Number	0006
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
122781.1	HIGH PRESSURE	PLANT FAILURE. ENSURE THAT ALL HYDRAULIC HOSES, FITTINGS AND CONNECTIONS ARE REGULARLY INSPECTED FOR LEAKS OR DAMAGE. IF PRESENT ENSURE THAT HYDRAULIC LEAKS ARE REPAIRED PRIOR TO USE IN THE WORKPLACE. IF BOOMS NEED REPLACING ENSURE QUALIFIED TECHNICIAN INSTALLS HYDRAULIC LINES.
122781.2	OVERHEAD OBSTRUCTIONS	ENSURE THAT AN EXCLUSION ZONE IS ESTABLISHED TO INCLUDE SAFE WORKING DISTANCES FORM OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL WIRES OR OTHER STRUCTURES WHICH MAY COLLAPSE OR FALL. ENSURE THE SIGNAGE FOR OVERHEAD HIGH POWERED LINES IS PRESENT INSIDE THE CABIN.
122781.3	Plant Controls	OPERATOR INJURY MAY RESULT FROM POORLY LABELLED / UNLABELLED OR INCORRECTLY LABELLED CONTROLS. ENSURE THAT ALL OPERATIONAL CONTROLS ARE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AND LABELLED. ENSURE TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE PLANT MANUFACTURERS MANUAL TO GAIN A FULL UNDERSTANDING OF CONTROL SIGNAGE.
122781.4	Plant Operation	ENSURE THAT THERE IS AT LEAST ONE AUDIO AND VISUAL WARNING PRESENT AND FUNCTIONING ON THE PLANT PRIOR TO OPERATION E.G. ROTATING FLASHING LIGHT, REVERSE WARNING.
122781.5	Plant Operation	INJURY TO THE OPERATOR OR DAMAGE TO THE PLANT OR PLANT FAILURE MAY RESULT FROM OPERATING PLANT ABOVE ITS MAXIMUM WORKING GRADE OR ON AN UNSTABLE SURFACE.
122781.6	Fire	FAILURE OF SERVICE LINES (FUEL, OIL, HYDRAULIC, PNEUMATIC LINES) SHOULD BE REGULARLY INSPECTED FOR ANY PHYSICAL SIGNS OF DAMAGE).
122781.7	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.
122781.8	Fire	OPERATOR MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCATION AND OPERATION OF THE MAIN ISOLATING SWITCH. ENSURE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS FITTED TO THE PLANT. ENSURE PERSONNEL ARE PROVIDED WITH COMPETENCY BASED TRAINING REGARDING USE OF EXTINGUISHER. ENSURE EXTINGUISHER IS CHECKED EVERY 6 MONTHS.
122781.9	Falling	FALLING WHILE ACCESSING PLANT RESULTING FROM INSUFFICIENTLY MAINTAINED, POORLY OR MISSING HANDRAILS, LADDERS, PLATFORMS, OR KICK BOARDS.
122781.10	Vibration	OPERATOR MAY BE EXPOSED TO EXCESSIVE OR WHOLE BODY VIBRATIONS AS A RESULT OF A POORLY MAINTAINED SEAT. ENSURE THAT THE SEAT IS ASSESSED AS ERGONOMIC FOR THE OPERATOR.
122781.11	Logbooks	ENSURE THAT A LOGBOOK IS COMPLETED WITH DAILY OPERATIONAL SAFETY CHECKS AND RECORDS OF FAULTS, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.
122781.12	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.
122781.13	Skills	ENSURE ONLY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONNEL HAVE ACCESS AND USE OF PLANT.
122781.14	Plant Controls	EXCEEDING SAFE WORKING RANGE OF PLANT SERVICES (GAUGES SHOULD INDICATE SAFE WORK RANGES).

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122781.15	Safe Working Load	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.
122781.16	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.
122781.17	Rollover	PLANT ROLLOVER MAY RESULT IF INCORRECTLY OPERATED (ON UNSTABLE GROUND, SLIPPERY SURFACE, UNSUITABLE SPEED, UNSUITABLE MANNER OR COMBINATION OF THESE). THERE IS A ROLLOVER PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS (ROPS) OR FOPS PRESENT ON THE PLANT. ENSURE THAT A ROLLOVER PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS (ROPS) IS INSTALLED AS PER AS1636.
122781.18	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.
122781.19	Visibility	ENSURE THAT THE OPERATOR HAS CLEAR VISIBILITY TO REDUCE THE RISK OF COLLISIONS. INCLUDES WINDSCREEN, WINDOWS AND MIRRORS.

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

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.