Hazard Register

Type	TILT TRAY TRUCK	**Location**	
Make	-	**Sale Number**	5044477
Model	-	**Lot Number**	1
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
122972.2	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning lables/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits, rotating fans etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels is required.
122972.3	High Pressure Fluid	Failure of flexible hoses (hydraulic, pneumatice, fuel or oil lines) resulting in uncontrolled or unwanted release.
122972.4	Rollover	Plant rollover may result if incorrectly operated (on unstable ground, slippery surface, unsuitable speed, unsuitable manner or combination of these).
122972.5	warning device	Ensure all audible (reverse beepers) and visual warning devices are functioning correctly prior to use in the workplace.
122972.6	Guarding	Plant should not be operated without original manufacturers guards in place or guards which comply with AS 4024 Safety of MachinerY.
122972.7	Carrying passengers	Injury to passengers may result from carrying passengers in excessive numbers or in a manner unspecified by the original manufacturers specifications.
122972.8	Hot Surfaces	Burns. Ensure exhaust is guarded with a exhaust cage to prevent accidental burns when maintaining vehicle.
122972.9	Plant Controls	Ensure plant controls (Tilt Tray and truck crane) instructions are present. Ensure that the operators manual is present. Ensure employees read and understand operational function of plant.
122972.10	Visibility	Collision. Ensure that when reversing there are reverse mirrors and in good condition (present).
122972.11	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.
122972.12	SAFETY SIGNAGE	Replace any safety decals to winch on rear tray.
122972.13	SLIP TRIP FALL	Falling while accessing or egressing plant (tray, cab) resulting from insufficiently maintained, poorly maintained or missing handrails, ladders (non-slip material), platforms or kickboards.
122972.14	Plant Operation	Operator operating plant without wearing sufficient restraint (seatbelt). Seat belt present in cabin.
122972.15	Fire	Failure of fire supression equipment or insufficient provisions for adequate fire fighting equipment. No fire extingusher present on this plant.
122972.16	Plant Operation	Damage to plant or injury to operator can occur for exceeding the maximum carrying capacity of the plant.
122972.17	Crushing	Coming in contact with moving parts of the plant during testing, inspection, operation, maintenance, cleaning or repair. Plant being transported not secured properly.
122972.18	Safe Operating Procedures	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.
122972.19	Skills	Ensure only competent/ skilled persons have access and use of plant. Ensure to obtain operational manual.

122972.20	Burns	Injury may result from contact to hot surfaces during general maintenance and inspection of plant.
122972.21	Plant Controls	Ensure all operational controls are clearly identified and labelled on this plant.
122972.22	Striking	Breaking of wire cable- sudden release of mechanical energy. Ensure operator maintains an exclusion zone around plant for pedestrians or other persons.

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

- 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

Consequences

- 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.