

Hazard Register



Type	GATOR	Location	-
Make	JOHN DEERE	Sale Number	7034349
Model	855D	Lot Number	0001
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
126202.1	Noise	Sound Pressure Levels (SPL) needs testing at the operator station. If SPL greater than 85dB(A 8hr) or 140dB(C Peak) clear and visible warning signs must be attached re:use of hearing protection.
126202.2	Carrying passengers	Passengers especially children can be severely injured or killed riding on the mower. Do not carry passengers on the mower.
126202.3	Training	Lack of training can lead to accidents. Ensure operators receive adequate training. The training should focus on safe driving techniques specific to the terrain and hazards of the site including ditches, embankments, depressions, how to safely get out of soft ground, ascending and descending steep slopes. Training should include the safe hitching of attachments, placement of guards and adjusting of the seat to ensure all controls can be accessed and operated comfortably and safely.
126202.4	Ergonomic	Poorly designed seating can lead to back injuries. Ensure that the seat has vibration absorbing suspension. Ensure operators adjust the seating to suit their particular needs and wear footwear that provides a firm grip when mounting or dismounting or when operating foot pedals.
126202.5	Plant Maintenance	Poor maintenance can lead to injury through unexpected failure of the vehicle. Keep all guards in place including powered take offs. Do not remove or replace belts while pulleys are under power. Ensure steps and working platforms are free of oil or grease. Never change tyres on sloping surfaces and always chock the other wheels prior to removing tyres. When the tractor is jacked up, block it up evenly for additional support.
126202.6	Plant Operation	Crushing injuries or death from being run over by plant. Ensure the self starter is operated from the driving position and not from the ground. Do not dismount from a moving vehicle and ensure the park break is on and operating effectively before dismounting. Ensure the vehicle is not parked on a steep slope and remove the starting key when not in use.
126202.7	Plant Operation	Incorrectly fitted attachments can cause entrapment, crushing or fatal injuries. Ensure attachments are fitted according to the manufacturer's instructions. When fitting attachments, always use the mounting parts provided by the manufacturer. Do not use improvised methods to attach equipment. Ensure that the draw bar is not raised above the adjustments made possible by the manufacturer and never hitch above the centreline of the rear axle, around the axle housing or to the top link pin.
126202.8	PPE	Ensure operators wear protective equipment such as hats, boots or closed in footwear, gloves and appropriate fitted clothing without ties or strings that may become entangled in moving parts.
126202.9	Heat Stress	Exposure to solar radiation causing heat stress. Ensure operators have access to drinking water to prevent dehydration and have adequate rest breaks in a shaded area. Consider commencing earlier or finishing later to avoid operators being in the sun in peak temperature times.
126202.10	Safety Devices	Disengaging safety devices can result in preventable injury or death. Ensure all safety devices are not bypassed by operators and undertake regular documented inspections of the seat switch, and neutral startup to ensure they remain engaged at all times.
126202.11	Registration	If plant is required to access public roads ensure that registration is current.
126202.12	Safety Devices	Ensure reversing alarm, indicators and flashing hazard lights are fully functioning prior to using the tractor.
126202.13	Plant Operation	Attach clear and visible operating instructions in operator cabin.

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.