

Hazard Register



Type	COMPACTOR	Location	
Make	CATERPILLAR	Sale Number	7032408
Model	825H	Lot Number	0014
Serial Number		Vendor	116380-14

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
125017.1	Falling	Falling while accessing plant resulting from insufficiently maintained, poorly maintained or missing handrails, ladders, platforms or kick-boards.
125017.2	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.
125017.3	SAFETY SIGNAGE	OPERATOR INJURY MAY RESULT FROM ILLEGIBLE OR MISSING WARNING LABELS/SIGNAGE (NOISE, PPE, OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS, HOT SURFACES, EXITS, ROTATING FANS, NIP POINTS ETC). REGULAR INSPECTION & REPLACEMENT OF WARNING LABELS (SAFETY DECALS) IS REQUIRED.
125017.4	Hot Surfaces	ENSURE THAT ALL SURFACES ARE GUARDED TO PREVENT BURNS AND FIRE.
125017.5	Rollover	Plant rollover may result if incorrectly operated (on unstable ground, slippery surface, unsuitable speed, unsuitable manner or combination of these).
125017.6	HIGH PRESSURE	FAILING PLANT UNDER LOAD. ENSURE THAT ANY DAMAGED HOSES OR FITTING ARE REPAIRED PRIOR TO USE IN THE WORKPLACE.
125017.7	Visibility	ENSURE THAT THE WINDOW AND WINDSCREEN ARE CLEAR OF DUST FOR CLEAR VISION. ENSURE THAT THE WINDOWS AND MIRRORS ARE NOT BROKEN TO ENABLE CLEAR VISION.
125017.8	Plant Operation	ENSURE THAT AN AUDIBLE AND VISUAL WARNING DEVICES ARE PRESENT AND FUNCTIONAL ON THE PLANT BEFORE USE IN THE WORKPLACE E.G. ROTATING LIGHT, HORN, REVERSE BEEPER.
125017.9	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.
125017.10	Skills	ENSURE ONLY COMPETENT/SKILLED PERSONNEL HAVE ACCESS AND USE OF PLANT
125017.11	Safe Working Load	ENSURE SAFE WORKING LOAD LABELS OR ENGINEER COMPLIANCE PLATE PRESENT. 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.
125017.12	Guarding	MOVING PARTS OF PLANT MAY ENTRAP OR CUT BODY PARTS. ALL FIXED AND OPERABLE GUARDS MUST BE REPLACED AFTER MAINTENANCE/CLEANING ACTIVITIES. ENGINE SIDE HOODS ARE ABLE TO BE SECURED CLOSED. GUARDING SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4024.1: SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY.
125017.13	Plant Structure	ALL WALKING PLATFORMS INTO CAB ARE FIXED AND SECURED. ENSURE REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE UNDERTAKEN OF PLANT PRIOR TO USE INTO HE WORKPLACE.
125017.14	Fire	Failure of service lines (fuel, oil, hydraulic, pneumatic lines should be regularly inspected for any visible signs of damage).

Hazard Register



125017.15	Logbooks	ENSURE THAT A LOGBOOK IS COMPLETED WITH DAILY OPERATIONAL SAFETY CHECKS AND RECORDS OF FAULTS, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.
125017.16	Vibration	Operator may be exposed to excessive or whole body vibrations as a result of a poorly maintained seat.
125017.18	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.
125017.19	Plant Controls	Exceeding safe working range of plant services (gauges should indicate safe working ranges).
125017.20	Fire	OPERATOR MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCATION AND OPERATION OF THE MAIN ISOLATING SWITCH ENSURE FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS FITTED TO PLANT AND ENSURE PERSONNEL ARE PROVIDED WITH COMPETENCY BASED TRAINING REGARDING USE OF EXTINGUISHER. ENSURE EXTINGUISHER IS CHECKED EVERY 6 MONTHS.
125017.21	Plant Controls	Operator injury can result from poorly labelled/ unlabelled or incorrectly labelled controls. Ensure all operational controls are clearly identified and labelled.

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.