

Hazard Register



Type	ROCK BREAKER ATTACHMENT	Location	Select
Make	CATERPILLAR	Sale Number	9043505
Model	160D	Lot Number	15
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
138448.1	Compressed Air	UNCONTROLLED/ UNEXPECTED RELEASE OF PRESSURE FROM FAILURE IN HOSES OR LINES.
138448.2	Noise	SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL (SPL) NEEDS TESTING AT OPERATOR WORK STATION. IF SPL IS GREATER THAN 85dB(A), ATTACH A CLEAR AND VISIBLE WARNING SIGN RE: HEARING PROTECTION MUST BE WORN.
138448.3	Plant Operation	OPERATOR IS NOT PROVIDED WITH STANDARD OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS- ATTACH INSTRUCTION IN A CLEAR AND PROMINENT POSITION.
138448.4	High Pressure Fluid	HYDRAULIC PRESSURE PRESENT. ENSURE THAT ALL PRESSURE IS RELEASED PRIOR TO PERFORMING MAINTENANCE OR DE-COMMISSIONING TASKS. ENSURE ALL FITTINGS AND HOSES INSPECTED ON A REGULAR BASIS.
138448.5	Plant Maintenance	OPERATION OF PLANT THAT IS AN UNSUITABLE CONDITION (NO MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE, INSPECTION OR RECORDS).
138448.6	Manual Handling	Operator strains and/or sprains from handling work pieces, product on and off the plant or as a result of repetitive body movements
138448.7	Plant Maintenance	Not isolating, de-energising plant before commencing cleaning and/or maintenance activities.
138448.8	Crushing	Operator coming into contact with moving parts of the plant during testing, inspection, operation, maintenance, cleaning, or repair of plant
138448.9	Skills	Plant operated by employees without suitable instruction and training
138448.10	Plant Structure	STABILITY OF APPLIANCE AND OR ATTACHMENTS TO THE PLANT/APPLIANCE, ENSURE THE PLANT IS SECURELY FIXED/MOUNTED AND OR RESTRAINED/SUPPORTED.
138448.11	Plant Controls	Unintentional or incorrect operation of plant as a result of poorly labelled/unlabelled or incorrectly labelled controls.

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.