

# Hazard Register



<b>Type</b>	FRONT END LOADER	<b>Location</b>	GraysOnline
<b>Make</b>	Unknown	<b>Lot Number</b>	0037
<b>Model</b>	3000	<b>Sale Number</b>	8000244
<b>Serial Number</b>		<b>Vendor Number</b>	

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
43727.1	PP E	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.
43727.2	Visibility	Windscreen/ windows not cracked or broken. One reverse mirror broken.
43727.3	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 axel, around the axel housing or to the top link pin.
43727.4	Ergonomic	Non-slip and handles in good condition. Poorly designed seating can lead to back injuries. Seat belt and seat adjustor persent and working.Ensure that the tractor 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 the tractor or when operating foot pedals.
43727.5	Noise	Sound Pressure Levels (SPL) needs testing at the operator station. If SPL greater than 85dB(A 8hr) or 140dB(C Peak) clear and visable warning signs must be attached re:use of hearing protection.
43727.6	Plant Operation	Attach clear and visible operating instructions in operator cabin.
43727.7	Training	Lack of traning can lead to tractor accidents. Ensure tractor 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 tractor seat to ensure all controls can be accessed a d operated comfortably and safely.
43727.8	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels is required
43727.9	Guarding	Ensure operators observe the following safety procedures. 1) always shut down equipment before making repairs or adjustments. 2) regularly check the condition of all PTO and appliance guarding components 3) wear close fitting clothes and tie up long hair when working with equipment 4) always walk around and not over operating equipment.
43727.10	Entanglement	Hair, clothing, gloves, necktie, jewellery, cleaning brushes, rags or other marterials may become entabgled with moving parts of the plant, or materials in motion
43727.11	Carrying passengers	Injury to passengers may result from carrying passengers in excessive numbers or in a manner unspecified by the original manufacturers specifications.
43727.12	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, neutral startup and PTO start up to ensure they remain engaged at all times.
43727.13	Falling	Falls may occur while accessing or egressing plant from incorrect mounting/dismounting method used by operator (not maintaining 3 points of contact)
43727.14	Registration	If plant is required to use public roads ensure that registration is current.
43727.15	Safety Devices	Horn works. Ensure reversing alarm, indicators and flashing hazard lights are fully functioning prior to using the tractor.
43727.16	Carrying passengers	Passengers especially children can be severely injured or killed riding on the tractor. Do not carry passengers on the tractor.

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43727.17	Ergonomic	Tractor to be fitted with a ergonomic seat in accordance with manufactures instructions (current seat to be replaced prior to operation)
43727.18	Rollover	A tractor rollover can lead to severe crushing injuries and/or death. Ensure rollover protective structure is appropriately fitted and that it complies with the design and testing requirements specified in Australian Standard 1636.
43727.19	Plant Operation	Unauthorised operation of plant (keys left in the ignition)
43727.20	Plant Operation	Crushing injuries or death from being run over by a tractor. Ensure the self starter is operated from the driving postion and not from the ground. Do not dismount from a moving tractor and ensure the park break is on and operating effectively before dismounting the tractor. Ensure the tractor is not parked on a steep slope and remove the starting key when the tractor is not in use.
43727.21	Plant Controls	Unintentional or incorrect operation of plant as a result of poorly labelled/unlabelled or incorrectly labelled controls
43727.22	Plant Maintenance	Poor maintenance can lead to injury through unexpected failure of the tractor. regularly inspect the ROPS to ensure no signs of metal fatigue or damage are present. 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.
43727.23	Guarding	Plant should not be operated without original manufacturers guards in place or guards which comply with AS 4024 Safety of Machinery
43727.24	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.

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## Occupational Health and Safety

### Plant Safety

#### Purchaser Information

This plant health and safety information has been prepared by Graysonline for the purchaser of the plant item as required by National and State OHS Legislation. Whilst every effort has been made to identify all of the hazards, it should be recognised that such hazards have been identified given due consideration to the state of knowledge of the plant item.

If this plant item is being purchased for use at a place of work, the purchaser is reminded of their obligations to review the hazard register and in consultation with employees, prepare a formal risk assessment for the operation of the plant item in the new environment.

In order to assess the risk, it is necessary to consider the likelihood of an incident that would impact (consequence) on health and safety at the workplace. The following guidelines are provided to assist the purchaser to complete the plant assessment.

#### 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 situations, employees/operators must be made aware of the control measures in place to protect them from the plant hazards.