

Hazard Register



Type BACKHOE LOADER, WHEELED
Make CATERPILLAR
Model 428B
Serial Number

Location
Sale Number 3019054
Lot Number 0062

This plant should be mechanically inspected by a competent person prior to being used and requires regular service and maintenance. All maintenance records should be kept as proof of regular service. Only experienced and competent operators should load, unload, maintain and operate this plant. Inexperienced operators should be under direct supervision at all times.

| ID | Hazard Type | Hazard Description |
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| 124618.2 | CRUSHING. | OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND BYSTANDERS OR THERE BODY PARTS CAN BE CRUSHED DUE TO MATERIAL FALLING OFF THE LOADER; UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE MOBILE LOADER; LACK OF ABILITY FOR THE LOADER TO BE SLOWED, SHOPPED OR IMMOBILISED; THE LOADER TIPPING OR ROLLING OVER; PART OF THE LOADER COLLAPSING; COMING IN CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE LOADER DURING UNLOADING/LOADING, INSPECTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR; OPERATORS BEING THROWN OFF OR UNDER THE LOADER; BEING TRAPPED BETWEEN PARTS OF THE LOADER OR THE LOADER AND MATERIALS OR FIXED STRUCTURES. |
| 124618.3 | CUTTING, STABBING OR PUNCHING | FINGERS, HANDS, ARMS AND OTHER BODY PARTS CAN BE CUT, STABBED OR PUNCHED DUE TO COMING IN CONTACT WITH THE MOVING PARTS OF THE LOADER DURING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR; THE MOBILITY OF THE LOADER AND THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE LOADER. |
| 124618.4 | SHEARING. | PEOPLE WORKING AROUND THE LOADER CAN HAVE FINGERS, HANDS AND OTHER BODY PARTS SHEARED BETWEEN TWO PARTS OF THE LOADER, OR BETWEEN A PART OF THE LOADER AND THE LOAD OR ANOTHER STRUCTURE. |
| 124618.5 | STRICKING | OPERATORS OR BYSTANDERS CAN BE STRUCK BY MOVING OBJECTS DUE TO THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE LOADER OR MATERIAL HANDLED BY THE LOADER BEING EJECTED OR FLYING OR FALLING OFF THE LOADER. |
| 124618.6 | HIGH PRESSURE FLUID. | OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL CAN COME IN CONTACT WITH FLUIDS UNDER PRESSURE, DUE TO LOADER FAILURE, MISUSE OF THE LOADER OR LACK OF ISOLATION PROCEDURES. |
| 124618.8 | ELECTROCUTION. | OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS MAY BE BURNED OR ELECTROCUTED BY THE LOADER CONTACTING OR BEING OPERATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO OVERHEAD OR UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS. |
| 124618.12 | ERGONOMICS. | OPERATORS AND PASSENGERS CAN BE INJURED DUE TO POORLY DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED SEATING AND OPERATOR CONTROLS THAT REQUIRE REPETITIVE BODY MOVEMENT; CONSTRAINED BODY POSTURE OR THE NEED FOR EXCESSIVE EFFORT; AND MISMATCH OF PLANT WITH HUMAN TRAITS AND NATURAL LIMITATIONS. |
| 124618.13 | SUFFOCATION. | OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND BYSTANDERS CAN BE SUFFOCATED DUE TO THE PROLONGED USE OF THIS LOADER IN AN ENCLOSED ENVIRONMENT. |

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| 124618.14 | HIGH TEMPERATURE | OPERATORS, PASSENGERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL MAY BE BURNT BY COMING INTO CONTACT WITH PARTS OF THE LOADER AT HIGH TEMPERATURES. |
| 124618.15 | FIRE. | OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO REFUEL THE LOADER CAN BE INJURED BY FIRE DUE TO LOADER FAILURE, MISUSE OF THE LOADER OR THE LACK OF OPERATION PROCEDURES. |
| 124618.17 | CHEMICALS, FUELS | EXPOSURE TO CHEMICALS (LPG, PETROL, DIESEL) THROUGH THE REFUELLING OF THE LOADER CAN CAUSE IRRITATION TO THE EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN. WHILE PROLONGED EXPOSURE CAN CAUSE IRREVERSIBLE HEALTH ISSUES. |
| 124618.18 | FUMES. | OPERATORS CAN BE INJURED OR SUFFER ILL-HEALTH FROM PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO FUMES GIVEN OFF BY THE OPERATION OF THIS LOADER. |
| 124618.19 | NOISE. | OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS CAN BE INJURED OR SUFFER ILL-HEALTH FROM EXPOSURE TO NOISE LEVELS GREATER THAN 85db(A) CONTINUES OVER 8 HOURS OR 140db(C) PEAK, THROUGH THE OPERATION OF THIS MOBILE PLANT. |
| 124618.22 | SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL) | THIS LOADER SHOULD HAVE A COMPLIANCE PLATE OR LOAD CHART INDICATING THE SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL) LOAD OF THE LOADER. EXCEEDING THE SWL OF THE LOADER CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE LOADER AND INJURIES TO OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS. |
| 124618.23 | EXCAVATION. | OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS CAN BE INJURED DUE TO THE LOADER COMING IN CONTACT WITH OR WORKING TO CLOSE TO UNDER GROUND CABLES AND PIPES. |
| 124618.24 | TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT. | BYSTANDERS AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND LOADER CAN BE INJURED DUE TO THE LACK OF TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES, BARRIERS AND GUARDING. |
| 124618.25 | PASSANGERS | PASSENGERS CAN BE SEVERELY INJURED OR KILLED AS A RESULT OF RIDING ON THE LOADER WHERE A PASSENGER SEATS AND SEAT BELT IS NOT PROVIDED. PASSENGERS SHOULD NOT RIDE ON OR IN THE LOADER WHERE A PASSENGERS SEAT AND SEAT BELT IS NOT PROVIDED. NEVER CARRY PASSENGERS ON THE TRAY OR OTHER LOAD HANDLING AREAS. |
| 124618.27 | PLANT OPERATION. | THE LOADER SHOULD ONLY BE OPERATED BY COMPETENT, SKILLED AND TRAINED PERSONAL. ALL OPERATOR CONTROLS AND SAFETY SYSTEMS SHOULD BE TESTED PRIOR TO OPERATION AND ALL FAULTS REPORTED IMMEDIATELY. THIS LOADER SHOULD NEVER NOT BE OPERATED WITHOUT ALL GUARDING IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY. |
| 124618.28 | MAINTENANCE. | THE LOADER SHOULD ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY COMPETENT AND TRAINED PERSONNEL AND ALL ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOADER TO BE ISOLATED AND DE ENERGISED WHILE LOADER IS BEING MAINTAINED. THE LOADER SHOULD NOT BE PUT BACK IN SERVICE WITHOUT ALL GUARDS IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS TESTED AND OPERATING CORRECTLY. |
| 124618.29 | INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING & SUPERVISION | ALL OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND THE LOADER, REQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION, SETUP AND HAZARDS OF THE LOADER, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING ON HOW TO OPERATE, REFUEL, LOAD/UNLOAD, MAINTAIN AND WORK WITH THE LOADER AND PERSONNEL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERVISED WHEN OPERATING, LOADING, UNLOADING, MAINTAINING, REFUELLING OR REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND A LOADER. |

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.