

# Hazard Register



<b>Type</b>	TELEHANDLER	<b>Location</b>	Grays Online
<b>Make</b>	MERLO	<b>Sale Number</b>	8016456
<b>Model</b>	30.9	<b>Lot Number</b>	0002
<b>Serial Number</b>		<b>Vendor</b>	877294-2

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
134021.1	High Pressure Fluid	Incorrect removal of radiator cap or incorrectly fitted radiator cap may result in operator contact with high temperature fluids under pressure
134021.2	Plant Malfunction	Brake failure may result from lack of comprehensive brake system testing. Testing should be not be limited to testing of forces required to operate controls, vehicle stopping distance, brake heat fade, service brake holding ability, secondary brake performance and park brake performance.
134021.3	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
134021.4	WorkING AT HEIGHTS	Falling may result during access or egress from plant or access to engine compartment via ladders or platforms
134021.5	DAMAGED PLANT	Damaged to plant may result from incorrect towing, exceeding towing capacity or incorrect direction of towing of plant
134021.6	MODIFICATION	Modifications to plant other than those specified by the original manufacturer of the plant. A register of all plant modifications should be kept maintained and reviewed
134021.7	Plant Operation	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from operating plant with insufficient lighting - ensure mobile lighting is provided in low lighting conditions
134021.8	Fire/Explosion	Failure of service lines (fuel, oil, hydraulic, pneumatic lines should be regularly inspected for any visible signs of damage)
134021.9	Crushing	Crush injuries may result to operators from incorrect jacking or supporting of plant
134021.10	Noise	Operator exposed to a work environment where noise levels exceed specified maximum levels. e.g. <85dB(A). Sound Pressure Level (SPL) should be conducted at operators work station
134021.11	Burns	Burns may result from the removal of the radiator cap while engine is hot
134021.12	Pressure	Annual registration of pressure vessels is to be maintained
134021.13	Rollover	Plant rollover may result if incorrectly operated (on unstable ground, slippery surface, unsuitable speed, unsuitable manner or combination of these)
134021.14	Plant Controls	Unintentional/incorrect operation of plant controls. Ensure all controls are labelled correctly
134021.15	Falling	Falls may occur while accessing or egressing plant from incorrect mounting/dismounting method used by operator (not maintaining 3 points of contact)
134021.16	High Pressure Fluid	Failure of flexible hoses (hydraulic, pneumatic, fuel or oil lines) resulting in uncontrolled or unwanted release
134021.17	Visibility	Operator has reduced visibility when operating plant which may result in potential collisions with other plant or pedestrians. Rigorous traffic management plans to be implemented. Ensure windows, windscreens and or mirrors are clean and in good condition.
134021.18	Electrical	Electrical injury may result from either incorrect or insufficient energy isolation procedures being followed

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134021.19	Plant Structure & Operation	Plant failure may result from insufficiently or incorrectly maintained (inspection and adjustment) controls, settings or other key operational components
134021.20	Plant Operation	Damage to plant or injury to operator resulting from plant being operated by an un-trained/in-experienced operator
134021.21	Guarding	Plant should not be operated without original manufacturers guards in place or guards which comply with AS 4024 Safety of Machinery (air conditioning drive belt pulley, engine cooling fans, hydraulic drive coupling, fans guards, alternators etc)
134021.22	DAMAGED PLANT	Damage to hoses and lines as a result of missing, damaged or insufficient shields
134021.23	Plant Operation	Injury to operator, damage to plant or plant failure may result from operating plant in an area with unstable high walls, low walls, berms or an area without any catch bench
134021.24	Thermal Conditions	Plant becoming excessively hot (oil temperature) from travelling long distances
134021.25	Plant Controls	Exceeding safe working range of plant services (gauges should indicate safe working ranges)
134021.26	Carrying passengers	Injury to passengers may result from carrying passengers in excessive numbers or in a manner unspecified by the original manufacturers specifications.
134021.27	Fire/Explosion	Injury may result from poor handling and storage practices of dangerous goods/hazardous substances (diesel)
134021.28	Plant Operation	Operator operating plant without wearing sufficient restraint (seatbelt)
134021.29	Falling	Falling while accessing or egressing plant resulting from insufficiently maintained, poorly maintained or missing handrails, ladders, platforms or kickboards
134021.30	Burns	Injury may result from contact to hot surfaces during general maintenance and inspection of plant.
134021.31	High Temperature or Fire	Operator exposure may result from exposure to excessive heat and dust (regular inspection of plant air conditioning systems and windows seals must be completed)
134021.32	Electrical	Electrical injury may result from damaged or defective energy isolation points on plant
134021.33	Safe Operating Procedures	Injury resulting from unavailability of safe working procedures for maintenance tasks for the plant
134021.34	Plant Operation	Injury to pedestrians or damage to other plant items from unexpected movement of plant - no pre-start warning system to alert nearby people or plant
134021.35	Emergency Stop	Failure of emergency stop switches (all emergency stop switches should be regularly tested in accordance with the original manufactures specifications)
134021.36	Vibration	Operator may be exposed to excessive or whole body vibrations as a result of a poorly maintained seat
134021.37	Fire	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from fuel leaking from leaking fuel caps (fuel caps should be non-leaking which are effective irrespective of the operating angle of the plant)
134021.38	Plant Malfunction	Plant malfunction resulting from either electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic systems or mechanical parts not been installed as required by original equipment manufacturer. Ensure all manufacturers design drawings are consulted during maintenance and assembly
134021.39	Other Hazards	Unintentional movement of plant during transport. Ensure plant is transported by a sufficiently capable vehicle and is appropriately restrained
134021.40	High Pressure Fluid	Damaged to hoses and lines from vibration and pulsation causing friction and damage from cable ties (hoses should be suitably clamped together)
134021.41	Fire	Incorrect maintenance or unfitted fire proof hoses for all brake, lubrication and fire suppression services

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134021.42	Emergency Stop	Identification of emergency stop switches (emergency stop switches should be red mushroom types contrasted by a yellow background)
134021.43	Signage	Operator injury may result from illegible or missing warning labels/signage (noise, PPE, operating instructions, hot surfaces, exits, rotating fans etc). Regular inspection and replacement of warning labels is required
134021.44	Operator Error	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from operator fatigue or stress.
134021.45	Explosion	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from operating plant in areas where undetonated explosives may be present. Ensure working area has been assessed prior to commencing work
134021.46	Plant Operation	Unintended movement of machine due to parts or tools jamming control levers or pedals
134021.47	Manual Handling	Strains and sprains may result from incorrect handling of tools, parts and equipment during general maintenance of plant.

## 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"><li>• Frequency and duration of exposure</li><li>• Probability of occurrence of hazard or event (including part history of incidents)</li><li>• Possibility to avoid / minimize or limit the damage, impact or harm</li><li>• Reliability and effectiveness of existing / established systems of control</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assume “worst case” injury, but also competent follow-up medical and rehabilitation support</li><li>• Consider forces or energy levels, highest belt tensions, size of gears, pulleys or other entrapment points and therefore body parts likely to be injured</li><li>• Consider sharpness of entrapment points, surrounding parts likely to exacerbate injury, and any give in the entrapment point</li><li>• Consider, will entrapment continue until plant is stopped, or can an injured part travel through the entrapment area</li><li>• Are temperatures of plant, or chemicals, likely to further injure entrapped person</li></ul>

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.