Hazard Register

Type	MINI SKID STEER LOADER	**Location**	
Make	PADDOCK	**Sale Number**	5053245
Model	-	**Lot Number**	14
Serial Number			

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 experianced and competent operators should load, unload, maintain and operate this plant. Inexperianced operators should be under direct supervision at all times.

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
138602.2	CRUSHING.	OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND BYSTANDERS OR THEIR BODY PARTS CAN BE CRUSHED DUE TO MATERIAL FALLING OFF THE SKID STEER; UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE SKID STEER; LACK OF ABILITY FOR THE SKID STEER TO BE SLOWED, STOPPED OR IMMOBILISED; THE SKID STEER TIPPING OR ROLLING OVER; PART OF THE SKID STEER COLLAPSING; COMING IN CONTACT WITH MOVING PARTS OF THE SKID STEER DURING SETUP, TESTING, INSPECTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR; OPERATORS BEING THROWN OFF OR UNDER THE SKID STEER; BEING TRAPPED BETWEEN PARTS OF THE SKID STEER OR THE SKID STEER AND MATERIALS OR FIXED STRUCTURES.
138602.3	CUTTING, STABBING OR PUNCHING	FINGERS, HANDS, ARMS AND OTHER BODY PARTS CAN BE CUT, STABBED OR PUNCHED DUE TO COMING IN CONTACT WITH SHARP OR FLYING OBJECTS; THE MOVING PARTS OF THE SKID STEER DURING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND REPAIR; THE MOBILITY OF THE SKID STEER AND THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE SKID STEER.
138602.5	STRICKING	OPERATORS OR BYSTANDERS CAN BE STRUCK BY MOVING OBJECTS DUE TO THE UNCONTROLLED OR UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF THE SKID STEER OR MATERIAL HANDLED BY THE SKID STEER BEING EJECTED OR FLYING OR FALLING OFF THE SKID STEER OR LACK OF ABILITY FOR THE SKID STEER TO BE SLOWED, STOPPED OR IMMOBILISED;
138602.6	HIGH PRESSURE FLUID.	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL CAN COME IN CONTACT WITH FLUIDS UNDER PRESSURE, DUE TO SKID STEER FAILURE, MISUSE OF THE SKID STEER OR LACK OF ISOLATION PROCEDURES.
138602.8	ELECTROCUTION.	OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS MAY BE BURNED OR ELECTROCUTED BY THE SKID STEER CONTACTING OR BEING OPERATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO OVERHEAD OR UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS.
138602.10	SLIP TRIP FALL	OPERATORS, BYSTANDERS AND PASSENGERS USING AND WORKING AROUND SKID STEER CAN SLIP, TRIP AND FALL DUE TO UNEVEN OR SLIPPERY SURFACES ON AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE SKID STEER.
138602.12	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 SKID STEER WITH HUMAN TRAITS AND NATURAL LIMITATIONS.

138602.13	SUFFOCATION.	OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND BYSTANDERS CAN BE SUFFOCATED DUE TO THE USE OF THIS SKID STEER IN AN ENCLOSED ENVIRONMENT.
138602.14	HIGH TEMPERATURE	OPERATORS, PASSENGERS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL MAY BE BURNT BY COMING INTO CONTACT WITH PARTS OF THE SKID STEER AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.
138602.15	FIRE.	OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO REFUEL THE SKID STEER CAN BE INJURED BY FIRE DUE TO FAILURE OF THE SKID STEER, MISUSE OF THE SKID STEER OR THE LACK OF OPERATION PROCEDURES.
138602.17	CHEMICALS, FUELS	EXPOSURE TO CHEMICALS (LPG, PETROL, DIESEL) THROUGH THE REFUELLING OF SKID STEER CAN CAUSE IRRITATION TO THE EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN. WHILE PROLONGED EXPOSURE CAN CAUSE IRREVERSIBLE HEALTH ISSUES.
138602.18	FUMES.	OPERATORS CAN BE INJURED OR SUFFER ILL-HEALTH FROM PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO FUMES GIVEN OFF BY THE OPERATION OF THIS SKID STEER.
138602.19	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 SKID STEER.
138602.20	VIBRATION.	OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS CAN BE INJURED OR SUFFER ILL-HEALTH FROM EXPOSURE TO VIBRATION GIVEN OFF THROUGH THE OPERATION OF THIS SKID STEER.
138602.22	SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL)	THIS SKID STEER SHOULD HAVE A COMPLIANCE PLATE OR LOAD CHART INDICATING THE SAFE WORKING LOAD (SWL) LOAD OF THE SKID STEER. EXCEEDING THE SWL OF THE SKID STEER CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE SKID STEER AND INJURIES TO OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS.
138602.23	EXCAVATION.	OPERATORS AND BYSTANDERS CAN BE INJURED DUE TO SKID STEER COMING IN CONTACT WITH OR WORKING TO CLOSE TO UNDER GROUND CABLES AND PIPES.
138602.24	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.	BYSTANDERS AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND SKID STEER CAN BE INJURED DUE TO THE LACK OF TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES, BARRIERS AND GUARDING.
138602.25	PASSANGERS	PASSENGERS CAN BE SEVERELY INJURED OR KILLED AS A RESULT OF RIDING ON SKID STEER WHERE A PASSENGER SEATS AND SEAT BELT IS NOT PROVIDED. PASSENGERS SHOULD NOT RIDE ON OR IN SKID STEER WHERE A PASSENGERS SEAT AND SEAT BELT IS NOT PROVIDED. NEVER CARRY PASSENGERS ON THE TRAY OR OTHER LOAD HANDLING AREAS.
138602.27	PLANT OPERATION.	THE SKID STEER SHOULD ONLY BE OPERATED BY LICENSED, COMPETENT, SKILLED AND TRAINED PERSONAL. ALL OPERATOR CONTROLS AND SAFETY SYSTEMS SHOULD BE TESTED PRIOR TO OPERATION AND ALL FAULTS REPORTED IMMEDIATELY. THIS SKID STEER SHOULD NEVER BE OPERATED WITHOUT ALL GUARDING IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY.
138602.28	MAINTENANCE.	THE SKID STEER SHOULD ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY COMPETENT AND TRAINED PERSONNEL AND ALL ENERGY SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SKID STEER TO BE ISOLATED AND DE ENERGISED WHILE SKID STEER IS BEING MAINTAINED. THE SKID STEER SHOULD NOT BE PUT BACK IN SERVICE WITHOUT ALL GUARDS IN PLACE AND ALL SAFETY SYSTEMS TESTED AND OPERATING CORRECTLY.
138602.29	INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING & SUPERVISION	ALL OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND

THE SKID STEER, REQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION, SETUP AND HAZARDS OF THE SKID STEER, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING ON HOW TO OPERATE, REFUEL, SETUP, DISMANTLE, MAINTAIN AND WORK WITH THE SKID STEER AND PERSONNEL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERVISED WHEN OPERATING, SETTING UP, DISMANTLING, MAINTAINING, REFUELLING OR REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND A SKID STEER.

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

- 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 of these cases employees/operators must be made aware of the risk controls in place to protect them from the hazards.