Hazard Register

Type	PRIME MOVER	**Location**	-
Make	-	**Sale Number**	1967
Model	-	**Lot Number**	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
143043.1	Fire	FIRE EXTINGUISHER PRESENT. ENSURE THAT THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS INSPECTED EVERY SIX MONTHS BY A QUALIFIED TECHNICIAN.
143043.2	Guarding	BATTERY TERMINALS TO BE ENCLOSED TO PREVENT UNINTENTIONAL ARCING.
143043.3	Ergonomics	HANDLES AND STEPS PRESENT ON CAB AND TRAY.
143043.4	Plant Structure	ATTACH HEAT HAZARD WARNING SIGNS/ LABELS ADJACENT TO EXPOSED EXHAUST.
143043.5	Plant Operation	ENSURE SAFE WORKING LOAD PLATE AND SIGNAGE IS PRESENT ON CRANE.
143043.6	Plant Structure	SUPPLY ERGONOMIC SEAT FOR OPERATOR.
143043.7	Controls	NO DOCUMENTED INSTRUCTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE PLANT.
143043.8	High Pressure Fluid	FAILURE OF CRANE AND OR GOOSE NECK. FALL OF LOAD OR DROPPING OF TRAILER. ENSURE ALL HOSES AND FITTINGS ON A REGULAR BASIS.
143043.9	Signage	ENSURE WARNING LABELS PRESENT- OVERHEAD HIGH VOLTAGE, INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE USE , OUTRIGGERS, LOADS OVER HEAD AND SAFE WORKING LOAD DIAGRAM FOR CRANE.
143043.10	warning device	IF HORN PRESENT ON CRANE, ENSURE IN WORKING CONDITION BEFORE USE.
143043.11	Plant Operation	LIGHTS, INDICATORS AND REVERSE MIRRORS PRESENT. NO STROBE LIGHT PRESENT. REVERSE SOUNDER NOT TESTED. ENSURE THAT AUDIBLE WARNING DEVICE IS FUNCTIONING PRIOR TO USE IN THE WORKPLACE.
143043.12	Work Space	OPERATING CONTROLS ARE NOT LABELLED. OBTAIN A COPY OF THE MANUFACTURERS MANUAL TO ENSURE CORRECT AND SAFE OPERATION OF CRANE.
143043.13	Emergency Stop	E-STOP PRESENT ON CONTROL PANELS ON CRANE. FUNCTIONING.
143043.14	Plant Structure	INSPECT ALL LIFTING CABLES AND CHAINS ON A REGULAR BASIS. CHAINS AND LIFTING CABLES SHOULD BE INSPECTED EVERY SIX MONTHS BY A QUALIFIED PERSON.
143043.15	Plant Structure	ENSURE YEARLY INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED BY QUALIFIED PERSON FOR CRANE.
143043.16	Controls	vehicle is not operating
143043.17	DAMAGED PLANT	Door on drivers side is damaged

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.