

# Hazard Register



<b>Type</b>	MINI EXCAVATOR	<b>Location</b>	Select
<b>Make</b>	KUBOTA	<b>Sale Number</b>	9044453
<b>Model</b>	KX41-3	<b>Lot Number</b>	0005
<b>Serial Number</b>			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
139788.1	Plant Structure	Plant collapse. There is a slight crack in the main boom. Ensure the crack is repaired and certified by an engineer prior to using this plant in the workplace.
139788.2	Fire/Explosion	Ensure fire extinguisher is fitted to plant and ensure personnel are provided with competency based training regarding use of the extinguisher.
139788.3	High Pressure Fluid	Failure of plant while lifting load. Ensure hoses and fittings regularly inspected and maintained. Hydraulic leak present.
139788.4	Maintenance	Ensure that the plant is regularly serviced.
139788.5	Floor Condition	Slippery steps or access may resulting in falls from plant. Ensure anti slip material/fall protection is maintained on access to the operator cabin, engine bay and fuelling point is maintained in a safe manner.
139788.6	Signage	Ensure warning & caution labels present- study control levers, dial b4 u dig, diesel, instructional on crawler adjustment, struck by plant, boom pinch point, stop machine before opening engine hatch, overhead high voltage.
139788.7	Plant Structure	Rollover Protective structure (ROPS) present.
139788.8	Work Method	Pedestrian traffic in vicinity of plant leading to collisions and injury. Ensure a Traffic Management Plan is developed and adhered to on sites where pedestrians may be undertaking work or accessing roadways used by plant.
139788.9	Process Manual	Injury through malfunction of plant on start-up. Supply if available or develop operating instructions for the plant which include pre-operational checks to be undertaken on a daily basis by operator prior to commencing operation of plant.
139788.10	Plant Structure	Overloading of lifting gear leading to loss of load or collapsing of plant. Ensure operator is aware of lifting capacity of the crane and that the lifting chart in cabin is maintained in a visible order in the cabin of the plant.
139788.11	Ergonomic	Poorly designed seating can lead to musculo-skeletal injuries. Where plant is designed by manufacturer to be fitted with fitted seatbelt ensure that the seat belt is functioning correctly.
139788.12	Work Space	Pedestrian interaction with moving plant resulting in crushing injuries or death. Ensure rotating hazard warning lights and audible reversing indicators are fitted and maintained on the plant.
139788.13	Environment	Heat and dust. Ensure operators have shade and plenty of water. If dust is an issue, risk assess and implement appropriate controls eg water down site, dust masks.
139788.14	Signage	The activation of a wrong control resulting to operator or bystanders. Ensure clear and visible labels identifying all operating controls. To gain an understanding of symbols refer to the manufacturers operational manual.
139788.15	High Temperature or Fire	Contact with objects at high temperatures. Ensure hot engine components and fuel systems have cooled prior to refuelling plant.
139788.16	Noise	Excessive noise leading to noise induced hearing loss. Conduct sound pressure testing at operator work area. If the sound pressure levels are greater than 85 dB(A) and cannot be eliminated or minimised in any other way, attach noise hazard warning signs regarding the wearing of hearing protection.

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139788.17	Mechanical	Access to moving parts within plant causing crushing/ shearing injuries. Ensure that all removable covers or access panels are properly fitted to ensure access to moving parts is restricted prior to operation.
139788.18	Chemicals	Operator exposure to hazard substances or conditions. Ensure MSDS are obtained for all hazardous substances, and a chemical register developed. Ensure the operation of the plant prevents an accumulation of harmful gases and fumes around the operator.
139788.19	Plant Operation	Poor maintenance leading to injury. Ensure that the plant is maintained by competent service provider( including safety devices- service parking brakes, mirrors. audible warning signals and reverse indicator.
139788.20	Process Manual	Lack of maintenance may lead to failure of plant at critical time and cause injury to operator. Ensure supply of maintenance records prior to re-commissioning the plant. If records unavailable have plant thoroughly inspected by a competent person prior to being returned to service. Ensure all subsequent maintenance activities are recorded.
139788.21	Mechanical	Residual Energies in plant causing injury. Ensure all hydraulic, gravitation, rotational energies are dissipated prior to commencing any work on the plant.
139788.22	warning device	Ensure all warning devices- strobe lights, reverse warning, horns are present and functioning prior to use in the workplace. Rotating hazard light present.
139788.23	Work Space	Collapse of unstable grounds leading to operator injury. Ensure that where plant is operated on or adjacent to any unstable ground a geotechnical evaluation of the surface be obtained to ensure that safety and stability are not undermined by proposed works.
139788.24	Visibility	Remove dirt and dust on windows (including rear) and windscreens so as not to restrict operators vision.
139788.25	Work Space	Contact with overhead powerlines leading to electric shock or electrocution. Attach clear and visible warning signs regarding the hazard or operating plant near overhead power lines or underground utility services.
139788.26	Thermal Conditions	Excessive buildup of heat may cause fire and burns. Ensure a fire extinguisher are available in the operator cabin and operators are trained in fire fighting.

## 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.