Hazard Register

Type	GRAIN AUGER	**Location**	
Make	-	**Sale Number**	1967
Model	-	**Lot Number**	
Serial Number			

ID	Hazard Type	Hazard Description
142720.1	Carrying passengers	Injury to passengers may result from carrying passengers in excessive numbers or in a manner unspecified by the original manufacturers specifications.
142720.3	Plant Structure & Operation	Plant failure may result from insufficiently or incorrectly maintained (inspection and adjustment) controls, settings or other key operational components.
142720.4	Other Hazards	Unintentional movement of plant during transport. Ensure plant is transported by a sufficiently capable vehicle and is appropriately restrained.
142720.5	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
142720.6	Manual Handling	Strains and sprains may result from incorrect handling of tools, parts and equipment during general maintenance of plant.
142720.7	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)
142720.8	Plant Operation	Operator operating plant without wearing sufficient restraint (seatbelt).
142720.9	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. Ensure the manufacturers warning and safety instructional signs are present externally and in the cab of this plant including overhead high voltage.
142720.10	Guarding	Exposed belts and moving parts on this plant. Plant should not be operated without original manufacturers guards in place or guards which comply with AS 4024 Safety of Machinery (PTO, air conditioning drive belt pulley, engine cooling fans, hydraulic drive coupling, fans guards, alternators etc).
142720.11	Fire	Ensure a fire extinguisher is present on this plant as required by AS2444:2001 Portable Fire extinguishers and Fire Blankets. Ensure that system are regularly inspected/ checked as required by relevant state Acts and Regulations and Australian Standards AS1851-2005 Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems and Equipment.
142720.12	Burns	Burns may result from the removal of the radiator cap while engine is hot.
142720.13	Plant Operation	Injury to pedestrians or damage to other plant items from unexpected movement of plant - ensure a pre-start warning system is fitted to alert nearby people or plant.
142720.14	Electrical	Electrical injury may result from either incorrect or insufficient energy isolation procedures being followed
142720.15	Plant Controls	Exceeding safe working range of plant services (gauges should indicate safe working ranges)
142720.16	Falling	Falling while accessing or egressing plant resulting from insufficiently maintained, poorly maintained or missing handrails, ladders, platforms or kickboards. Ensure that escape hatch is operational and safe egress from heights is provided
142720.17	Working at Heights	Falling may result during access or egress from plant or access to engine compartment via ladders or platforms. Ladders and handrails are present on this plant and are compliant to AS1657.2013.

142720.18	Plant Controls	Unintentional/incorrect operation of plant controls. Ensure all controls are labelled correctly
142720.19	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.
142720.20	High Pressure Fluid	Failure of flexible hoses (hydraulic, pneumatic, fuel or oil lines) resulting in uncontrolled or unwanted release). Hydraulic lines and fittings on this plant were in good condition at the time of inspection.
142720.21	High Pressure Fluid	Damage to hoses and lines from vibration and pulsation causing friction and damage from cable ties (hoses should be suitably clamped together). Ensure that the hydraulic leaks are repaired prior to use in the workplace.
142720.22	Plant Operation	Damage to plant or injury to operator resulting from plant being operated by an un-trained/in-experienced operator. Ensure that safe radius of 100 metres from personnel is maintained during operation. Implement safe operation management plan.
142720.23	Maintenance	An employer must perform maintenance, inspection and cleaning on the plant in accordance with the manufacturers and designers, requirements and must put in place necessary facilities and systems of work to ensure the safety of persons who perform the maintenance, inspection and cleaning tasks. If access to the plant is required to perform these tasks, the plant must be stopped and one or more of the following measures must be used to control the risks lockout or isolation devices, danger tags, permit to work systems or other control measures.
142720.24	Guarding	Operator contact to the turbo charger (iff applicable) on plant should be restricted as required by AS 4024 Safety of Machinery.
142720.25	Electrical	Electrical injury may result from damaged or defective energy isolation points on plant
142720.26	Visibility	Operator has reduced visibility when operating plant which may result in potential collisions with other plant or pedestrians. Traffic management plans to be implemented. Ensure plant has reverse vision mirrors and clear front view.
142720.27	Plant Controls	Exceeding safe working range of plant services (gauges should indicate safe working ranges)
142720.28	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
142720.29	Burns	Injury may result from contact to hot surfaces during general maintenance and inspection of plant. Exhaust cage present on plant.
142720.30	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) Two extinguishers fitted to plant, but the H2O unit has no pressure- replace. Ensure the units are checked as required by legislation.
142720.31	Falling	Falls may occur while accessing or egressing plant from incorrect mounting/dismounting method used by operator (not maintaining 3 points of contact)
142720.32	Rollover	Plant rollover may result if incorrectly operated (on unstable ground, slippery surface, unsuitable speed, unsuitable manner or combination of these).
142720.34	Plant Operation	Damage to plant may result from incorrect operation of plant braking system (residual braking). No warning device is fitted to alert to residual braking
142720.35	Vibration	Operator may be exposed to excessive or whole body vibrations as a result of a poorly maintained seat
142720.36	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
142720.37	Emergency Stop	Failure of emergency stop switches (all emergency stop switches should be regularly tested in accordance with the original manufactures specifications). Emergency stop present on plant.

142720.38	Safe Operating Procedures	Injury resulting from unavailbility of safe working procedures for maintenance tasks for the plant. There is no operational manual for this plant.
142720.39	Crushing	Crush injuries may result to operators from incorrect jacking or supporting of plant.
142720.40	Operator Error	Injury to operator or damage to plant may result from operator fatigue or stress.
142720.41	Fire/Explosion	Failure of service lines (fuel, oil, hydraulic, pneumatic lines should be regularly inspected for any visible signs of damage). Major hydraulic leak on plant.
142720.42	Visibility	The windscreen and windows on this plant are in good condition. Ensure that prior to use that excessive dust in removed to ensure safe travel.
142720.43	Plant Rollover	-
142720.44	Plant Rollover	Ensure there is Rollover Protective device is on this plant. A rollover can lead to severe crushing injuries and/or death. Ensure rollover protective structure is installed and appropriately fitted and that it complies with the design and testing requirements specified in Australian Standard 1636.

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.