

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Safety of machinery**

**Part 1201: General principles for  
design—Risk assessment and risk  
reduction**

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## **AS/NZS 4024.1201:2014**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee SF-041, General Principles for the Guarding of Machinery. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 5 June 2014 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 24 April 2014. This Standard was published on 30 June 2014.

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The following are represented on Committee SF-041:

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Department of the Premier and Cabinet, SA  
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*This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS 4024.1201.*

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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

## **Safety of machinery**

### **Part 1201: General principles for design—Risk assessment and risk reduction**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee SF-041, General Principles for the Guarding of Machinery, to supersede AS 4024.1201—2006, *Safety of machinery, Part 1201: General principles—Basic terminology and methodology*, and AS 4024.1301—2006, *Safety of machinery, Part 1301: Risk assessment—Principles of risk assessment*.

It is emphasized that this Standard is part of the AS(/NZS) 4024.1 series and it is imperative that it is used in conjunction with other applicable parts of the series. A complete listing of all current parts of the AS(/NZS) 4024.1 series can be found at the Standards Australia website <[www.standards.org.au](http://www.standards.org.au)> and in AS/NZS 4024.1100, *Safety of machinery, Part 1100: Application Guide*.

The objective of this Standard is to specify basic terminology, principles and methodology for achieving safety in the design of machinery. It specifies principles of risk assessment as it relates to safety of machinery, with procedures for identifying hazards and estimating, evaluating and minimizing risks.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 12100:2010, *Safety of machinery—General principles for design—Risk assessment and risk reduction*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>
IEC	AS
60204 Safety of machinery—Electrical equipment of machines	60204 Safety of machinery—Electrical equipment of machines
60204-1 Part 1: General requirements	60204.1 General requirements (IEC 60204-1, Ed. 5 (FDIS) MOD)

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

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## INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of this International Standard is to provide designers with an overall framework and guidance for decisions during the development of machinery to enable them to design machines that are safe for their intended use. It also provides a strategy for standards developers and will assist in the preparation of consistent and appropriate type-B and type-C standards.

The concept of safety of machinery considers the ability of a machine to perform its intended function(s) during its life cycle where risk has been adequately reduced.

This International Standard is the basis for a set of standards which has the following structure:

- **type-A standards** (basic safety standards) giving basic concepts, principles for design and general aspects that can be applied to machinery;
- **type-B standards** (generic safety standards) dealing with one safety aspect or one type of safeguard that can be used across a wide range of machinery:
  - type-B1 standards on particular safety aspects (for example, safety distances, surface temperature, noise);
  - type-B2 standards on safeguards (for example, two-hand controls, interlocking devices, pressure-sensitive devices, guards);
- **type-C standards** (machine safety standards) dealing with detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

This International Standard is a type-A standard.

When a type-C standard deviates from one or more technical provisions dealt with by this International Standard or by a type-B standard, the type-C standard takes precedence.

It is desirable that this International Standard be referred to in training courses and manuals to convey basic terminology and general design methods to designers.

ISO/IEC Guide 51 has been taken into account as far as practicable at the time of drafting of this International Standard.

NOTES

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## AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

**Safety of machinery**

## Part 1201:

## General principles for design—Risk assessment and risk reduction

**1 Scope**

This International Standard specifies basic terminology, principles and a methodology for achieving safety in the design of machinery. It specifies principles of risk assessment and risk reduction to help designers in achieving this objective. These principles are based on knowledge and experience of the design, use, incidents, accidents and risks associated with machinery. Procedures are described for identifying hazards and estimating and evaluating risks during relevant phases of the machine life cycle, and for the elimination of hazards or the provision of sufficient risk reduction. Guidance is given on the documentation and verification of the risk assessment and risk reduction process.

This International Standard is also intended to be used as a basis for the derivation of type-B or type-C safety standards.

It does not deal with risk and/or damage to domestic animals, property or the environment.

NOTE 1 Annex B gives, in separate tables, examples of hazards, hazardous situations and hazardous events, in order to clarify these concepts and assist the designer in the process of hazard identification.

NOTE 2 The practical use of a number of methods for each stage of risk assessment is described in ISO/TR 14121-2.

**2 Normative references**

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60204-1:2005, *Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 1: General requirements*

**3 Terms and definitions**

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

**3.1****machinery****machinery**

assembly, fitted with or intended to be fitted with a drive system consisting of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, and which are joined together for a specific application

NOTE 1 The term “machinery” also covers an assembly of machines which, in order to achieve the same end, are arranged and controlled so that they function as an integral whole.

NOTE 2 Annex A provides a general schematic representation of a machine.