



## **Safety of machinery**

# **Part 2501: Hygiene requirements for the design of machinery**

**STANDARDS**  
Australia



AS 4024.2501:2017

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- Australian Industry Group
- Australian Manufacturing Workers Union
- Australian Packaging and Processing Machinery Association
- Engineers Australia
- Human Factors and Ergonomics Society of Australia
- Institute of Instrumentation, Control and Automation Australia
- National Safety Council of Australia
- NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development
- Swinburne University of Technology
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## Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee SF-041, Safety of Machinery.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to adopt this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to specify hygiene requirements of machines and provides information for the intended use to be provided by the manufacturer. This Standard applies to all types of machines and associated equipment used in applications where hygiene risks to the consumer of the product can occur.

This Standard does not cover requirements relative to the uncontrolled egress of microbiological agents from the machine.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 14159:2002, *Safety of machinery—Hygiene requirements for the design of machinery*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a coma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14159 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*.

[Annexes A](#) to [C](#) are for information only.

## Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of standards relating to the safety of machinery (ISO 12100 series). It differs from other safety standards, however, in that it is concerned with the associated hygiene risks of the machinery to the consumer of the product being processed, not to the operator of the machine.

Hygiene risks are very different from other safety risks. They are more associated with the ability of machines to be freed from product debris and micro-organisms, and thus preventing product contamination, rather than from the dangers of moving parts or electrical hazards to the operator. For this reason, and whilst this International Standard considers machines and their associated equipment, it can be used to provide guidance to the manufacturers of all equipment types where hygiene risks to the consumer of products to be processed by such equipment could occur.

This International Standard is a Type B standard (see ISO 12100) and as such is very general. It is applicable to all machines and associated equipment in applications where hygiene risks to the consumer of the product can occur (e.g., food, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, cosmetics). Other standards, such as for example machinery specific Type C standards (see [Bibliography](#)), may be required to provide guidance for specific types of equipment and/or for specific industry sectors.

Historically, there have been cases where safety criteria have been addressed in machinery design without taking into account the implications linked to hygienic risks (and vice versa). In almost all cases, at least one of the different methods of design, safeguarding or residual safeguards can be chosen which will meet both safety and hygiene essential requirements and adequately control both risks. The option chosen shall satisfy both hygiene and safety risks, even if it may not be the most obvious option to have been adopted had the risk only been to safety or to hygiene.

When no design or safeguarding options are within the state of the art to adequately control both hygiene and safety risks, then one of the risks, or both, would have to be dealt with by residual safeguards, including instructions to the user. The assessment of the respective safety and hygiene risks shall indicate their relative significance, and the highest level of protection (i.e. safeguarding) shall be implemented to deal with the severest risk, and residual safeguards shall be used for the lesser risk.

The technical solutions given in this International Standard permit both objectives to be met for those significant and common risks identified as justifying common requirements specified in this International Standard.

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