

ISO 25119-1, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design and development

ISO 25119-2, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 2: Concept phase

ISO 25119-3, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 3: Series development, hardware and software

ISO 25119-4, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 4: Production, operation, modification and supporting processes



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Matt 16:16-17 And Simon Peter answered, "You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God." Jesus replied, "Blessed are you, Simon son of Jonah, for this was not revealed to you by flesh and blood, but by my Father in heaven.

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AUSTRALIAS TOP 10 DEADLIEST JOBS 2003 TO 2013

No 10 Firefighters

Most workplace fatalities are the result of unintended or 'freak' accidents, but then there are those for whom danger is all part of the job description. From charging into burning buildings to battling wild and unpredictable bush fires, Australian firefighters willfully put their lives on the line for the safety and protection of complete strangers and their property. Such courageous work has cost the lives of 14 firefighters and emergency services personnel over the past 10 years.

No 9 Wasteworkers

It's a dirty job, but does somebody have to die from it? Australia's 'Electricity, Gas, Water, and Waste' Industry has one of the country's highest fatality rates, averaging 4.3 deaths per 100,000 workers annually. Working with heavy machinery, harsh chemicals, and all sorts of hazardous substances means waste workers are most at risk. Since 2003, 25 waste workers have been killed carrying out collection, remediation, treatment, and disposal services.

No 8 Pilots

While large commercial airliners pretty much fly themselves these days, piloting smaller aircraft remains a relatively high risk occupation. Over the ten year period from 2003-2012, 57 workers were killed in Australia performing 'aerial work'. The most dangerous tasks include; crop spraying (16 fatalities), mustering (6 fatalities), surveying and photography (16 fatalities), emergency medical services (2 fatalities), and fire control (2 fatalities). Such jobs are inherently risky, requiring pilots to manoeuvre their aircraft at dangerously low levels, to fly in hazardous weather conditions, & take off and land on awkward, uneven terrain.

No 7 Factory Workers

The manufacturing industry is Australia's fourth largest employer, with 946,000 workers (8% of the Australian workforce). The manufacturing industry is also responsible for 8% of Australian workplace fatalities, accounting for some 14 deaths in 2013 and 4 more so far this year. According to Safe Work Australia, the main mechanisms that lead to fatal injuries in manufacturing are 'vehicle incidents', being 'hit by moving or falling objects', and being 'trapped by moving machinery or equipment'.

No 6 Tree Loppers

The "Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Industry" is Australia's second deadliest industry, with a 3 times greater fatality rate than the manufacturing industry, despite employing only 1/3 as many employees. Within this industry, tree lopping is one of the deadliest professions. Hoisting off unsteady branches, using chain saws and wood chippers, and working around hidden overhead wires, are just some of the hazards tree loppers face on a daily basis.

2.

No 5 Construction Workers

The construction industry fatality rate has been falling in recent years. 17 workers were killed in 2013, down from 30 workers in 2012, and 42 workers in 2011. Nonetheless, workers must not become complacent. Construction remains one of Australia's Top 5 deadliest jobs, accounting for 16% of Australian workplace deaths over the past 10 years. Falls from heights are the highest cause of death in this industry, followed by incidents involving vehicles, and electrocution.

No 4 Miners

Unlike construction, deaths in the mining industry have been on the rise – with 5 mining deaths in 2011, 7 in 2012, and 10 deaths in 2013. Now, just five months into 2014, 8 Australian miners have already tragically lost their lives. That's twice as many deaths so far this year as the construction industry, despite the fact that construction employs four times as many workers. Contract workers are most at risk, accounting for up to 90% of mining industry deaths over the past 10 years.

Shaft collapse, toxic gas leaks, and explosions make up the majority of fatal accidents in underground mines. As for open cut mines, fatal incidents usually involve the unintended operation of heavy equipment, collision with moving or rotating plant machinery, and accidents involving heavy vehicles.

No 3 Farmers

Farming might seem like an idyllic, peaceful occupation, but farming is widely considered one of the top 3 deadliest jobs in the world! This status holds true in Australia, where on average 32 farmers are killed on the job every year. In fact, the Australian agriculture, forestry and fishing industries combined are responsible for 25% of all workplace deaths, despite employing less than 3% of the workforce. Tractors are the number one cause of farm fatalities, followed by agricultural aircraft and quad bikes. Other C.O.D's include unintended use of heavy machinery, accidental gun shots and animal attacks.

No 2 Truckers

It should be no surprise that one of the most dangerous places to work in Australia is on our roads. Recent data released by Safe Work Australia shows that truckers account for 30% of work related fatalities in Australia, and that truckers are ten times more likely to die on the job than the aforementioned occupations. The data, released last month, found that on average 50 truck drivers are killed in Australia every year. Driver fatigue, inappropriate speed, and driving at night were found to be common contributing factors. In addition to drivers, 28 workers are killed each year in 'truck related incidents', primarily during loading and unloading activities

No 1 Commercial Fishing

They say mother nature is a serial killer, and few know this better than commercial fishermen. Last year, 6 commercial fishermen were killed working at sea – a death rate consistent with the 10 year industry average. What makes this figure so alarming is that the Australian fishing industry employs just under 11,000 workers* (about 0.01% of the Australian workforce), which equates to a workplace fatality rate of 56 deaths per 100,000 workers. To put this in perspective, last year the mining industry had a death rate of 3.7 per 100,000 workers. This makes commercial fishing about 15 times more deadly than mining!

3.

Improving farm safety: international standards for agricultural machinery just updated 19 NOVEMBER 2018 ATTENTION ALL

Ensuring the safety of tractors and other agricultural equipment means ensuring the control systems that are in place work as they are meant to. The internationally trusted set of standards for such systems has just been updated, making it even fitter for the farm.

Tractors and self-propelled ride-on machines used in agriculture and forestry have evolved over the years since Old MacDonald's days and now feature as many electronic parts and systems as your modern car. A number of these are designed to reduce risks by preventing unintended movements and recognising errors and other possible hazards, because ensuring the vehicles function correctly is as important as the functions themselves.

The series of standards ISO 25119, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Safety-related parts of control systems, is widely used by the agricultural industry and its suppliers and has recently been updated. It sets out the general principles for the design and development of safety-related parts of control systems on tractors and self-propelled ride-on machines used in agriculture and forestry. It can even be applied to mobile equipment used in municipalities such as street-sweeping machines.

ISO 25119 helps designers and manufacturers ensure that safety-related parts perform as intended, and covers the system structure, fault detection mechanisms, reliability of components, operating stress, environmental conditions and more. Dipl.-Ing Hans Jürgen Nissen, Chair of the ISO technical subcommittee that developed and revised the series, said the new edition includes a number of improvements based on feedback from end users.

"The key objectives of the revision were to harmonize ISO 25119 with, and ultimately replace, a European standard, under the Vienna Agreement, thus improving its relevance in the EU regulatory area," he said. "What's more, changes were made to incorporate suggestions from end users, certification bodies and experts involved in standardization to make it more user-friendly, understandable and useful." The standards in the series are (see page 4):

