

GUIDE

The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications



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GUIDE

**The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications
and group safety publications**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**THE PREPARATION OF SAFETY PUBLICATIONS AND
THE USE OF BASIC SAFETY PUBLICATIONS AND
GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATIONS**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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This fourth edition of IEC Guide 104 has been prepared, in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex A, by the IEC Advisory Committee on Safety (ACOS). This guide is a mandatory guide in accordance with SMB Decision 136/8.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1997.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

- 1) updates the third edition, in the light of experience, to align it with IEC Guide 108, *Guidelines for ensuring the coherency of IEC publications – Application of horizontal standards*;
- 2) includes a better description of the group safety function and group safety publications in subclause 5.1.3;
- 3) includes a clarification in Annex A of measures in case of a single fault condition;
- 4) deletes Annexes B and C of the third edition;

- 5) stipulates that the reference to technical committees with a basic and/or group safety function is to be given in the IEC Catalogue or on the IEC Website;
- 6) replaces the word “should” by “shall” in several places, due to the fact that this Guide 104 is mandatory.

The text of this IEC Guide is based on the following documents:

Four month's vote	Report on voting
C/1601/DV	C/1622/RV

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Guide can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Technical Committees dealing with subjects relating to safety for the whole, or for a specific part, of their activities, are required by SMB Decision 136/8 to follow the provisions of this Guide, which is to be used in conjunction with the ISO/IEC Directives and with the Guide listed under Clause 2.

In this Guide, the term “technical committees”, hereinafter referred to as TCs, also includes subcommittees. The term “publication” includes “standard”, “technical report”, “technical specification” and “guide”. In addition, the term “product” includes “process”, “service” and combinations thereof, commonly known as “systems”.

THE PREPARATION OF SAFETY PUBLICATIONS AND THE USE OF BASIC SAFETY PUBLICATIONS AND GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATIONS

1 Scope

This mandatory Guide defines procedures for the preparation of safety publications in addition to ISO/IEC Guide 51, including the preparation and use of basic safety publications and group safety publications. It also describes the relationship between TCs with horizontal safety functions or group safety functions and product TCs.

In the context of this guide, "safety" relates to the safety of persons, domestic animals, livestock and property.

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.

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, *Procedures for the technical work*

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, *Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*

ISO/IEC Guide 51, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of ISO/IEC Guide 51 as well as the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

basic safety publication

publication on a specific safety-related matter, applicable to many electrotechnical products

3.2

group safety publication

publication covering all safety aspects of a specific group of products within the scope of two or more product TCs

NOTE Group safety publications are primarily intended to be stand-alone product safety publications, but may also be used by TCs as source material in the preparation of their publications, as detailed in 7.3.

3.3

product safety publication

publication covering all safety aspects of one or more products within the scope of a single product TC

3.4

product TC

TC with a scope which covers a specific product or group of products

3.5**horizontal safety function**

task assigned to a TC to prepare one or more basic safety publications

3.6**group safety function**

task assigned to a **product TC** to prepare one or more group safety publications

3.7**normal condition**

condition in which all means of protection are intact

3.8**single fault condition**

condition in which there is a fault of a single protection (but not a reinforced protection) or of a single component or a device

NOTE If a single fault condition results in one or more other fault conditions, all are considered as one single fault condition.

3.9**reinforced protection**

single protection system, which provides a degree of protection against hazards equivalent to two levels of protection

4 Assignment of horizontal safety functions and of group safety functions

The assignment of horizontal safety functions and of group safety functions is the responsibility of the Advisory Committee on Safety (ACOS), subject to confirmation by the SMB (Standardization Management Board). For the structure of IEC safety standards see Annex B.

Assignments are periodically reviewed by ACOS.

The assignment of a horizontal safety function or a group safety function to a technical committee is made with the purpose of:

- ensuring the consistency of IEC publications relating to safety aspects common to a number of technical committees by avoiding duplication of work and contradictory requirements;
- reducing the size and cost of IEC publications by avoiding duplication of texts;
- improving mutual understanding among engineers of different technical disciplines.

A horizontal safety function or a group safety function may be assigned to a TC for the whole or for a specific part of its activities.

The IEC Catalogue and website (see also http://www.iec.ch/tctools/horiz_groupsafety.htm) shall provide a method for identifying basic safety publications and horizontal safety publications.

5 Safety publications

5.1 Basic safety publications and group safety publications

5.1.1 General

Basic safety publications and group safety publications shall contain only matters relevant to the horizontal safety function or group safety function, and should be written in a manner clearly understandable by product TCs.

5.1.2 Basic safety publications

5.1.2.1 Basic safety publications should explain the principles on which they are founded, in order to assist product TCs in applying their provisions. In addition, guidance should be given to product TCs on how to apply information from a basic safety publication, for example, how to choose the appropriate level of severity for a particular test.

5.1.2.2 A basic safety publication shall include in its scope the essence of the text given below:

"This basic safety publication is primarily intended for use by technical Committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. It is not intended for use by manufacturers or certification bodies.

One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications."

In a few cases, a basic safety publication may, in addition, be intended for use as a stand-alone publication. In such cases, the first paragraph of the above statement should be modified accordingly.

A basic safety publication shall include IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51 in its list of normative references.

5.1.2.3 It is essential that basic safety publications not be frequently amended or frequently revised, because product TCs must be given time to align their publications with the current edition.

5.1.3 Group safety publications

5.1.3.1 Group safety publications are primarily intended as product safety publications, but shall also be used by other product TCs in applying their provisions. In addition, guidance should be given to product TCs on how to apply information from a group safety publication, for example, how to choose the appropriate level of severity for a particular test described in a basic safety publication.

5.1.3.2 A group safety publication shall include in its scope the essence of the text given below:

"This group safety publication is primarily intended to be used as a product safety standard for the products mentioned in the scope, but shall also be used by technical committees in the preparation of standards for products similar to those mentioned in the scope of this standard, in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.

One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications and/or group safety publications in the preparation of its publications."

A group safety publication shall include IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51 in its list of normative references.

5.1.3.3 It is essential that group safety publications not be frequently amended or frequently revised, because product TCs must be given time to align their publications with the current edition.

5.2 Product safety publications

5.2.1 In specifying requirements intended to eliminate hazards and reduce risks, the following principles shall be applied:

- equipment shall be inherently safe by design and construction;
- where the above cannot be achieved, additional protective measures in relation to hazards shall be specified;
- if there are any risks not reduced to a tolerable level by the above means, it shall be specified that users need to be informed of such risks. If there is need for any training or for the use of any personal protective equipment to reduce risks to a tolerable level, it shall be specified that users need to be informed of this.

5.2.2 A product safety publication shall not be confined to electrical safety but shall cover all safety aspects of the products within its scope. It shall also take account of the environmental conditions in which the product is intended to be used and of the level of knowledge of expected users.

NOTE Annex A of this Guide contains a list of safety aspects relating to electrical equipment.

5.2.3 Safety aspects and performance aspects should not be covered in the same publication, as this makes it difficult to assess conformity with safety requirements alone. If, exceptionally, there are reasons to cover them in the same publication, safety aspects and performance aspects shall be clearly distinguished from each other. If there are performance criteria which have safety implications, these are considered to be safety aspects and this shall be made clear in the publication.

5.2.4 A product safety publication shall not include requirements which unnecessarily restrict design or construction, or impede technical progress and development.

5.2.5 A product safety publication shall include all requirements necessary to reduce risks, both in normal condition and in single fault condition, together with methods for checking conformity.

The simultaneous occurrence of two independent and unrelated faults need not normally be taken into account, because the likelihood of such an event is so low that the risk is generally at a tolerable level. If a single fault condition results unavoidably in one or more other fault conditions, all are considered as one single fault condition.

Some means of protection may be enhanced (e.g. reinforced) such that the technical committees developing standards may consider a single fault condition of such protection unlikely.

The single fault criterion is used extensively in relation to hardware failures in the field of electrical safety to provide protection against electric shock. However, in the field of "functional safety" criteria have to be developed for both random hardware failures and systematic

failures. With respect to random hardware failures, various fault criteria are used, including the single fault criterion, but in the context of systematic failures other strategies are used.

For those applications within the scope of the IEC 61508 series, the requirements in IEC 61508 take precedence. However, it will remain the prerogative of the technical committees developing standards that include functional safety within the scope of IEC 61508, to specify the single fault criterion where this is more onerous than the requirements specified in IEC 61508 for the particular product and/or application.

Functional safety is that part of overall safety which depends on the correct functioning of safety-related control systems.

5.2.6 A product safety publication dealing with equipment should refer to specific safety-related clauses of any relevant component publications, in so far as they apply. In the absence of such publications, it should be stated in a general way that components used in the equipment shall comply with the safety requirements specified in the product safety publication itself.

5.3 References to other publications

Where possible, references to particular texts should be used instead of repeating the original source material, since repetition increases the possibility of errors in quoting, and adds to the length of the publication. If it is not possible to avoid repetition of original material, its source should be identified precisely.

5.4 Safety during the life of equipment

Consideration shall be given to safety aspects, such as:

- installation and putting into normal operation;
- normal use of the equipment;
- reasonably foreseeable misuse;
- maintenance by the user;
- servicing by service personnel;
- dismantling;
- disposal.

Safety measures to be considered in these cases include.

- appropriate design and construction;
- procedures and warnings in the manufacturer's documentation accompanying the equipment.

6 Responsibilities of TCs with horizontal safety functions or group safety functions

6.1 Liaison with other TCs

Secretaries of TCs with a horizontal safety function or a group safety function shall inform Central Office of any new work item proposal (NP) relating to a basic safety publication or a group safety publication and indicate as far as possible those TCs which may be affected. These TCs shall be listed when the NP is circulated.

A TC with a horizontal safety function or a group safety function shall respond to requests for liaison from product TCs (see 7.1), and keep them informed about the progress of relevant work.

6.2 Requests from product TCs for new work

A TC with a horizontal safety function or a group safety function shall consider any request from a product TC (see 7.4.1) within three months, or longer if acceptable to the product TC. It may be necessary to handle such requests by correspondence, if a plenary meeting of the TC with the safety function is not scheduled for some time.

The TC with the safety function shall inform the product TC whether or not it considers that the proposals are appropriate and sufficiently general to be included in a basic safety publication or a group safety publication. If they are considered to be appropriate, it shall develop a further basic safety publication or group safety publication, or amendments to an existing publication, in close liaison with the product TC.

If the proposals are not considered appropriate by the TC with the safety function, it shall, in close liaison with the relevant product TC, make an alternative proposal to cover the needs of product TCs. Such proposals shall not conflict with the basic principles explained in the basic safety publication or group safety publication.

If, after consultation, agreement still cannot be reached between the TCs involved, the matter shall be referred to ACOS with the necessary technical explanation. If the matter cannot be resolved by ACOS, it will be referred to the Standardization Management Board for resolution.

7 Responsibilities of product TCs

7.1 General

Product TCs shall determine which existing basic safety publications and group safety publications are relevant to their work, and establish and maintain liaison with the TCs responsible for preparing those publications.

Product TCs should indicate their interest in NPs relating to a basic safety publication or group safety publication to the TC with the safety function and be encouraged to contribute to the development of the NP by, for example, participating in working groups and submitting comments on drafts.

7.2 Application of basic safety publications

7.2.1 Product TCs, when preparing, amending, or revising product safety publications, shall make use of any relevant basic safety publications. They may select from such publications relevant requirements, test methods and test conditions specific to their product area, but shall not modify them except as specified in 7.4. In any case, product TCs shall not modify designations of classes of a standard classification (for example, the IP code of IEC 60529), nor test methods associated with such classes.

7.2.2 Where a product TC incorporates in its publication an amended version of a requirement, test method or test condition of a basic safety publication, in accordance with 7.4, a note in the foreword shall indicate the changes which have been made. In addition, there shall be references to the foreword at the places where changes have been made.

7.2.3 If it is not practicable for a product TC to align an existing publication immediately with the relevant requirements, test methods or test conditions of a new, amended or revised basic safety publication, alignment should be carried out when the product publication is next amended or revised.

7.3 Application of group safety publications

7.3.1 Product TCs when preparing, amending or revising any product safety publication in a product area falling within the scope of one or more of the group safety functions as listed in

the IEC Catalogue, shall make use of the relevant group safety publications. They may, after consultation with the TC with the group safety function, modify requirements, test methods and test conditions as appropriate for the products concerned.

7.3.2 If it is not practicable for a product TC to align an existing publication immediately with the relevant requirements, test methods or test conditions of a new, amended or revised group safety publication, alignment should be carried out when the product publication is next amended or revised.

7.4 New work requests to TCs with safety functions

7.4.1 A product TC may have a need for requirements, test methods or test conditions falling within a horizontal safety function or group safety function but which are not adequately covered in existing safety publications. In this case, the product TC should submit proposals, including a date for completion, for the development of a new basic safety publication or a group safety publication, or for amendments to an existing publication. If appropriate, this can be in the form of an NP.

The proposals will be considered by the TC with a horizontal safety function or a group safety function, as detailed in 6.2.

7.4.2 In some cases, a TC with a horizontal safety function or a group safety function may not accept a proposal for new work or may accept it but be unable to offer completion by a date acceptable to the product TC. In other cases, a product TC may not consider that the text provided by the TC with a horizontal safety function or a group safety function is suitable for incorporation in its publication.

In the above circumstances, the matter shall be referred to ACOS, who may authorize the product TC to undertake the task itself. Relevant documents generated in the course of the development of these requirements, test methods or test conditions, shall be sent to the TC with the horizontal safety function or group safety function.

If relevant requirements, test methods or test conditions are later included in a basic safety publication or a group safety publication, the product TC shall align its own publications with them, as detailed in 7.2.

Annex A (normative)

Safety aspects relating to electrical equipment

A.1 General

The following list of safety aspects could be used as the basis for a check-list when preparing safety publications. However, it is not intended to replace any provisions given in this guide.

A.2 Preliminary observations

A TC is under an obligation to identify and assess potential hazards in order to address all those which apply to the equipment within its scope. It shall then prepare the publication, taking into account

- the principles of safety integration,
- the assessment of the hazards set out in A.4 to A.7 and
- the requirements for information set out in A.8.

A.3 Safety integration

Electrical equipment shall be designed and manufactured so that it provides adequate protection for persons and, where appropriate property.

This protection shall be provided against all hazards arising from the use of the equipment, listed in this annex, taking into account its functionality including the particularities of the equipment, or such hazards caused by external influences on the equipment itself.

The assessment of the hazards in this Annex shall take into account situations of normal use and situations of reasonably foreseeable misuse.

The solutions adopted by the technical committee shall conform to safety principles, taking into account the generally acknowledged state of the art.

In selecting the most appropriate solution, the technical committee shall apply as far as reasonably possible the following principles in the order given:

- eliminate hazards or reduce risks by inherent design measures;
- take the necessary protective measures in relation to risks that cannot be reduced by inherent design measures;
- inform intended users and where appropriate other persons of the residual risks, indicate whether any particular training is required and specify any need to use personal protective equipment.

Equipment shall be designed and manufactured so that adequate protection is afforded in normal condition and in single fault condition.

Protection under a single fault condition can be achieved by the use of at least two means of protection (for instance: double insulation) or by the use of adequate safety margins (for instance: reinforced insulation).

A.4 Protection against electrical hazards

Except where specifically permitted for functional reasons, accessible conductive parts of equipment shall not be hazardous live.

The protective measures shall take into account electrical, mechanical, chemical and physical stresses to which the insulation is likely to be subjected during the normal use of the equipment.

In particular, the equipment shall provide adequate protection against electrical hazards arising from:

- leakage current;
- energy supply;
- stored charges;
- arcs;
- electric shock;
- burns.

A.5 Protection against mechanical hazards

Where applicable, publications shall include adequate requirements against mechanical hazards caused by the equipment or by the effect of expected external forces acting on the equipment or by hazards in particular arising from:

- instability;
- break-down during operation;
- falling or ejected objects;
- inadequate surfaces, edges or corners;
- moving parts, especially where there may be variations in the rotational speed of parts;
- vibration;
- improper fitting of parts.

A.6 Protection against other hazards

A.6.1 General

Where applicable, publications shall include requirements relating to the hazards addressed in A.6.2 to A.6.9.

A.6.2 Explosion

Explosion hazards can be caused by the equipment itself or by gases, liquids, dusts, vapours, or other substances which may be produced or used by the equipment or which may exist in the location where the equipment is to be used.

NOTE In the area of explosive atmospheres, attention is drawn to the specific risk assessment, zone area classification and equipment protection level.

A.6.3 Hazards arising from electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields, other ionising and non-ionising radiation

Equipment shall be designed and manufactured in such a way that electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields and other non-ionising radiations generated by the equipment are limited to the extent necessary for its operation, and operate at a safe level.

Equipment shall be designed and manufactured in such a way that any emission of ionising radiation is limited to the extent necessary for its operation and that the effects on exposed persons are non-existent or reduced to non-dangerous levels.

A.6.4 Electric, magnetic or electromagnetic disturbances

Equipment shall be designed and constructed so that it has sufficient immunity against electric, magnetic and electromagnetic disturbances to prevent any hazard arising. It shall also be designed to limit the emission of magnetic and electromagnetic disturbance so as not to interfere with other equipment, which can cause a hazard.

A.6.5 Optical radiation

Equipment shall be designed and constructed so that exposure to hazardous optical radiation (including LED's, lasers, infrared and ultraviolet radiation, etc.), is avoided.

A.6.6 Fire

Appropriate tests to ensure that the risks of ignition from within the equipment and the spread of fire are limited shall be specified.

Provisions can include temperature-limiting devices, current-limiting devices, leakage current detection devices, methods of increasing resistance to fire, and selection of appropriate materials.

NOTE The possible environmental damage caused by the use of flame retardants should be balanced against the benefits obtained through the reduction of the risk from fire.

A.6.7 Temperature

The two main aspects which need to be taken into account are:

- temperature of touchable surfaces;
- effects of temperature on materials and components.

A.6.8 Acoustic noise

Equipment shall be designed and constructed so that noise is limited as far as possible to acceptable levels. Where the resulting level is not acceptable, the manufacturer's instructions shall specify the use of external noise reduction measures (e.g. baffles or hoods) or the use of personal protective equipment.

A.6.9 Biological and chemical effects

Hazards can arise from and measures shall be specified to avoid hazards from:

- a) microbiological causes such as pathogens, spoilage, micro-organisms or toxins; for example, ingress or retention of bacteria, spores, viruses, yeasts, and moulds;
- b) chemical causes including those from cleaning and disinfecting substances; for example, lubricating oils and cleaning fluids;
- c) foreign materials arising from raw materials, equipment or other causes; for example, allergens, pests, metals, and materials used in the construction of the equipment.

A.6.10 Emissions, production and/or use of hazardous substances (e.g. gases, liquids, dusts, mists, vapour)

Equipment shall be designed and constructed in such a way that risks of inhalation, ingestion, contact with the skin, eyes and mucous membranes and penetration through the skin of hazardous materials and substances which it produces can be avoided. Where the risk cannot be avoided, suitable warnings shall be provided to the user.

A.6.11 Unattended operation

Where equipment is foreseen for unattended operations under different conditions of use, it shall be designed and constructed in such a way that selection and adjustment of these conditions can be carried out safely and reliably.

A.6.12 Connection to and interruption from power supply

The interruption and/or the re-establishment after an interruption of the power supply to the equipment shall not lead to dangerous situations. In particular the equipment shall not start unexpectedly and no moving part of the equipment shall fall in a dangerous way or be ejected

A.6.13 Combination of equipment

If equipment is intended for use in combination with other equipment, each equipment shall be designed and instructions shall be provided so that it is possible to combine the equipment without creating hazards.

A.6.14 Implosion

Equipment shall be resistant against sources of implosion caused by negative pressure and shall not eject gases or other substances in a hazardous way.

A.6.15 Hygiene conditions

Equipment shall be able to be cleaned in such a way that it does not cause risks of infection.

A.6.16 Ergonomics

Equipment shall be designed and manufactured in accordance with ergonomic principles including the ability to be moved and handled safely.

A.7 Functional safety and reliability

A.7.1 General

For those applications within the scope of IEC 61508, the requirements in 5.2.5 shall be followed.

A.7.2 Equipment design

Equipment shall be designed and constructed to be safe and reliable so as to prevent hazards arising, in particular so that:

- a) it can withstand normal use in foreseeable environmental conditions including electric, magnetic and electromagnetic disturbances considered as relevant in the product EMC standard or generic EMC standard;
- b) it can withstand reasonable foreseeable misuse;
- c) errors in logic, but one at a time, will not cause hazards;
- d) interruptions or normally expected fluctuations in the power supply will not cause hazards.

A.7.3 Type related hazards

Potential hazards which may have to be taken into account in relation to some types of equipment include:

- a) starting or stopping unexpectedly;
- b) hazards relating to failure to stop.

A.7.4 System faults

Where applicable, safety publications shall include requirements specifying that equipment shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent hazards, even in case of a fault in the system, or during and after interruptions or fluctuations in the power supply.

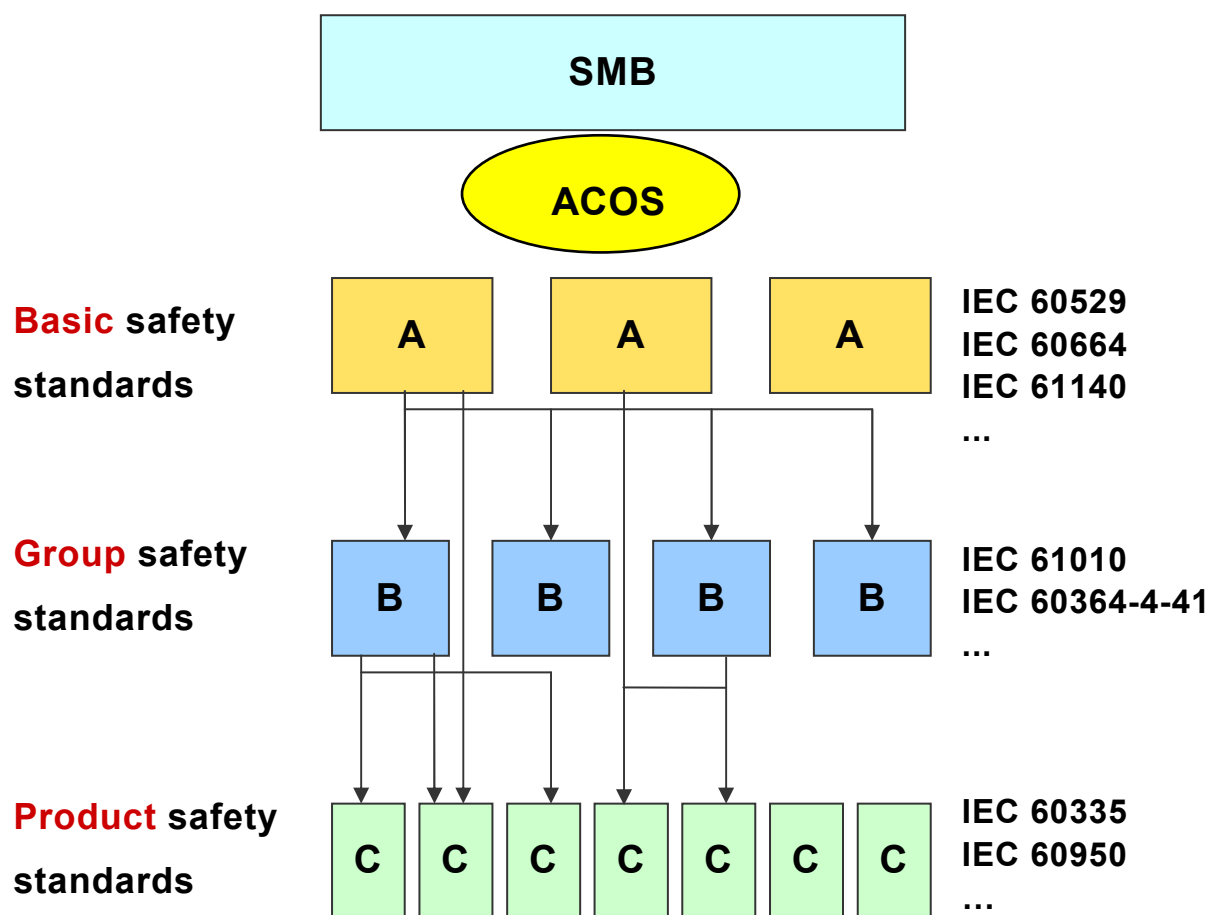
NOTE Further introductory information on functional safety is contained on the IEC website on the Functional Safety Zone << <http://www.iec.ch/zone/fsafety>>>. In particular, document "Functional safety and IEC 61508" provides a basic introduction to functional safety << http://www.iec.ch/zone/fsafety/pdf_safe/hld.pdf >>.

A.8 Information requirements

- a) The name of the manufacturer or supplier, or the brand name or trade mark, shall be clearly printed on the electrical equipment or, where that is not practicable, on its packaging. If appropriate, there shall also be marking to identify the date and place of manufacture.
- b) Information provided with the equipment shall also include instructions for safe installation (assembly), maintenance, cleaning, operation and storage.
- c) Where risks remain despite all the measures adopted or in the case of potential risks, which are not evident, appropriate warnings shall be provided.
- d) The essential characteristics, the recognition and observance of which will ensure that equipment will be used safely and in applications for which it was intended and for which it can reasonably be foreseen, shall be marked legibly and indelibly on the equipment or, if this is not possible, in the accompanying instruction for use.
- e) Information provided either by marking or in the instructions for use which is essential for the safe use of the equipment shall be easily understandable by the intended user.

Annex B (informative)

Relationship between different levels within the IEC



Bibliography

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code)*

IEC 61508 (all parts), *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

IEC Guide 108, *Guidelines for ensuring the coherency of IEC Publications – Application of horizontal standards*

ISO/IEC 17007, *Guidelines for drafting normative documents suitable for use for conformity assessment*

ISO/IEC Guide 37, *Instructions for use of products of consumer interest*

ISO/IEC Guide 50, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety*

ISO/IEC Guide 71, *Guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities*

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