

WORKSAFE

NEW ZEALAND | MAHI HAUMARU
AOTEAROA

**GUARD YOUR
PEOPLE.
GUARD YOUR
BUSINESS.
GUARD YOUR
MACHINE.**

SAFER MANUFACTURING

SAFE USE OF MACHINERY

PREPARED FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR MAY 2014

THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The sector is made up of a range of diverse industries with an **estimated ¼ million workers.**

Over the past 5 years there were a total of **more than 126,000 claims to ACC** and about 13,500 severe claims that kept workers away from work for five days or more.

Many manufacturing workers also suffer ill health and premature death from workplace exposures to noise, respiratory hazards and chemicals.

Total cost \$157.9m



Manufacturing

Has a wider distribution of injury mechanism than other sectors however each of the subsectors show similarity in the relative frequency of the top 4 injury mechanisms.



Top 4 Injury Mechanisms

1. "Lifting, carrying and putting down"
2. "Hitting or cutting oneself with tool"
3. "Caught or trapped in machinery"
4. "Hit by falling objects"

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Position Paper (Nov 2013)

- *AS4024 (2006) Safety of Machinery*

New Best Practice Guide

Safe use of machinery Toolkit

Individual factsheets on specific machines

- **Metal**
- **Wood**
- **Food**
- **Plastics**
- **Printing**
- **General**

SAFE USE OF MACHINERY HAVE YOU...

Checked that all machinery is adequately guarded by:

- Carrying out a **risk assessment** and comparing it to current standards (involving a competent person in this process where necessary).
- **Providing effective guards/devices** in accordance with the type of machine controls (i.e. hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical).
- **Providing a safe system of work** for cleaning, clearing and maintenance activities.

AS4024 (2006) Safety of Machinery



Have you...

Provided **information, instruction and training** to operators, maintenance staff and supervisors.....

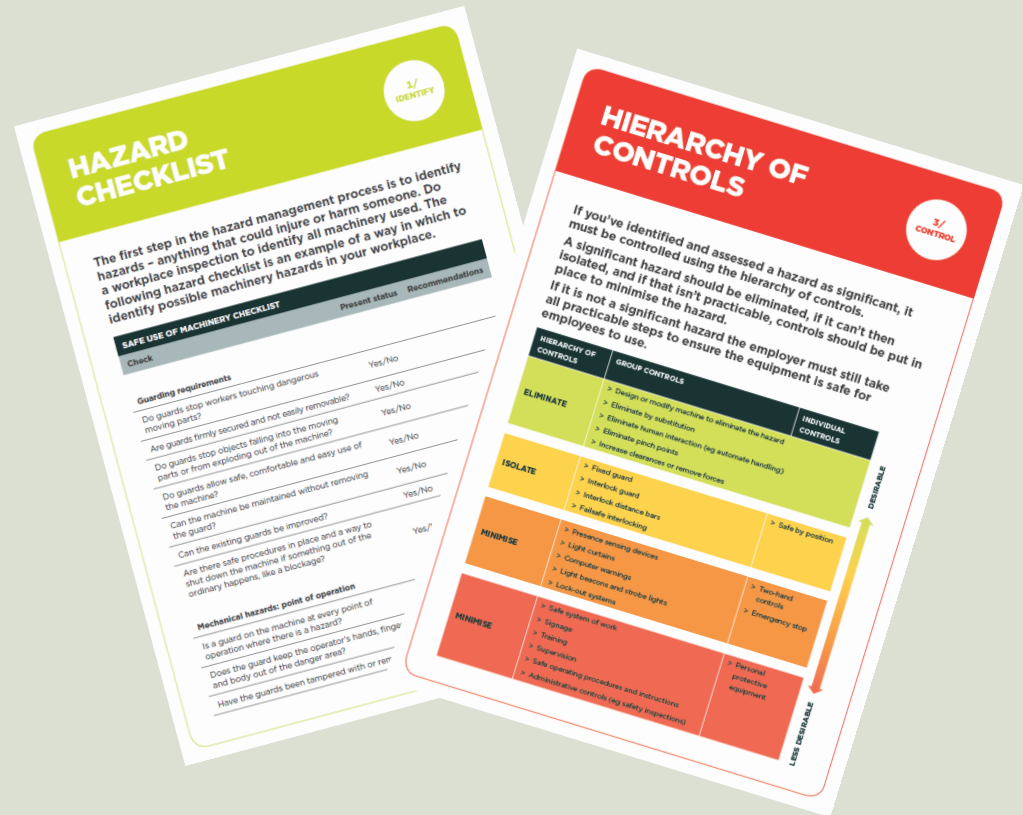
.....There is information now available to help you

- Safety toolkit
- Fact sheets



Do you look for...

- **Inadequate safeguards** allowing access to dangerous moving parts
- **Guards failing** due to lack of maintenance or guard being removed
- **Control performance deteriorating** (e.g. inch travel/crawl speed increasing) due to lack of maintenance.
- **Unsafe system of work** for cleaning, clearing and maintenance of machines



.....There are now tools available to help get it right

Have you...

considered **health surveillance** where employees are at risk from:

- noise or vibration
- solvents, dusts, fumes, biological agents and other substances hazardous to health
- asbestos, lead



YOU NEED TO...



NOISE

REPORT ON NOISE AND HEARING LOSS IN THE METAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY PREPARED FOR ACC, DEC 2009

- 50% production workers exposed to above 85dB(A)
- 25% workers exposed to impulse noise levels exceeding 140dB(A) during every shift
- 25% of people experienced difficulties with hearing
- Hearing protection worn most of the time-older workers had not earlier in their working lives
- Disposable ear plugs almost always fitted badly leading to exposure (54% ear muffs/47% earplugs)



CLEAN AIR – RESPIRATORY HAZARDS

Type	What it is	Examples
Dust	Tiny bits of solid material suspended in the air.	Wood dust in cabinet making or a craft woodworker using rimu; flour in a bakery; mould dust from bird droppings or compost.
Mist	Tiny droplets of liquid suspended in the air.	Acid mist at an electroplating shop; water spray near an air-conditioning unit.
Fume	Extremely fine metallic particles originating from hot processes.	Metal fume in a foundry or from welding process.
Vapour	Gas from an evaporating liquid.	Paint thinners during spray-coating; solvents from recently LOSP-treated timber; fibreglassing.
Gas		Carbon monoxide from the use of petrol-powered forklift used in a confined space. Methane from anaerobic decay of organic matter.



Workplace Transport

Vehicles at work continue to be a major cause of fatal and major injuries.

*Forklifts - 80 SH and 4 fatalities in 2013;
37% SH Manufacturing and 24% SH Transport/Postal/Warehousing*

What to do first?

To manage the risks from workplace transport effectively, you need to consider three key areas:

- Safe site
- Safe vehicle
- Safe driver

Some Dos and Don'ts

Do

- Keep people and vehicles apart
- Have clear site rules and enforce them
- Anchor loads securely
- Avoid the need to work at height on vehicles

Don't

- Operate vehicles unless you are authorised to do so



1/
IDENTIFY

2/
ASSESS

3/
CONTROL

4/
DOCUMENT

5/
MONITOR

WHAT OUR INSPECTORS LOOK FOR...



Assessing your workplace

Good housekeeping

Machinery - well maintained and correctly safeguarded

Operators trained, supervised and competent

Safe procedures

- for cleaning, clearing and maintenance of machines,
- any other safety issues, such as work at height and transport

There should also be good control of health hazards

Have the right paperwork

Hazard/risk assessments, and health surveillance records

Maintenance and test records

Written instructions provided to employees covering:

- training and supervision for machinery;
- Information on health hazards and how to control the risks;
- how to use and care for PPE such as respirators, hear protection; and
- how to clean up properly.

Guard your People. Guard your Business. Guard Your Machine.

- Best practice guidelines
- Toolkit
- Factsheets



www.worksafe.govt.nz

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