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**Safety of machinery — Principles of risk  
assessment**

*Sécurité des machines — Principes pour l'appréciation du risque*



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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 14121 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) (as EN 1050:1996) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*, in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

## Introduction

This International Standard has been prepared to be a harmonized standard in the sense of the Machinery Directive of the European Union and associated regulations of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

The function of this Type A standard is to describe principles for a consistent systematic procedure for risk assessment as introduced in clause 6 of ISO/TR 12100-1:1992.

This International Standard gives guidance for decisions during the design of machinery (see 3.11 of ISO/TR 12100-1:1992) and will assist in the preparation of consistent and appropriate Type B and Type C standards in order to comply with the essential safety and health requirements (see annex A of EN 292-2:1991/A1:1995).

By itself this International Standard will not provide presumption of conformity to the essential safety and health requirements (see annex A of ISO/TR 12100-1:1992).

It is recommended that this International Standard be incorporated in training courses and manuals to give basic instruction on design methods.