

FEBRUARY

Company records on industrial machinery

Initial testing, verification of safety equipment and any tampering, scheduled maintenance and interventions within / beyond the extraordinary maintenance are events that if underestimated or not traced may lead to penalties or assumptions of responsibility not considered.

MTM Consulting can follow your company in defining the procedural solution and the correct and sufficient records to protect your workers and respect with current legislation.

Article. 70 of the Consolidated Law requires that machines placed on the market in Italy after 21/09/1996 (date of entry into force of the Machinery Directive 98/37 / EC) must be CE marked.

Already this simple and apparently obvious obligation presupposes the presence of a register in the company that reports the various dates of manufacture and installation of individual machinery and equipment.

Article. 70 of the Consolidated Law also requires that, even in the case of a marked machine, the employer certifies the presence or absence of at least the obvious non-conformities of the machine that can be easily identified.

This obligation is absolved through the drafting of a test report that at least includes: visual inspection, consistency with the intended use by the manufacturer, technical aspects related to production and tooling, tests related to individual safety devices (emergency buttons, light curtains, interlocked doors, fixed protections, etc.), photographic material that certifies the state of the machine before use, verification of the documental completeness and information provided by the manufacturer.

Regarding, however, the machines placed on the Italian market before 9/21/1996, the obligation to verify the conformity of the machine to the technical indications reported in Attached V - Legislative Decree n. 81/2008 it is the responsibility of the employer of work. Even more so than a formal certification of the related conditions of the machine itself, with the drafting of a dedicated assessment of the related risks, becomes fundamental.

With regard specifically to the maintenance of the machines, Article 71 of the decree is very clear: the maintenance on the machines must be periodic and must be such as to ensure, over time, safe use maintaining a level of safety similar to that the car originally had.

Also in this case the recording of maintenance work carried out on a machine becomes essential and mandatory, to reconstruct its history and certify whether or not extraordinary maintenance has been exceeded, allowing intervention and for example already directing its suppliers in the event of changes to a new one marking of the machine.

Article. 71 of the Consolidated Law requires and reminds that the equipment must be "subjected to the measures for updating the minimum safety requirements" as set out in Article 18, generic regarding the obligations of the Employer: "update the prevention measures [...] in relation to the level of evolution of the technique of prevention and protection ". This obligation means that even though the Employer has in his house, for example, a machine that is not very recent but CE marked, the Machinery Directive has existed since 1996, or even less recently, must verify the presence on the market of more efficient and effective safety devices and provide for their replacement. . The improvement of the safety performances alone does not involve a new CE marking of the machinery.

Machine use and maintenance is an important aspect in the risk assessment process and the Employer must support his attention in the fundamental steps concerning the life of a machine through the use of systematic records. In fact, maintenance allows to keep the machine in efficiency, guaranteeing continuity in production and, over time, an adequate level of safety for the operator, attesting the conformity over time of the equipment used.