



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 16590-1:2014

Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 1: General principles for design and development (ISO 25119-1:2010 modified)

I.S. EN 16590-1:2014

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Tracteurs et matériels agricoles et forestiers - Parties des systèmes de commande relatives à la sécurité - Partie 1: Principes généraux pour la conception et le développement (ISO 25119-1:2010 modifié)

Sicherheit von Land- und Forstmaschinen - Sicherheitsbezogene Teile von Steuerungen - Teil 1: Allgemeine Gestaltungs- und Entwicklungsgrundsätze (ISO 25119-1:2010 modifiziert)

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Abbreviated terms	14
5 Management during complete safety life cycle	15
5.1 Objectives	15
5.2 General.....	15
5.2.1 Introduction to the safety life cycle concept	15
5.2.2 External functional safety measures	15
5.3 Prerequisites	15
5.4 Requirements — Functional safety management activities across safety life cycle	17
5.4.1 Functional safety culture	17
5.4.2 Continuous improvement	17
5.4.3 Training and qualification	18
5.4.4 Safety management during development	18
5.4.5 Assignment of safety responsibilities	18
5.4.6 Assignment of tasks.....	18
5.4.7 Planning of all safety management activities during development	18
5.5 Work products.....	21
6 Assessment of functional safety.....	21
6.1 Objectives	21
6.2 General.....	21
6.3 Prerequisites	21
6.4 Requirements	21
6.4.1 Considerations for the assessment of the functional safety	21
6.4.2 Verification	22
6.5 Work products.....	23
7 Safety management activities after start of production (SOP)	24
7.1 Objectives	24
7.2 General.....	24
7.3 Prerequisites	24
7.4 Requirements	24
7.4.1 Management of production and modification procedures	24
7.4.2 Tasks for preparing and conducting production and end of line inspections	24
7.4.3 Tasks for safe machine operation and decommissioning	24
7.5 Work products.....	25
8 Production and installation of safety-related systems	25
8.1 Objectives	25
8.2 General.....	25
8.3 Prerequisites	25
8.4 Requirements	25
8.4.1 Production plan.....	25
8.4.2 Test plan	25
8.4.3 Production and testing.....	26
8.4.4 Process capability	26

8.4.5	Documentation	26
8.4.6	Non-compliance.....	26
8.4.7	Traceability.....	26
8.4.8	Storage and transport conditions.....	26
8.4.9	Modification	26
8.5	Work products	26
Annex A (informative) Example of the structure of a project-specific safety plan.....		27
A.1	General	27
A.2	Change log	27
A.3	Objective of overall project	27
A.4	Schedule.....	27
A.5	Project organisation	27
A.5.1	Project team organisation	27
A.5.2	Project team members	28
A.5.3	Safety management.....	28
Annex ZA (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC		30
Bibliography.....		31

EN 16590-1:2014 (E)**Foreword**

This document (EN 16590-1:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 144 “Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

EN 16590 *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems* consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: General principles for design and development*
- *Part 2: Concept phase*
- *Part 3: Series development, hardware and software*
- *Part 4: Production, operation, modification and supporting processes*

The modifications to ISO 25119-1:2010 are indicated by a vertical line in the margin.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

EN 16590 sets out an approach to the design and assessment, for all safety life cycle activities, of safety-relevant systems comprising of electrical and/or electronic and/or programmable electronic systems (E/E/PES) on tractors used in agriculture and forestry, and on self-propelled ride-on machines and mounted, semi-mounted and trailed machines used in agriculture. It is also applicable to municipal equipment. It covers the possible hazards caused by the functional behaviour of E/E/PES safety-related systems, as distinct from hazards arising from the E/E/PES equipment itself (e.g. electric shock, fire, nominal performance level of E/E/PES dedicated to active and passive safety).

The control system parts of the machines concerned are frequently assigned to provide the critical functions of the *safety-related parts of control systems* (SRP/CS). These can consist of hardware or software, can be separate or integrated parts of a control system, and can either perform solely critical functions or form part of an operational function.

In general, the designer (and to some extent, the user) will combine the design and validation of these SRP/CS as part of the risk assessment. The objective is to reduce the risk associated with a given hazard (or hazardous situation) under all conditions of use of the machine. This can be achieved by applying various protective measures (both SRP/CS and non-SRP/CS) with the end result of achieving a safe condition.

EN 16590 allocates the ability of safety-related parts to perform a critical function under foreseeable conditions into five performance levels. The performance level of a controlled channel depends on several factors, including system structure (category), the extent of fault detection mechanisms (diagnostic coverage), the reliability of components (mean time to dangerous failure, common-cause failure), design processes, operating stress, environmental conditions and operation procedures. Three types of failures are considered: systematic, common-cause and random.

In order to guide the designer during design, and to facilitate the assessment of the achieved performance level, EN 16590 defines an approach based on a classification of structures with different design features and specific behaviour in case of a fault.

The performance levels and categories can be applied to the control systems of all kinds of mobile machines: from simple systems (e.g. auxiliary valves) to complex systems (e.g. steer by wire), as well as to the control systems of protective equipment (e.g. interlocking devices, pressure sensitive devices).

EN 16590 adopts a risk-based approach for the determination of the risks, while providing a means of specifying the required performance level for the safety-related functions to be implemented by E/E/PES safety-related channels. It gives requirements for the whole safety life cycle of E/E/PES (design, validation, production, operation, maintenance, decommissioning), necessary for achieving the required functional safety for E/E/PES that are linked to the performance levels.

The structure of safety standards in the field of machinery is as follows.

- a) Type-A standards (basic safety standards) give basic concepts, principles for design and general aspects that can be applied to machinery.
- b) Type-B standards (generic safety standards) deal with one or more safety aspect(s), or one or more type(s) of safeguards that can be used across a wide range of machinery:
 - type-B1 standards on particular safety aspects (e.g. safety distances, surface temperature, noise);
 - type-B2 standards on safeguards (e.g. two-hand controls, interlocking devices, pressure sensitive devices, guards).
- c) Type-C standards (machinery safety standards) deal with detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

EN 16590-1:2014 (E)

This part of EN 16590 is a type-B1 standard as stated in EN ISO 12100.

For machines which are covered by the scope of a machine specific type-C standard and which have been designed and built according to the provisions of that standard, the provisions of that type-C standard take precedence over the provisions of this type-B standard.

1 Scope

This part of EN 16590 sets out general principles for the design and development of safety-related parts of control systems (SRP/CS) on tractors used in agriculture and forestry and on self-propelled ride-on machines and mounted, semi-mounted and trailed machines used in agriculture. It can also be applied to municipal equipment (e.g. street-sweeping machines). It specifies the characteristics and categories required of SRP/CS for carrying out their safety functions.

This part of EN 16590 is applicable to the safety-related parts of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic systems (E/E/PES), as these relate to mechatronic systems. It does not specify which safety functions, categories or performance levels are to be used for particular machines.

Machine specific standards (type-C standards) can identify performance levels and/or categories or they should be determined by the manufacturer of the machine based on risk assessment.

It is not applicable to non-E/E/PES systems (e.g. hydraulic, mechanic or pneumatic).

NOTE See also EN ISO 12100 for design principles related to the safety of machinery.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 16590-2:2014, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 2: Concept phase*

EN 16590-3:2014, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 3: Series development, hardware and software*

EN 16590-4:2014, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 4: production, operation, modification and supporting processes*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

agricultural performance level

AgPL

level which specifies the ability of safety-related parts to perform a safety-related function under foreseeable conditions

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of EN 16590, the performance for each hazardous situation is divided into five levels, a, b, c, d and e, where the functional safety contributed by the SRP/CS in “a” is low and in “e” is high.

3.2

required agricultural performance level

AgPL_r

performance level (AgPL) needed to achieve the required functional safety for each safety-related function

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
25119-1

First edition
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Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems —

Part 1: General principles for design and development

*Tracteurs et matériels agricoles et forestiers — Parties des systèmes de
commande relatives à la sécurité —*

Partie 1: Principes généraux pour la conception et le développement



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	8
5 Management during complete safety life cycle.....	9
5.1 Objectives	9
5.2 General	9
5.3 Prerequisites	9
5.4 Requirements — Functional safety management activities across safety life cycle	11
5.5 Work products	15
6 Assessment of functional safety	15
6.1 Objectives	15
6.2 General	15
6.3 Prerequisites	15
6.4 Requirements	15
6.5 Work products	17
7 Safety management activities after start of production (SOP)	18
7.1 Objectives	18
7.2 General	18
7.3 Prerequisites	18
7.4 Requirements	18
7.5 Work products	18
8 Production and installation of safety-related systems.....	19
8.1 Objectives	19
8.2 General	19
8.3 Prerequisites	19
8.4 Requirements	19
8.5 Work products	20
Annex A (informative) Example of the structure of a project-specific safety plan	21
Bibliography.....	24

ISO 25119-1:2010(E)

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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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ISO 25119-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 19, *Agricultural electronics*.

ISO 25119 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems*:

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- *Part 2: Concept phase*
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Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems —

Part 1: General principles for design and development

1 Scope

This part of ISO 25119 sets out general principles for the design and development of safety-related parts of control systems (SRP/CS) on tractors used in agriculture and forestry, and on self-propelled ride-on machines and mounted, semi-mounted and trailed machines used in agriculture. It can also be applied to municipal equipment (e.g. street-sweeping machines). It specifies the characteristics and categories required of SRP/CS for carrying out their safety functions.

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ISO 25119-4:2010, *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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