

REPUBLIKA Y'URWANDA



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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REGULATION N° DGO/REG/001 OF NOV./2021
GOVERNING AGRICULTURAL MACHINERIES
ANDEQUIPMENT

November 2021

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Preamble

The Rwanda Inspectorate Competition and Consumer Protection Authority;

Pursuant to the Law N° 31/2017 of 25/07/2017 establishing Rwanda Inspectorate, Competition and Consumer Protection Authority (RICA)

Pursuant to law the N° 36/2012 of 21/09/2012 relating to competition and consumer protection;

Hereby issues the following Regulation:

Contents

Chapter 1: GENERAL PROVISION.....	1
Article 1: Citation and commencement	1
Article 2: Purpose.....	1
Article 3: Scope.....	1
Article 4: Definitions of Key terms	1
Article 5: General requirement for Registration of agricultural machinery and equipment	4
Article 6: Specific requirement for Registration of agricultural machinery and equipment.....	4
Article 7: General requirements for Licensing of business operators	5
Article 8: Specific requirements for Licensing of business operators	5
Article 9: Transfer of registration certificates and operational License.....	5
Article 10: Decision on registration and licensing Applications.....	5
Article 11: Decision on Appeal.....	6
Article 12: Validity of registration certificates and operational license.....	6
Article 13: Suspending a registration certificate or License	6
Article 14: Loss of registration certificate or license	6
Article 15: Surrendering the operational license.....	7
Article 16: Registration certificate or license revocation.....	7
Article 17: Effect of Suspension or Prohibition against supply	7
Chapter 2: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE WORKING.....	8
Article 18: Materials and products	8
Article 19: Lighting.....	8
Article 20: Design of machinery to facilitate its handling.....	8
Article 21: Ergonomics	9
Article 22: Operating positions	9
Article 23: Seating.....	9
Chapter 3: CONTROL SYSTEM	10
Article 24: Safety and reliability of control systems	10
Article 25: Control devices	10
Article 26: Starting	11

Article 27: Stopping.....	11
Article 28: Assembly of agricultural machinery.....	11
Article 29: Selection of control or operating modes.....	11
Article 30: Failure of the energy source.....	11
Chapter 4: INFORMATION AND MARKING	12
Article 31: Information and information devices.....	12
Article 32: Warning devices.....	12
Article 33: Warning of residual risks.....	12
Article 34: Marking of agricultural machinery	12
Chapter 5: AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY GUARDING AND PROTECTION AGAINST MECHANICAL HAZARDS.....	13
Article 35: Risk of loss of stability	13
Article 36: Risk of break-up during operation	13
Article 37: Risks due to falling or ejected objects.....	13
Article 38: Risks due to surfaces, edges or angles	13
Article 39: Risks related to combined agricultural machineries	13
Article 40: Risks related to variations in operating conditions	14
Article 41: Risks related to moving parts.....	14
Article 42: Choice of protection against risks arising from moving parts.....	14
Article 43: Moving transmission parts.....	14
Article 44: Moving parts involved in the process.....	14
Article 45: Risks of uncontrolled movements.....	14
Article 46: General requirements for guards	15
Article 47: Special requirements for guards.....	15
Article 48: Adjustable guards restricting access.....	15
Article 49: Special requirements for protective devices.....	15
Article 50: Safety cabs and frames	16
Article 51: Guarding of operating positions on auxiliary equipment.....	16
Chapter 6: MACHINERY GUARDING AND PROTECTION AGAINST	17
Article 52: Electricity supply	17
Article 53: Static electricity	17

Article 54: Energy supply other than electricity.....	17
Article 55: Errors in fitting.....	17
Article 56: Fire.....	17
Article 57: Explosion.....	17
Article 58: Noise.....	18
Article 59: Vibration.....	18
Article 60: Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation arising from the agricultural machinery.....	18
Article 61: External radiation.....	18
Article 62: Laser radiation.....	18
Article 63: Emissions of hazardous materials and substances.....	19
Article 64: Risk of being trapped in machinery.....	19
Article 65: Risk of slipping, tripping or falling.....	19
Article 66: Lightning.....	19
Article 67: Access to operating positions and servicing points.....	19
Article 68: Isolation of energy sources.....	19
Article 69: Worker intervention.....	20
Article 70: Cleaning of internal parts.....	20
Chapter 9. FINAL PROVISIONS.....	21
Article 71: Repealing Provision.....	21
Article 72: Disclaimer.....	21
Article 73: Transition.....	21

Chapter 1: GENERAL PROVISION

Article 1: Citation and commencement

This technical regulation will be cited as “technical regulation governing agricultural machineries and equipment” and shall come into force after approval.

Article 2: Purpose

The aim of this technical regulation is to assure their quality and safety to prevent any hazards that can arise from operations and use of Agricultural machineries and equipment in normal or faulty conditions.

Article 3: Scope

This technical regulation shall apply to all agricultural machineries and equipment and all agricultural mechanization business operators on the Rwanda territory.

The list of regulated agricultural machinery and equipment and relevant standards shall be available on the website of the Regulatory Authority. It shall be regularly updated anytime when the Regulatory Authority finds it necessary.

This technical regulation does not apply to:

- a) Experimental or prototype agricultural tractors that have been constructed or imported for the purpose of testing, assessment, development or research; and
- b) Industrial tractors, earthmoving tractors and purpose-built forestry tractors,

Article 4: Definitions of Key terms

For the purposes of this technical regulation the following terms shall mean:

1. **Agricultural tractor:** Power-driven vehicle, either wheeled or track laying and whose function depends essentially on its tractive power, and that is specially designed to pull, push, carry or actuate certain implements, machineries or trailers intended for use in agriculture;
2. **Authorized dealerships;** businesses which have a franchise or ‘dealer agreement’ with a manufacturer. This agreement gives them the right to act as a primary seller of the manufacturer’s equipment and authorized replacement parts and as a provider of authorized servicing and repairs,

usually within a defined geographical area;

3. **Business operators:** including dealers, manufacturers, Importers and services providers of agricultural machineries or equipment;
4. **Competent laboratory:** an accredited or designated laboratory or any laboratory from a recognized institution;
5. **Conformity assessment body:** means a body that conducts Conformity assessment for regulated machineries and equipment;
6. **Custom Hire Services:** Custom hiring is a method service of performing agricultural operations or gaining short-term control of farm machinery, for performing farm operations. Custom services may be available from a neighbor, a local dealer, or a business specializing in custom farming that performs all types of field agricultural operations;
7. **Drawbar power:** power available at the drawbar sustainable over a distance of at least 20 meters;
8. **Drawbar:** bar at the rear of a tractor to which implements are hitched
9. **Economical life period:** refers to the length of time an agricultural machinery or equipment is expected to be useful to the owner;
10. **Equipment:** means any goods other than parts which can be attached/added to or installed on an agricultural machinery or self-propelled;
11. **Four-wheel drive:** type of four-wheel tractor where power is transmitted to all wheels;
12. **Four-wheel tractor:** self-propelled, wheeled vehicle having two axles designed to carry, pull or propel agricultural implements and machines;
13. **Guard:** A part of machinery specifically designed to provide protection by means of a physical barrier;
14. **Hazard:** The inherent potential to cause injury or damage to people's health;
15. **Importer:** Person who, for the purpose of use or selling, imports new or used agricultural machinery or equipment; tractors, imports new or used agricultural tractors into Rwanda;
16. **Incident:** An unsafe occurrence arising out of or in the course of work where no personal injury is caused;

17. **Joint ownership:** allows more than one party to share the responsibility for investment, repairs, and labor with someone else, and reduce ownership costs per hectare;
18. **License:** a document granted by the Regulatory Authority under which a specific business operation is provided by an operator;
19. **Licensing:** a process by which licenses are issued by the Regulatory Authority to allow business operators to conduct business within Rwandan geographical jurisdiction, upon evaluation of compliance with requirements of specific predefined skills;
20. **Machinery:** An assembly fitted with, or intended to be fitted with, a drive system other than one using only directly applied human or animal effort, consisting of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, and which are joined together for a specific application;
21. **Maintenance and servicing:** preventive, periodic and predictive activities to prevent premature failure and to maintain good functional performance of agricultural machinery, equipment. Workplace activities such as constructing, installing, setting up, testing, adjusting, inspecting, modifying, and maintaining machinery on a preventive, periodic and predictive basis. These activities include lubrication, refueling, replacement of parts, cleaning or unjamming;
22. **Manufacturer:** Person or company who makes, produces, assembles, alters, modifies or converts an agricultural tractor machinery or equipment, and "manufacture" has a corresponding meaning;
23. **Manufacturer's representative/Authorized agent** means any natural or legal person established in the Union who is duly appointed by the manufacturer to represent the manufacturer before the approval authority or the market surveillance authority and to act on the manufacturer's behalf in matters covered by this technical regulation;
24. **Mechanization service Providers:** Machinery or equipment owner who provides mechanization hire related services to the farmers;
25. **Model:** Manufacturer's description for a series of agricultural tractor designs that do not differ in respect of body, chassis structure or the number of axles;
26. **Ownership:** method of acquiring long-term control of farm machinery services by a single party. By owning a machine, you control its use and the quality of its performance. You provide the labor to operate it, and you assume responsibility for repairs and maintenance, liquidation, and obsolescence;

27. **Protective device:** A safeguard other than a guard which reduces risk, either alone or in conjunction with a guard;
28. **Registration:** Process of documenting and maintaining records of agricultural machineries and equipment and machines meeting certain minimum requirements;
29. **Regulatory authority:** Government department or other public authority with the power to issue regulations, orders or other instructions having the force of law;
30. **Repair:** restoring a machine to operative condition after breakdown, excessive wear, or accidental damage;
31. **Residual risk:** the risk remaining after risk treatment;
32. **Risk assessment:** The process of evaluating the risks to safety and health arising from hazards at work;
33. **Risk:** A combination of the likelihood of an occurrence of a hazardous event and the severity of injury or damage to health of workers and environment caused by this event.

Article 5: General requirement for Registration of agricultural machinery and equipment

Any type of agricultural machinery or equipment to be put on the Rwandan territory shall have to be registered by the Regulatory Authority.

Article 6: Specific requirement for Registration of agricultural machinery and equipment

While applying for registration, the application shall be accompanied by the following:

- A duly filled application form signed by an authorized representative;
- Proof of payment of an application fee;
- Performance Test report issued by a competent laboratory;
- Conformity assessment certificate issued by a designated conformity assessment body;
- A copy of agricultural Machinery Installation and user manual;
- Proof that the economic life of an agricultural machinery is not less than 60% of international norms before it is put on the Rwandan market at the date of the application;

Article 7: General requirements for Licensing of business operators

Any Business operator who wishes to manufacture, import, wholesale or distribute or become the manufacture's dealer of any of the regulated agricultural machinery and equipment and put them on the Rwanda market shall be licensed by the Regulatory Authority.

Article 8: Specific requirements for Licensing of business operators

- The Business operator shall have a traceable address in Rwanda and be registered by the Competent Authority;
- A duly filled application form signed by an authorized representative;
- Proof of payment of application fee(s);
- The Business operator shall have well equipped workshops/warehouses/stores/shops or any other facilities that are needed in their businesses and shall be installed in a way that assures health and environmental safety of employees and neighborhood as well as protection of product safety;
- Business operator or their employees shall have all required skills in operations and maintenance of agricultural machineries or equipment justifiable by relevant qualification documents and contract agreements;
- Business operator(s) shall be able to offer after sale services to their clients or have an agreement with a third party that offers those services.

Article 9: Transfer of registration certificates and operational License

- Operational license issued by a Regulatory Authority is non-transferable.
- When a registration certificate holder wants to transfer his/her registered agricultural machinery or equipment, he/she shall have to apply for transfer of registration to the Regulatory Authority twenty-one (21) calendar days before the transfer. Once registration transfer is approved by the Regulatory Authority, the original registration holder loses his/her ownership on the registered agricultural machinery or equipment.

Article 10: Decision on registration and licensing Applications

- Regulatory Authority after reviewing the application documents shall declare the decision in not more than 30 calendar days after application reception if not delayed by the resubmission of missing documents.
- A successful outcome of the assessment will result in the Regulatory Authority issuing an operational license or registration certificate.

- Unsuccessful outcome will result in the Regulatory Authority issuing a letter containing the reason of rejection.

Article 11: Decision on Appeal

- If the application for registration or licensing is rejected or has been approved with conditions that the applicant is not satisfied with, the applicant shall send an appeal letter addressed to the head of the institution with clear reasons for their appeal.
- The head of institution after reviewing the appeal case shall reply to the applicant in not more than 7 working days whether the appeal is accepted or rejected. Once the applicant does not get the reply in 7 working days or is not satisfied with the new decision, the applicant may reapply to the Appeal Committee or the Line Ministry.

Article 12: Validity of registration certificates and operational license

- Registration certificate and operational license are valid for three (3) years that are renewable.
- Expiration of an operational license of a business operator automatically makes the certificates of registration issued to that business operator invalid.
- Application for registration or licensing renewal is done at least ninety (90) calendar days before expiration of the issued certificate or license.

Article 13: Suspending a registration certificate or License

Any business operator whose certificate or license has been suspended due to some noncompliance shall send to the Regulatory Authority in writing the corrective measure put in place in not more than fourteen (14) calendar days.

The Regulatory Authority shall respond to the notification in not more than thirty (30) calendar days from the day of notification.

Article 14: Loss of registration certificate or license

The certificate or license holder shall notify the regulatory authority about the loss of a license or certificate and request for the duplicate within 15 calendar days following the day the certificate or license has been lost.

The application for duplicate shall include the application letter addressed to the Director General of the Regulatory Authority and it must be accompanied by the certificate of loss provided by the Competent Authority.

The request for duplicate of the certificate or license shall be subject to the payment of the full license or certificate fee.

The conditions for the duplicate of the license or certificate remain the same as the original certificate or license.

Article 15: Surrendering the operational license

A business operator or licensee who wishes to stop supplying, distributing, manufacturing or importing any of the registered agricultural machinery and equipment shall notify the Regulatory Authority three (3) months before ceasing the activities. Notifications that are done after expiration of the issued license shall have to pay a late renewal penalty.

Article 16: Registration certificate or license revocation

The Regulatory Authority may revoke the registration certificate or license before the expiration of its term when it determines that revocation is needed in order to respond to:

- Submission of false or deliberately misleading data or information to the Regulatory Authority during registration/licensing or in response to field verifications or in response to Regulatory Authority's inspection or audit requirements;
- Contradicting with Law N° 36/2012 of 21/09/2012 relating to competition and consumer protection or any other laws, orders, regulations or guidelines in force;
- The license or certificate holder failure to provide timely access to the regulatory authority or inspection of the holder facilities and corporate records;
- Failure to renew the registration;
- Failure to comply with minimum requirements.

Article 17: Effect of Suspension or Prohibition against supply

When the supply of any of the registered agricultural machinery or equipment is suspended or prohibited, the machinery or equipment registration is immediately cancelled and the business operator is requested to effect the call of suspended or prohibited machineries, equipment or parts.

Failure to comply with the recall instructions, the business operator shall be guilty of an offence on conviction to a fine as specified in the Law No 36/2012 of 21/09/2012 relating to competition and consumer protection or any other.

Chapter 2: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Article 18: Materials and products

Manufacturers and designers of agricultural machineries shall take measures to ensure that materials used to construct agricultural machineries, and products used or created during its use, do not endanger safety or health of people and animals and are designed in a way that prevents risks from falling, use, recovery and draining where fluids are used.

Article 19: Lighting

Adequate and suitable lighting of agricultural machinery shall be provided for the operation of machinery so that machinery movements, controls and displays can easily be seen from a distance.

Artificial lighting shall not produce glare or disturbing shadows and internal parts requiring inspection and adjustment, as well as the maintenance areas, shall be provided with appropriate lighting.

Article 20: Design of machinery to facilitate its handling

Agricultural machinery and each component part thereof shall:

- be capable of being handled and transported safely; and
- be designed and packaged so that it can be stored safely and protected from damage.

Where the weight, size or shape of machinery or its various component parts prevent them from being moved by hand, the machinery or each component part shall:

- be fitted with attachments for lifting gear; or
- be designed so that it can be fitted with such attachments; or
- be shaped in such a way that standard lifting gear can easily be attached.

Where agricultural machinery, or any of its component parts, is to be moved by hand, it shall be either:

- easily movable; or
- equipped for picking up and moving safely

Article 21: Ergonomics

Designers and manufacturers shall take into account ergonomic principles to produce agricultural machinery that reduce to the minimum possible discomfort, fatigue, physical and psychological stress that may be faced by the operator.

Article 22: Operating positions

The operating position shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any risk. If the agricultural machinery is intended to be used in a hazardous environment adequate means shall be provided to ensure that the operator has good working conditions and is protected against any foreseeable hazards.

The exit shall allow rapid evacuation and, where applicable, an emergency exit shall be provided in a direction which is different from the usual exit

Article 23: Seating

Operators' seats shall enable them to maintain a stable position, and the operators shall be able to adjust their seats and their distance from the control devices.

If the machinery is subject to vibration, the seat shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to reduce the vibration transmitted to the operator to the lowest level that is reasonably possible.

Chapter 3: CONTROL SYSTEM

Article 24: Safety and reliability of control systems

Control systems shall be designed and constructed in such a way that hazardous situations are minimized by taking into account the following aspects:

- they shall be able to withstand the intended operating stresses and external influences;
- a fault in the hardware or software of the control system shall not lead to hazardous situations;
- errors in the control system logic shall not give rise to hazardous situations; and
- reasonably foreseeable human error during operation shall not give rise to hazardous situations.

The control systems shall be designed in a such way that:

- the agricultural machinery shall not start unexpectedly;
- the parameters of the agricultural machinery shall not change in an uncontrolled way;
- the agricultural machinery shall not be prevented from stopping if the stop command has already been given;
- automatic or manual stopping of the moving parts, whatever they may be, shall be unimpeded;
- protective devices shall remain fully effective; and
- safety-related parts of the control system shall apply in a coherent way to the whole of an assembly of agricultural machinery and partly completed agricultural machinery.

Article 25: Control devices

Control devices shall be:

- clearly visible and identifiable and readily distinguishable from one another by their separation, size, shape, colors or feel, and by labelling controls either with words or with unambiguous and easily recognizable symbols;
- designed in such a way that controls for starting or stopping are clearly marked;
- positioned in such a way as to be safely operated without hesitation or loss of time and without ambiguity;
- designed in such a way that the movement of the control device is consistent with its effect;
- located outside danger zones, except where necessary for certain control devices such as an emergency stop or a teach pendant;
- positioned in such a way that their operation cannot cause additional risk;

- designed or protected in such a way that the desired effect, where a hazard is involved, can be achieved only by a deliberate action; and
- made in such a way as to withstand any foreseeable forces; particular attention shall be paid to emergency stop devices likely to be subjected to considerable forces.

Article 26: Starting

Agricultural machinery shall be fitted with specific start control devices that;

- start agricultural machinery only by voluntary activation of the control device provided for that purpose;
- are shrouded or otherwise protected to prevent inadvertent operation.

Article 27: Stopping

Agricultural machinery shall be fitted with a reliable control device allowing the agricultural machinery to be brought safely to a complete stop.

Article 28: Assembly of agricultural machinery

In the case of agricultural machinery or parts designed to work together, the agricultural machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the stop controls can stop not only the agricultural machinery itself but also all equipment, if its continued operation may be dangerous.

Article 29: Selection of control or operating modes

The control or operating mode selected shall override all other control or operating modes, with the exception of the emergency stop.

Article 30: Failure of the energy source

The agricultural machinery shall be designed in such way that fluctuation, interruption and re-establishment after an interruption of the energy source shall not lead to a dangerous situation.

Chapter 4: INFORMATION AND MARKING

Article 31: Information and information devices

The information needed to control agricultural machinery shall be provided in a form that is unambiguous and easily understood. It shall not be excessive to the extent of overloading the worker and shall be in at least one of the official languages used in Rwanda.

Visual display units or any other interactive means of communication between worker and agricultural machinery shall be easily understood and easy to use.

Article 32: Warning devices

Where the safety and health of workers may be endangered by a fault in the operation of supervised or unsupervised agricultural machinery, the agricultural machinery shall be equipped in such a way as to emit an appropriate acoustic or visual signal as a warning.

Article 33: Warning of residual risks

Where residual risks remain, the necessary warnings, including warning devices, shall be provided.

Article 34: Marking of agricultural machinery

All agricultural machineries shall be marked visibly, legibly and indelibly with the following minimum particulars whenever applicable:

- the business name/ brand name;
- information relevant to its type;
- designation of the agricultural machinery;
- machinery dimensions;
- acceptable weight;
- maximum permissible speed of certain rotating parts;
- designation of series or type;
- serial, chassis, VIN and/or engine number;
- the year of construction, that is the year in which the manufacturing process is completed.

Agricultural machineries designed and constructed for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere shall be marked accordingly.

Chapter 5: AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY GUARDING AND PROTECTION AGAINST MECHANICAL HAZARDS

Article 35: Risk of loss of stability

Agricultural machinery and its components and fittings shall be stable enough to avoid overturning, falling or uncontrolled movements during use, transportation, assembly and dismantling. All agricultural tractors shall be equipped with rollover protective structures (ROPS) and seat belts.

If the shape of the Agricultural machinery itself or its intended installation does not offersufficient stability, appropriate means of anchorage shall be incorporated and indicated in the instructions.

Article 36: Risk of break-up during operation

- The various parts of Agricultural machinery and their linkages shall be able to withstand the stresses to which they are subjected when used.
- The durability of the materials used shall be adequate for the nature of the working environment foreseen by the manufacturer, in particular as regards the phenomena of fatigue, ageing, corrosion and abrasion, and the maintenance schedule of the owner.
- Rigid or flexible pipes carrying fluids, particularly those under high pressure, shall be able to withstand foreseeable internal agricultural machinery guarding and protection against mechanical hazards and external stresses and shall be firmly attached and protected to ensure that no risk is posed by a rupture.

Article 37: Risks due to falling or ejected objects

Measures shall be taken to prevent risks arising from falling or ejected objects.

Article 38: Risks due to surfaces, edges or angles

In so far as their purpose allows, parts that are accessible during use and maintenance of the agricultural machinery shall have no sharp edges, sharp angles or rough surfaces likely to cause injury.

Article 39: Risks related to combined agricultural machineries

Where the combined agricultural machineries are intended to carry out several different operations with manual removal of the piece between each operation, it shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to enable each element to be used

separately, without the other elements constituting a risk to exposed persons.

Article 40: Risks related to variations in operating conditions

Where the agricultural machinery performs operations under different conditions of use, it shall be designed and constructed in such a way to ensure safety and health in the use of agricultural machinery that selection and adjustment of these conditions can be carried out safely and reliably.

Article 41: Risks related to moving parts

Moving parts of machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent risks of contact which could lead to accidents and shall, where risks persist, be fitted with guards or protective devices.

Article 42: Choice of protection against risks arising from moving parts

Guards or protective devices designed to protect against risks arising from moving parts shall be selected on the basis of the type of risk.

Article 43: Moving transmission parts

Guards shall be designed to protect persons against the hazards generated by moving transmission.

Article 44: Moving parts involved in the process

Guards or protective devices shall be designed to protect persons and animals against the hazards generated by moving parts.

Article 45: Risks of uncontrolled movements

When a part of the agricultural machinery has been stopped, any drifting away from the stopping position for whatever reason other than action on the control devices shall be prevented or shall not present a hazard.

Article 46: General requirements for guards

Guards and protective devices shall protect users against dangers, including risks from moving parts. They shall:

- be of robust construction;
- be securely held in place;
- not give rise to any additional hazard;
- not be easy to bypass or render non-operational, or be easily defeated;
- be located at an adequate distance from the danger zone;
- cause minimum obstruction of the view of the production process.

Article 47: Special requirements for guards

➤ **Fixed guards**

They shall be designed so as to prevent access to the dangerous parts of the machinery.

➤ **Interlocking movable guards**

Interlocking movable guards shall be designed and fixed and associated with an interlocking device to:

- prevents the start of hazardous machinery functions until the guards are closed; and
- gives a stop command whenever the guards are opened.

Article 48: Adjustable guards restricting access

Adjustable guards restricting access to those areas of the moving parts strictly necessary for the work shall be:

- adjustable manually or automatically, depending on the type of work involved; and
- readily adjustable without the use of tools.

Article 49: Special requirements for protective devices

Protective devices shall be designed and incorporated into the control system in such a way that:

- persons cannot reach moving parts while those parts are moving;

- the absence or failure of one of their components prevents starting or stops the moving parts;
- they are adjustable only by means of an intentional action.

Article 50: Safety cabs and frames

All agricultural machinery shall be provided with a safety cab or frame to protect the operator and any passenger in case of agricultural machinery overturn in any direction; falling objects; or displaced loads.

Article 51: Guarding of operating positions on auxiliary equipment

An agricultural machinery shall be designed in a way that protects the operator from falls by every appropriate means.

Chapter 6: MACHINERY GUARDING AND PROTECTION AGAINST OTHER HAZARDS

Article 52: Electricity supply

Where agricultural machinery has an electricity supply, it shall be designed, constructed and equipped in such a way that all hazards of an electrical nature are or can be prevented.

Article 53: Static electricity

Agricultural machinery shall be designed and constructed to prevent or limit the build-up of potentially dangerous electrostatic charges and be fitted with a discharging system.

Article 54: Energy supply other than electricity

Where agricultural machinery is powered by sources of energy other than electricity, it shall be designed, constructed and equipped as to prevent all potential risks associated with such sources of energy.

Article 55: Errors in fitting

- Errors likely to be made when fitting or refitting certain parts which could be a source of risk shall be precluded by the design and construction of the parts;
- Where a faulty connection can be a source of risk, the design shall make it impossible to connect parts incorrectly.

Article 56: Fire

Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any risk of fire or overheating posed by the machinery itself or by gases, liquids, dust, vapors or other substances produced or used by the machinery.

Article 57: Explosion

- Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any risk of explosion posed by the machinery itself or by gases, liquids, dust, vapors or other substances produced or used by the machinery.

- Where machinery is intended for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere, it shall be designed and manufactured to exclude or minimize ignition sources and comply with any national laws and standards applicable to explosive atmospheres.

Article 58: Noise

Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that risks resulting from the emission of airborne noise are eliminated or reduced to the acceptable level.

Article 59: Vibration

Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that risks resulting from whole-body and hand-transmitted vibration produced by the machinery are reduced to the lowest possible level.

Article 60: Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation arising from the agricultural machinery

- Radiation emissions that are not essential to the functioning of the machinery shall be eliminated, or reduced to levels that do not have adverse effects on workers;
- Any functional ionizing radiation emissions shall be limited to the lowest level sufficient for the proper functioning of the machinery during maintenance and use;
- Any functional non-ionizing radiation emissions during maintenance and use shall be limited to levels that do not have adverse effects on workers;
- Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any accidental emission of radiation.

Article 61: External radiation

Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that external radiation does not interfere with its operation.

Article 62: Laser radiation

Where laser equipment is used, the following shall be taken into account:

- laser equipment fitted on agricultural machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any accidental emission of radiation;

- laser equipment fitted on machinery shall be protected in such a way that effective radiation, radiation produced by reflection or diffusion, and secondary radiation do not damage health; and
- optical equipment for the observation or adjustment of laser equipment fitted on agricultural machinery shall be designed and fitted so as to prevent any health risk arising from the laser radiation.

Article 63: Emissions of hazardous materials and substances

Agricultural machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any risks of inhalation, ingestion or contact with hazardous materials and substances (including penetration of such materials and substances through skin, eyes or mucous membranes) which it produces.

Article 64: Risk of being trapped in machinery

Agricultural machinery shall be designed, constructed or fitted with a means of preventing a worker from being enclosed within it or, if that is not possible, with a means of summoning help.

Article 65: Risk of slipping, tripping or falling

Parts of agricultural machinery on which workers are likely to move about or stand shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent workers from slipping, tripping or falling on or off these parts.

Article 66: Lightning

Agricultural machinery shall be fitted with a system for conducting the electrical charge to earth to prevent it from lightning strikes.

Article 67: Access to operating positions and servicing points

Agricultural machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to allow safe access to all areas where intervention is necessary during operation, adjustment and maintenance.

Article 68: Isolation of energy sources

Agricultural machinery shall

- be fitted with a means to disconnect and isolate it from all energy sources;
- have clearly identifiable isolators;
- be capable of being locked in the off position if reconnection could endanger workers;

Isolators shall also be capable of being locked in the off position if an operator is unable to check that the energy is still cut off because of inaccessibility of areas that require checking or because workers are unable to view them from a different part of the access area.

Article 69: Worker intervention

Agricultural machinery shall be designed, constructed and equipped in such a way that the need for worker intervention is limited. If worker intervention cannot be avoided, it shall be possible to carry it out easily and safely.

Article 70: Cleaning of internal parts

Agricultural machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that:

- it is possible to clean internal parts which have contained hazardous substances or preparations without entering them;
- any necessary unblocking shall also be possible from the outside;
- if it is impossible to avoid entering the machinery, it shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to allow cleaning to take place safely.

Chapter 9. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 71: Repealing Provision

All prior legal provisions contrary to this technical regulation especially guidelines on manufacturing, importation, wholesaling, distributing or dealership of agricultural machineries and equipment, are hereby repealed.

Other related Laws, Presidential or Ministerial Orders are not repealed and will remain into force and are referenced.

Article 72: Disclaimer

The Regulatory Authority shall not be held liable for any accidents, damage or loss resulting from the storage, transportation and or use of noncompliant or compliant regulated agricultural machinery or equipment.

Article 73: Transition

Within a period of one (1) year from the date of coming into force of this technical regulation, all existing local manufacturers of the regulated agricultural machineries shall have to be licensed.