Moving machinery is one of the five most common causes of injury in the steel workplace. To reduce risk, it is vital to isolate, lock or pin all energy sources before machinery is accessed.

Leadership must set and check standards. They must act as role models and be personally engaged in safety audits.

Isolations when completed must be physically "locked-off" and equipment immobilised.

Guarding must provide an effective barrier between people, hazards and equipment. Signage must provide information about hazards and risks.

Roles and responsibilities must be clear for all functions. All training, competency checks and performance records must be kept.

Management must define, implement and audit isolation policies. Authorised supervisors must develop and verify detailed procedures. Plant managers must ensure the safety policy and procedures are implemented.

Authorized supervisors must be trained and their competency verified. All training must be clear and consequences of failure to comply known to all. Training must be available to all, systemised and kept up to date.

Safe access must be part of a risk assessment system. All employees are authorised to stop any task or operation. Employees must have a system for recommending safety improvements.

Signs must be placed at all access points to plants. Permanently install guarding and interlocks. Guarding must be subject to audits for damage and repaired.

Isolation documentation must identify the authorised person completing the isolation, listing type, location and any actions. Isolation locks must only have one key - no duplicates or masters to be available. Isolation locks must be clearly labelled with name of person & contact details.

Help keep our industry safe and get involved in the Steel Safety Day 2015.