

For the purposes of this bulletin, health & safety monitoring equipment means all equipment that is used at any time for health and safety related inspection, measuring or testing.

INTRODUCTION

Health & safety monitoring equipment must be appropriately identified, calibrated, maintained and stored.

There must be a documented process to ensure that the equipment will function as designed and provide accurate and relevant measurements. There must be calibration records to verify that the equipment has been correctly calibrated and maintained.

The Associate Director, Campus Services, is responsible for the calibration requirements of fixed detection systems in University of Melbourne owned buildings. In buildings not owned by the University of Melbourne (eg hospitals), the responsibility will depend on the local arrangements. Responsible parties may include the facilities manager for the building or the University of Melbourne local area manager.



Example of health and safety monitoring equipment – noise dosimeter

KEY REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004* (Vic) section 22(1)(b) calls on employers as far as reasonably practicable to: “monitor conditions at any workplace under the employer’s management or control”.

National Self Insurer Audit Tool (NAT) Criterion 4.1.6.

EXAMPLES OF HEALTH AND SAFETY MONITORING EQUIPMENT

Examples of health and safety inspection, measuring and testing equipment include:

- fixed point gas detection systems – eg nitrogen, oxygen, explosive atmospheres
- radiation meters
- noise meters
- light meters
- anemometers
- personal gas monitors
- heat stress monitors

