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Second edition
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Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases —

Part 3: Determination of ozone emission rate during arc welding

Hygiène et sécurité en soudage et techniques connexes — Méthode de laboratoire d'échantillonnage des fumées et des gaz —

Partie 3: Détermination du débit d'émission d'ozone lors du soudage à l'arc



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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.

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

ISO 15011-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Health and safety*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (15011-3:2002), which has been technically revised.

ISO 15011 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases*:

- *Part 1: Determination of fume emission rate during arc welding and collection of fume for analysis*
- *Part 2: Determination of the emission rates of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) during arc welding, cutting and gouging*
- *Part 3: Determination of ozone emission rate during arc welding*
- *Part 4: Fume data sheets*
- *Part 5: Identification of thermal-degradation products generated when welding or cutting through products composed wholly or partly of organic materials*

The following part is under preparation:

- *Part 6: Procedure for quantitative determination of fume and gases from resistance spot welding*
[Technical Specification]

Request for an official interpretation of technical aspects of this part of ISO 15011 should be directed to the secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 9 via the user's national standardization body; a listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org.

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Introduction

Welding and allied processes generate fume and gases, which, if inhaled, can be harmful to human health. Knowledge of the composition and the emission rates of the fume and gases can be useful to occupational health professionals in assessing worker exposure and in determining appropriate control measures.

Absolute exposure is dependent upon factors such as welder position with respect to the plume and draughts and cannot be predicted from emission rate data. However, in the same work situation, a higher emission rate is expected to correlate with a higher exposure and a lower emission rate with a lower exposure. Hence, emission rate data can be used to predict relative changes in exposure that might occur in the workplace under different welding conditions and to identify measures for reducing such exposure, but they cannot be used to calculate ventilation requirements.

This part of ISO 15011 defines a method for measuring the emission rate of ozone during arc welding using a hood technique. The procedure simply prescribes a methodology, leaving selection of the test parameters to the user, so that the effects of different variables can be evaluated. Research ^[2] has shown that differences in ozone emission rate measured using this technique correlate well with changes in exposure in the workplace.

It is assumed that the executions of the provisions and the interpretation of the results obtained in this part of ISO 15011 are entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.