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Third edition
2021-12

Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Determination of metabolic rate

*Ergonomie de l'environnement thermique — Détermination du
métabolisme énergétique*



Reference number
ISO 8996:2021(E)

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Ergonomics of the physical environment*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 122, *Ergonomics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8996:2004), which has been technically revised.

The main changes to the previous edition are as follows:

- The metabolic rate associated with a given task and estimated using the methods described in this document is expressed in watts.
- At level 1, Screening, the method classifying metabolic rate according to occupation has been removed, and revised procedures are provided for the evaluation of metabolic rate for given activities (level 2, Observation) and when using heart rate (level 3, Analysis).
- The accuracy of the methods for estimating the metabolic rate has been reevaluated in light of the recent literature and consequently the integral method is no longer recommended at level 4, Expertise.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

The metabolic rate, as a conversion of chemical into mechanical and thermal energy, measures the energetic cost of muscular load and gives a quantitative estimate of the activity. Metabolic rate is an important determinant of the comfort or the strain resulting from exposure to a thermal environment. In particular, in hot climates, the high levels of metabolic heat production associated with muscular work aggravate heat stress, as large amounts of heat need to be dissipated, mostly by sweat evaporation. On the contrary, in cold environments, high levels of metabolic heat production help to compensate for excessive heat losses through the skin and therefore reduce the cold strain.

The estimations, tables and other data included in this document concern the general working population. Corrections can be needed when dealing with special populations, including children, aged persons or people with physical disabilities. Personal characteristics, such as body mass, may be used if the body is moved due to walking or climbing ([Annex B](#)). Gender, age and body mass are considered in [Annex C](#) for the evaluation of the metabolic rate from heart rate.