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

Part 6: Procedure for quantitative determination of fume and gases from resistance spot welding

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

Partie 6: Procédure pour la détermination quantitative des fumées et des gaz générés par le soudage par résistance par points



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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.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
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An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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/TS 15011-6 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Health and safety*.

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 using pyrolysis-gas chromatography-mass spectrometry*
- *Part 6: Procedure for quantitative determination of fume and gases from resistance spot welding (Technical Specification)*

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Requests for official interpretations of any aspect of this Technical Specification should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 9 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org.

Introduction

Welding and cutting activities generate fume and gases which can be harmful to health and should be controlled within the limits laid down by regulations.

Determination of the particle size distribution and the qualitative analysis (metallic and organic fraction and, if possible, speciation) of the dust collected are part of the current practices in human health risk assessment.

In addition, determination of the emission rate of fume and gases is essential for a proper hazard characterization (qualitative and quantitative analysis).

Emission rates cannot be used directly to assess the welder's exposure, but it is expected that materials giving low emission rates will result in lower welder exposures than materials with high emission rates used in the same working situation.