

Zdravie a bezpečnosť pri zváraní a príbuzných procesoch Odber vzoriek častíc rozptýlených vo vzduchu a plynov v dýchacej zóne operátora Časť 2: Odber vzoriek plynov (ISO 10882-2: 2024)

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Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Sampling of airborne particles and gases in the operator's breathing zone - Part 2: Sampling of gases (ISO 10882-2:2024)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 07/24

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Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Sampling of airborne particles and gases in the operator's breathing zone - Part 2: Sampling of gases (ISO 10882-2:2024)

Hygiène et sécurité en soudage et techniques connexes - Échantillonnage des particules en suspension et des gaz dans la zone respiratoire des opérateurs - Partie 2: Échantillonnage des gaz (ISO 10882-2:2024)

Arbeits- und Gesundheitsschutz beim Schweißen und bei verwandten Verfahren - Probenahme von partikelförmigen Stoffen und Gasen im Atembereich des Schweißers - Teil 2: Probenahme von Gasen (ISO 10882-2:2024)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 September 2023.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN ISO 10882-2:2024 (E)

Contents	Page
European foreword	3

EN ISO 10882-2:2024 (E)

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 10882-2:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44 "Welding and allied processes" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 121 "Welding and allied processes" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2024.

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

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Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10882-2:2024 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10882-2:2024 without any modification.



International Standard

ISO 10882-2

Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Sampling of airborne particles and gases in the operator's breathing zone —

Part 2: **Sampling of gases**

Hygiène et sécurité en soudage et techniques connexes — Échantillonnage des particules en suspension et des gaz dans la zone respiratoire des opérateurs —

Partie 2: Échantillonnage des gaz

Second edition 2024-04



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Co	Contents Page					
Fore	eword		v			
Intr	oductio	on	vi			
1	Scop	De	1			
2	Norr	Normative references				
3	Terms and definitions					
3	3.1					
	3.2	Measurement terms				
	3.3	Welding terms				
	3.4	Analytical terms	4			
4		cription of measurement methods				
	4.1	General Direct reading electrical approaches				
	4.2	Direct reading electrical apparatus4.2.1 Applicability				
		4.2.2 Operating principles				
		4.2.3 Availability				
	4.3	Detector tubes				
		4.3.1 Applicability				
		4.3.2 Pumped detector tubes 4.3.3 Diffusive detector tubes				
	4.4	Indirect methods involving laboratory analysis				
		4.4.1 Applicability	7			
		4.4.2 Pumped sampler methods				
		4.4.3 Diffusive sampler methods				
5	Requ	uirements	8			
6	Asse	essment strategy	8			
7	Mea	surement strategy	9			
	7.1	.1 General				
	7.2	1				
	7.3 7.4	Fixed-point measurements Selection of measurement conditions and measurement pattern				
	7.4	7.4.1 General	9 9			
		7.4.2 Screening measurements of time-weighted average concentration and worst-)			
		case measurements	9			
		7.4.3 Measurements for comparison with occupational exposure limit values and				
		periodic measurements				
8		pling				
	8.1	Sampling position				
		8.1.1 Personal sampling 8.1.2 Fixed-point sampling				
	8.2	Sampling equipment				
	0.2	8.2.1 Direct reading electrical apparatus				
		8.2.2 Detector tubes				
		8.2.3 Pumped sorbent tubes				
		8.2.4 Diffusive samplers 8.2.5 Construction materials				
	8.3	Sample filtration				
	8.4	Multiple sampling				
	8.5	Volume of sampling line	12			
	8.6	Flow rate				
	8.7	Handling of temperature, pressure and humidity data				
9	Mea	surement of individual gases and vapours	12			

	9.1	Gener	General	
	9.2	Ozone	e (0,01 ppm to 3 ppm)	12
		9.2.1	Special sampling requirements	12
		9.2.2	Direct reading electrical apparatus	12
		9.2.3	Detector tubes	13
		9.2.4	Indirect methods involving laboratory analysis	13
	9.3	Carbon monoxide (3 ppm to 500 ppm)		13
		9.3.1	Direct reading electrical apparatus	
		9.3.2	Detector tubes	13
		9.3.3	Indirect methods involving laboratory analysis	13
	9.4	Carbo	on dioxide (500 ppm to 100 000 ppm)	13
		9.4.1	Origin	13
		9.4.2	Direct reading electrical apparatus	13
		9.4.3	Detector tubes	14
		9.4.4	Indirect methods involving laboratory analysis	14
	9.5	Nitric	c oxide (1 ppm to 100 ppm) and nitrogen dioxide (0,3 ppm to 250 ppm)	14
		9.5.1	General	14
		9.5.2	Direct reading electrical apparatus	14
		9.5.3	Detector tubes	
		9.5.4	Indirect methods involving laboratory analysis	14
	9.6	Vapoi	urs	15
		9.6.1	General	15
		9.6.2	Direct reading electrical apparatus	15
		9.6.3	Detector tubes	15
		9.6.4	Indirect methods involving laboratory analysis	15
10	Reco	ording o	of test data and presentation of results	15
Anne	e x A (in	ıformati	ve) Measurement of individual gases and vapours	17
Anne	Annex B (informative) Example of a test report			18
Bibli	ograpl	hy		21
		-		

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.

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 document 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 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Health and safety*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 121, *Welding and allied processes*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10882-2:2000), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- references to other documents have been updated;
- position of the personal sampler has been changed.

A list of all parts in the ISO 10882 series can be found on the ISO website.

should feedback this document he directed or questions on to the user's standards body. Α complete listing of these bodies can be found www.iso.org/members.html. Official interpretations of ISO/TC 44 documents, where they exist, are available from this page: https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc44/home/interpretation.html.

Introduction

Gases encountered during welding and allied processes are so numerous that it would be impracticable to cover them all in this document. Depending on the process, they can include:

- a) fuel gases which are used in gas welding and cutting, which on combustion produce carbon dioxide and, in some instances, carbon monoxide;
- b) shielding gases, such as argon, helium, carbon dioxide or mixtures of these gases, which can be toxic or asphyxiant:
- c) gases produced by the action of heat upon the welding flux or slag, e.g. carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide;
- d) gases produced by the action of heat or ultraviolet radiation upon the atmosphere surrounding the welding arc, e.g. nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone;
- e) vapours produced as a result of thermal degradation of surface coatings in the welding or cutting of metals treated with paint, primer, sealer or other substances. Vapours can also be produced as a result of degradation of solvent vapour from degreasing operations, but their measurement is not dealt with in this document because good working practices will avoid their production.

The scope of this document has been limited to those gases which are produced by welding operations. In particular, fuel, oxidant and shielding gases used in welding and allied processes are not covered, since the hazards associated with their use (e.g. asphyxiation, explosion) are different from those arising from the gases dealt with in this document.

This document gives a generalised description of measurement methods suitable for the assessment of personal exposure to gases produced by welding and allied processes; gives details of relevant European Standards which specify required characteristics, performance requirements and test methods; augments guidance provided in EN 689 on assessment strategy and measurement strategy; lists basic sampling requirements; and provides specific information about the availability of direct reading electrical apparatus, detector tubes and indirect methods involving laboratory analysis for individual gases.

It has been assumed in the drafting of this document that the execution of its provisions, and the interpretation of the results obtained, is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.

Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Sampling of airborne particles and gases in the operator's breathing zone —

Part 2:

Sampling of gases

1 Scope

This document provides guidance and specifications for the determination of personal exposure to gases and vapours in welding and allied processes. It applies to the following thermal processes used to join, cut, surface or remove metals:

- (111) Manual metal arc welding (metal arc welding with covered electrode); shielded metal arc welding /USA/
- (114) Self-shielded tubular-cored arc welding
- (131) Metal inert gas welding; MIG welding; gas metal arc welding /USA/
- (135) Metal active gas welding; MAG welding; gas metal arc welding /USA/
- (136) Tubular-cored metal arc welding with active gas shield; flux cored arc welding /USA/
- (137) Tubular-cored metal arc welding with inert gas shield; flux cored arc welding /USA/
- (141) Tungsten inert gas arc welding; TIG welding; gas tungsten arc welding /USA/
- (15) Plasma arc welding;
- (31) Oxy-fuel gas welding; oxy-fuel gas welding /USA/
- (52) Laser beam welding;
- (912) Flame brazing; torch brazing /USA/
- (97) Braze welding;
- arc and flame gouging;
- arc and laser cutting processes;
- flame and plasma cutting processes;
- metal-spraying (see ISO 4063).

The following gases and vapours which can be produced or be present during welding and allied processes are covered:

- ozone (0_3) ;
- carbon monoxide (CO);
- carbon dioxide (CO₂);
- nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);

— vapours produced in the welding or cutting of metals having paint or other surface coatings.

Fuel, oxidant and shielding gases used in welding and allied processes are not covered.

The general background level of gases and vapours in the workplace atmosphere influences personal exposure, and therefore the role of fixed-point measurements is also considered.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10882-1:2024, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Sampling of airborne particles and gases in the operator's breathing zone — Part 1: Sampling of airborne particles

EN 482, Workplace exposure — Procedures for the determination of the concentration of chemical agents — Basic performance requirements

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