

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 15265:2004

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Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Risk assessment strategy for the prevention of stress or discomfort in thermal working conditions (ISO 15265:2004)

Ergonomie der thermischen Umgebung - Strategie zur Risikobeurteilung zur Abwendung von Stress oder Unbehagen unter thermischen Arbeitsbedingungen (ISO 15265:2004)

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques - Stratégie d'évaluation du risque pour la prévention de contraintes ou d'inconfort dans des conditions de travail thermiques (ISO 15265:2004)

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13.180 Ergonomija Ergonomics

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM **EN ISO 15265**

August 2004

ICS 13.180

English version

Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Risk assessment strategy for the prevention of stress or discomfort in thermal working conditions (ISO 15265:2004)

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques - Stratégie d'évaluation du risque pour la prévention de contraintes ou d'inconfort dans des conditions de travail thermiques (ISO 15265:2004) Ergonomie der thermischen Umgebung - Strategie zur Risikobeurteilung zur Abwendung von Stress oder Unbehagen unter thermischen Arbeitsbedingungen (ISO 15265:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 July 2004.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 15265:2004 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15265:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159 "Ergonomics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 122 "Ergonomics", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2005.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 15265:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15265:2004 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15265

First edition 2004-08-01

Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Risk assessment strategy for the prevention of stress or discomfort in thermal working conditions

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques — Stratégie d'évaluation du Trisque pour la prévention de contraintes ou d'inconfort dans des conditions de travail thermiques

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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 15265 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Ergonomics of the physical environment*.

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Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series intended for use in the estimation of the thermal environment. It was developed by ISO/TC 159/SC 5/WG 1, *Thermal environments* on the basis of the results of the BIOMED II "HEAT STRESS" research project conducted with the support of the European Union.

Other standards of this series describe how the parameters influencing human thermoregulation in a given environment must be estimated or quantified. Others specify how these parameters must be integrated in order to predict the degree of discomfort or the health risk in these environments. The present document was prepared to standardize the methods that occupational health specialists should use to approach a given problem related to stress and discomfort in thermal working conditions and progressively collect the information needed to control or prevent the problem.

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Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Risk assessment strategy for the prevention of stress or discomfort in thermal working conditions

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a strategy for assessing and interpreting the risk of physiological constraints, or of discomfort, while working in a given climatic environment.

It is applicable in any working situation with steady or varying conditions of the climate, metabolic rate or clothing.

This International Standard does not describe a single procedure, but a strategy in three stages that can be used successively to gain deeper insight in the working conditions, as it is needed to draw the most appropriate conclusions about the risk involved and identify the best control and prevention measures.

It is definitely oriented towards the prevention and/or control of these working problems in the heat or cold. The risk of heat or cold disorders and/or discomfort is therefore assessed only to the extent that it is required to reach this goal.

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As the strategy is oriented towards prevention and the design of the working conditions, it concerns an average subject. At the last step of each stage of the strategy, interindividual differences are taken into consideration through medical supervision (in the short term) and surveillance (in the long term).

The International Standards on which this strategy is based include, however, already some degree of safety, as their limits and/or recommendations tend to protect the majority of the fit workers.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 13731, Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Vocabulary and symbols