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**Preskušanje požarne ogroženosti - 7-3. del: Toksičnost dimnih plinov - Uporaba in predstavitev rezultatov preskušanja**

Fire hazard testing - Part 7-3: Toxicity of fire effluent - Use and interpretation of test results

Prüfungen zur Beurteilung der Brandgefahr -- Teil 7-3: Toxizität von Rauch und/oder Brandgasen - Anwendung und Beurteilung von Prüfergebnissen

Essais relatifs aux risques du feu - Partie 7-3: Utilisation et interprétation des résultats d'essai

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**Fire hazard testing -  
Part 7-3: Toxicity of fire effluent -  
Use and interpretation of test results  
(IEC 60695-7-3:2011)**

Essais relatifs aux risques du feu -  
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(CEI 60695-7-3:2011)

Prüfungen zur Beurteilung der  
Brandgefahr -  
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(IEC 60695-7-3:2011)

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**CENELEC**

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels**

## Foreword

The text of document 89/1058/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 60695-7-3, prepared by IEC/TC 89 "Fire hazard testing" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 60695-7-3:2011.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2012-07-04
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2014-10-04

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

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60695-7-3:2011 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 60695-6-1:2005 NOTE Harmonized as EN 60695-6-1:2005 (not modified).

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## Annex ZA (normative)

### Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60695-1-10	-	Fire hazard testing - Part 1-10: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - General guidelines	EN 60695-1-10	-
IEC 60695-1-11	-	Fire hazard testing - Part 1-11: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Fire hazard assessment	EN 60695-1-11	-
IEC 60695-7-1	-	Fire hazard testing - Part 7-1: Toxicity of fire effluent - General guidance	EN 60695-7-1	-
IEC 60695-7-2	-	Fire hazard testing - Part 7-2: Toxicity of fire effluent - Summary and relevance of test methods	EN 60695-7-2	-
IEC Guide 104	-	The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications	-	-
ISO/IEC Guide 51	-	Safety aspects - Guidelines for their inclusion - in standards	-	-
ISO 13344	2004	Estimation of the lethal toxic potency of fire effluents	-	-
ISO 13571	2007	Life-threatening components of fire - Guidelines for the estimation of time available for escape using fire data	-	-
ISO 13943	2008	Fire safety - Vocabulary	EN ISO 13943	2010
ISO 16312-1	-	Guidance for assessing the validity of physical- fire models for obtaining fire effluent toxicity data for fire hazard and risk assessment - Part 1: Criteria	-	-
ISO/TR 16312-2	-	Guidance for assessing the validity of physical- fire models for obtaining fire effluent toxicity data for fire hazard and risk assessment - Part 2: Evaluation of individual physical fire models	-	-
ISO 19701	-	Methods for sampling and analysis of fire effluents	-	-
ISO 19702	-	Toxicity testing of fire effluents - Guidance for analysis of gases and vapours in fire effluents using FTIR gas analysis	-	-

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<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 19706	-	Guidelines for assessing the fire threat to people	-	-

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Part 7-3: Toxicity of fire effluent – Use and interpretation of test results**  
 (standards.iten.ai)

**Essais relatifs aux risques du feu –**  
**Partie 7-3: Toxicité des effluents du feu – Utilisation et interprétation des**  
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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

**Part 7-3: Toxicity of fire effluent –  
Use and interpretation of test results**

## FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60695-7-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 89: Fire hazard testing.

This first edition cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC/TS 60695-7-3 published in 2004. It constitutes a technical revision and now has a status of an International Standard.

It has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60695-7-1 and IEC 60695-7-2.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- change of designation from a Technical Specification to an International Standard;

- the Foreword, Introduction, and Clauses 1, 2 and 3 have been updated;
- expanded in all areas to further clarify the alignment with ISO/TC 92 *Fire Safety* and in particular with ISO 13344, ISO 13571, ISO/IEC 13943, ISO 16312-1, ISO 16312-2, ISO 19701, ISO 19702 and ISO 19706;

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
89/1058/FDIS	89/1072/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts in the 60695 series, under the general title *Fire hazard testing*, can be found on the IEC website.

Part 7 consists of the following parts:

- Part 7-1: Toxicity of fire effluent – General guidance
- Part 7-2: Toxicity of fire effluent – Summary and relevance of test methods
- Part 7-3: Toxicity of fire effluent – Use and interpretation of test results
- Part 7-50: Toxicity of fire effluent – Estimation of toxic potency – Apparatus and test method
- Part 7-51: Toxicity of fire effluent – Estimation of toxic potency – Calculation and interpretation of test results

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The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

## INTRODUCTION

Electrotechnical products sometimes become involved in fires. However, except for certain specific cases (e.g. power generating stations, mass transit tunnels, computer suites), electrotechnical products are not normally present in sufficient quantities to form the major source of toxic hazard. For example, in domestic dwellings and places of public assembly, electrotechnical products are usually a very minor source of fire effluent compared with, for example, furnishings.

It should be noted that the IEC 60695-7 series of publications is subject to the ongoing evolution of fire safety philosophy within ISO/TC 92.

The guidance in this international standard is consistent with the principles of fire safety developed by ISO TC 92 SC 3 on toxic hazards in fire, as described in ISO 13344, ISO 13571, ISO 16312-1, ISO 16312-2, ISO 19701, ISO 19702 and ISO 19706. General guidance for the fire hazard assessment of electrotechnical products is given in IEC 60695-1-10 and IEC 60695-1-11.

In 1989, the following views were expressed in ISO/TR 9122-1.

"Small-scale toxic potency tests as we know them today are inappropriate for regulatory purposes. They cannot provide rank orderings of materials with respect to their propensity to produce toxic atmospheres in fires. All currently available tests are limited because of their inability to replicate the dynamics of fire growth which determine the time/concentration profiles of the effluent in full-scale fires, and the response of electrotechnical products, not just materials. This is a crucial limitation because the toxic effects of combustion effluent are now known to depend much more on the rates and conditions of combustion than on the chemical constitution of the burning materials."

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Because of these limitations IEC TC 89 has developed IEC 60695-7-50 and ISO subsequently developed ISO/TS 19700 [1]<sup>1</sup>. Both these standards use the same apparatus. It is a practical small-scale apparatus which is used to measure toxic potency and which, by virtue of its ability to model defined stages of a fire, yields toxic potency data suitable for use, with appropriate additional data, in a full hazard assessment. Both methods use variations in air flow and temperature to give different physical fire models, but the ISO test method additionally uses the equivalence ratio as a key parameter.

The evidence from fires and fire casualties, when taken with data from experimental fire and combustion toxicity studies, suggests that chemical species with unusually high toxicity are not important (see Clause 7). Carbon monoxide is by far the most significant agent contributing to toxic hazard. Other agents of major significance are hydrogen cyanide, carbon dioxide and irritants. There are also other important, non-toxic, threats to life such as the effects of heat, radiant energy, depletion of oxygen and smoke obscuration, all of which are discussed in ISO 13571. General guidance on smoke obscuration is provided in IEC 60695-6-1.

IEC TC89 recognizes that effective mitigation of toxic hazard from electrotechnical products is best accomplished by tests and regulations leading to improved resistance to ignition and to reduced rates of fire growth, thus limiting the level of exposure to fire effluent and facilitating escape.

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<sup>1</sup> Figures in square brackets refer to the bibliography.