SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 13137:2014

01-julij-2014

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 1232:1999
SIST EN 12919:2000

Zrak na delovnem mestu - Črpalke za osebno vzorčenje kemičnih in bioloških agensov - Zahteve in preskusne metode (ISO 13137:2013)

Workplace atmospheres - Pumps for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents - Requirements and test methods (ISO 13137:2013)

Arbeitsplatzatmosphäre - Pumpen für die personenbezogene Probenahme von chemischen und biologischen Arbeitsstoffen - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren (ISO 13137:2013)

Air des lieux de travail - Pompes pour le prélèvement individuel des agents chimiques et biologiques - Exigences et méthodes d'essai (ISO 13137:2013)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 13137:2013**

ICS:

13.040.30	Kakovost zraka na delovnem mestu	Workplace atmospheres
23.080	Črpalke	Pumps

SIST EN ISO 13137:2014 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 13137

October 2013

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Supersedes EN 1232:1997, EN 12919:1999

English Version

Workplace atmospheres - Pumps for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents - Requirements and test methods (ISO 13137:2013)

Air des lieux de travail - Pompes pour le prélèvement individuel des agents chimiques et biologiques - Exigences et méthodes d'essai (ISO 13137:2013)

Arbeitsplatzatmosphäre - Pumpen für die personenbezogene Probenahme von chemischen und biologischen Arbeitsstoffen - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren (ISO 13137:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 September 2013.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13137:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146 "Air quality" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 137 “Assessment of workplace exposure to chemical and biological agents” 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2014.

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

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13137:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 13137:2013 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 13137

First edition
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Workplace atmospheres — Pumps for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents — Requirements and test methods

Air des lieux de travail — Pompes pour le prélèvement individuel des agents chimiques et biologiques — Exigences et méthodes d'essai

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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.

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, www.iso.org/directives.

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Workplace atmospheres*.

Introduction

Many different methods are used to determine the concentration of chemical and biological agents in workplace air. Many of these methods involve the use of a pump and sampler connected by a flexible tube. Air is drawn through the sampler and chemical and biological agents are trapped, e.g. on a filter, sorbent tube or long-term detector tube, or in a gas washing bottle. In personal sampling, the pump and sampler are attached to the worker so as to collect chemical and biological agents in the breathing zone.

The volume of air drawn by the pump during the sampling period is one of the quantities in the calculation of the concentration of the chemical and biological agents in air. Therefore, the volume of air sampled should be determined accurately and, in order to facilitate this, the flow rate should be maintained within acceptable limits throughout the sampling period. For particle size selective sampling, the short-term fluctuation of the flow rate should also be maintained within acceptable limits in order to ensure that the sampler exhibits the required collection characteristics.

EN 482[1] specifies general performance criteria for methods for measuring the concentration of chemical and biological agents in workplace air. These performance criteria include maximum values of expanded uncertainty that are not to be exceeded under prescribed laboratory conditions. In addition, the performance criteria should also be met under a wider variety of environmental influences, representative of workplace conditions. The contribution of the sampling pump to measurement uncertainty should be kept to a minimum.

This International Standard is intended to enable manufacturers and users of personal sampling pumps to adopt a consistent approach to, and provide a framework for, the assessment of the specified performance criteria. Manufacturers are urged to ensure that pumps meet the requirements laid down in this International Standard, including environmental influences which can be expected to affect performance.

Workplace atmospheres — Pumps for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents — Requirements and test methods

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies performance requirements for battery powered pumps used for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents in workplace air. It also specifies test methods in order to determine the performance characteristics of such pumps under prescribed laboratory conditions.

This International Standard is applicable to battery powered pumps having a nominal volume flow rate above 10 ml · min^{-1}, as used with combinations of sampler and collection substrate for sampling of gases, vapours, dusts, fumes, mists and fibres.

This International Standard is primarily intended for flow-controlled pumps.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres — Part 0: Equipment — General requirements*

IEC 61000-6-1, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 6-1: Generic standards — Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments*

IEC 61000-6-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 6-3: Generic standards — Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
biological agent
bacteria, viruses, fungi and other micro-organisms or parts of them and their associated toxins, including those which have been genetically modified, cell cultures or endoparasites which are potentially hazardous to human health

Note 1 to entry: Dusts of organic origin, e.g. pollen, flour dust and wood dust, are not considered to be biological agents and are therefore not covered by this definition.

[SOURCE: EN 1540:2011,[2] definition 2.1.1]

3.2
chemical agent
any chemical element or compound on its own or admixed as it occurs in the natural state or as produced, used, or released, including release as waste, by any work activity, whether or not produced intentionally and whether or not placed on the market

[SOURCE: EN 1540:2011,[2] definition 2.1.2]