

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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ემისიის შეფასება - ნაწილი 1: გამოცდის მეთოდების შერჩევა

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ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

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საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 შემუშავებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ

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4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 6 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-016183

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English Version

Safety of machinery - Evaluation of the emission of airborne hazardous substances - Part 1: Selection of test methods

Sécurité des machines - Evaluation de l'émission de substances dangereuses véhiculées par l'air - Partie 1 :
Choix des méthodes d'essai

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Bewertung der Emission von luftgetragenen Gefahrstoffen - Teil 1: Auswahl der Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 November 2008.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

Foreword

This document (EN 1093-1:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 114 "Safety of machinery", 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 June 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2009.

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.

This document supersedes EN 1093-1:1998.

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral parts of this document.

This part 1 of EN 1093 *Safety of machinery - Evaluation of the emission of airborne hazardous substances* belongs to a series of documents, the other parts of which are the following:

- Part 2: Tracer gas method for the measurement of the emission rate of a given pollutant;
- Part 3: Test bench method for the measurement of the emission rate of a given pollutant;
- Part 4: Capture efficiency of an exhaust system, tracer method;
- Part 6: Separation efficiency by mass, unducted outlet;
- Part 7: Separation efficiency by mass, ducted outlet;
- Part 8: Pollutant concentration parameter, test bench method;
- Part 9: Pollutant concentration parameter, room method;
- Part 11: Decontamination index.

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

Introduction

The structure of safety standards in the field of machinery is as follows:

- **Type-A standards** (basic safety standards) giving basic concepts, principles for design, and general aspects that can be applied to all machinery;
- **Type-B standards** (generic safety standards) dealing with one safety aspect or one type of safeguard that can be used across a wide range of machinery:
 - Type-B1 standards on particular safety aspects (e.g. safety distances, surface temperature, noise);
 - Type-B2 standards on safeguards (e.g. two-hand controls, interlocking devices, pressure sensitive devices, guards);
- **Type-C standards** (machine safety standards) dealing with detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

This European Standard is a type-B standard as stated in EN ISO 12100-1.

The provisions of this European Standard can be supplemented or modified by a type-C standard.

For machines which are covered by the scope of a type-C standard and which have been designed and built according to the provisions of that standard, the provisions of that type-C standard take precedence over the provisions of this type-B standard.

The concentration level of substances resulting from emission of airborne hazardous substances from machines depends upon factors including:

- emission rate of airborne hazardous substances ("pollutants") from the machine under examination, depending of the type of process and the production rate of the machine;
- performance of the pollutant control system associated with the machine and, in the case of air recirculation, the performance of the separation system;
- surrounding conditions, especially the air flow pattern, which can reduce the pollution (efficient general ventilation) or increase it (disturbing air, crossdraughts);
- worker's location in relation to the machine and its pollutant control system, and taking into account the workers movements;
- quality of maintenance; poor quality has generally an adverse effect on the performance of the pollutant control and the separation systems.

This European Standard concerns the first two points in this list and forms only one part of a comprehensive risk assessment. It is not for a risk assessment of the workplace. Evaluation of the parameters defined in this European Standard leads to an evaluation of the performance of the machine and its associated pollutant control system.

This European Standard can be used as a part of verification described in EN 626-2.