

This document is a preview generated by EVS

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

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

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 15265:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 15265:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 26.10.2004 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 15265:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 15265:2004.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 26.10.2004 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
--	---

<p>Käsitlusala: 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
---	---

ICS 13.180

Võtmesõnad:

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 2004-07-29.

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 Management Centre or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

CEN

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

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

Foreword

International Standard

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

which was prepared by ISO/TC 159 ‘Ergonomics’ of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 122 ‘Ergonomics’, the Secretariat of which is held by DIN, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by February 2005 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 15265 : 2004 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	2
Introduction	2
1 Scope	3
2 Normative references	3
3 Philosophy of the strategy	4
4 Stage 1: “ <i>Observation</i> ”	5
4.1 Objectives	5
4.2 Procedure	5
5 Stage 2: “ <i>Analysis</i> ”	8
5.1 Objectives	8
5.2 Procedure	8
6 Stage 3: “ <i>Expertise</i> ”	11
6.1 Objectives	11
6.2 Procedure	11
Annex A (informative) Examples of prevention measures	13
Bibliography	14

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.

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.

However, users must comply with national legislations that may require that risk assessment be performed more systematically.

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*