INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14123-2

First edition
1998-04-15

Safety of machinery — Reduction of risks to health from hazardous substances emitted by machinery —

Part 2:
Methodology leading to verification procedures

Sécurité des machines — Réduction des risques pour la santé résultant de substances dangereuses émises par des machines —

Partie 2: Méthodologie menant à des procédures de vérification

Reference number
ISO 14123-2:1998(E)

Contents

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X.400 c=ch; a=400net; p=iso; o=isocs; s=central

Printed in Switzerland

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 14123-2 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) (as EN 626-2:1994) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*, with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

ISO 14123 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Safety of machinery — Reduction of risks to health from hazardous substances emitted by machinery*:

— *Part 1: Principles and specifications for machinery manufacturers*

— *Part 2: Methodology leading to verification procedures.*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 14123. Annexes B, C and D are for information only.

Introduction

ISO 14123-2 (EN 626-2) is one of a series of standards produced by CEN/CENELEC under mandates from CEC and EFTA. This series has been divided into several categories to avoid duplication and to develop a logical structure which will enable rapid production of standards and easy cross-reference between them.

The hierarchy of standards is as follows:

a) **Type A standards** (generic safety standards) giving basic concepts, principles for design, and general aspects that can be applied to all machinery.

b) **Type B standards** (group safety standards) dealing with one safety aspect or one type of safety-related device that can be used across a wide range of machinery:

— type B1 standards on particular safety aspects (e.g. safety distances, surface temperature, noise, etc.).

— type B2 standards are safety related devices (e.g. two-hand controls, interlocking devices, pressure-sensitive devices, etc.).

c) **Type C standards** (machine safety standards) giving detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines defined in the scope of the standard.

This is a type B1 standard and its primary purpose is to give guidance to the writers of type C standards when machines are identified as emitting hazardous substances as a significant risk. This part of ISO 14123 may also be used as guidance in controlling the risk where there is no type C standard for a particular machine.

This part of ISO 14123 also provides type C standard writers with guidance to enable the development of procedures relating to verification. Such procedures are required to take account of the health risks associated with the emission of hazardous substances at all stages in the life of a machine (see ISO/TR 12100-1, 3.11 and ISO 14123–1, clause 4).

This part of ISO 14123 may also be used to assist designers and manufacturers to identify sources of emission which may subsequently affect the exposure of operators and others.