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Stationary source emissions — Determination of gas and particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons —

Part 1: Sampling

*Émissions de sources fixes — Détermination sous forme gazeuse et
particulaire des hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques —*

Partie 1: Échantillonnage



Reference number
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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.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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

ISO 11338-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Stationary source emissions*.

ISO 11338 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Stationary source emissions — Determination of gas and particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons*:

- *Part 1: Sampling*
- *Part 2: Sample preparation, clean-up and determination*

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Introduction

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of aromatic hydrocarbons, some members of which are probable and others possible human carcinogens. Human exposure to PAHs can occur via food, soil, water, air and skin contact with materials containing PAHs. While PAH are formed in natural processes (e.g. forest fires), man-made atmospheric emissions of these compounds originate from the combustion of coal, gas, wood and oil, from a range of industrial processes such as coke production, aluminium smelting and from vehicles.

The quantification of atmospheric releases of PAH from stationary sources is an important part of the environmental impact assessment of certain industrial processes.