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Indoor air —

Part 11:

Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing — Sampling, storage of samples and preparation of test specimens

Air intérieur —

Partie 11: Dosage de l'émission de composés organiques volatils de produits de construction et d'objets d'équipement — Échantillonnage, conservation des échantillons et préparation d'échantillons pour essai



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Col	ntents	Page
Fore	word	iv
Introduction		v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	2
4	Sampling the product and transport and storage of sample	2
5	Preparation of test specimens	3
Ann	ex A (normative) Solid products — Procedure for sampling and test specimen preparation	4
Ann	ex B (normative) Liquid products — Procedure for sampling and test specimen preparation	7
Ann	ex C (informative) Combined products	10
Bibliography		12

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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 16000-11 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 264, *Air quality*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Indoor air*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 16000 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Indoor air*:

- Part 1: General aspects of sampling strategy
- Part 2: Sampling strategy for formaldehyde
- Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds Active sampling method
- Part 4: Determination of formaldehyde Diffusive sampling method
- Part 5: Measurement strategy for volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Part 6: Determination of volatile organic compounds in indoor and test chamber air by active sampling on Tenax TA sorbent, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS/FID
- Part 7: Sampling strategy for determination of airborne asbestos fibre concentrations
- Part 8: Determination of local mean ages of air in buildings for characterizing ventilation conditions
- Part 9: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing — Emission test chamber method
- Part 10: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing — Emission test cell method
- Part 11: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing — Sampling, storage of samples and preparation of test specimens

The following parts are under preparation:

 Part 12: Sampling strategy for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated dibenzo-pdioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated dibenzo-furans (PCDFs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

- Part 13: Determination of total (gas and particle-phase) polychlorinated dioxin-like biphenyls and polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins/dibenzofurans — Collection on sorbent-backed filters with highresolution gas chromatographic/mass spectrometric analysis
- Part 14: Sampling strategy for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- Part 15: Measurement of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- Part 16: Detection and enumeration of moulds Sampling of moulds by filtration
- Part 17: Detection and enumeration of moulds Culture-based method

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Introduction

The determination of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted from building products using emission test chambers in conjunction with the standardised sampling, storage of samples and preparation of test specimens has objectives such as:

- to provide manufacturers, builders, and end users with emission data useful for the evaluation of the impact of building products on the indoor air quality;
- to promote the development of improved products.

The method can in principle be used for most building products used indoors.