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Indoor air —

Part 2:

Sampling strategy for formaldehyde

Air intérieur —

Partie 2: Stratégie d'échantillonnage du formaldéhyde



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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.

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 16000-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Indoor air*.

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 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*

The following parts of ISO 16000 are under preparation:

- *Part 5: Sampling strategy for volatile organic compounds (VOCs)*
- *Part 7: Sampling strategy for determination of airborne asbestos fibre concentrations*
- *Part 8: Ventilation rate measurement*
- *Part 9: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds — Emission test chamber method*
- *Part 10: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds — Emission test cell method*
- *Part 11: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds — Sampling, storage of samples and preparation of test specimens*

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Introduction

This part of ISO 16000 describes basic aspects to be considered when working out a sampling strategy for the analysis of formaldehyde in indoor air.

NOTE The term "formaldehyde" is used in this International Standard instead of the term "methanal", as specified by IUPAC regulations.

It is intended to be a link between Part 1 of ISO 16000, which describes a measurement strategy, and Parts 3 and 4 of ISO 16000, which describe the analytical procedures dealing with active or diffusive sampling of formaldehyde respectively. This part of ISO 16000 presupposes knowledge of Part 1 of ISO 16000.

The sampling strategy procedure is based on VDI 4300, Part 3^[1].

VOC measurements in different fields of air pollution are described in ISO 16017, *Indoor, ambient and workplace air — Sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds by sorbent tube/thermal desorption/capillary gas chromatography*

- *Part 1: Pumped sampling*
- *Part 2: Diffusive sampling*