First edition
2019-02

Indoor air —

Part 37: Measurement of $PM_{2,5}$ mass concentration

Air intérieur —

Partie 37: Mesure de la concentration massique en $PM_{2,5}$

Reference number
ISO 16000-37:2019(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Indoor air.*

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Introduction

Airborne particulate matter (colloquially known as “fine dust”) plays a role not only outdoors, but is also significant in terms of hygiene, especially indoors. People in industrialized countries spend most of the day indoors. Either particles are transported into indoor air from outdoor environments or the particles directly result from indoor sources, such as smoking, residential wood burning and cooking.

$PM_{2,5}$ concentration and composition in indoor environments strongly depend on parameters such as the room size, relative humidity, air exchange rate, airflow conditions and sink effects on surfaces (e.g. walls, ceilings, floor coverings, furnishings). In addition, particles already sedimented are temporarily resuspended to the air through various activities and can be inhaled. All this can result in highly variable levels of indoor $PM_{2,5}$ pollution that are not easily ascertained or assessed in terms of their impacts on health.

This document describes the general strategies for the measurement of indoor $PM_{2,5}$ concentration.

This document was prepared in response to the need for improved comparability of methods for particle measurement.