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Indoor air - Part 32: Investigation of buildings for the occurrence of pollutants (ISO 16000-32:2014)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 11/14

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 16000-32**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

**Indoor air - Part 32: Investigation of buildings for the occurrence  
of pollutants (ISO 16000-32:2014)**Air intérieur - Partie 32: Investigation sur la présence de  
polluants dans les bâtiments (ISO 16000-32:2014)Innenraumluftverunreinigungen - Teil 32: Untersuchung von  
Gebäuden auf Schadstoffe (ISO 16000-32:2014)

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

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## **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 16000-32:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146 "Air quality" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 264 "Air quality" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2015.

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### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 16000-32:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16000-32:2014 without any modification.



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**Indoor air —**

**Part 32:  
Investigation of buildings for the  
occurrence of pollutants**

*Air intérieur —*

*Partie 32: Investigation sur la présence de polluants dans les  
bâtiments*





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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is 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 in indoor air and test chamber air — Active sampling method*
- *Part 4: Determination of formaldehyde — Diffusive sampling method*
- *Part 5: Sampling 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 or 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*
- *Part 12: Sampling strategy for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)*

- *Part 13: Determination of total (gas and particle-phase) polychlorinated dioxin-like biphenyls (PCBs) and polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins/dibenzofurans (PCDDs/PCDFs) — Collection on sorbent-backed filters*
- *Part 14: Determination of total (gas and particle-phase) polychlorinated dioxin-like biphenyls (PCBs) and polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins/dibenzofurans (PCDDs/PCDFs) — Extraction, clean-up and analysis by high-resolution gas chromatography and mass spectrometry*
- *Part 15: Sampling strategy for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)*
- *Part 16: Detection and enumeration of moulds — Sampling by filtration*
- *Part 17: Detection and enumeration of moulds — Culture based method*
- *Part 18: Detection and enumeration of moulds — Sampling by impaction*
- *Part 19: Sampling strategy for moulds*
- *Part 20: Detection and enumeration of moulds — Determination of total spore count*
- *Part 21: Detection and enumeration of moulds — Sampling from materials*
- *Part 23: Performance test for evaluating the reduction of formaldehyde concentrations by sorptive building materials*
- *Part 24: Performance test for evaluating the reduction of volatile organic compound (except formaldehyde) concentrations by sorptive building materials*
- *Part 25: Determination of the emission of semi-volatile organic compounds by building products — Micro-chamber method*
- *Part 26: Sampling strategy for carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)*
- *Part 27: Determination of settled fibrous dust on surfaces by SEM (scanning electron microscopy) (direct method)*
- *Part 28: Determination of odour emissions from building products using test chambers*
- *Part 29: Test methods for VOC detectors*
- *Part 30: Sensory testing of indoor air*
- *Part 31: Measurement of flame retardants and plasticizers based on organophosphorus compounds — Phosphoric acid ester*
- *Part 32: Investigation of buildings for the occurrence of pollutants*

## Introduction

Investigations on the occurrence of pollutants in buildings and their technical installations make it possible to determine the level of pollution (e.g. polychlorinated biphenyls, asbestos) at the time of the investigation (actual condition) and to assess its impact.

During the investigation it should be considered that structural changes (e.g. thicker building envelope), hygiene conditions (e.g. ventilation, air flows) and other factors may affect the actual condition as surveyed and should therefore be indicated if necessary.

In specific circumstances it may be expedient to assess the indoor air quality in order to undertake an investigation on pollutants.

Treatment of contaminated construction products resulting from the demolition, partial dismantling and remediation of buildings is not covered by this part of ISO 16000.

The legal regulations in the different countries have to be taken into account.

This part of ISO 16000 is based on Reference [1].

# Indoor air —

## Part 32:

# Investigation of buildings for the occurrence of pollutants

## 1 Scope

This part of ISO 16000 specifies the requirements for investigating buildings and other structures and their technical installations for the occurrence of pollutants, as a basis for subsequent sampling of suspect areas and determination of the type and quantity of pollutants, which are described in other parts of ISO 16000.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 16000-1, *Indoor air — Part 1: General aspects of sampling strategy*

**koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN**