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**Indoor air —**

**Part 9:**

**Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing — Emission test chamber method**

*Air intérieur —*

*Partie 9: Dosage de l'émission de composés organiques volatils de produits de construction et d'objets d'équipement — Méthode de la chambre d'essai d'émission*



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# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Symbols and abbreviated terms</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>5 Principle</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>6 Emission test chamber system</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>7 Apparatus</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>8 Test conditions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>9 Verification of the test conditions</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>10 Test specimens</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>11 Emission test chamber preparation</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>12 Test method</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>13 Calculation of area specific emission rates and expression of results</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>14 Performance characteristics</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>15 Test report</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) System for quality assurance / quality control</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Examples of area specific air flow rates in a model room</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) General description of an emission test chamber</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>15</b>

## 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 16000-9 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/ED*
- *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-p-dioxins (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 high-resolution gas chromatographic/mass spectrometric analysis*
- *Part 14: Sampling strategy for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)*
- *Part 15: Measurement of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)*
- *Part 16: Detection and enumeration of moulds — Sampling of moulds by filtration*
- *Part 17: Detection and enumeration of moulds — Culture-based method*

This corrected version of ISO 16000-9:2006 incorporates the following corrections:

- in Clause 2, on page 1, 2006 has been added after ISO 16000-11;
- in 3.11, on page 2, the symbols in Note 1 have been corrected;
- in Clause 10, on page 8, ISO 16000-11:2005 has been replaced by ISO 16000-11:2006.

## 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.

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## Indoor air —

### Part 9:

## Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing — Emission test chamber method

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 16000 specifies a general laboratory test method for determination of the area specific emission rate of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from newly produced building products or furnishing under defined climate conditions. The method can also, in principle, be applied to aged products. The emission data obtained can be used to calculate concentrations in a model room.

This part of ISO 16000 applies to various emission test chambers used for determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products or furnishing.

Sampling, transport and storage of materials to be tested, and preparation of test specimens are described in ISO 16000-11. Air sampling and analytical methods for the determination of VOCs are described in ISO 16000-6 and ISO 16017-1 [11].

A general description of an emission test chamber is given in Annex C of this part of ISO 16000.

For the determination of formaldehyde emissions from wood-based panels, refer to EN 717-1:2004 [12]. However, ISO 16000-9 is also applicable to wood-based panels and other building products, in order to determine the emission rate of formaldehyde. The measurement procedure for formaldehyde is described in ISO 16000-3 [1].

### 2 Normative references

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

ISO 554:1976, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications*

ISO 16000-6:2004, *Indoor air — 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*

ISO 16000-11:2006, *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*