

Contents

	page
Foreword.....	4
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions.....	6
4 Symbols and abbreviations	9
5 Operating principles	9
5.1 Principle of diffusive sampling.....	9
5.2 Dimensions of diffusive uptake rate.....	10
5.3 Bias due to the selection of a non-ideal sorbent.....	11
5.4 Environmental factors affecting sampler performance	11
5.4.1 Temperature and pressure	11
5.4.2 Humidity.....	11
5.4.3 Transients.....	12
5.4.4 The influence of air velocity	12
5.4.5 Transportation.....	13
6 Measurement objectives	13
6.1 General.....	13
6.2 Identification of causes of complaints about poor indoor air quality	13
6.3 Determination of reference values for indoor air quality.....	13
6.4 Compliance with limit or guideline values for indoor air.....	14
6.5 Identification of indoor pollutant sources.....	14
6.6 Testing of effectiveness of remedial action	14
6.7 Analysis of trends in indoor air quality	14
6.8 Assessment of concentrations in indoor air at abnormal or "worst-case" conditions.....	14
6.9 Personal monitoring	14
6.10 Validation of indoor pollution models	14
6.11 Measurement of mean ventilation rates	14
6.12 Aim of quality control with parallel measurements involving different methods.....	15
7 Measurement strategy	15
7.1 General.....	15
7.2 Elements of sampling strategy.....	15
7.2.1 General.....	15
7.2.2 Time of sampling	15
7.2.3 Sampling duration and sampling frequency.....	16
7.2.4 Location of samplers.....	17
7.2.5 Simultaneous ambient air measurements.....	17
7.2.6 Supplementary information	18
7.2.7 Uncertainty	18
7.3 Measurement strategy with respect to defined measurement objectives	18
7.3.1 General.....	18
7.3.2 Identification of causes of complaints about poor indoor air quality	18
7.3.3 Determining reference values of indoor air quality.....	20
7.3.4 Control of limit and guideline values	21
7.3.5 Identification of air pollutant sources.....	22
7.3.6 Testing of effectiveness of remedial actions	23
7.3.7 Analysis of trends in indoor air quality	24
7.3.8 Assessment of concentrations in indoor air at abnormal or "worst-case" conditions.....	25
7.3.9 Personal monitoring	26

7.3.10	Validation of indoor pollution models	27
7.3.11	Measurement of mean ventilation rates	28
7.3.12	Aim of quality control with parallel measurements involving different methods	28
8	Selection of a sampling method	29
8.1	Sources of information on the maintenance of diffusive samplers	29
8.2	Selection of a sampler	29
9	Requirements for training	30
10	Quality assurance and quality control	30
Annex A (informative)	Types of diffusive samplers	33
Annex B (informative)	Limit values/Guideline values	36
Annex C (informative)	Calculation of diffusion coefficients and uptake rates	38
C.1	Calculation of diffusion coefficients	38
C.2	Simple method to calculate uptake rates	41
C.3	Literature on values of diffusive coefficients	43
Annex D (informative)	Characteristics of some diffusive samplers	44
Bibliography		46

— Part 3 (Ambient air quality — Diffusive samplers for the determination of concentrations of gasses and vapours — Requirements and test methods). Guide to selection, use and maintenance.

Because of the importance of these samplers, diffusive samplers used to measure indoor air quality have to fulfil some general requirements related to the sampling objective. These requirements are given in EN 13526-1 for measuring ambient air quality. The same principles apply to measuring indoor air although target values have to be set by the Regulatory Authorities at either National, European or International level.

These requirements include uniformity, sensitivity and specificity objectives, including uncertainty.

In addition, diffusive samplers used to measure indoor air quality have to also fulfil some specific requirements in addition to those specified in EN 13526-1. These specific requirements are given in EN 13526-2 for measuring ambient air quality. The same principles apply to measuring indoor air. These requirements include description efficiency, diffusive uptake rate and sensitivity to air velocity.

Such general and specific requirements must also be related to the measuring objectives used in the assessment of indoor air quality.

It is the user's primary responsibility to choose appropriate procedures or devices that meet the requirements of this document. One way of doing this is to obtain information or confirmation from the manufacturer. Type testing, or more generally, the assessment of performance criteria of procedures or devices, may be undertaken by the manufacturer, user, test house or research and development laboratory, as is most appropriate.

EN 13526-3 gives guidance on the selection and use of diffusive samplers used to measure ambient air quality.

For the special tasks of sampling workplaces, the European Standard EN 482 [1] and EN 536 apply. This document on the use of diffusive samplers for indoor air has been created in addition to those for workplace air because the measurement strategies, the underlying European Directives for ambient air [2], limit and guideline values and the consequent definitions and practical applications of the estimation of the uncertainty of measurements are different.