

ANSES's List of Indoor Air Quality Guideline Values

Since 2004, the Agency has had a permanent expert appraisal mission relating to the development of indoor air quality guidelines (IAQGs).

[See our article on indoor air quality guidelines](#)

| Substance | Year of publication | Type of value | IAQGs | Recommended measurement methods |
|----------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Carbon monoxide (CO) | 2007 | Short-term IAQG: - For exposure of 8 hours - For exposure of 1 hour - For exposure of 30 minutes - For exposure of 15 minutes | 10 mg.m ⁻³ 30 mg.m ⁻³ 60 mg.m ⁻³ 100 mg.m ⁻³ | / |
| Benzene | 2008 | Short-term IAQG: for exposure of 1-14 days | 30 µg.m ⁻³ | / |
| | | Intermediate IAQG: for exposure from 14 days to 1 year | 20 µg.m ⁻³ | |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for exposure of >1 year | 10 µg.m ⁻³ | |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for lifelong exposure corresponding to a risk level of 10 ⁻⁶ | 0.2 µg.m ⁻³ | |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for lifelong exposure corresponding to a risk level of 10 ⁻⁵ | 2 µg.m ⁻³ | |
| Naphthalene | 2009 | Long-term IAQG: for exposure of >1 year | 10 µg.m ⁻³ | / |
| Trichloroethylene | 2009 | Intermediate IAQG: for exposure from 14 days to 1 year | 800 µg.m ⁻³ | Sampling by passive diffusion with carbon disulphide desorption and GC/FID or GC/MS analysis |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for lifelong exposure corresponding to a risk level of 10 ⁻⁶ | 2 µg.m ⁻³ | Sampling by passive diffusion through a tube with thermal desorption followed by GC/FID or GC/MS analysis |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for lifelong exposure corresponding to a risk level of 10 ⁻⁵ | 20 µg.m ⁻³ | |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2010 | Short-term IAQG: for exposure of 1-14 days | 1380 µg.m ⁻³ | Active sampling by pumping through an activated charcoal tube with carbon disulphide desorption and GC/FID or GC/MS analysis |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for exposure of >1 year | 250 µg.m ⁻³ | Sampling by passive diffusion through an activated charcoal tube with carbon disulphide desorption followed by GC/FID or GC/MS analysis |

| | | | | |
|--|------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Particulate matter* (PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀) | 2010 | No IAQGs proposed | / | / |
| Hydrocyanic acid (HCN) | 2011 | No short-term IAQGs proposed | / | / |
| Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) | 2013 | Short-term IAQG: for exposure of 1 hour | 200 µg.m ⁻³ | Direct measuring by chemiluminescence Sampling by pumping over a coated medium and analysis by spectrophotometry or ion chromatography |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for exposure of >1 year | 20 µg.m ⁻³ | Sampling by passive diffusion and analysis by spectrophotometry or ion chromatography |
| Acrolein | 2013 | Short-term IAQG: for exposure of 1 hour | 6.9 µg.m ⁻³ | Canister sampling, pre-concentration and gas chromatography analysis, and mass spectrometry detection |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for exposure of >1 year | 0.8 µg.m ⁻³ | No measurement method proposed: development and validation needed |
| Acetaldehyde | 2014 | Short-term IAQG: for exposure of 1 hour | 3,000 µg.m ⁻³ | Sampling by pumping over a coated medium, solvent desorption and analysis by liquid chromatography using a UV/visible detector |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for exposure of >1 year | 160 µg.m ⁻³ | No measurement method proposed: development and validation needed |
| Ethylbenzene | 2016 | Short-term IAQG: for exposure of 24 hours | 22,000 µg.m ⁻³ | Active sampling with a sorbent tube, solvent desorption and gas chromatography analysis, flame ionisation detection |
| | | Long-term IAQG: for exposure of >1 year | 1,500 µg.m ⁻³ | |
| Formaldehyde | 2018 | Short-term IAQG To be complied with repeatedly and continuously throughout the day | 100 µg.m ⁻³ | Active sampling on a DNPH-coated silica gel in a sampling tube – Determination by liquid chromatography using a UV/visible detector or Passive sampling on a DNPH/H3PO4-coated badge (DSD-DNPH cartridge) – Determination by liquid chromatography using a UV/visible detector |
| Toluene | 2018 | IAQG To be complied with for short-term and long-term measurement | 20 000 µg.m ⁻³ | Active sampling with a sorbent tube, solvent desorption and gas chromatography analysis, coupled with either flame ionisation detection, or mass spectrometry detection with or without headspace injection |