

The French experience: from research to policies

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EnVIE Conference, Brussels, 16-17 September 2008

IAQ in France: a recent issue

Major steps:

- a French multidisciplinary network RSEIN and an IAQ Observatory both created in <u>2001</u>
- Environmental and Health Action Plan in June 2004: 2 priority actions dedicated to IAQ among 12 (45 actions)

Research
Expertise
Policies



RSEIN network

- a French multidisciplinary network
- 26 scientific partners
- coordinated by INERIS
- close partnership with French IAQ Observatory
- supported by French ministries of Environment and Health + Agency for Environment and Energy Savings (ADEME)

OBJECTIVE: to analyse peer-reviewed scientific papers on IAQ → to identify key issues

What we do

- a quarterly electronic newsletter (in French):
 - critical analyses of scientific literature
 - new policies, regulations, guidelines, standards and reports (international scale)
- conferences on IAQ:
 - IAQ in schools in 2005, Paris
 - IAQ in homes in 2007, La Rochelle
- reviews in a French Journal (product and material emissions, radon, ultrafine particles, schools ...)

http://rsein.ineris.fr



Where are we now?

- 3 858 references in the database, 208 reviewed
- increasing number of papers, in particular on:
 - semi-volatile compounds
 - chemical reactions
 - children exposure and health (swimming pools)
 - photocatalytic pollutant removal
- → RSEIN work permits to:
 - identify emerging issues and research needs
 - provide quick and recent overview on different topics
- → A useful tool, not only for researchers but also for decision-makers; a tool that needs to remain reactive and relevant

French IAQ Observatory -1-

- coordinated by Scientific and Technical Center for Building (CSTB)
- a permanent survey to collect data on IAQ in various environments
- National campaign in dwellings <u>2003-2005</u>:
 - 30 parameters (chemical, physical and biological)
 - one week monitoring (indoor, outdoor, garage)
 - 567 dwellings, representative of 24 millions houses in continental metropolitan France
 - analysis on-going to search determinants of pollution and typologies of dwellings



French IAQ Observatory -2-

- 2007-2009 IAQ in children microenvironments:
 - schools: "harmonised protocol", i.e. key pollutants, sampling strategy...
 - schools: efficiency of ventilation strategy based on CO₂ sensors
 - swimming-pools and ice-rinks: types of building, existing monitoring data and time-activity-patterns
 - sport-halls: "protocol"
- <u>2008-2010</u> IAQ in offices:
 - data on energy consumption
 - BFR in dust and human biomonitoring



Research results for expertise -1-

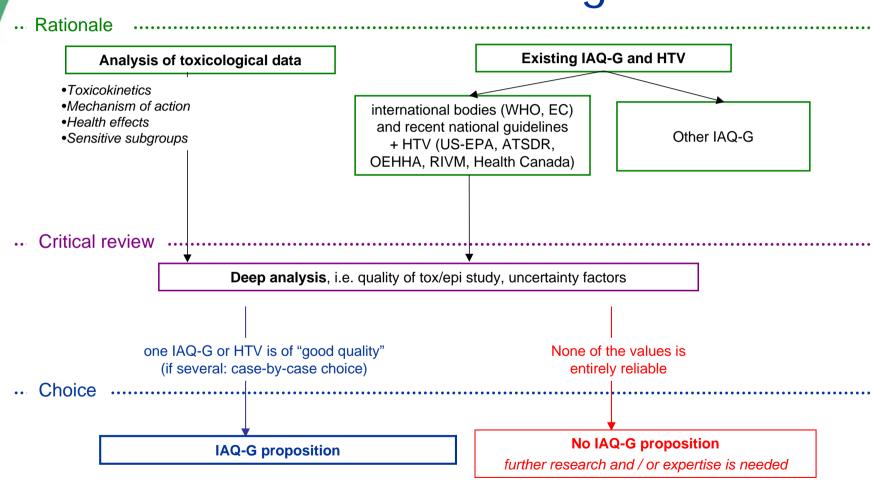
lead by French Agency for environmental and occupational health safety (AFSSET)

• indoor air quality guidelines (on-going process):

A French working group:

- to establish IAQ-G or review existing ones (INDEX)
 for priority indoor air pollutants (OQAI & INDEX)
- to consider possible specific French issues (pollutants)
- to participate to WHO programme

Method for establishing IAQ-G



Health-based IAQ-G

IAQ-G for formaldehyde, benzene and CO

Research results for expertise -2-

 risk assessment linked to inhaled formaldehyde

 evaluation scheme to qualify solid building materials regarding their VOC emission



... to Policies -1-

- About what we know:
 - Public Health Law (2004):
 - **×** radon: remediation thresholds
 - ✗ CO: information and surveillance system
 - lead: mandatory diagnoses (buy or rent)
 - ban smoke in occupational settings (February 2007) and public places
 (January 2008) regulated in November 2006

- ... to Policies -2-
- Even if we don't know completely:
 - national monitoring surveys in schools (beginning in 2009):
 - formaldehyde and CO₂
 - ✓ back to expertise = which guidelines? health-based?
 - ☑ back to technical side = establishing protocol:
 - passive or active sampling?
 - short term: where? how many times?
 - long term: where (each classroom/1)? how often?

... to Policies -3-

building products labelling regarding VOC emissions (agenda not defined)

 ban of CMR 1 & 2 compounds in building and decoration products (before June 2009)

"Grenelle de l'environnement", discussion lead in 2007 with stakeholders (gvt, industrials, scientists, NGOs)

The future

- Environmental and Health Action Plan II in preparation (publication in 2009):
 - further research
 - consumer product emissions
 - "home interventions"
 - → Need for a global approach in the context of climate change, energy savings, building performance...

French policies

+ policies have been implemented

- scattered policies (no global and coherent approach)
- faster than scientific knowledge

Regarding EnVIE propositions

- IAQ Directive?
 - complicated because of many components / stakeholders / responsibilities
 - redundant, already implemented policies
- Anyway a need for a global frame:
 - harmonise protocols:
 - products (REACh, GPSD)
 - materials (CPD)
 - * equipments (stoves...)
 - harmonise monitoring programs and data collection
 - "check" buildings codes and energy policies
 - support research
- Green paper? should not be recommendations



Thank you for your attention!