



Technical Specification

ISO/TS 22358

Traditional Chinese medicine — Procedure for reporting indoor air quality when combusting moxibustion devices

*Médecine traditionnelle chinoise — Mode opératoire pour
consigner la qualité de l'air intérieur lors de la combustion de
dispositifs de moxibustion*

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Sample Document

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 249, *Traditional medicine*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Traditional Chinese medicine*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Traditional moxibustion methods use the heat of combustion of moxa floss to maintain and promote human health and to treat diseases. At the same time, however, combustion products are generated during moxibustion treatment.

Meanwhile, there has been increased awareness and concerns about indoor air pollution caused by chemicals in recent years. Therefore, people have come to avoid exposure to smoke and its by-products from combustion.

There is a demand to provide information to protect people from the health effects of air pollutants by using indoor air quality as a measure that quantifies the chemicals in the air inside a building.

Currently, standards have been established for the amounts of pollutants in the air, and procedures are being implemented to protect human health from air pollution. Ambient air pollution refers to air pollution found outdoors, while indoor air pollution occurs inside buildings and structures. Both are harmful to human health and share many commonalities, but there are also differences in environmental conditions and pollution sources. For chemicals used in moxibustion devices, which are primarily used indoors, indoor air quality is based on the indoor environment.

To determine the chemical substances emitted from a product, a testing method using a chamber system, i.e. the chamber method, is generally used to measure the amount of chemical substances emitted per product mass or per usage time. However, because various standard and guideline values represent chemical substance concentrations in the ambient as well as indoor air, it is not possible to directly compare the emission amounts obtained using the chamber method with these standard values to evaluate the impact of chemical substances emitted from a product in the indoor environment.

Therefore, a calculation procedure is required to convert the emission amount of the target pollutants into an indoor air concentration value under defined usage conditions (e.g. Space volume, ventilation rate, usage time, etc.) and to compare this value with applicable standard or guideline values. This document specifies this calculation procedure to evaluate the impact of pollutants generated when combusting moxibustion devices in an indoor environment.

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Traditional Chinese medicine — Procedure for reporting indoor air quality when combusting moxibustion devices

1 Scope

This document aims to provide a procedure for reporting indoor air quality when combusting moxibustion devices. It is intended for use in business-to-business (B to B) transactions, subject to mutual agreement between parties. This document specifies the steps for preparing reports that compare indoor concentration values of target pollutants generated when combusting moxibustion device with international, regional, or national ambient and indoor air quality regulations, standards, or guideline values.

This document does not apply to moxibustion devices that do not involve combustion of moxibustion material, such as electric heating moxibustion equipment covered in ISO 21292:2020 and infrared moxibustion-like instruments covered in ISO 20493:2018.

2 Normative references

The following documents referred in the text in that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 15011-2, *Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 2: Determination of the emission rates of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) during arc welding, cutting and gouging*

ISO 16000-3, *Indoor air — Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds in indoor and test chamber air — Active sampling method*

ISO 16000-6, *Indoor air — Part 6: Determination of organic compounds (VVOC, VOC, SVOC) in indoor and test chamber air by active sampling on sorbent tubes, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS or MS FID*

ISO 21366, *Traditional Chinese medicine — General requirements for smokeless moxibustion devices*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org>

3.1

indoor air quality

characteristics of air environment inside a building, described in terms of odour, physical parameters, chemical and biological pollutants

Note 1 to entry: Indoor air quality is directly related to the ventilation rate, air distribution patterns, and pollution sources.

Note 2 to entry: Indoor air quality is important in ensuring human health, olfactory comfort, and perceived comfort.