

नेपाल सरकार
वातावरण, विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि मन्त्रालयको
सूचना

नेपाल सरकार, वातावरण, विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि मन्त्रालयले वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०५४ को नियम १५ ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी देहायको घरभित्रको वायुको गुणस्तर राष्ट्रिय मापदण्ड, २०६५ तोकेको छ। यो मापदण्ड मन्त्रालयले नेपाल राजपत्रमा सूचना प्रकाशन गरी तोकेको मितिदेखि लागू हुनेछ।

**घरभित्रको वायुको गुणस्तर राष्ट्रिय मापदण्ड, २०६५
(National Indoor Air Quality Standard, 2009)**

Pollutant	Maximum Concentration	
	Level	Averaging Time
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	120 µg/m ³	24-hour
	200 µg/m ³	1-hour
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	60 µg/m ³	24-hour
	100 µg/m ³	1-hour
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	8-hour
	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	1-hour
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1000 ppm (1800 mg/m ³)	8-hour

Note:

- Units of measure for the standards are parts per million (ppm) by volume, milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³), and micrograms per cubic meter of air (µg/m³).
- The use of PM_{2.5} value is preferred.
- No need to monitor/measure both Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) and Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}). In accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines for Particulate Matter, Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide and Sulfur Dioxide, 2005, the PM 2.5 values can be converted to the corresponding PM10 values by application of a PM 2.5/PM10 ratio of 0.5.
- Averaging time can be fixed as per convenience.
- When 1hr averaging time is chosen, monitoring should be done during cooking time.
- When 8 hr averaging time is taken, monitoring should cover cooking time too.
- Monitoring of Carbon dioxide is to ensure the adequacy of the ventilation of the monitoring sites.