

105. The results of this survey indicate that most houses insulated with UFFI have indoor formaldehyde gas levels below the 0.1 ppm federal reference level. However, a significant minority of insulated homes have formaldehyde levels in excess of 0.1 ppm.

106. The UFFI issue is an important part of the overall problem of indoor air pollution. This problem is becoming increasingly important in our energy-conscious society as more and more buildings are sealed tightly to reduce heat loss and reduce expenditures on heating fuels. Dr. A.B. Morrison made reference to this issue in his testimony, stating that his department has had "extensive consultation with the provinces" with the objective of developing "national standards for indoor air quality", based on consultation and review of the scientific literature. Dr. Morrison stated that the issue had also been discussed with the World Health Organization.⁽⁹⁰⁾ No indication was given, however, as to when these proposed national standards might be presented for public discussion.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF NATIONAL TESTING SURVEY OF FORMALDEHYDE GAS LEVELS IN CANADIAN HOMES INSULATED WITH UFFI

Sample	Number of Houses	FORMALDEHYDE RESULTS				Average Outdoor Readings (ppm)
		Using House Average Indoor Readings		Using House Maximum Indoor Readings		
		Average (ppm)	% at or over 0.1 ppm	Average (ppm)	% at or over 0.1 ppm	
First One Hundred (a)	100	.139	47%	.174	57%	.007
UFFI Centre Files (b)	651	.040	5.1%	.048	8.6%	.008
UFFI Chip (c)	1,146	.054	10.2%	.067	16.5%	.009
Control Chip (d)	378	.034	2.6%	.042	4.8%	.007