**天津市公共场所室内空气质量管理规定**

**Tianjin Municipal Regulation on Indoor Air Quality Management in Public Places**

2013年1月11日经天津市人民政府第102次常务会议通过  2013年1月27日天津市人民政府令第59号公布 自2013年4月1日起施行 根据2022年6月8日天津市人民政府令第29号《天津市人民政府关于修改〈天津市报废机动车回收利用管理办法〉和〈天津市公共场所室内空气质量管理规定〉的决定》修正

Adopted at the 102nd executive meeting of the Tianjin Municipal People’s Government on January 11, 2013; Published by Tianjin Municipal People’s Government Order No. 59 on 27 January 2013; Effective from April 1, 2013; Amended according to the Tianjin Municipal People’s Government Order No. 29 “Decision of Tianjin Municipal People’s Government on Amending the 'Tianjin Municipal Measures for the Administration of Recycling and Utilization of Scrap Motor Vehicles' and 'Tianjin Municipal Regulations on the Management of Indoor Air Quality in Public Places' ” on June 8, 2022.

第一条 为了保障公共场所具有良好的空气质量，保障人体健康，依据国务院《公共场所卫生管理条例》（国发〔1987〕24号）的规定，结合本市实际情况，制定本规定。

Article 1  In order to ensure good air quality in public places and to protect human health, the current regulation is formulated in accordance with the State Council’s “Regulation on the Administration of Hygiene in Public Places” (Guo Fa [1987] No. 24) and in light of the actual situation of this city.

第二条 对下列公共场所室内空气质量的监督管理适用本规定：

    （一）商场、书店、写字楼；

    （二）展览馆、博物馆、美术馆、图书馆；

    （三）体育馆、游泳馆、健身室；

    （四）影剧院、音乐厅、歌舞厅；

    （五）宾馆、饭店；

    （六）医院、学校、幼儿园；

    （七）应当纳入管理的其他公共场所。

    公共场所室内空气质量监督的具体范围，由市卫生健康部门根据国家和本市有关规定确定。

Article 2 The current regulation applies to the supervision and management of indoor air quality in the following public places:

(1) Shopping malls, bookstores, office buildings.

(2) Exhibition halls, museums, art galleries, and libraries.

(3) Gymnasium, swimming pool, fitness room.

(4) Theaters, concert halls, dancing halls.

(5) Hotels and restaurants.

(6) Hospitals, schools, kindergartens.

(7) Other public places that should be included in the management.

The specific scope of indoor air quality supervision in public places shall be determined by the municipal health department in accordance with relevant national and municipal regulations.

第三条 市和区人民政府应当重视公共场所室内空气质量工作，及时解决公共场所室内空气质量管理中的重大问题，保障公共场所室内空气质量监督管理工作所需经费。

Article 3 The municipal and district people’s governments shall attach importance to the work of indoor air quality in public places, solve major problems in the management of indoor air quality in public places in a timely manner, and ensure the funds required for the supervision and management of indoor air quality in public places.

第四条 市和区卫生健康部门负责公共场所室内空气质量管理工作的组织推动、综合协调，并具体承担公共场所运营中的室内空气质量监督管理工作。

市和区市场监管部门负责公共场所室内装饰装修材料、家具的生产环节和流通环节的产品质量监督管理工作。

住房城乡建设、商务、教育、生态环境、文化和旅游、体育、市场监管等行政管理部门在各自职责范围内协助卫生健康部门做好公共场所室内空气质量管理工作。

Article 4 The municipal and district health departments are responsible for the organization, promotion and overall coordination of the management of indoor air quality in public places, and they specifically undertake the supervision and management of indoor air quality in the operation of public places.

Municipal and district market supervision departments are responsible for the supervision and management of product quality in the producing and supplying process of interior decoration materials and furniture in public places.

The administrative departments of housing and urban-rural construction, commerce, education, ecological environment, culture and tourism, sports, and market supervision shall assist the health department to manage the indoor air quality in public places within the scope of their respective responsibilities.

第五条 本规定所列的公共场所按照国家和本市有关规定实行卫生许可管理的，应当申领卫生许可证，未取得卫生许可证的，不得营业。

    市教育行政部门应当将学校、幼儿园的开办信息及时通报市卫生健康部门。

Article 5 The operator of public place listed in the current regulation shall apply for a sanitary license for the place it operates if relevant regulations of the state and this Municipality so requires, and in this situation those without a sanitary license shall not be allowed to operate.

The municipal department of education shall promptly notify the municipal health department of the opening information of schools and kindergartens.

第六条 公共场所选址、设计、装修以及使用应当符合国家和本市室内空气质量相关标准和规范要求。

Article 6 The location, design, decoration and use of public places shall comply with the relevant national and municipal standards and specifications for indoor air quality.

第七条 公共场所使用单位的法定代表人或者主要负责人是室内空气质量的第一责任人。

    公共场所使用单位应当建立健全室内空气质量管理制度。

    公共场所使用单位应当配备专职或者兼职的室内空气质量管理人员，具体负责相关工作。

Article 7 The legal representative or main person in charge of the unit using public places is the premier responsible person for indoor air quality.

The units that use public places shall establish and improve the indoor air quality management system.

Public place users shall be equipped with full-time or part-time indoor air quality management personnel who are specifically responsible for relevant work.

第八条 公共场所进行新建、改建、扩建的，应当符合有关卫生标准和规范要求。

Article 8 A new construction, reconstruction and expansion of public places shall comply with the relevant sanitary standards and specifications.

 第九条 经营性公共场所进行室内装饰装修期间不得营业。进行局部装饰装修的，经营者应当采取有效措施，保证营业的非装饰装修区域室内空气质量合格。

    装饰装修后的校舍、幼儿园使用前应当委托专业机构进行室内空气质量检测，并将检测结果予以公示。对不符合空气质量标准的校舍、幼儿园，严禁使用，经整改检测合格后方可使用。

Article 9 Commercial public places shall not open during the period of interior decoration. In case of partial decoration, the operator shall take effective measures to ensure the indoor air quality of the non-decoration areas that are open to customers.

The indoor air quality of a decorated school or kindergarten building should be tested by a professional institution before use, and the test result should be publicized. School or kindergarten buildings that do not meet air quality standards are strictly prohibited from being used, and can only be used after passing the rectification and testing.

第十条 公共场所使用的室内装饰装修材料和设备必须符合国家和本市相关标准，具有质量检验合格证明和中文标识的产品名称、规格、型号、生产厂厂名、厂址等，禁止使用国家明令淘汰的装饰装修材料和设备。

Article 10 The interior decoration materials and equipment used in public places must comply with the relevant national and municipal standards, and have the product name, specification, model, manufacturer’s name and address, etc. with the quality inspection certificate and Chinese logo. Obsolete decoration materials and equipment are strictly forbidden according to national law.

第十一条 公共场所使用单位应当保持公共场所室内空气流通，保证室内空气质量。

    公共场所的通风设施、设备不得擅自改造、拆除及挪作他用。

    公共场所设置的卫生间应当有单独的通风排气设施，保持清洁无异味。

Article 11 The units using public places shall maintain indoor air circulation in public places to ensure indoor air quality.

Ventilation facilities and equipment in public places shall not be modified, dismantled or used for other purposes without authorization.

Toilets set up in public places should have separate ventilation and exhaust facilities to keep them clean and free of odors.

第十二条 公共场所采用集中空调通风系统的，应当符合公共场所集中空调相关卫生规范和管理规定的要求，并每年进行1次预防空气传播性疾病的卫生学检测或者评价，检测或者评价合格后方可继续运行。

Article 12 Where a central air-conditioning ventilation system is used in a public place, it shall meet the requirements of the relevant hygienic norms and management regulations for centralized air-conditioning in public places. A hygienic testing or evaluation for the prevention of airborne diseases should be conducted once a year. It can continue to operate only after passing the annual test or evaluation.

第十三条 公共场所使用单位应当建立室内空气质量培训制度，组织从业人员学习相关卫生法律知识和公共场所卫生知识，并进行考核，考核不合格的不得安排上岗。

Article 13 Public place users shall establish an indoor air quality training system, organize practitioners to learn relevant sanitation legal knowledge and public place sanitation knowledge, and test its practitioners. Those who fail the assessment shall not be assigned to work.

第十四条 公共场所使用单位应当建立室内空气质量管理档案，并按有关规定将资料归档。

Article 14  Public place users shall establish indoor air quality management files, and archive the materials in accordance with relevant regulations.

第十五条 公共场所经营区域内不得存放有毒有害物质以及产生异味的物品。

    医院、学校等单位因为医疗、教学、科研需要存放上述物品的，应当按照有关规定严格管理。

Article 15 Noxious and harmful substances and articles that produce peculiar smell shall not be stored in the business area of public places.

Hospitals, schools and other units that need to store the above items for medical treatment, teaching, and scientific research shall strictly manage them in accordance with relevant regulations.

第十六条 公共场所使用单位应当按照卫生标准、规范的要求对室内空气质量进行检测，检测每年不得少于１次；检测结果不符合卫生标准、规范要求的应当及时整改。

公共场所使用单位不具备检测能力的，应当委托专业机构进行检测。

    公共场所使用单位应当在醒目位置如实公示检测结果。

Article 16 The units using public places shall test the indoor air quality in accordance with the requirements of sanitary standards and norms, and the frequency of test shall not be less than once a year; if the test results do not meet the requirements of the sanitary standards and norms, the rectified measures should be taken in time.

If a unit using public places does not have the ability to test, it should entrust a professional institution to carry out the test.

Public place users shall truthfully publicize the test results in conspicuous locations.

第十七条 市和区卫生健康部门应当采取现场卫生监测、采样、查阅和复制文件、询问等方法，依据有关卫生标准和要求，对公共场所室内空气质量进行监督检查，有关单位和个人不得拒绝或者隐瞒。

Article 17 Municipal and district health departments shall supervise and inspect indoor air quality in public places by adopting methods such as on-site health monitoring, sampling, reviewing and copying documents, and inquiries, and in accordance with relevant health standards and requirements. Relevant units and individuals shall not refuse or hide.

第十八条 公共场所使用单位有下列情形之一的，由市或区卫生健康部门责令限期改正；逾期不改的，处以1000元以上１万元以下罚款；对拒绝监督检查的，处以１万元以上３万元以下罚款；情节严重的，可以依法责令停业整顿，直至吊销卫生许可证：

    （一）公共场所室内空气质量不符合国家标准和要求而继续使用的；

    （二）未按照规定建立室内空气质量管理制度、配备专兼职室内空气质量管理人员，或者未建立室内空气质量管理档案制度的；

    （三）未按照规定组织从业人员进行相关卫生法律知识和公共场所卫生知识培训，或者安排未经相关卫生法律知识和公共场所卫生知识培训考核的从业人员上岗的；

    （四）未按照规定对集中空调通风系统进行清洗消毒或检测、卫生学评价不合格而投入使用的，或者擅自停止使用、拆除通风设施设备的。

Article 18 If a public place user has any of the following circumstances, the municipal or district health department shall order it to make corrections within a time limit; if it fails to make corrections within the time limit, a fine of not less than 1,000 yuan but not more than 10,000 yuan shall be imposed; If the circumstances are serious, it may be ordered to suspend business for rectification, and its health permit may be revoked:

(1) The indoor air quality in public places does not meet the national standards and requirements and the user continues to use the place.

(2) Failing to establish an indoor air quality management system in accordance with regulations, assigning full-time and part-time indoor air quality management personnel, or failing to establish an indoor air quality management file system.

(3) Failing to organize practitioners to conduct relevant health legal knowledge and public place health knowledge training in accordance with regulations, or allowing practitioners who have not been trained and assessed on relevant health legal knowledge and public place health knowledge to take up their posts.

(4) Putting into use the central air-conditioning ventilation system without cleaning and disinfecting or testing it according to regulations, or failing to pass the hygienic evaluation, or stopping the use or dismantling the ventilation facilities and equipment without authorization.

第十九条 市和区卫生健康部门的工作人员在公共场所室内空气质量监督管理中滥用职权、玩忽职守、徇私舞弊的，对直接责任人员依法给予处分；构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任。

Article 19 If a civil servant of a municipal or district health department abuses his powers, neglects his duties, or engages in malpractice for personal gain in the supervision and management of indoor air quality in public places, the directly responsible personnel shall be punished according to law; if a crime is involved, criminal responsibility shall be investigated according to law.

第二十条 本规定自2013年４月１日起施行。

Article 20 The current regulation shall come into force on April 1, 2013.