



LIFE VISIONS ONLINE COURSE

Wednesday, 24 January 2024







Overview

- 1. What is Indoor Air Quality /Indoor Environment Quality?
- 2. Why do we care for IAQ?
- 3. Which factors determine IAQ?
- 4. Sources & pollutants/emerging pollutants
- 5. How to achieve better IAQ?
- 6. Challenges for IAR assessment





Indoor Air Quality quality of air inside buildings as represented by concentrations of pollutants

health & comfort

of building occupants

Indoor Environment

Quality

+ lighting, temperature, humidity, noise, air renewal





Why do we care for IAQ?



>90% time spent indoors

- ✓ Home
- ✓ Working place/office
- ✓ School/University
- ✓ Public buildings

✓ Means of transport etc.

SUPER MARKE





Legionnaires' Disease and HVAC



Sick Building Syndrome SBS has been defined a "set of adverse health or discomfort symptoms that individuals experience when they spend time indoors, and that lessen while away from the building"





Nearly 3.



COVID-19 BRINGS **INDOOR AIR** QUALITY MONITORING UPFRONT

A thought leadership piece by Edward Pugh, Managing Consultant, EVORA Global



BETTER PLACES FOR PEOPLE

ILION =/-

each year

32	lschaemic heart disease
23%	Stroke
21%	Lower respiratory infection
19%	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
6%	Lung cancer

HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION

nillion people

rom household air pollution (2019). is mostly created by using such as wood with polluting stoves,



32% from ischaemic heart disease



prematurely each year from diseases caused by household air pollution

Credits











Why do we care for IAQ?

Short- and Long-term **impacts on health /vulnerable groups** (children, elderly, pregnant, sick people)

Impact on occupants' **comfort /** reduced **productivity**

Worsening outdoor air pollution and climate crisis

Airtight (energy consumption efficient) building environments

People stay more indoors (pandemic, extreme events etc.)





which factors determine IAQ?







Indoor air pollutants

- **Particulate matter** (PM10, PM2.5, PM1, ultrafine)
- Organic compounds (VOCs, PAHs, aldehydes, ketones etc.)
- Inorganic gases (NOx, SO₂, O₃, CO₂ etc.)



Emerging pollutants:

- microplastics
- oxidative potential
- secondary organic aerosols per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances •
- - brominated flame retardants (PFAS)
- •
- phthalates •
- dioxins •

Sources of Indoor air pollution

- ✓ building materials and furniture
- ✓ combustion-related
- ✓ cooking-related
- ✓ resuspension
- cleaning and consumer products
- indoor generated secondary pollutants (photochemistry)
- ✓ outdoor environment











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Standards/Directives/limits

WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: selected pollutants The WHO offers comprehensive guidelines for particulate matter, radon, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and biological contaminants. These guidelines are internationally recognized and serve as a reference for many countries' IAQ regulations.

•International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – ISO offers several standards related to indoor air quality, including standards for assessing indoor air quality management systems (ISO 16000-40:2019) and specifying methods to express the quality of indoor air suitable for human occupancy (ISO 16814:2008).







Ways to improve IAQ?

- ✓ Remove or eliminate sources of pollution
- ✓ Adequate air renewal / ventilation
- ✓ Maintain HVAC filters, AC units, and fans
- ✓ Dry out damp areas
- ✓ Use of air purifiers
- ✓ Use of photocatalytic materials







Future challenges for IAQ?

- Investigate health effects related to indoor air pollution exposure (vulnerable groups)
- Protect indoor air from climate change consequences
- Incorporate IoT solutions to IAQ monitoring for optimizing IAQ assessment (e.g. sensors networks, remote monitoring, alarming systems)

 Public and authorities' awareness, mitigation actions (schools, public buildings etc) / citizen science







Thank you