INDOOR AIR QUALITY MONITORING & ASSESSMENT PPT

- Prepared by Perfect Pollucon Services (2021)

For more info please visit www.ppsthane.com



Why is preliminary assessment required?

- ► To understand the current indoor air quality problems in industry
- ► To develop a database on :
 - building structure
 - ventilation system
 - potential sources
 - factors influencing indoor air quality
- ► Taking necessary action to reduce poor indoor air quality
- ▶ Planning for future to reduce indoor air pollution



How is it carried out?

The process of conducting preliminary assessment can be divided into four steps:

- Background assessment
- A walkthrough evaluation
- Personal interviews
- Environmental monitoring



1) Background Assessment



Purpose of background assessment

The intent of the background assessment shall be to obtain the following information:

- When was the building constructed?
- Building type?
- Ventilation system
- Previous problems
- Previous investigations and their results
- Recent renovations



Questions to be answered during background assessment

- Do you have a complete description of the HVAC system and its operation?
- Details such as original plans and specifications, changes to original system, commissioning reports, testing and balancing reports are needed as a minimum.
- Do you have operating instructions, and maintenance and calibration records for components of HVAC system?



More questions for background assessment

- Do you have a list of locations where architectural or engineering modifications have been done?
- Do you have a list of locations where indoor quality complaints have been reported in past?
- The frequency of complaints at these locations will help in solving the problem.
- Do you have a list of new occupancy areas added since the original design?
- Do you have a list of new areas served by HVAC system?



2) Walk-through Evaluation



What is a walk-through evaluation?

- ▶ It is needed to obtain any additional background information not obtained during the Background Assessment
 - Architectural plans
 - Engineering reports
 - Previous environmental assessments
- ► A critical inspection of the ventilation system is carried out in order to thoroughly characterize the building with respect to potential sources and microbial contaminants



3) Personal Interviews



Purpose of Personal Interviews

- Necessary to better characterize the building population
- To determine the nature of the symptoms and complaints reported
- Critical in determining the magnitude of the problem, especially, if the problem is widespread throughout the building
- A symptom form prepared by NIOSH maybe used
- ► A simplified form can always be prepared and used if detailed information is not required



4) Environmental Monitoring



Environmental Monitoring

- On-site environmental monitoring is needed to confirm or to rule out a number of problem source possibilities identified from the prior three steps
- Most common instruments used in this step are
 - Detector tubes for carbon dioxide
 - Psychrometers for measuring temperature and humidity
 - Detector tubes for suspected chemicals in the building
 - Smoke tubes for determining air movement



Steps in Indoor Air Quality Monitoring

Steps involved in Air Testing Service:

- Collecting air samples from the site
- ▶ Battery operated instruments for real-time measurements of Temperature, Humidity, Wind direction, Wind speed, PM2.5, PM10, CO, CO2, NOx, etc.
- Monitoring human exposure to harmful pollutants
- Detection & measurement of harmful gases in air from the collected sample
- Provide solutions to further improve Air quality in Companies



Preliminary Evaluation

- The findings are compared against health related parameters
 - OSHA guidelines
 - ACGIH recommended Threshold Limit Values(TLVs)
 - NIOSH recommended Exposure Limits(RELs)
 - EPA's Ambient Air quality Standards
 - ASHRAE guidelines
- Necessary action is proposed to curb the problem of poor indoor air quality



Conclusions and Follow-up Assessments



Summary

- Make a log of employee complaints
- Assess the ventilation system for the building, including temperature and humidity factors
- Identify and evaluate sources of contamination
- Correct identified deficiencies and control or eliminate identified sources of contaminants
- Monitor complaints after remedial action has been taken

