

Indoor Air Quality –

Beyond Mold and Radon



Goals

- 1. Expand understanding of Indoor Air Quality and what it can encompass.
- 2. Introduce testing options

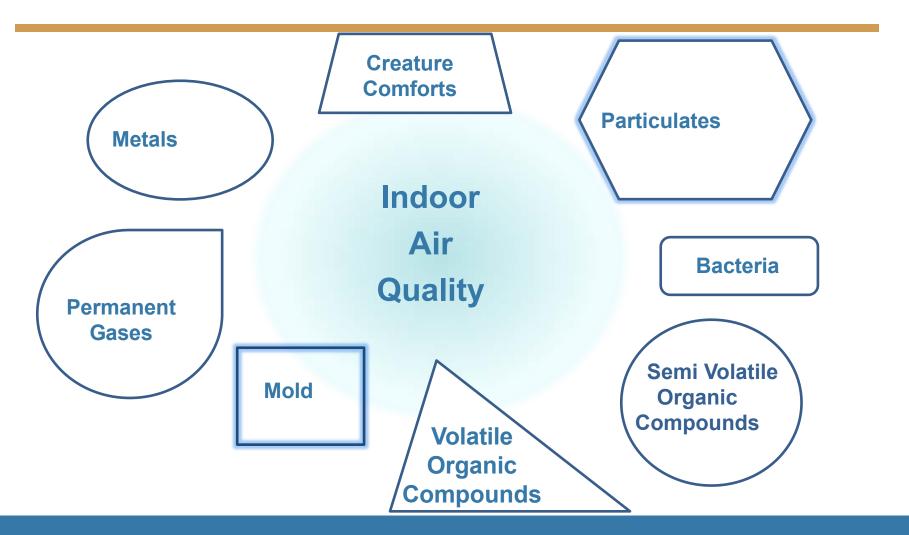


Why IAQ?

- Buying new home
- Health
- Odor
- Mold
- Change in situation
 - New baby
 - New product (e.g., furniture)
 - Renovation
 - Event (e.g., structural fire)



What is Indoor Air Quality?





What is Indoor Air Quality?

Chemicals

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Semi-Volatiles such as Pesticides and Herbicides

Mold

Spores, Mycotoxins, MVOCs

Allergens

Animals or pets, pet dander, cockroach, dust mites, pollen

Particulate/Dust

- Fibers (glass, cellulose, asbestos), biological (skin cells, pollen), mineral
- Tobacco, structural, or wild fire



What is Indoor Air Quality?

Bacteria

E.Coli, Staph., Legionella

Metals

Lead, Mercury, Hexavalent Chromium

Permanent Gases

CO, CO2, Natural Gas, Radon

Comfort factors

Temperature, Humidity, Odor



VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)



VOCs – What is the Concern?

VOCs: chemicals that easily vaporize at room temperature

- Many chemical categories
 - Hydrocarbons, aromatics, aldehydes, ketones, esters, furans, acids, amines, amides, halogenates, sulfurous
 - Benzene, Acetone, Toluene, Xylenes, Ethane, Hexane, Diacetyl, Formaldehyde

Different sources

- Products
- Activities
- Conditions

Most occupants are unaware of VOCs



VOCs from Building Materials

Flooring

Formaldehyde, solvents

Vinyl Flooring

Tetradecane

Cabinetry

Formaldehyde, toluene, xylenes

Drywall

Sulfur species

Paint

Texanols, butyl cellusolve, HCs

Carpeting

Caprolactam

PVC Cement

Tetrahydrofuran, methylethylketone

Plastic Materials

Phthalate esters

HVAC

FreonsTM

Fiberglass

Phenol/formaldehyde

Spray Foam Insulation

- Freons[™], isobutane, butane, HCs
- Pentafluoropropane
- Trans 1,2-dichloroethene

Rigid Insulation Polystyrene

Styrene

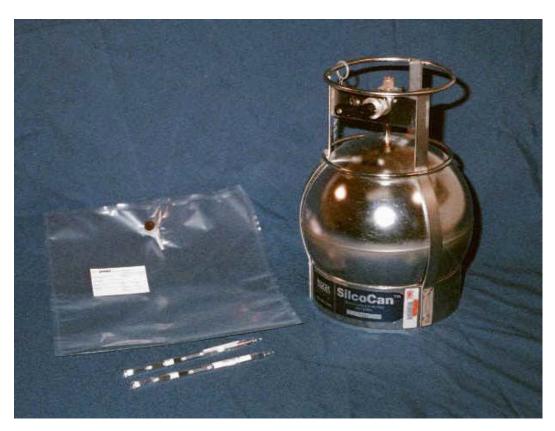
Adhesives

Toluene, Xylenes



VOC Sampling Media

Canisters
Bags
Thermal Desorption Tubes





SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (SVOCS)



SVOCs – What is the Concern?

SVOCs: chemicals vaporizing at higher than room temperature, limited suspension in breathing air (settle out quickly), route of exposure is primarily dermal

- Pesticides and Herbicides
- Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and Poly Nuclear Aromatics (PNAs)
 - Asphalt, roofing materials, fuel oils



SVOC Sampling Media

PUF Tubes
Surface Wipes
Bulk Materials







Volatility

PAHs (~370-500)

Phthalates (~280-380) Pesticides (~100-450)

Flame Retardants (~220-)

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

- BP 240-260 to 380-400 °C
- Primarily semisolid/solid state

Hexane (68)

Benzene (80)

Acetone (56)

MEK (80)

Limonene (176)

Methane (-151)

CFCs (~ -40 to 50)

Ethane (-89)

Volatile Organic Compounds

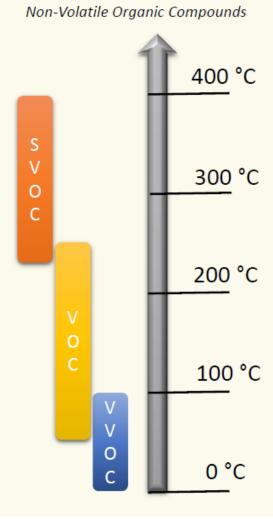
- BP 50-100 to 240-260 °C
- Both gas and liquid/solid state

Very Volatile Organic Compounds

- BP < 50 to 100 °C

Permanent gases

Formaldehyde (-19°C)



Particle-Bound Organic Matter



MOLDS



Mold – What is the Concern?

- Potential health effects
 - Allergic reactions, asthma, respiratory complaints
- Damage to materials inside building

- No practical way to eliminate all mold/mold spores in indoor environment
- Moisture control is key

No official limits for mold or mold spores



Mold Spore Sampling

Air samplers

- Collect onto plate or filter
- Active (requires sampling pump)
- Air-O-Cell, Anderson impaction

Settling plate

Collection by gravitational settling

Tape lift

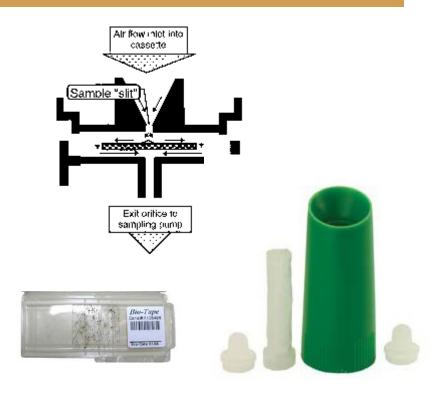
Small surface area

Dust

- Settled dust
- Vacuum collection

Bulk material

- Typically visibly moldy material
- Species identification







ALLERGENS



Allergens – What is the Concern

- ~50 million North Americans affected by allergic conditions
- Immune system overreaction to certain substances
 - Symptoms: hay fever, asthma, eye irritation, respiratory irritation (wheezing, sneezing, coughing), eczema, hives, allergic shock
- Allergens: dust, ragweed, pollen, mold, pet dander, rodent, cockroach, dust mites, certain foods, etc.



Allergen Sampling

Dust

- Settled dust
- Vacuum collection

Bulk material

Concern items (carpet, furniture fabric, etc.)







PARTICULATES BACTERIA METALS



Particulates – What is the Concern

Microscopic solid or liquid matter

- Fine < 2.5 μ m
- Respirable Coarse 2.5 10 μm
- Coarse (Dust) > 10 μm

Health symptoms

- Allergies, asthma, respiratory conditions, cardiovascular conditions, cancer
- Indicate home conditions and activities



Particulate Sampling

Surface

- Tape Lift
- Bulk
- Wipe

Air

- Impaction (e.g., Air-O-Cell®)
- Particle Counters
- Size-Selection



Tape Lift

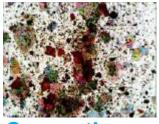


Impact Sampler



Particulate Source Analysis (by Microscopy)

Occupancy









Cosmetics

Skin Cells

Insects

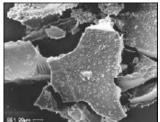
Building Shedding



Fiberglass



Patching Cpd



Corrosion/Rust

PERMANENT GASES



Radon Testing

- Action Level: 4 pCi/L
 - No known safe level
- Charcoal canisters, alpha track, electret ion chamber, continuous monitors, charcoal liquid scintillation
- Passive
 - Short term: 2-90 days
 - Long term: > 90 days
- Active
 - Continuous monitors





Other PG Testing







COMFORT FACTORS Temperature Humidity Odor



Indoor Air Quality Assessments

- Detects the non-observable
 - HVAC, chemical, mold and allergen issues

- Provides home buyers more information on the home
 - Home buyers want quality homes that are safe

 Significant business opportunity for Home Inspectors



Questions

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