

Sources, behaviour and mitigation strategies influencing indoor air quality

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Indoor air quality



- Average UK person spends 90% time indoor
- High exposure to indoor air pollutants:
- Particulate matter
- volatile organic compounds
- 🛛 carbon monoxide
- Diological materials



Sources of pollution





Behaviour: cooking



• UK Time Use Survey to establish frequency & duration of behaviour



24h (4am to 4 am) - Ten mintues intervals

Behaviour: cleaning



• UK Time Use Survey to establish frequency & duration of behaviour



24h (4am to 4 am) - Ten mintues intervals



Behaviour: typical schedule for a day

Activity	Time	Duration (mins
Cooking Breakfast – Toast & Tea	08:00 - 08:16	16
Leave the room	08:16-09:10	
Washing up	09:10 - 09:25	15
Leave the room	09:25 - 09:50	
Cleaning the dwelling	09:50 – 10:15	25
Leave the room	10:15 - 12:30	
Cooking Pasta – Iow emission	12:30 – 12:48	18
Leave the room	12:48 - 13:30	
Washing up	13:30 – 13:46	16
Leave the room	13:46 - 17:30	
Cooking Stir fry - High emission	17:30 – 17:53	23
Leave the room	17:53 - 18:40	
Washing up	18:40 – 18:57	17



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Question:



What would be the particulate emission from these two dishes under different ventilation scenarios?





Mitigation strategies



- Reduce behaviours cooking, cleaning, solid-fuel fires, use of candles, smoking, etc.
- Choose low emission materials
- Increase ventilation





Tests

4 tests:

- two days low ventilation (Tue 6th & Wed 7th July 2021)
- two days high ventilation (Thu 8th & Fri 9th July 2021)

Measures: T, RH, V_a, CO₂, NO_x, PM₁, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, O₃, TVOC, CH₄, irradiance, bioaerosol





Early Results – PM10





10



Early Results – PM10



11

Early Results – PM10







Conclusions

Exposure is linked to

- Behaviour: type, duration, frequency stir fry cooking (344 μ g/m³/20min) = 19.2 * pasta cooking (18 μ g/m³/20min)
- Ventilation practices

low ventilation (daily mean 20.4 μ g/m³) = 2.6 * high ventilation (daily mean 7.7 μ g/m³)

WHO 09/2021 15 µg/m³ annual mean & 45 µg/m³ 24-hour mean



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