



Beginners Guide to IAQ





"We spend a lot of time thinking about what we eat and drink, but very little on the quality of air that we breath...."

Nathan Wood, Chair of the BESA Health & Wellbeing in Buildings Group

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"This guide is an invaluable non-technical introduction to the issue of IAQ and explains how we can make our own indoor environments safer and healthier for us and our children...." Rosamund Adoo-Kissi-Debrah, Honorary President of the BESA Health & Wellbeing in Buildings Group

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Practical measures for building services operation with regard to Covid-19

SUMMARY OF PRACTICAL MEASURES FOR BUILDING SERVICES OPERATION

The following information is a summary of the COVID-19 guidance developed by the **BESA** - the Building Engineering Services Association - drawing on guidance issued by **REHVA** - the Federation of European Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Associations with additional content from **CIBSE** - the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers and other industry bodies.

FURTHER READING

<u>BESA COVID 19 Guidance</u> - Guidance and support for members regarding COVID-19 / Coronavirus <u>REHVA COVID 19 Guidance</u> - How to operate and use building services in areas with a coronavirus outbreak <u>CIBSE COVID 19 Guidance</u> - Guidance for staff, members and visitors

IMPORTANT

- Preventing contamination and protecting public health is more important than thermal comfort.
- All works shall be undertaken with common protective measures including respiratory protection
- The maintenance personnel should follow standard safety procedures of dusty work, including wearing gloves and respiratory protection.
- · Where users can intervene in the control of the

OUTSIDE AIR

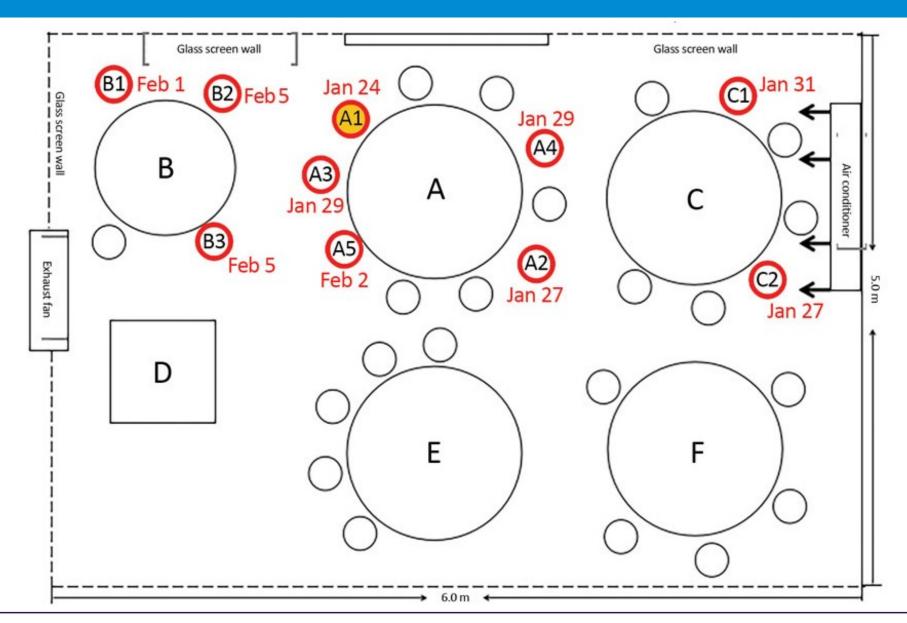
- Maximise the supply of outside air as much as reasonably possible while maintaining or increasing the social distancing (min physical distance 2-3m between persons) among employees in order to foster the ventilation cleaning effect.
- The purpose of maximising fresh air supplies is to dilute the concentration of possible contamination in the indoor air, so any introduction of outside air is to be encouraged,

Recommending opening of windows where possible – but this only goes so far even when it is possible.

https://www.thebesa.com/media /1409321/besa-guidance-vg002-2-february-2021-v6.pdf

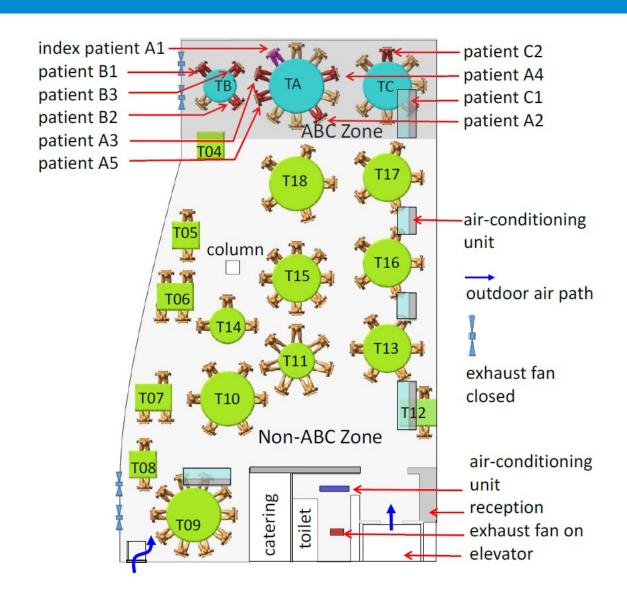
Guangdong Restaurant outbreak





Guangdong Restaurant outbreak





The 5 tables in the original sketch were in fact at one end of a larger zone;

The AC unit was one of 5 in the restaurant;

The extract fans were switched off, as were the fresh air supply fans on the day in question;

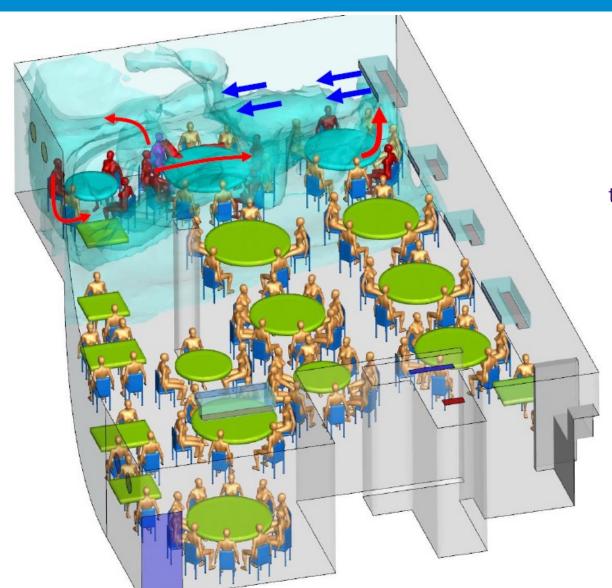
No other patrons were infected from other tables;

None of the waiting or kitchen staff became infected;

The only fresh air supply was via infiltration with the limited negative pressure only being created by the toilet extract fans at the far end of the restaurant!

Guangdong Restaurant outbreak





A stagnant recirculating zone at one end of the restaurant was created.

The lack of air movement and, crucially, dilution of infected air allowed the exhaled droplets of infected particles to be transmitted over a further range than the normal expected short-range transmission.

This concurs with previous studies of the WHO and others in previous pandemic outbreaks of airborne viruses.

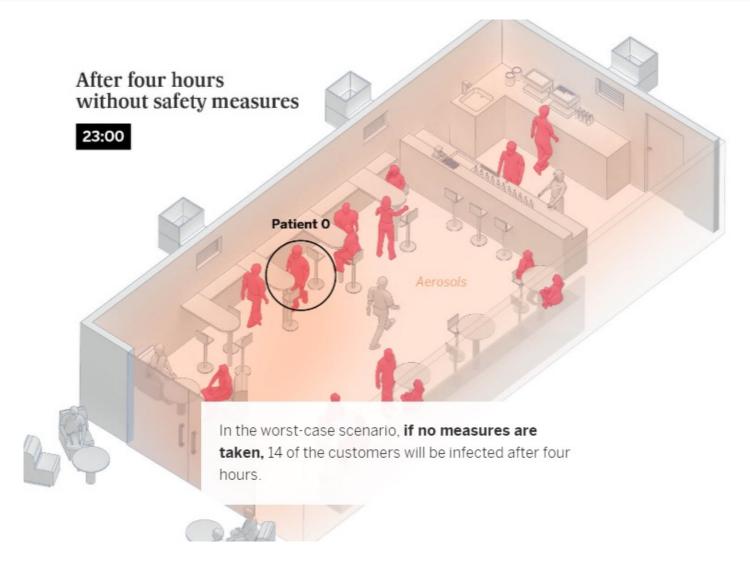
The study concluded that over crowding and poor ventilation increases risks of transmission:

which concurs with the guidance already issued by ASHRAE, REHVA and The BESA

Maximise fresh air volumes to dilute any contaminated air.

Risk of viral spread – transmission mitigation





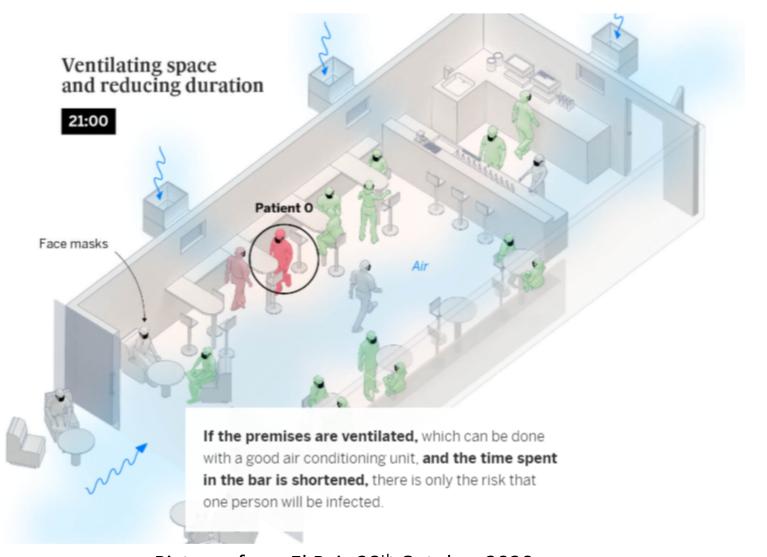
A typical public space such as a bar can be shown to expose a high number of fellow patrons if an infected asymptomatic person is present

If no mitigating measures are taken.....

Pictures from El Pais 28th October 2020

Risk of viral spread – transmission mitigation



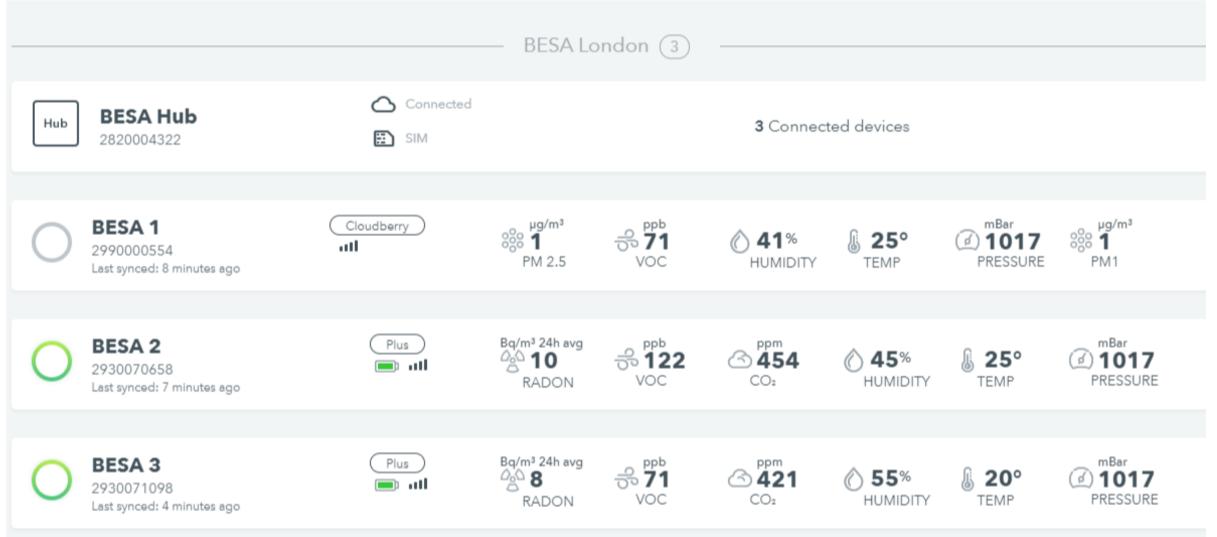


That same bar with good ventilation being introduced that will dilute the viral load and massively reduce the exposure of the patrons will see a huge reduction on passive infection rates.

Humidity level concerns: www.40to60RH.com

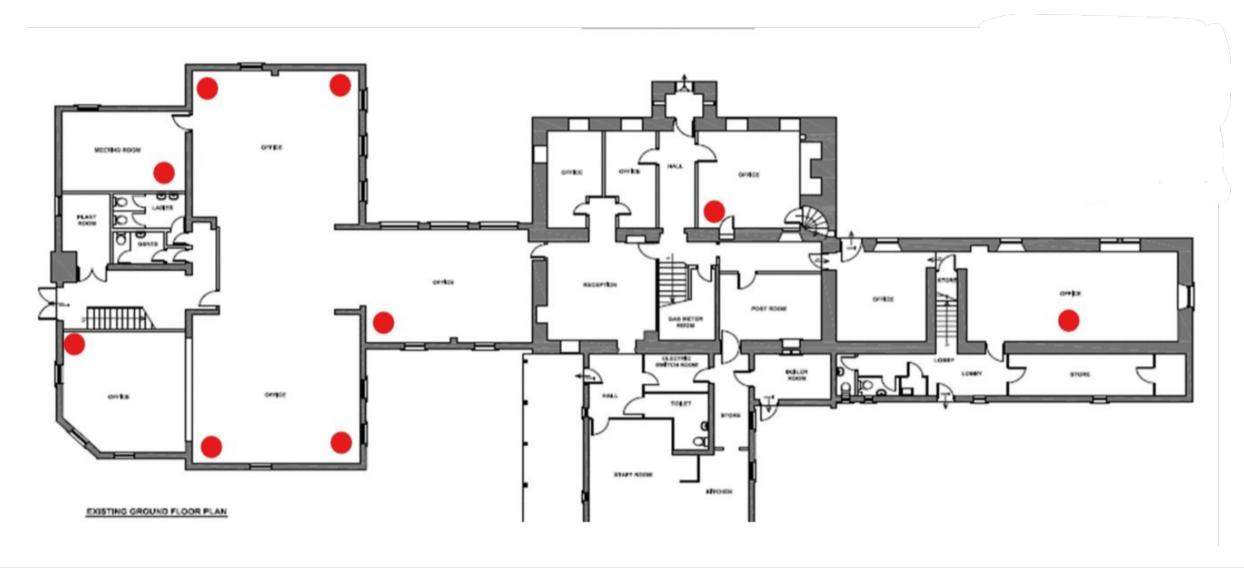
Indoor Air Quality – the hidden dangers





Indoor Air Quality – the hidden dangers





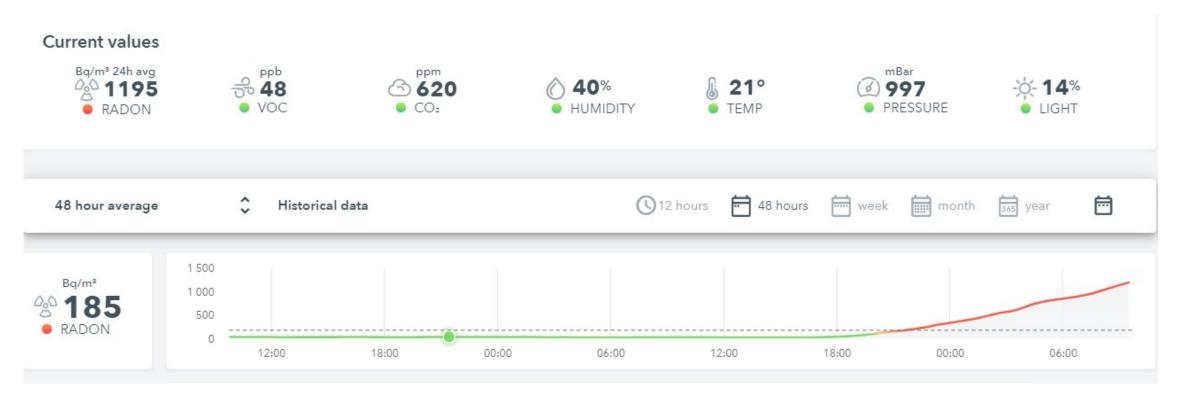
Indoor Air Quality – the hidden dangers





Indoor Air Quality – the hidden dangers exposed





The Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017

The Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017 (IRR17) come into effect where radon is present above the defined level of 300 Bq/m3 (as an annual average) and employers are required to take action to restrict resulting exposures. The HSE and Local Authorities are responsible for enforcing these regulations in particular types of workplace.

Indoor Air Quality – the hidden dangers exposed







Indoor Air Quality – ventilation is the key





Indoor Air Quality – ventilation is the key





Ventilating by opening doors and windows daily has helped reduce levels from 1449 Bq/m² to 853 during the day – proving that ventilation does work And a drop to a safe level after a weekend of opened windows!

