

Promoting Health & Wellbeing through Indoor Air Quality Optimizations



Why?

Americans spend an average of 87% of time indoors.

Provide buildings that don't adversely impact health

- *Sick Building Syndrome*: a condition in which people in a building suffer from symptoms of illness or become infected with chronic disease from the building in which they work or reside.

Why?

Acceptable Indoor Air Quality (IAQ): air toward which a substantial majority of occupants express no dissatisfaction with respect to odor and sensory irritation and in which there are not likely to be contaminants at concentrations that are known to pose a health risk

What?

Ventilation air: the minimum amount of outdoor air required for the purpose of controlling air contaminant levels in building

Supply = dilution

Exhaust = source control

Clean air

- Filtration: particulate or odor

Removing Building Contaminants

Standard of care for indoor air quality

Dilution

- Building Type Significantly impacts
- Minimum OA%
 - 10 – 25% typical of most buildings

Filtration

- MERV 8 in most instances
 - ≈5% of most common droplet size

Combined Effectiveness

- 14-28%



ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2019
(Supersedes ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2016)
Includes ANSI/ASHRAE addenda listed in Appendix O

**Ventilation
for Acceptable
Indoor Air Quality**

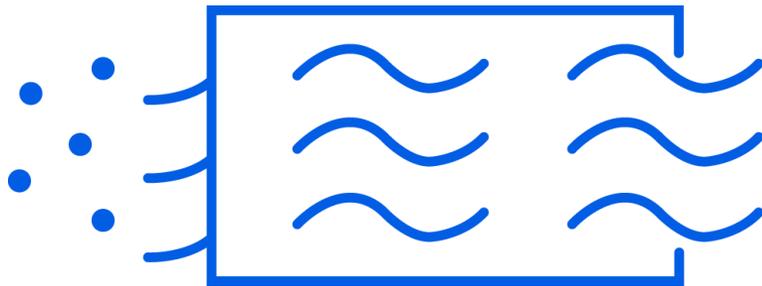
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Perform system assessment / RETRO-COMMISSIONING

- Systems can **VARY** from original design parameters as much as **10-30 PERCENT**
- Determine a Baseline of Current System Performance and Potential Opportunities for Improvement
 - Filters
 - Outdoor air issues
 - Sequences that affect outdoor air amounts (Fan cycling, DCV & Economizers)
 - Consider Test and Air Balance (TAB) to assess filter change potential

2 Improve filtration

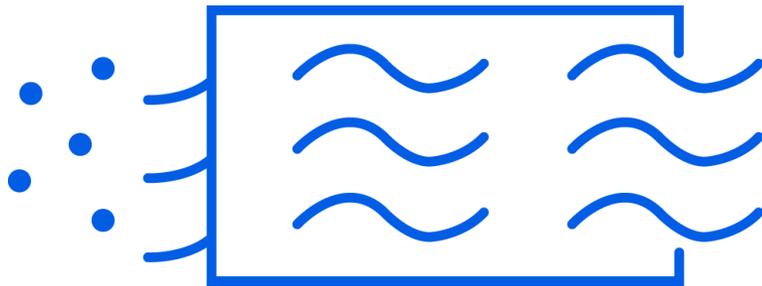
- **MODIFY FILTER RACKS** to accept higher capacity / effective filters (MERV-13, etc.)



- **IMPROVE EDGE SEALS** on filter racks to reduce bypass air
 - Pros – Life cycle effectiveness, additional air cleanliness
 - Cons – increased fan energy, first cost impacts, increased filter cost, feasibility determined on individual equipment basis

2 Improve filtration

- **Room recirculation units with HEPA or MERV 16 filter.**



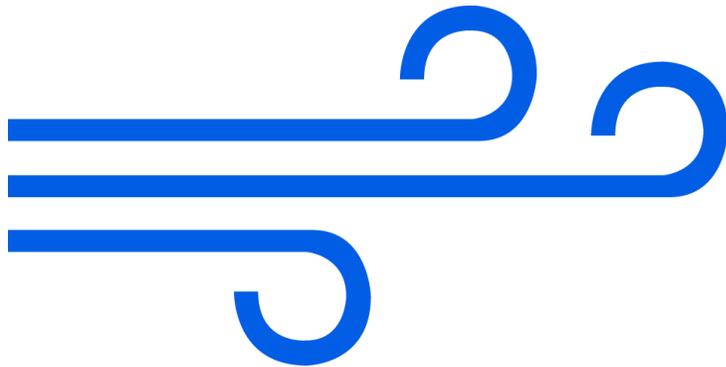
- **High Occupant density Spaces or spaces with low MERV filtration**

- Pros – Life cycle effectiveness, IAQ benefits, increases ACH
- Cons – increased fan energy, first cost of units, noise, maintenance cost

3

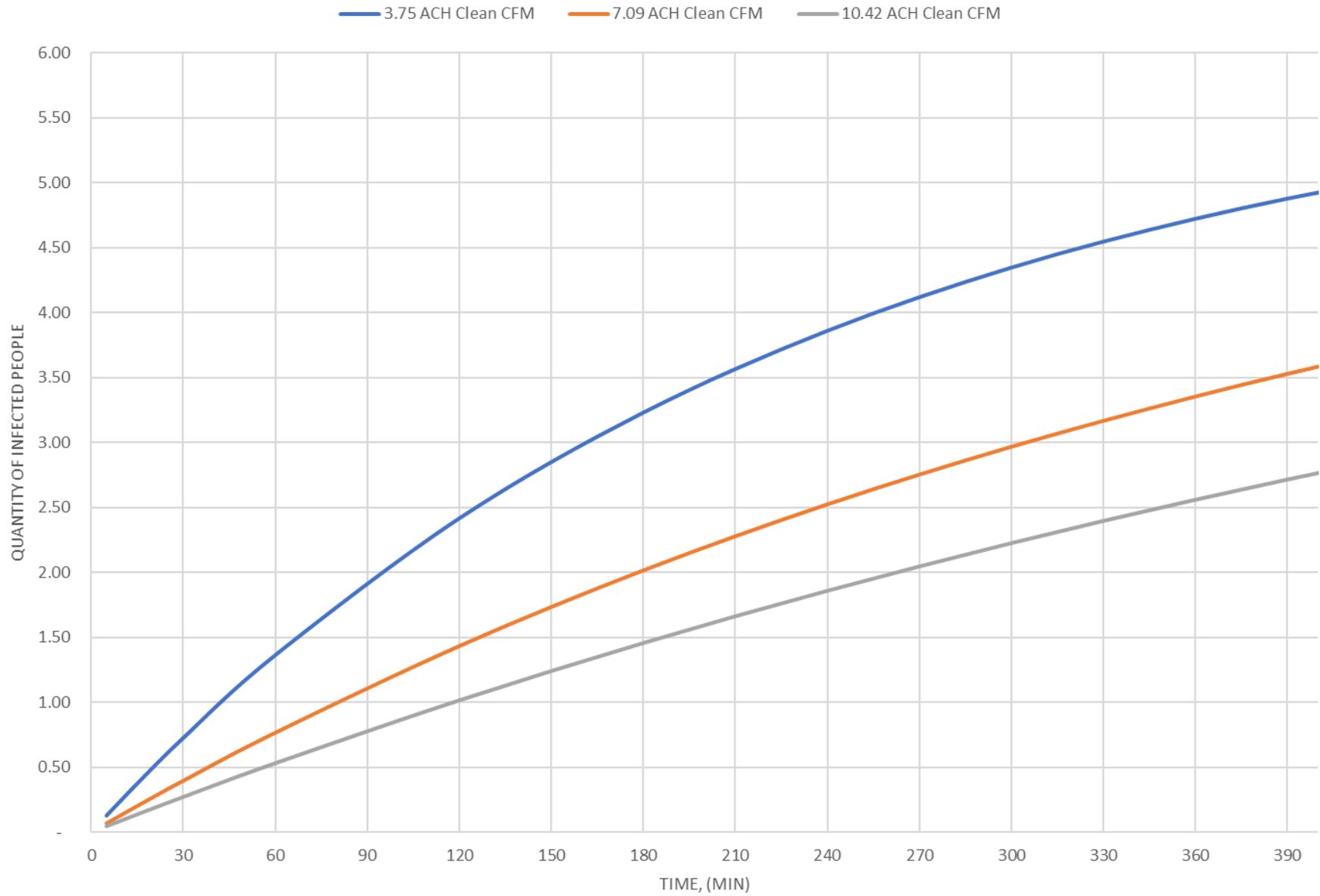
Increase ventilation / dilution

- **INCREASE** the quantity of **AIR** introduced to a **SPACE** **VIA** the **HVAC** Systems



- Extend operating hours
 - Efficacy tied to filter rating and OA percentage
 - Pros – Low first cost
 - Cons – Additional fan power usage, potential additional cooling and heating of outdoor air

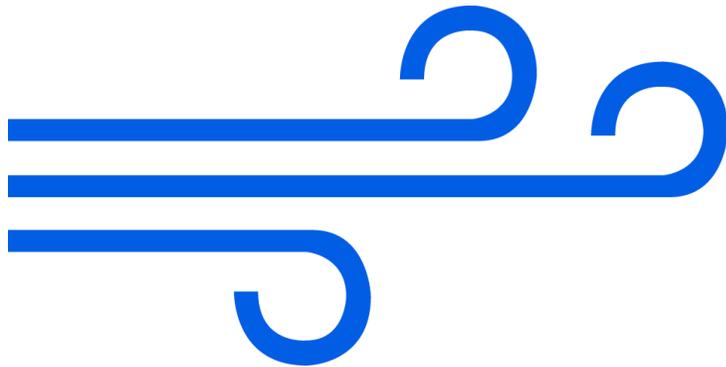
INFLUENZA, CONFERENCE ROOM



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Increase ventilation / dilution

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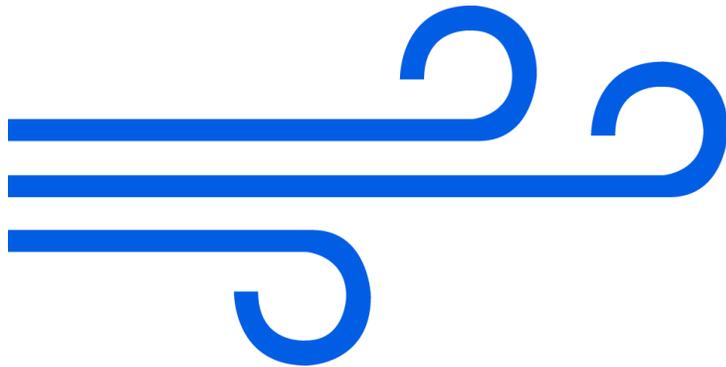


- Turn off fan cycling (increase ACH)
 - Efficacy tied to filter rating and OA percentage
 - Pros – Low first cost, IAQ improvements
 - Cons – Additional fan power usage, potential additional cooling and heating of outdoor air

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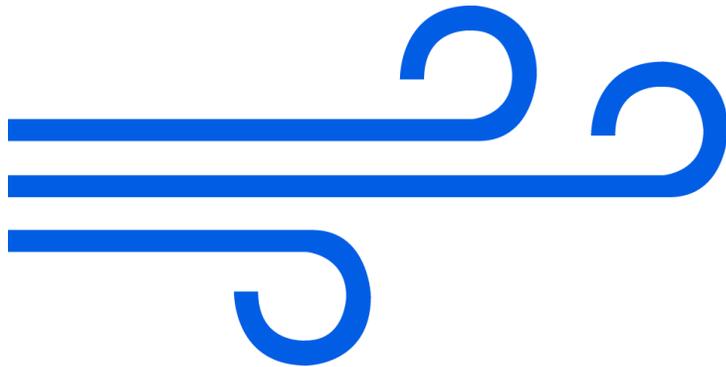


- Raise VAV box minimums (increase ACH)
 - Efficacy tied to filter rating and OA percentage
 - Pros – Low first cost, maintenance
 - Cons – Additional fan power usage, additional cooling and heating energy usage, may need BAS contractor, exist equipment limitations

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Increase ventilation / dilution

- **INCREASE** the quantity of **OUTDOOR AIR** introduced to a **BUILDING VIA** the **HVAC** Systems

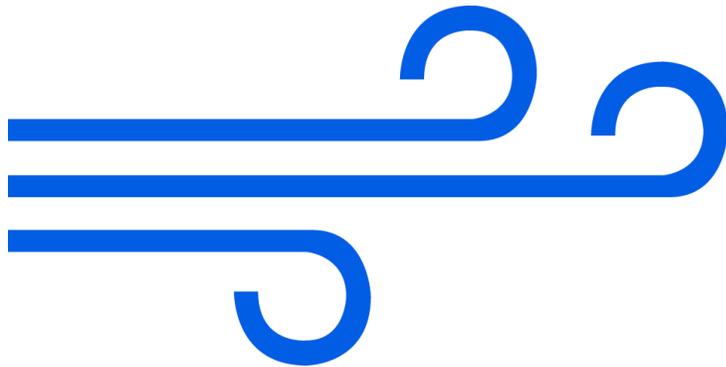


- Reset Outdoor air setpoint
 - Pros – Low first cost (no new equipment)
 - Cons – higher heating and cooling energy usage, need to engage professionals to determine limits of equipment and set

3

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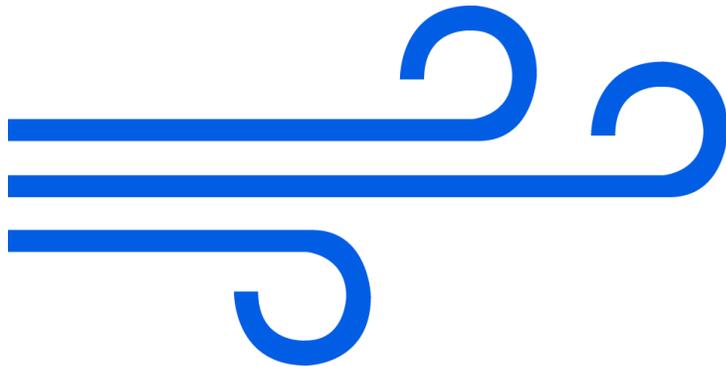


- Reset Demand Control Ventilation Setpoints (typical of high occupancy spaces)
 - Pros – Low first cost
 - Cons – higher heating and cooling energy usage

3

Increase ventilation / dilution

- **INCREASE** the quantity of **OUTDOOR AIR** introduced to a building **VIA** the **HVAC** Systems



- Controls sequence to maximize outdoor air
 - Pros – Low first cost, IAQ benefits, low maintenance, enable disable
 - Cons – Limited by equipment, strong potential high operating cost, requires BAS contractor engagement

4

EMPLOY VIRUS INACTIVATION TECHNOLOGIES

- UVGI (ultraviolet germicidal irradiation)



- Upper Room UVGI Targeting high occupant density areas (waiting rooms, breakroom)
 - Can be equated to increased ACH
- Install in Ductwork and in equipment
 - Great for mold and bacteria, less effective at viruses due to dwell time

4

EMPLOY VIRUS INACTIVATION TECHNOLOGIES

- BPI (Bi-Polar Ionization)



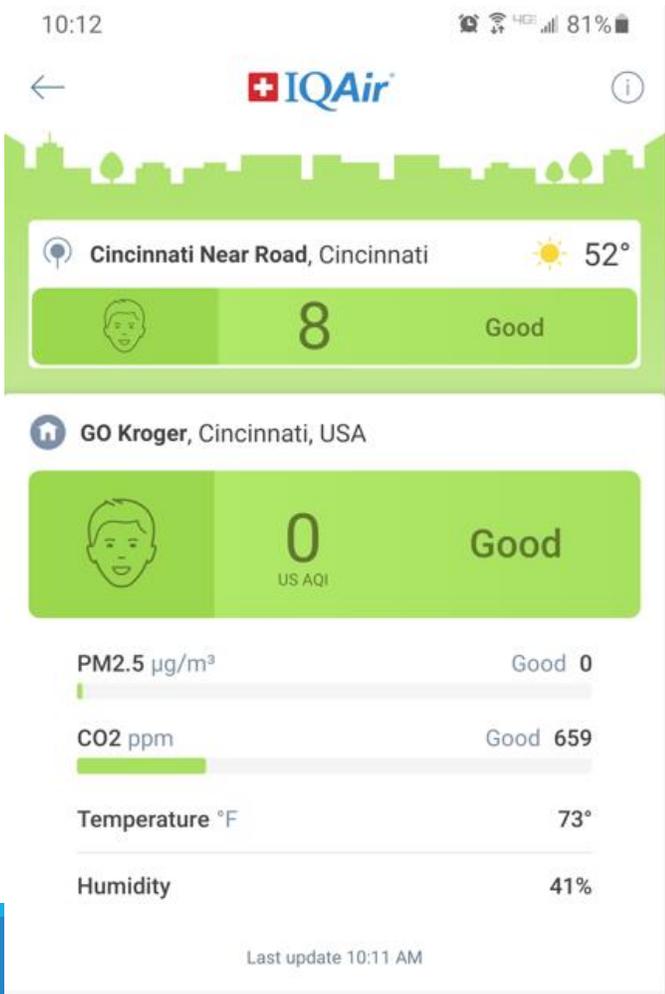
- Beware of Ozone development;
 - Pros – Maintenance, improved IAQ benefits, terminal unit application
 - Cons – Difficult to quantify benefits

The Kroger Co. IAQ Actions

- Monitor IAQ
- Open Fresh Air Dampers to Maximum System Can Handle
- Increase Filtration
- Photohydroionization (PHI)
- Verification

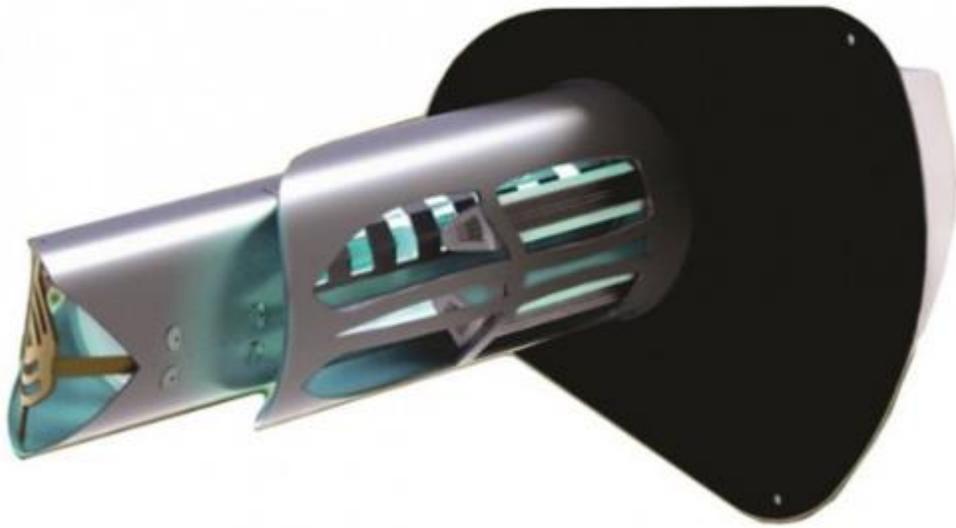


The Kroger Co. IAQ Actions

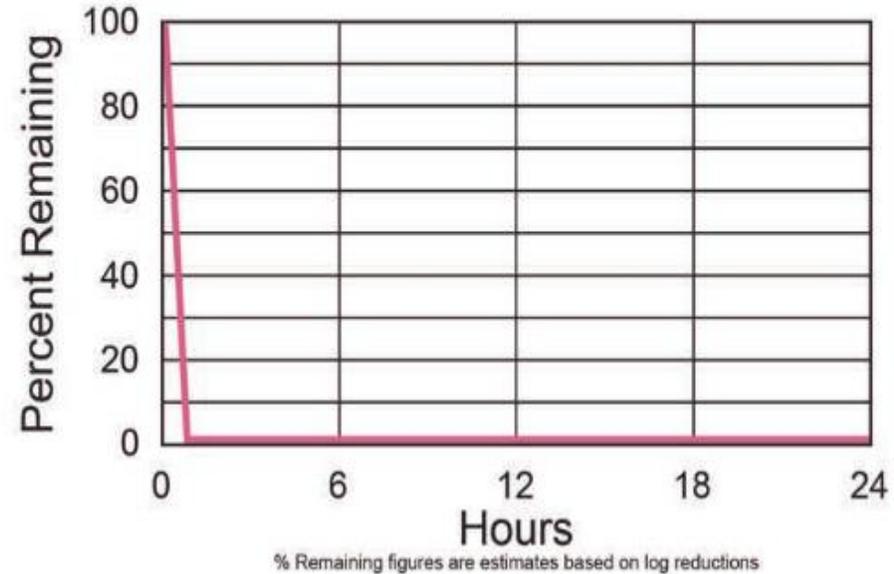


The Kroger Co. IAQ Actions

Testing summary: >99.8% inactivation of the airborne SARS-CoV-2 virus within the occupied space based on the direct air sampling method

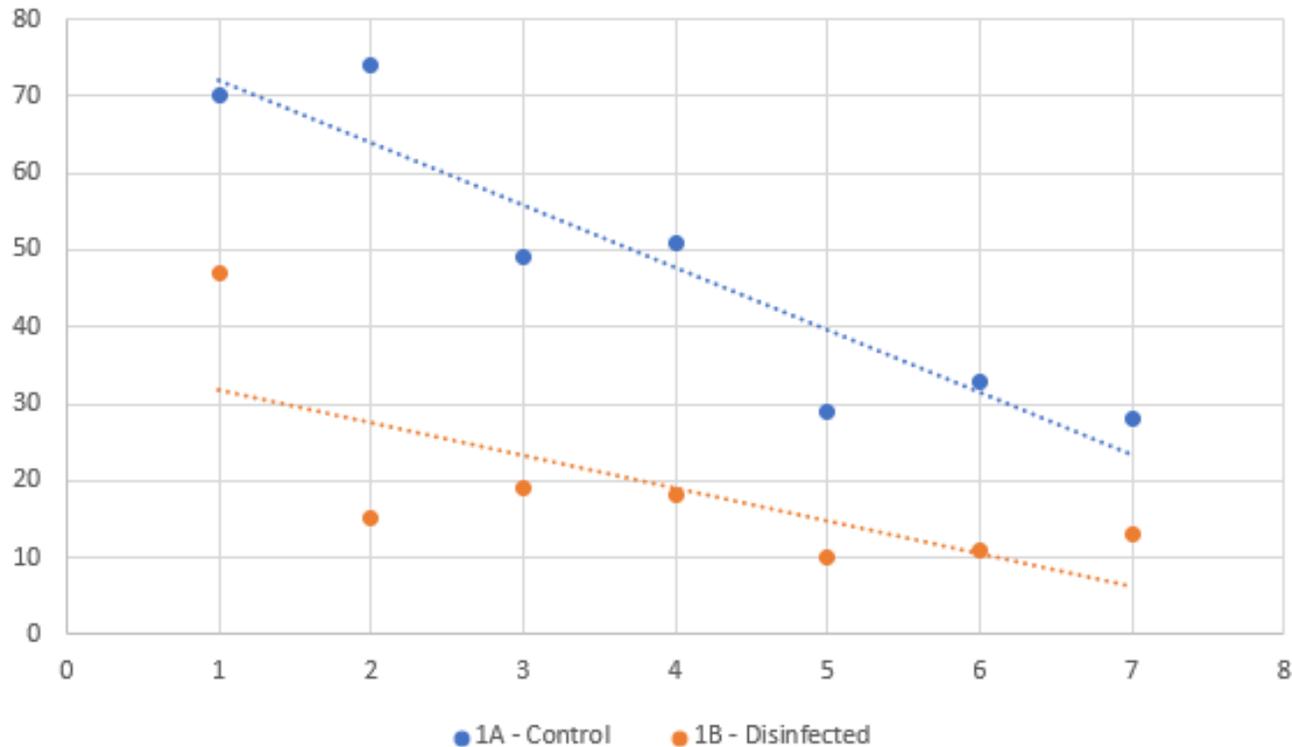


SARS-CoV-2 Reduction in Air



The Kroger Co. IAQ Actions

Effects of PHI on Untreated and Treated Areas



The ATP test is a process of rapidly measuring actively growing microorganisms through detection of adenosine triphosphate, or ATP.



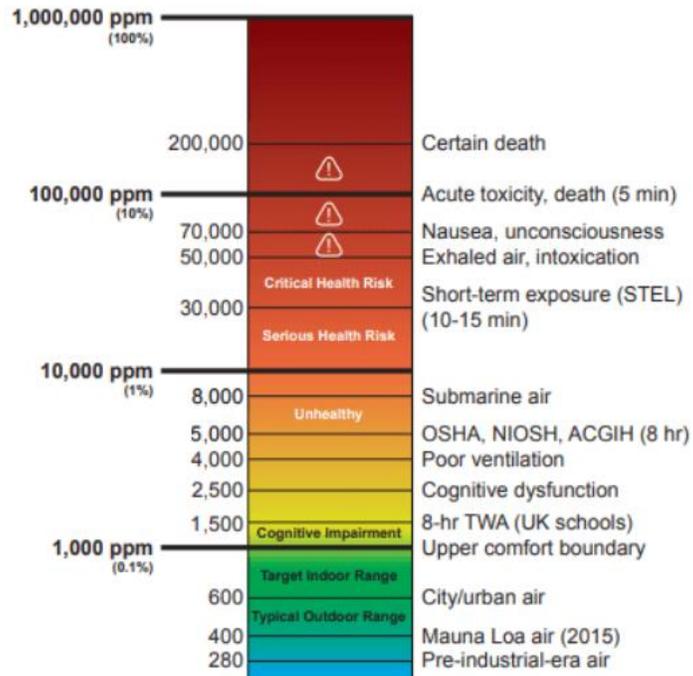
Procter & Gamble – Health & Wellness Management Ventilation Systems

- Employee Health & Wellness Training
- Design HVAC Systems to ASHRAE Standards (55 and 62)
- Computerized Maintenance Management System
- Advanced Building Diagnostic Systems
- Monitoring of Temperature/Humidity/CO2



Procter & Gamble – Health & Wellness Management Ventilation Systems

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Hazard Scale



SIEMENS		IAQ										
		RMT1	74.66 DEG F	RMT2	74.77 DEG F	RH 2	51.00 rh	16th	RMT1	73.98 DEG F	RH 1	52.00 rh
				CO2 2	467.00 ppm				CO2 1	472.00 ppm		
		RMT1	69.48 DEG F	RMT2	68.00 DEG F	RH 2	61.00 rh	15th	RMT1	68.97 DEG F	RH 1	59.00 rh
				CO2 2	449.00 ppm				CO2 1	457.00 ppm		
		RMT1	68.72 DEG F	RMT2	68.43 DEG F	RH 2	61.00 rh	14th	RMT1	68.04 DEG F	RH 1	61.00 rh
				CO2 2	449.00 ppm				CO2 1	463.00 ppm		



Procter & Gamble – Health & Wellness Management Ventilation Systems

