



Growing
ideas
through
networks

INDOOR & OUTDOOR AIR QUALITY IN SCHOOLS FROM BARCELONA

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BREATHE STUDY (ERC Advanced Grant, PI Jordi SUNYER)

(Brain dEvelopment and Air polluTion ultrafine particles in sChool childrEn)

Objectives (only of the exposure side)

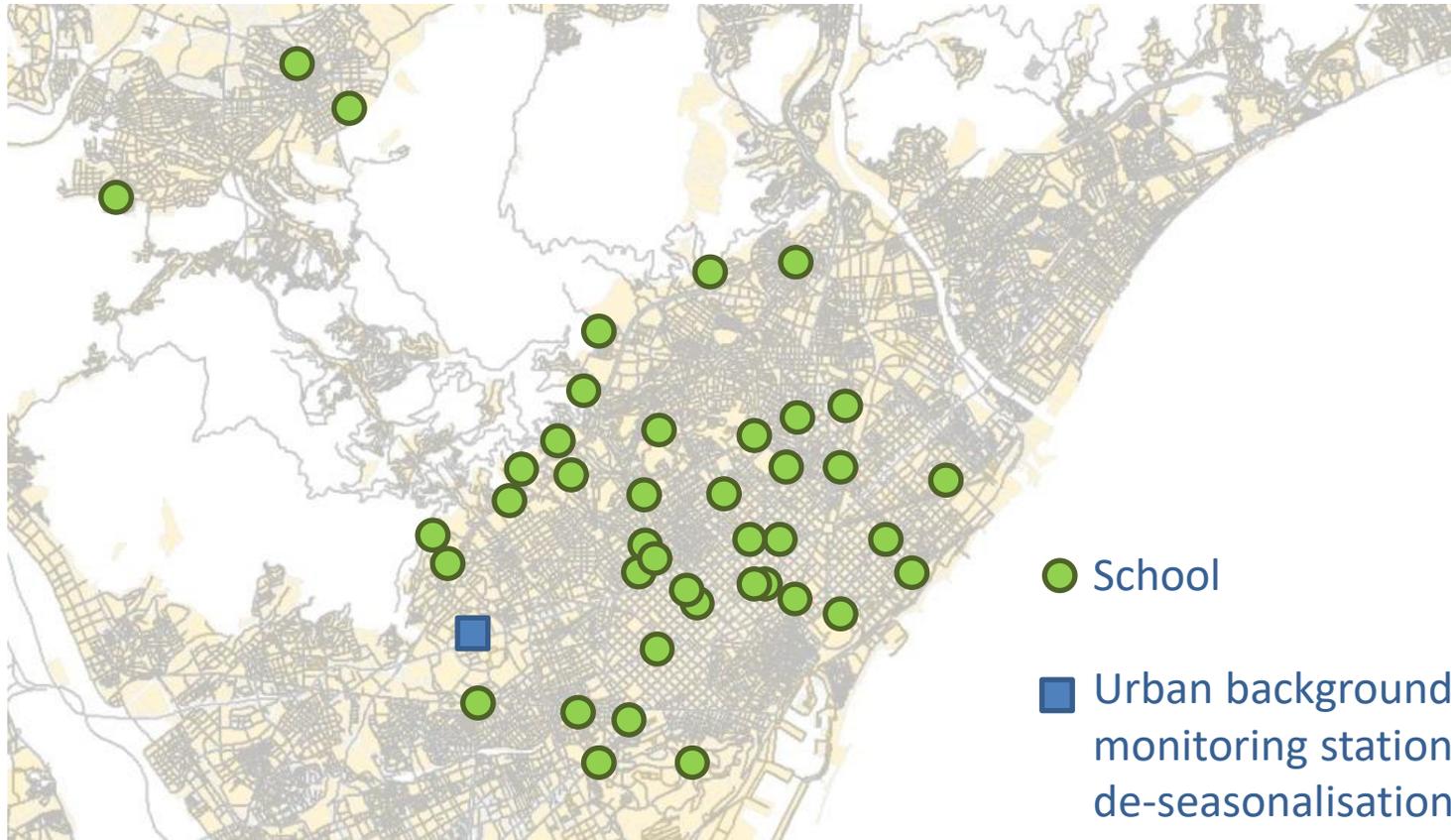
- Characterizing children exposure to URBAN AIR POLLUTANTS in schools
- Source contribution of main sources of indoor & outdoor
- Factors affecting PM levels and composition indoor & outdoor: road traffic, ventilation & type of playground



BREATHE Brain Air School investigation

- Impact and application of results after BREATH
- Other school related subsequent studies on:
- Guidance documents for improving air quality
- Green paths to schools and efficiency masks
- Ventilation guideline to reduce risk for COVID19

39 schools, 7-10 age children, 15 days (1 week cold 1 week warm seasons)



Measurements

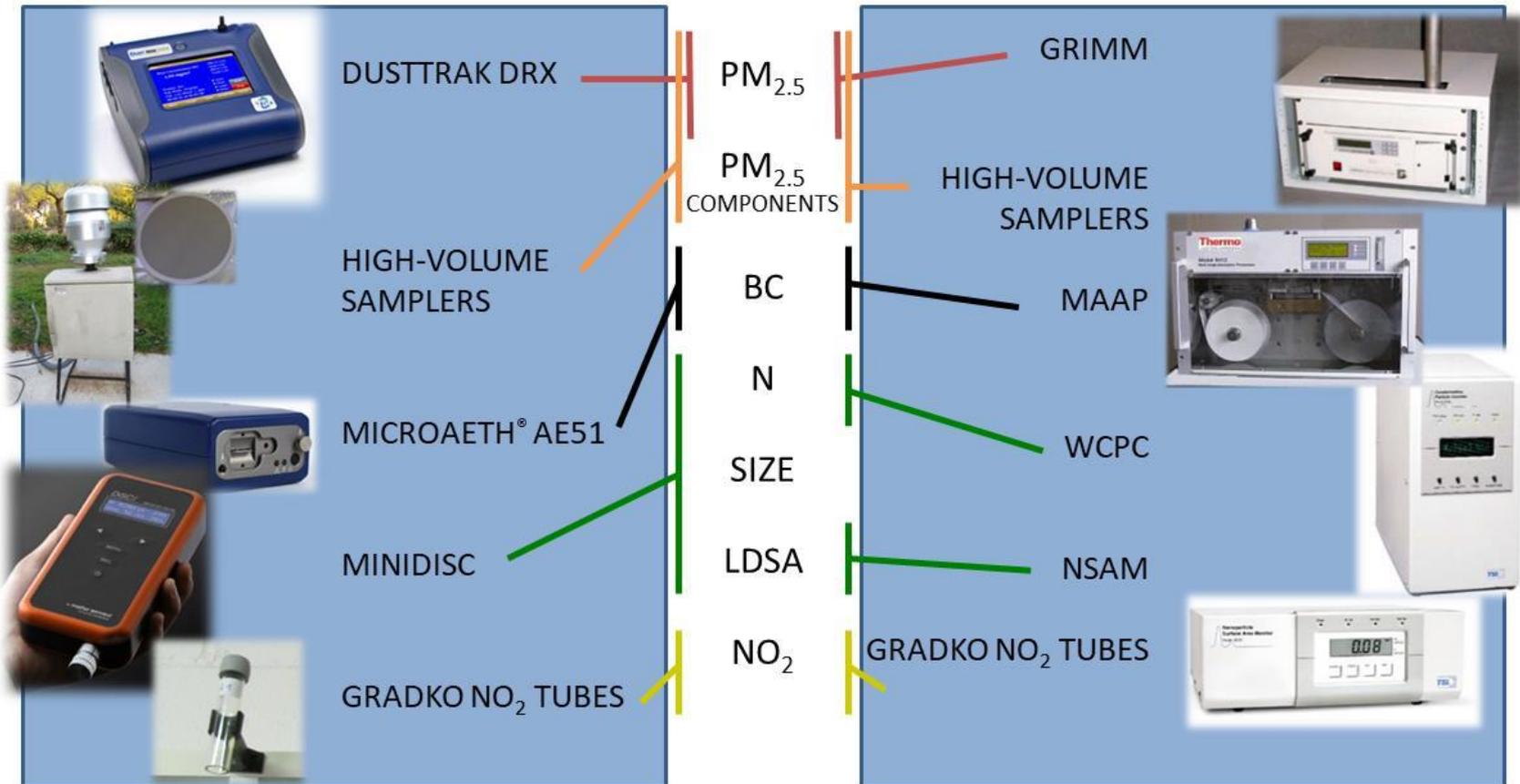
1. February to June 2012
2. September 2012 to February 2013



- Two **simultaneous** schools & a **urban background reference station** of Palau Reial (**UB**)
- Simultaneously in **indoor** and **outdoor** school environments
- Sampling in **teaching hours** (9 to 17h), from Monday to Thursday
- **2 campaigns:**
 - 1 week/school in winter-spring
 - 1 week/school in fall-winter

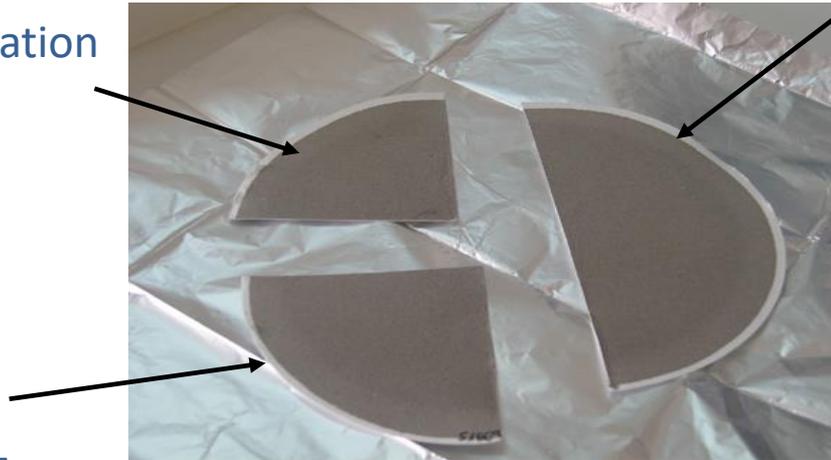
SCHOOLS

UB REFERENCE SITE



**Acidic digestion
(HF:HNO₃:HClO₄)**

OC, EC
Organic speciation



ICP-AES:
Al, Ca, K, Na,
Mg, Fe, Ti, P

ICP-MS:
Li, Ti, V, Cr, Co,
Ni, Cu, Zn, As,
Se, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr,
Cd, Sn, Cs, Ba,
La, Ce, Pr, Nd,
Hf, Tl, Pb, Bi,
Th, U

H₂O leaching

Ion Chromat.:
NO₃⁻, Cl⁻, SO₄⁼

**Colorimetry FIA
and ICP-AES:**
NH₄⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺,
Mg²⁺,...

Mass determined: 75-85% PM_{2.5}

BC Exposure



- **54 children** (7-10 years old) participate in personal monitoring of BC during 48h, **46 children valid**
- Children carried a belt bag with a MicroAeth AE51 (inlet tube in the breathing zone) and a GPS
- They filled in a time-activity diary reporting location and activity

Rivas I, et al., 2016. Spatio-temporally resolved BC concentration, schoolchildren's exposure and dose in Barcelona. Indoor Air

Rivas I., et al ., 2014. Environment International 69, 200–212.

	INDOOR		OUTDOOR		UB REF. STATION	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
NO₂ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	30	13	47	19	41	20
PM_{2.5} ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	37	16	29	24	17	8
N ($\text{pt}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$)	15625	6673	23614	9514	14665	6034
EBC ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8

NO₂ outdoor levels for the rest of schools in Barcelona = 50 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$

- High levels of PM_{2.5} in schools → Local (school) emission of PM_{2.5}
- Mean levels of pollutants are intermediate between traffic and urban background sites

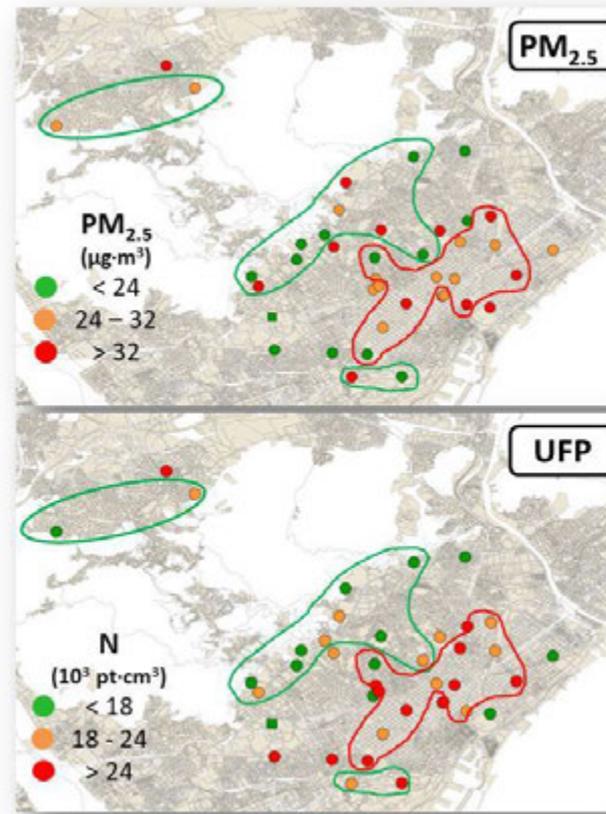
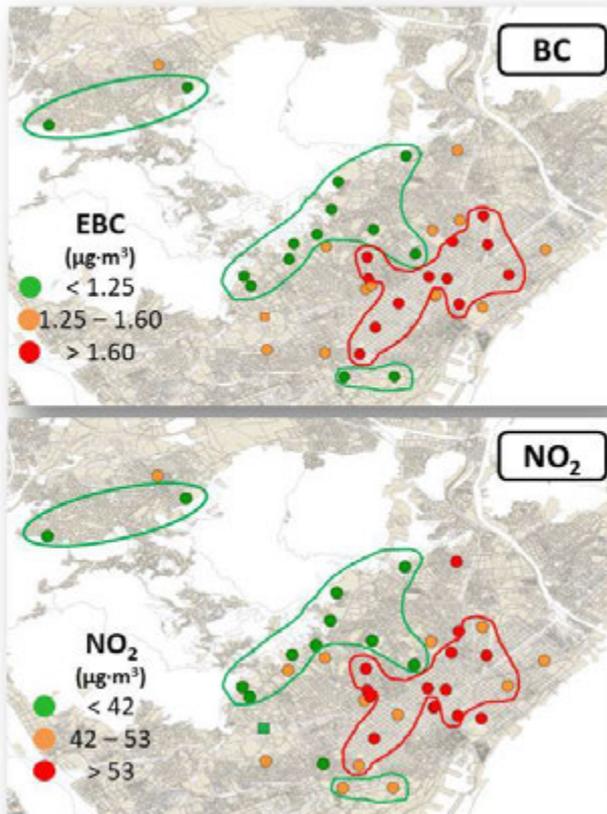
Rivas I., et al., 2014. Environment International 69, 200–212.

OUTDOOR

○ BREATHE Schools

□ Reference Station

— Low EC levels perimetre
— High OUTDOOR



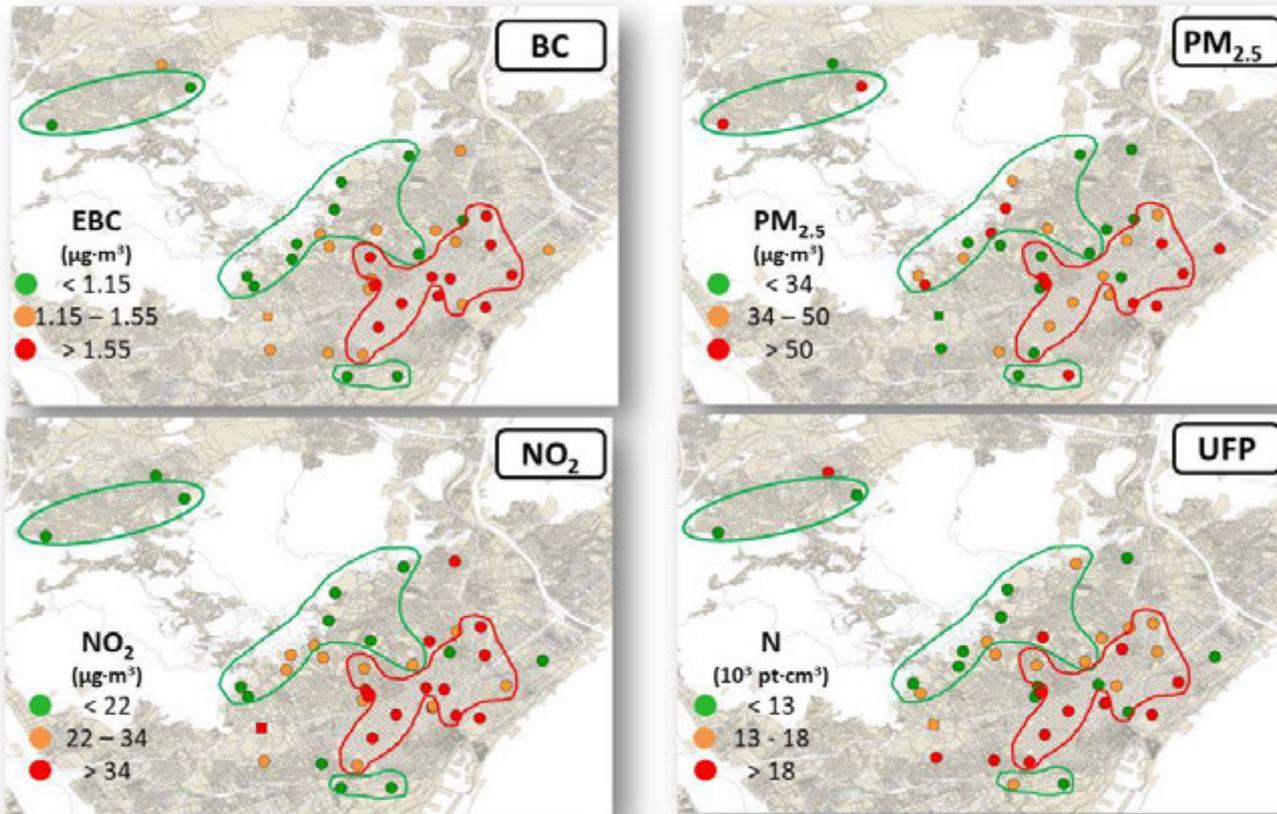
Rivas I., et al., 2014. Environment International 69, 200–212.

INDOOR

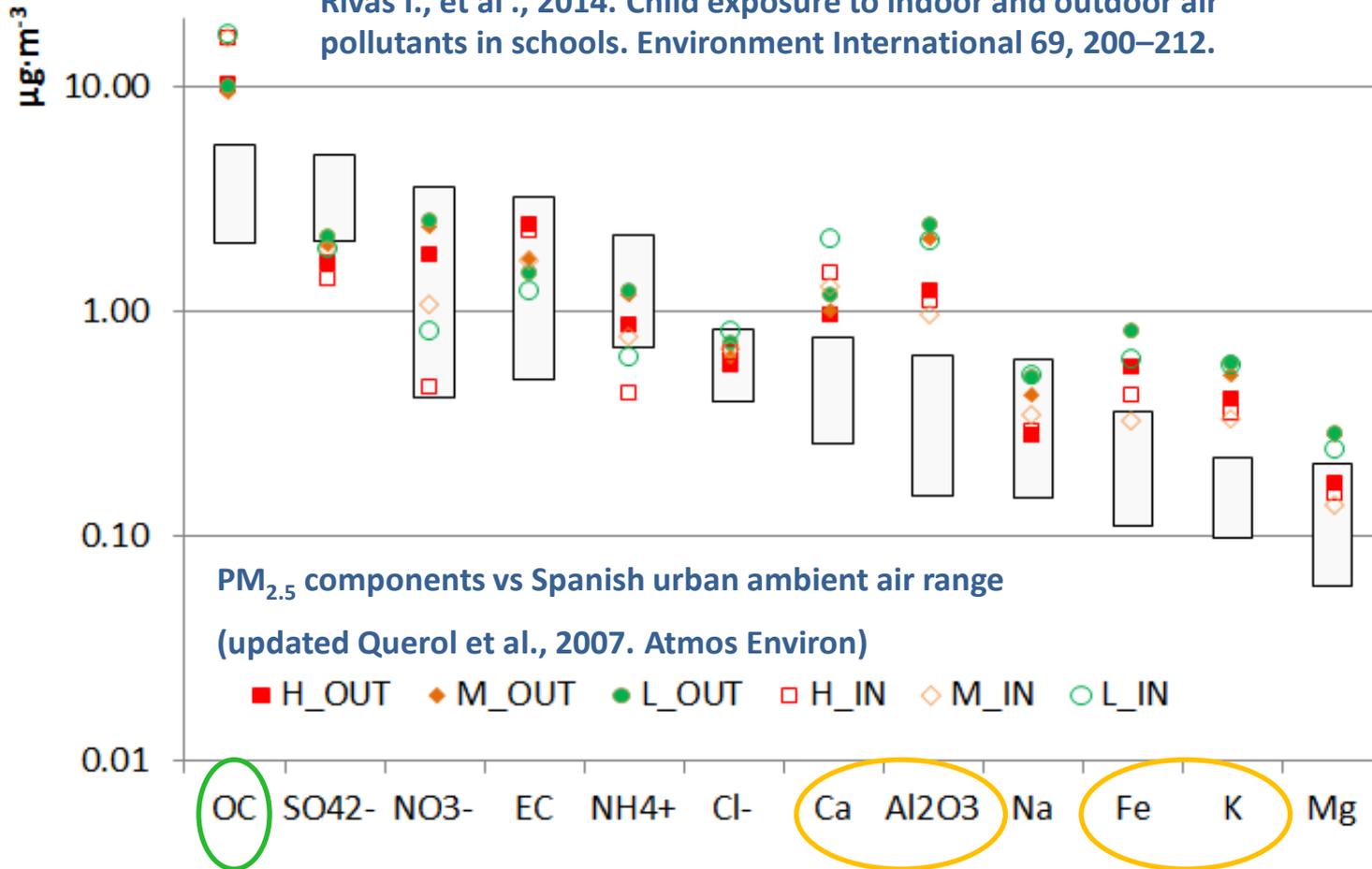
○ BREATHE Schools

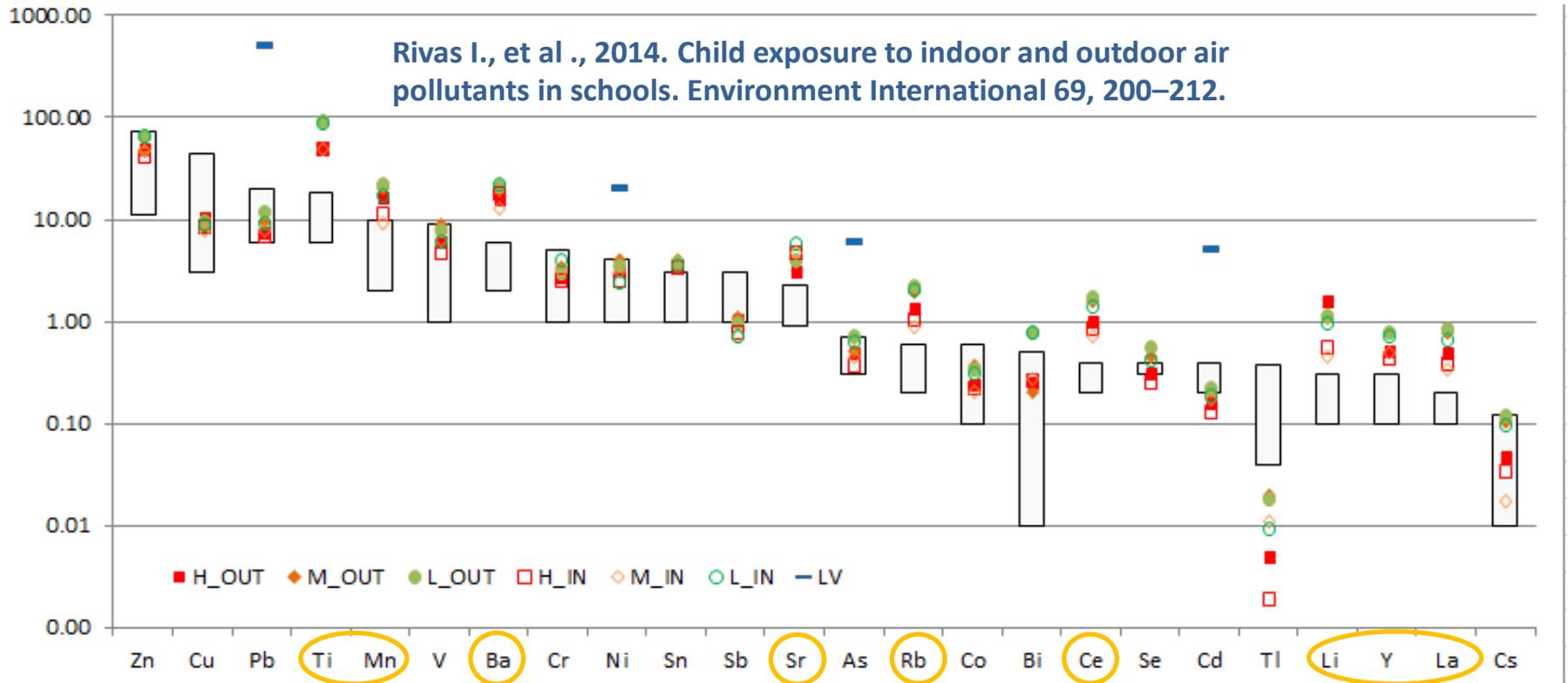
□ Reference Station

— Low EC levels perimetre
— High OUTDOOR



Rivas I., et al., 2014. Child exposure to indoor and outdoor air pollutants in schools. *Environment International* 69, 200–212.





PM_{2.5} components vs Spanish urban ambient air range
(updated Querol et al., 2007. *Atmos Environ*)

Schools have been classified based on outdoor EC, Cu, Sb, Sn and outdoor NO₂ into 3 categories of road traffic influence

$$\left[\frac{C_{iNO_2}}{X_{NO_2}} \times 0.2 \right] + \left[\frac{C_{iEC}}{X_{EC}} \times 0.2 \right] + \left[\frac{C_{iCu}}{X_{Cu}} \times 0.2 \right] + \left[\frac{C_{iSb}}{X_{Sb}} \times 0.2 \right] + \left[\frac{C_{iSn}}{X_{Sn}} \times 0.2 \right]$$

C_{ij}: Mean concentration of the component in a given school

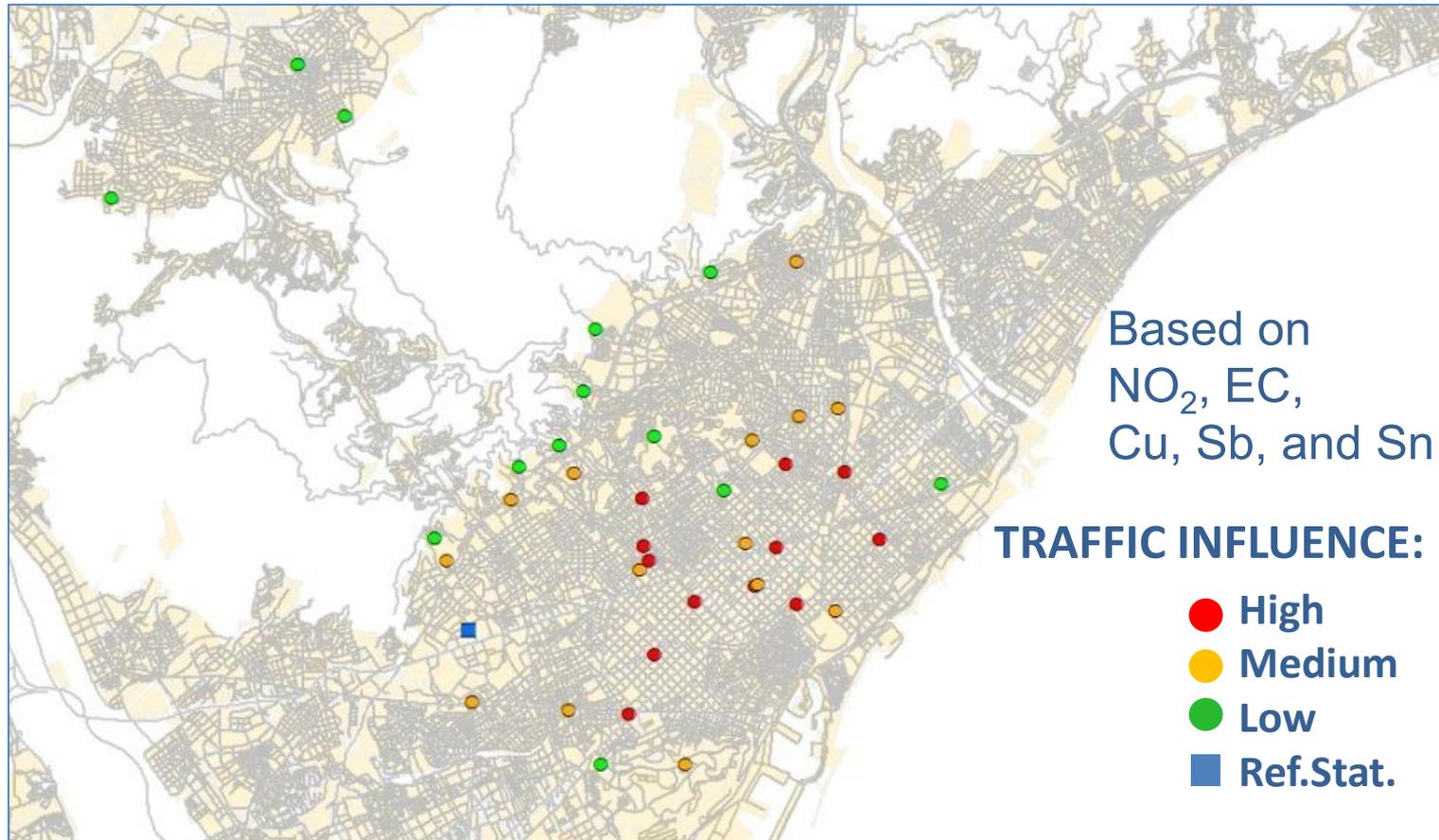
X_j: Mean concentration of the component for all school

Outdoor

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4			
	Crustal	Traffic	comb+ sec	Industrial			
Mg	1.0	Cu	0.8	SO42-	0.8	Cr	0.7
Al2O3	1.0	Sb	0.8	Se	0.8	Ni	0.5
Cs	1.0	EC	0.8	V	0.7	Cd	0.4
Rb	1.0	OC	0.7	Ni	0.6	Ba	0.4
Ti	1.0	NO3-	0.7	NH4+	0.6	Th	0.3
Ga	1.0	Sn	0.7	Sn	0.3	Pb	0.2
Fe	1.0	Pb	0.7	As	0.3	NO3-	0.2
Ce	1.0	As	0.7	PM2.5	0.2	Co	0.2
La	1.0	NH4+	0.6	Na	0.2	Zn	0.2
Mn	1.0	Zn	0.6	Pb	0.2	As	0.2
K	0.9	Cd	0.6	OC	0.2	Sr	0.2
Sr	0.9	PM2.5	0.5	NO3-	0.2	Cu	0.2
Sc	0.9	Cr	0.4	Nb	0.2	La	0.2
Co	0.9	Ba	0.3	Cd	0.2	Ce	0.2
Nb	0.9	SO42-	0.3	Th	0.2	Ca	0.1
Ca	0.9	K	0.2	Co	0.2	V	0.1
Th	0.8	Co	0.2	Sc	0.1	Mn	0.1
Na	0.8	Mn	0.2	EC	0.1	Sc	0.1
PM2.5	0.8	Se	0.2	Ga	0.1	NH4+	0.1
Ba	0.8	V	0.2	Al2O3	0.1	Ga	0.1
Li	0.7	Ca	0.2	Ce	0.1	Al2O3	0.1
As	0.5	La	0.2	La	0.1	Rb	0.1
V	0.5	Th	0.2	Mg	0.1	PM2.5	0.1

Rivas I., et al ., 2014. Child exposure to indoor and outdoor air pollutants in schools. Environment International 69, 200–212.

Classification of the schools based on traffic-related pollutants levels



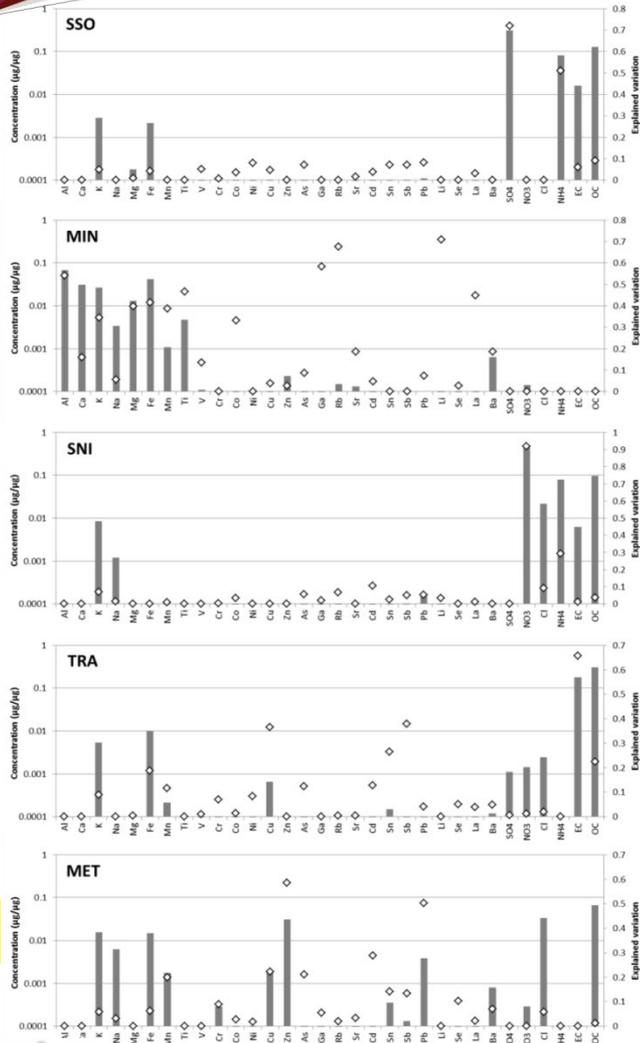
Secondary
Sulfate

Mineral

Secondary
Nitrate

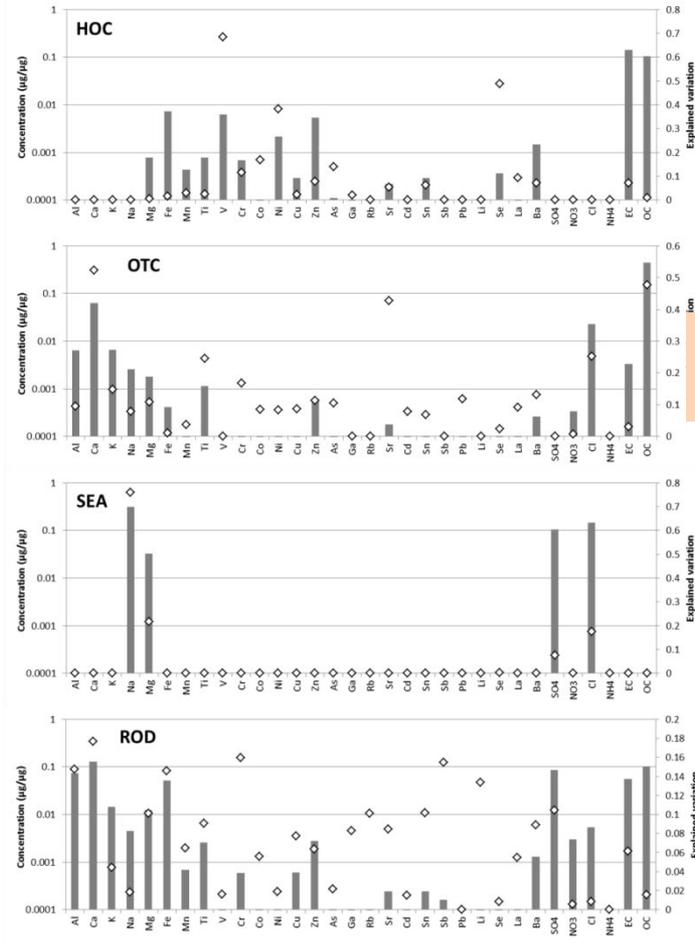
Traffic

Metallurgy



PMF source apportionment PM2.5

Amato A., et al., 2014. Sources of indoor and outdoor PM2.5 concentrations in primary schools. *The Science of Total Environment*, 490, 757–765



Heavy oil
combustion

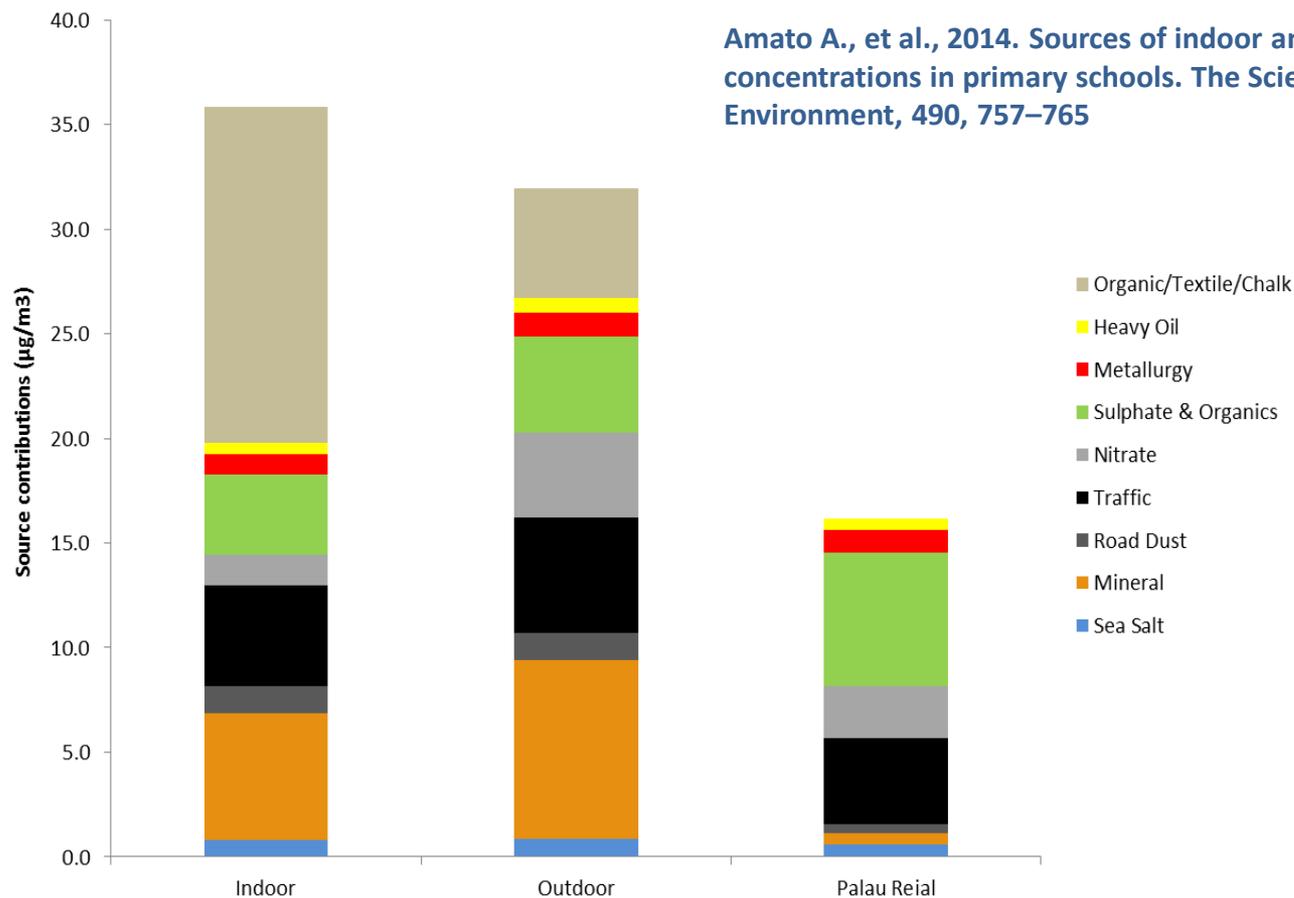
Organics/Textile
Chalk

Sea salt

Road dust

PM2.5 SOURCE APPORTIONMENT (POSITIVE MATRIX FACTORIZATION)

Amato A., et al., 2014. Sources of indoor and outdoor PM2.5 concentrations in primary schools. *The Science of Total Environment*, 490, 757–765



Every 2 years sands are replaced and mineralogy taken into account

Mineral sources

PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Paved playground	Unpaved playground
Reference site	0.6	
Schools (outdoor)	2.5	16.0
Schools (indoor)	3.6	9.1

Indoor resuspension

Increases indoors PM2.5 by 5-6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

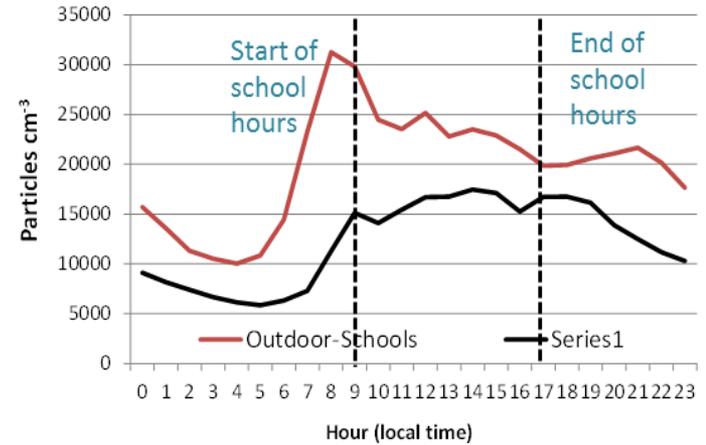
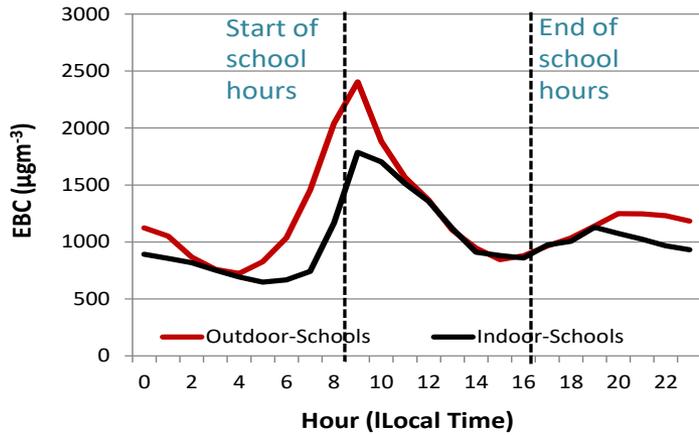


Moreno et al., 2014. *Atmospheric Environment* 91, 162-171

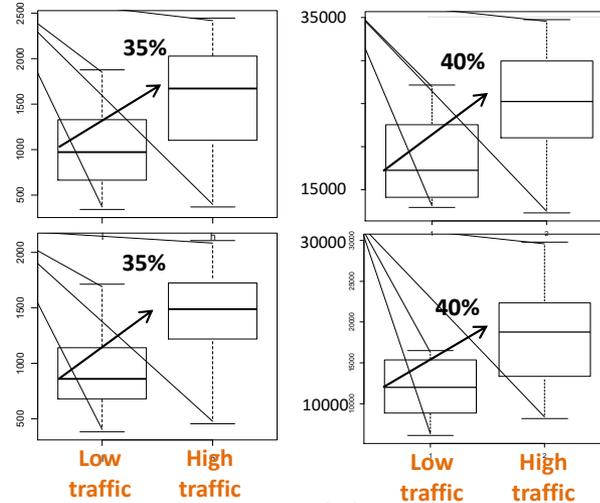


Amato A., et al., 2014. *The Science of Total Environment*, 490, 757-765

Reche C. et al., 2014. Science of the Total Environment 493, 943-953.
Reche C., et al., 2015. Atmospheric Environment 120, 417-426.

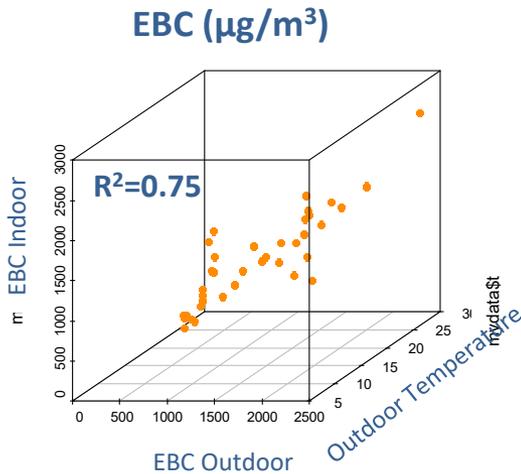
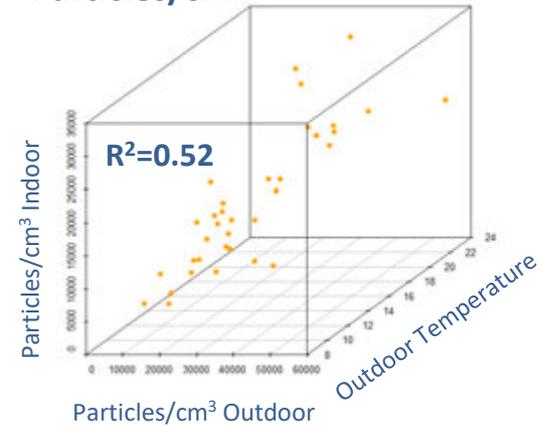


OUTDOOR



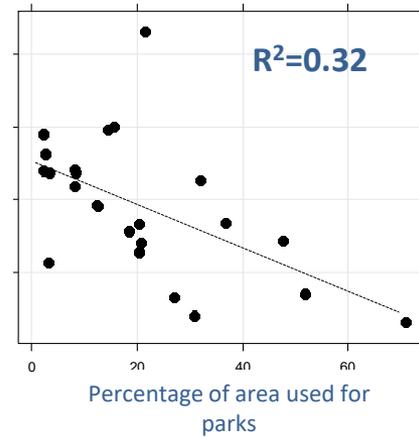
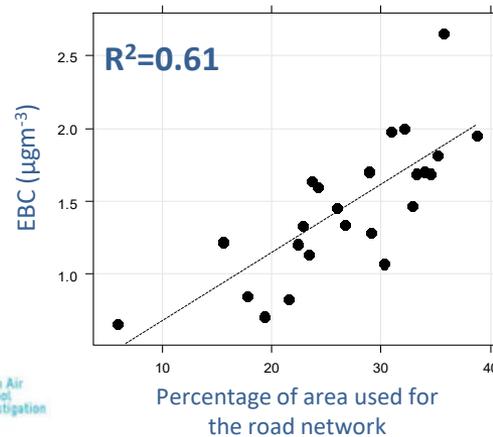
INDOOR

Particles/ cm^3



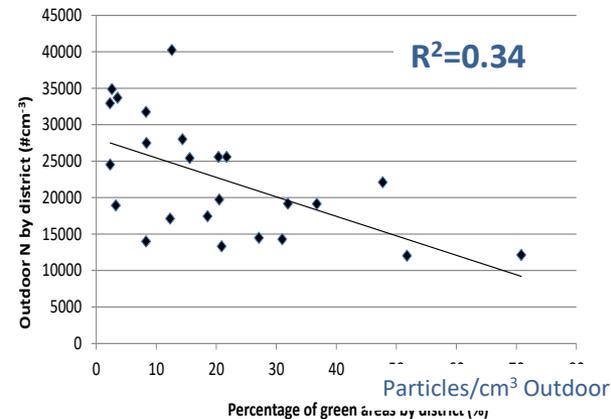
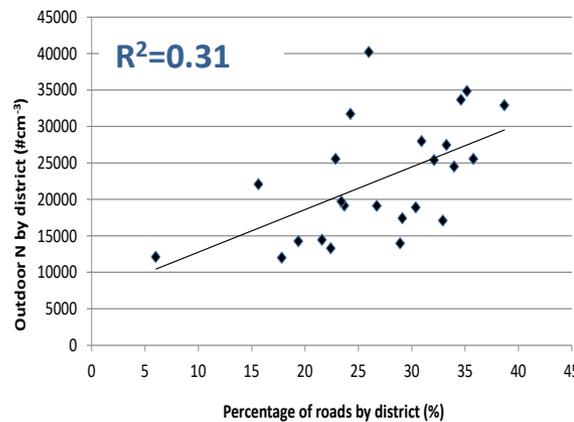
Reche C. et al., 2014. Science of the Total Environment 493, 943-953.
 Reche C., et al., 2015. Atmospheric Environment 120, 417-426.
 Dadvand P. et al., 2015. PNAS, 112, 26, 7937-7942.

Correlation between average **EBC levels and ultrafine particle concentrations** at different districts of the city of Barcelona and the percentage of surface area used for the **road network and for parks**



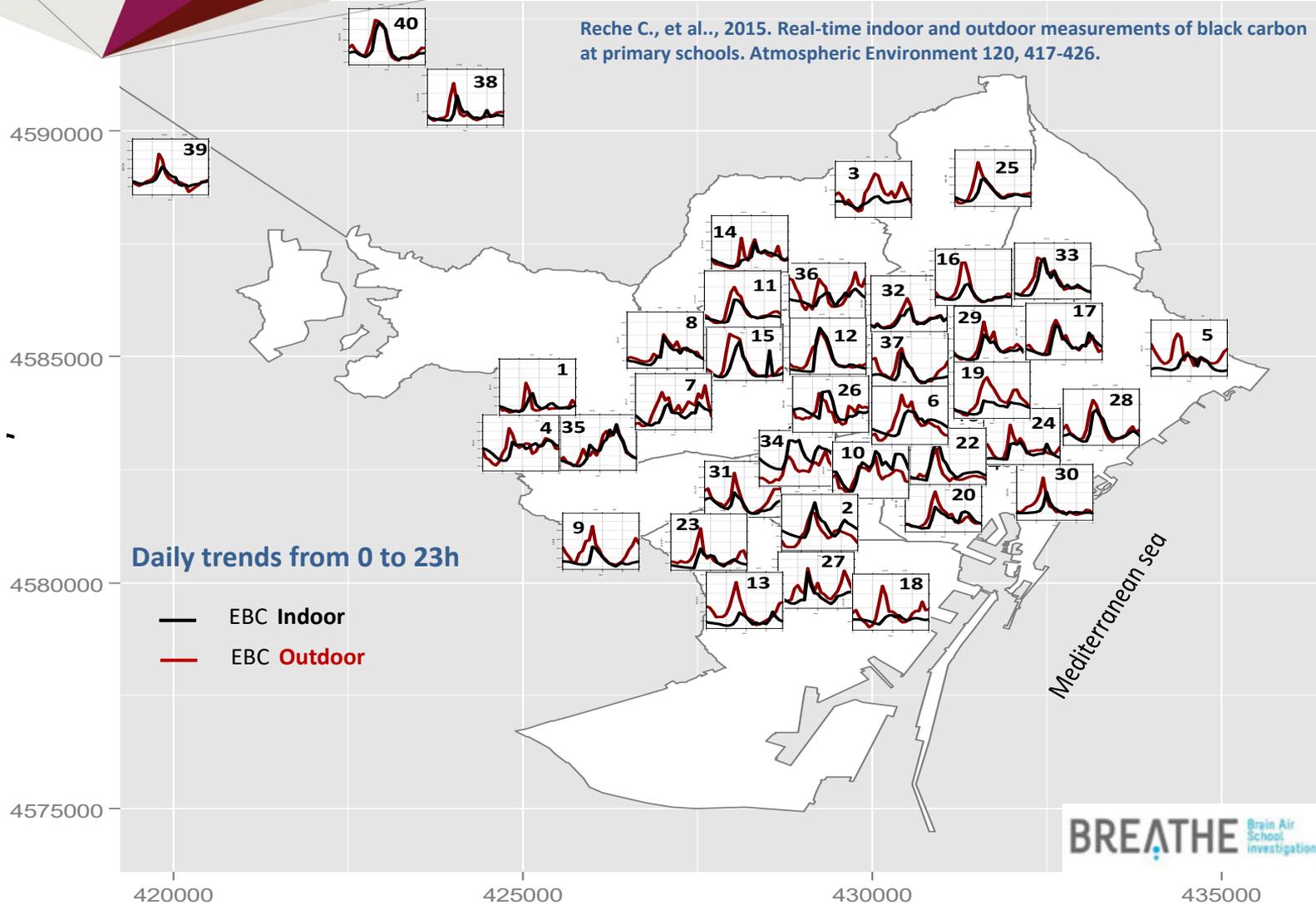
The 100 most traffic polluted schools identified & measures applied: reducing traffic & greening

BREATHE Brain Air School investigation



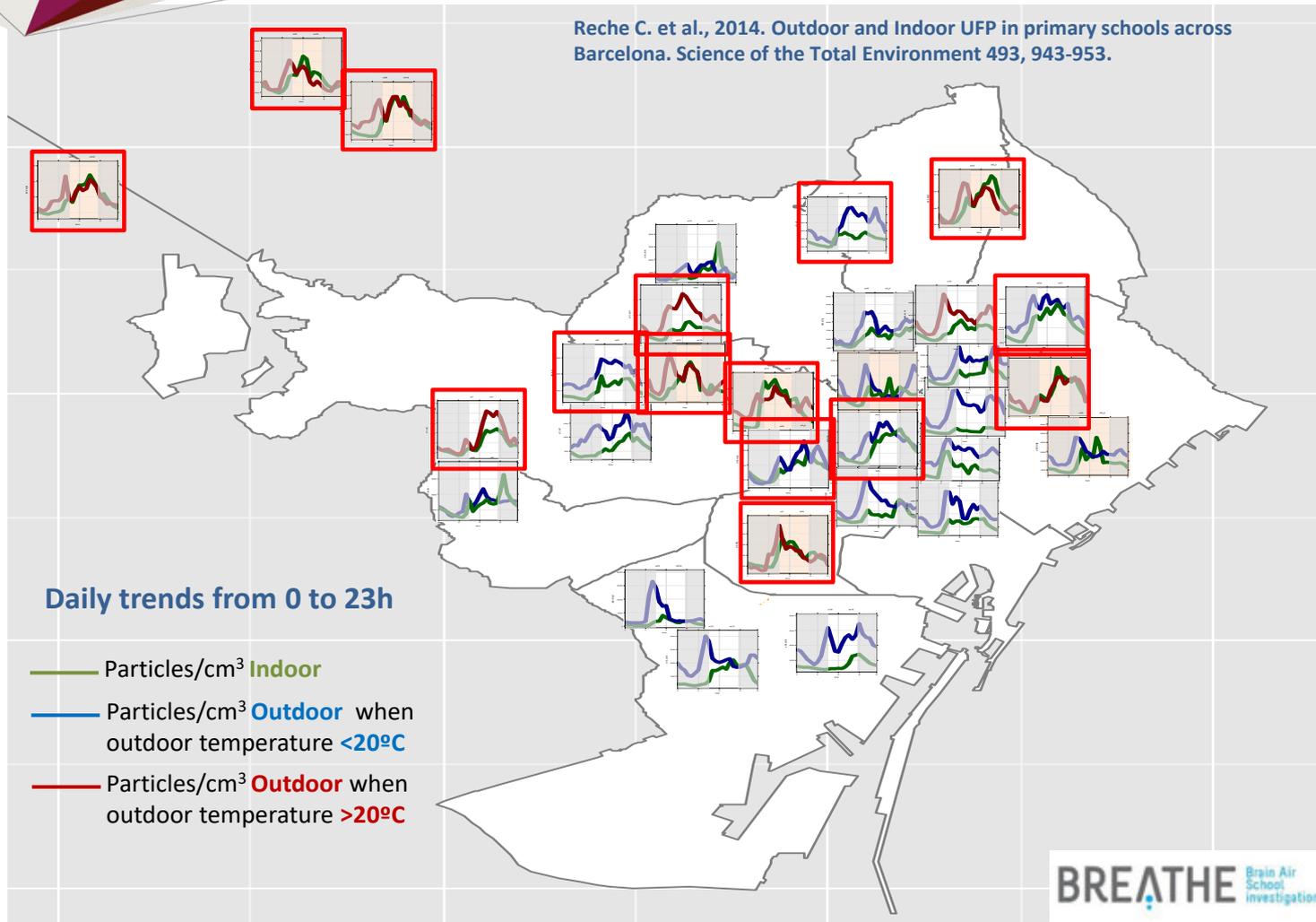
Black carbon in schools

Reche C., et al., 2015. Real-time indoor and outdoor measurements of black carbon at primary schools. Atmospheric Environment 120, 417-426.

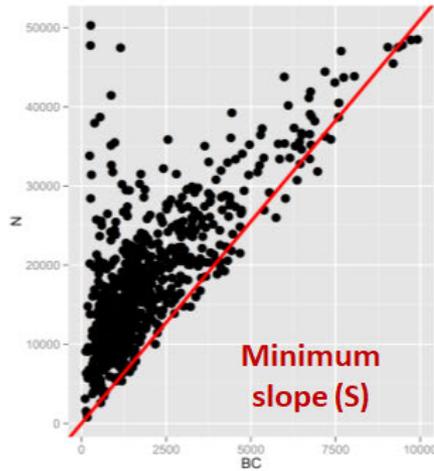


UFP in schools

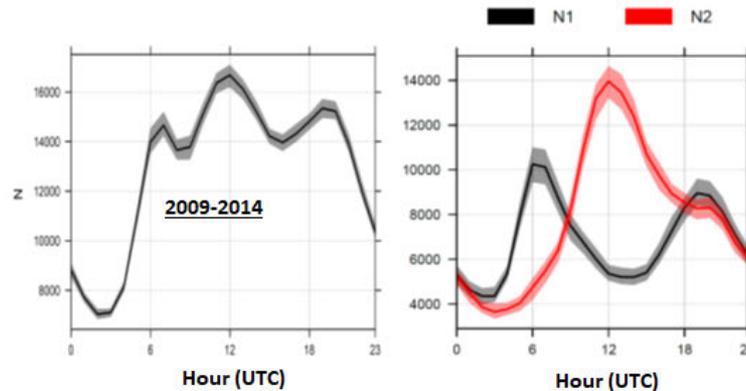
Reche C. et al., 2014. Outdoor and Indoor UFP in primary schools across Barcelona. *Science of the Total Environment* 493, 943-953.



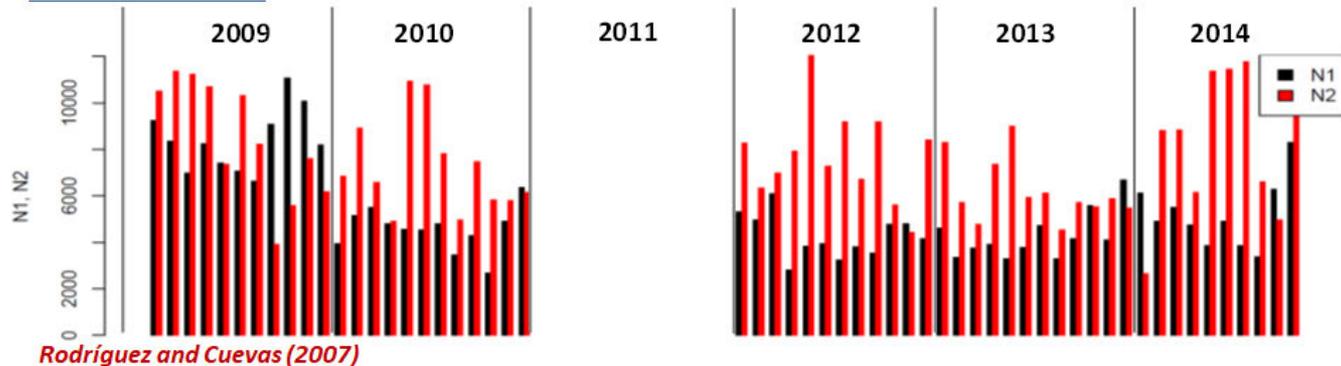
Primary vs secondary ultrafine particles



Contribution of minimum primary emissions (N1) and new particle formation enhancements (N2) in Barcelona urban environment

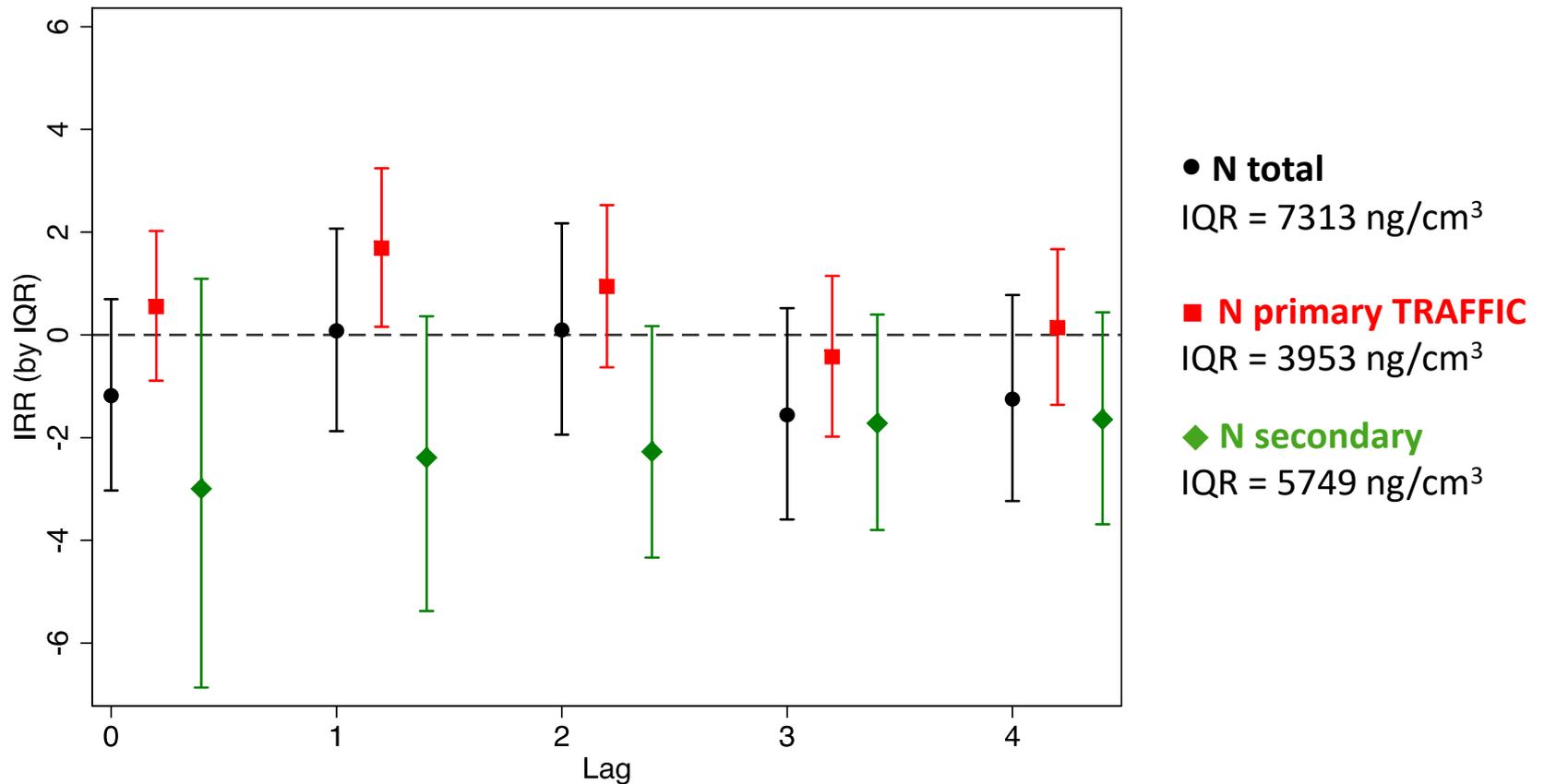


MONTHLY AVERAGES



Methods: BC/UFP ratios, PMF, Clustering (Rodríguez & Cuevas, 2007; Harrison et al., 2011; Beddows et al., 2014)

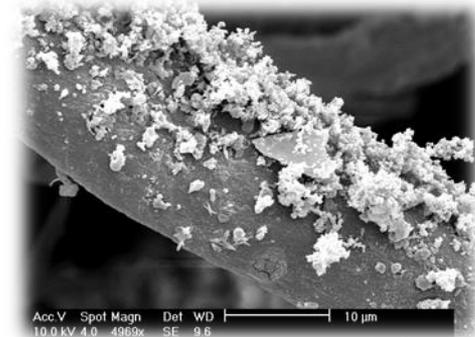
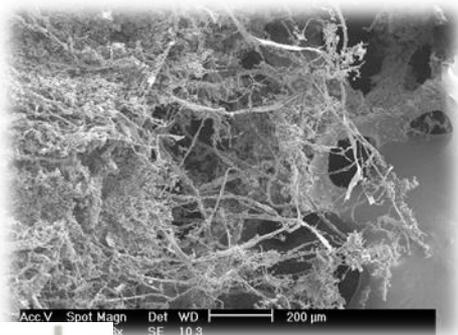
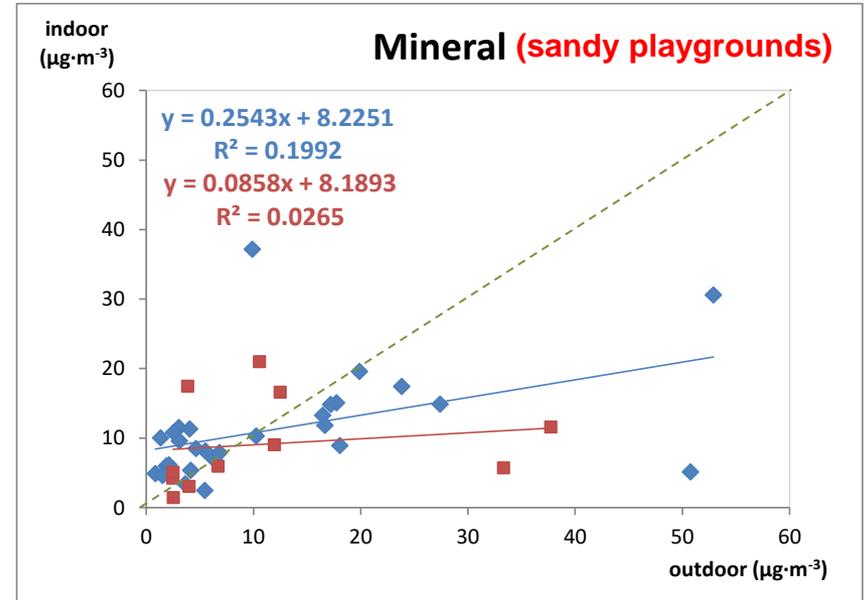
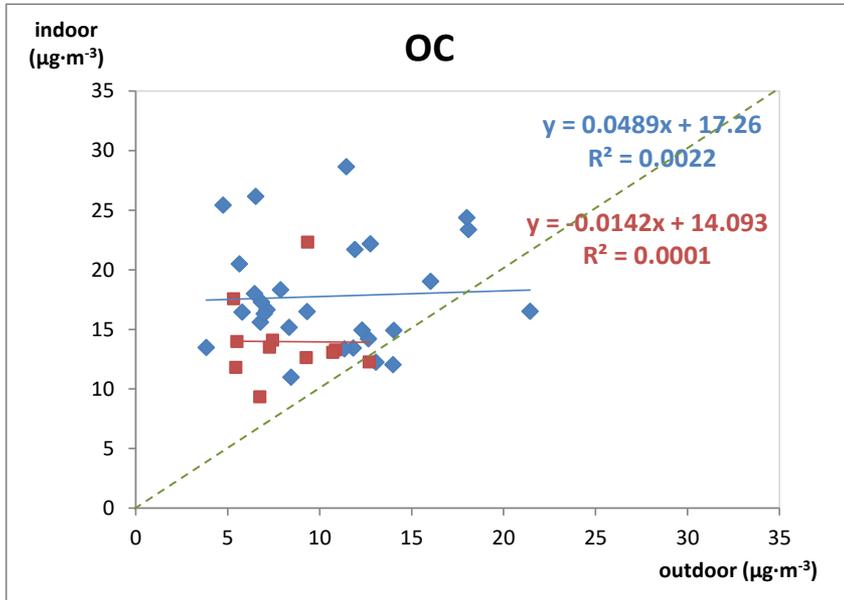
Short-term health effects of total, primary and secondary UFP in Barcelona 2009-2011 series total mortality



Tobías A. et al., 2018. *Environment International* 111, 144-151

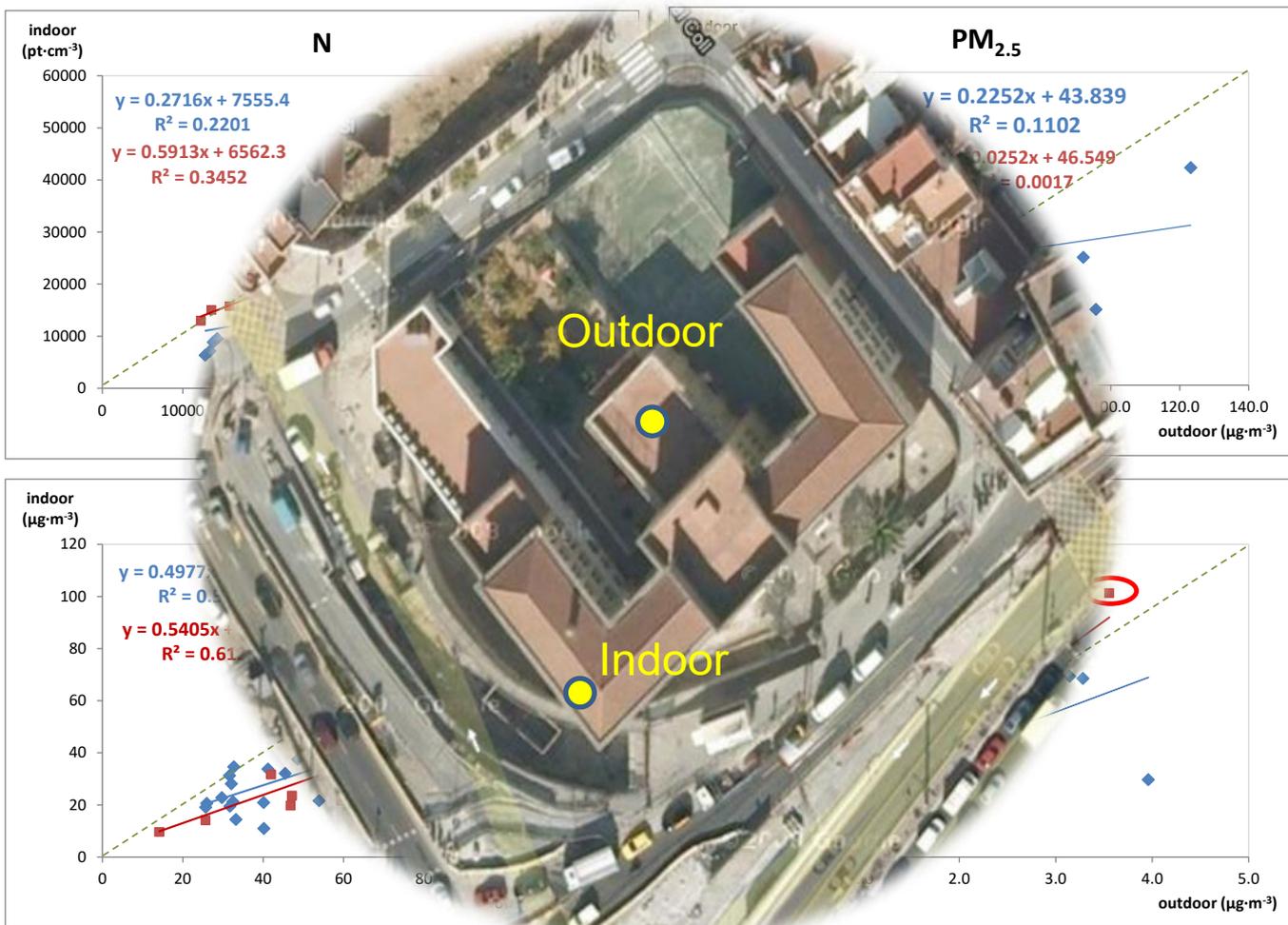
◆ Closed windows

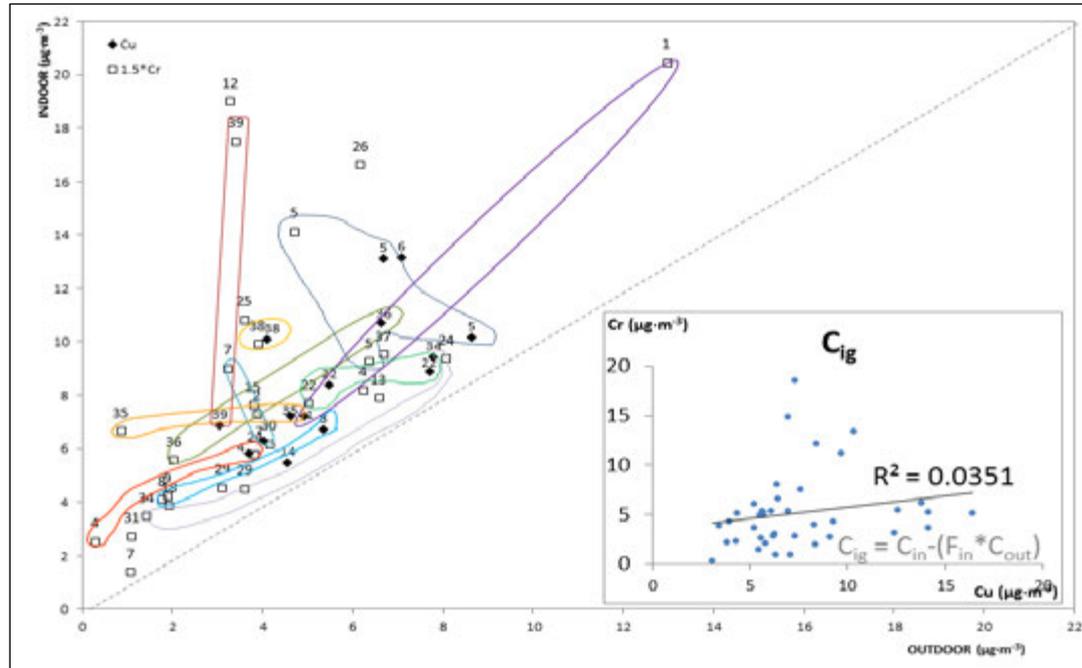
■ Opened windows



◆ Closed windows

■ Opened windows

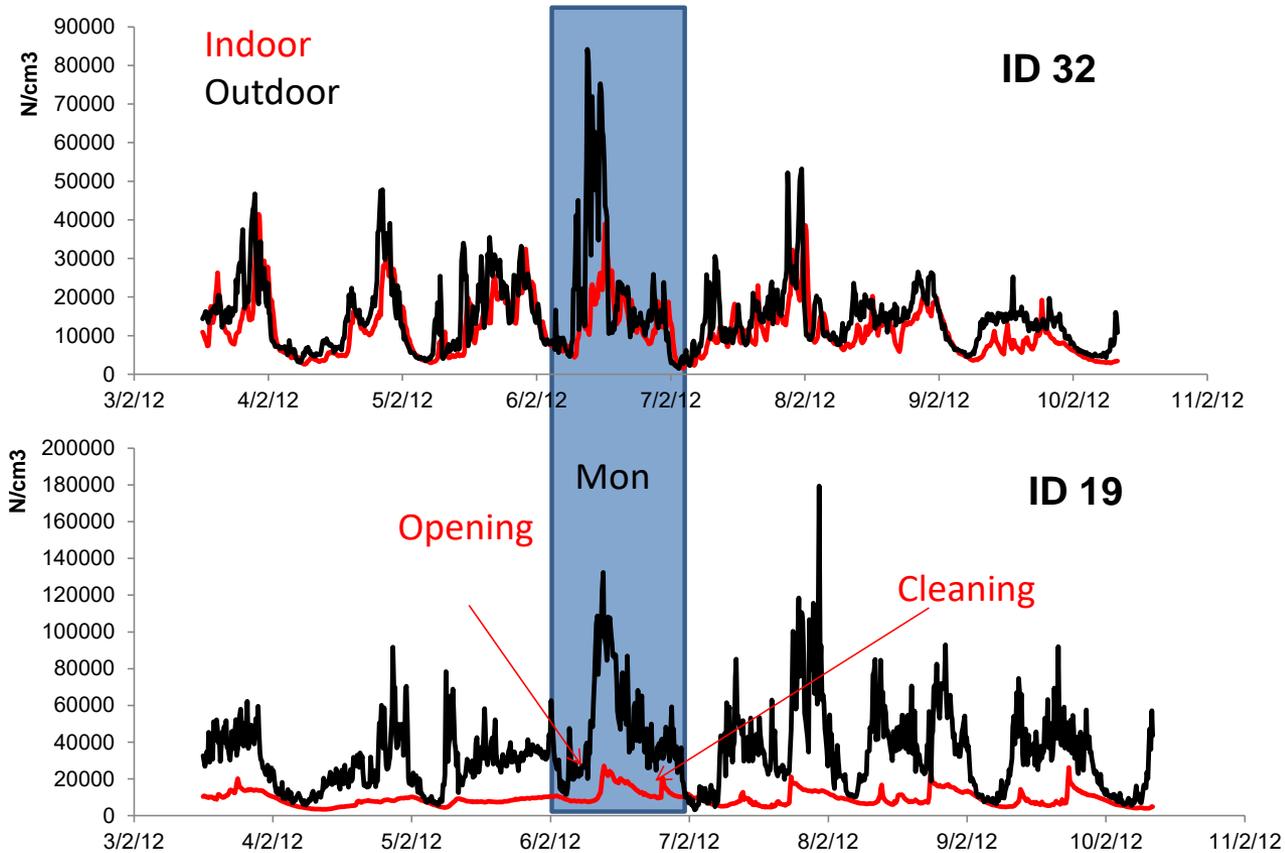


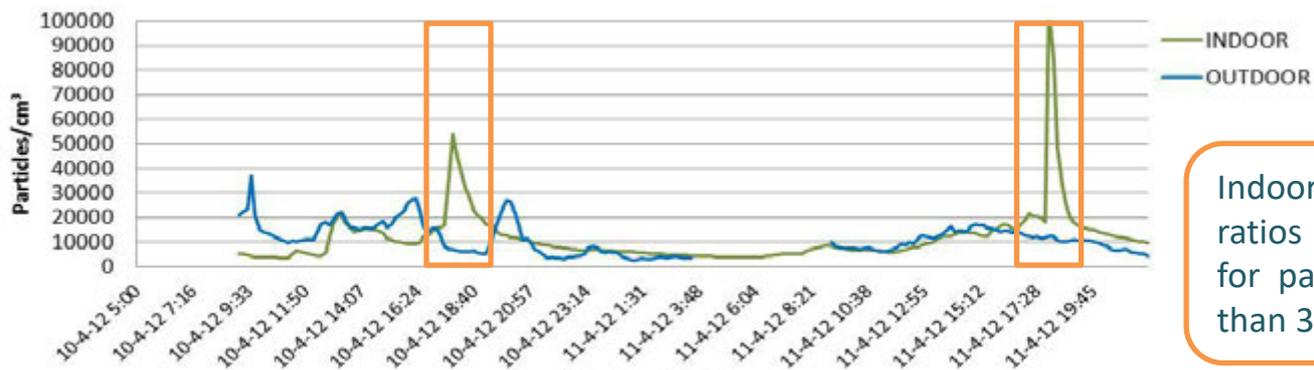


- Higher indoor vs outdoor concentration Cr, Cu and As have been observed simultaneously in schools
- Wood treatment for furniture and metallic wear
- Further research needed on this topic

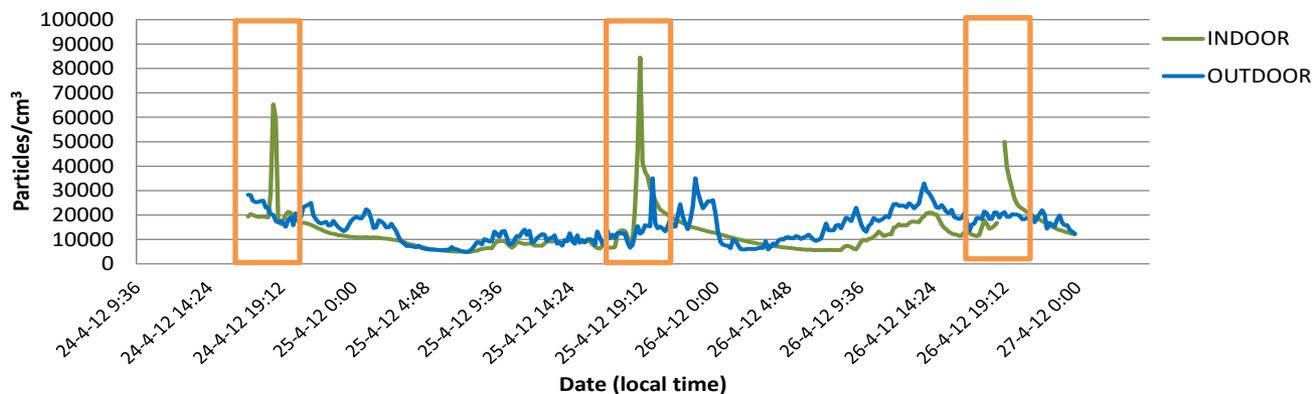
Rivas I., et al., 2015. Outdoor infiltration and indoor contribution of UFP and BC, OC, secondary inorganic ions and metals in PM2.5 in schools. *Atmospheric Environment* 106 (2015) 129-138.

Pollutants infiltration: 2 opposite cases



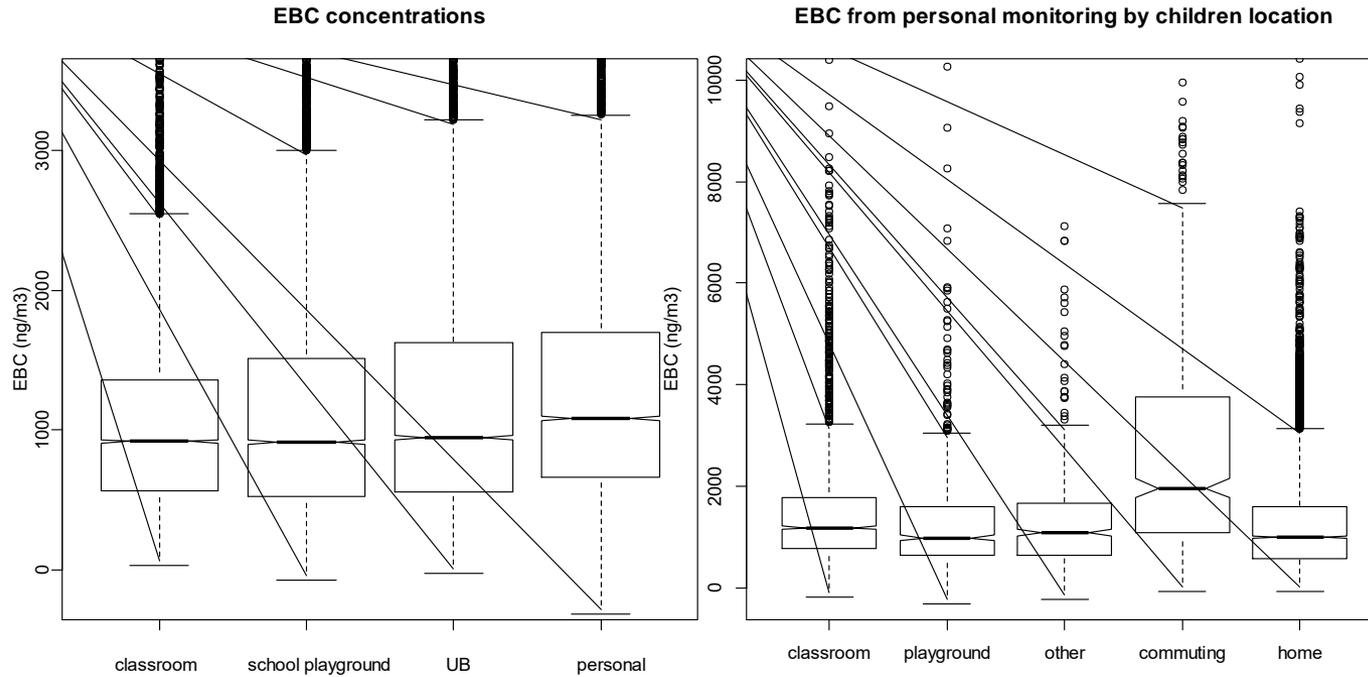


Indoor/Outdoor ratios higher than 3 for particles smaller than 30nm



Significant indoor UFP increases after schools hours in a few instances probably associated with cleaning activities (O₃+LIMONENE/α-PINENE)

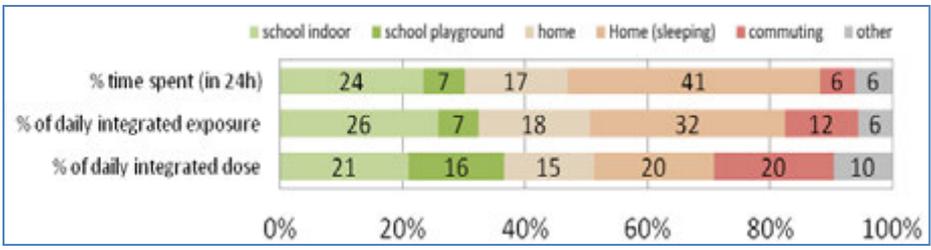
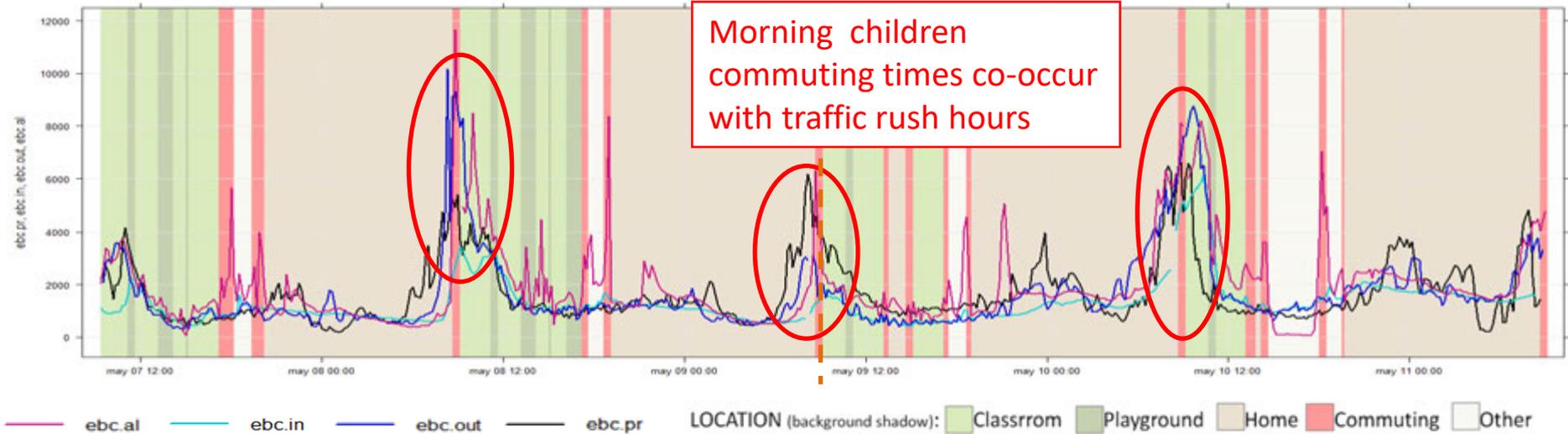
Children's exposure to BC



- Personal EBC measurements in 46 schoolchildren during 48h
- Commuting periods are clearly those with the highest EBC concentrations

Rivas I, et al., 2016. Spatio-temporally resolved black carbon concentration, schoolchildren's exposure and dose in Barcelona. *Indoor Air*, 26(3):391-402.

Children's exposure to BC



Commuting contributes to **20 %** of the integrated daily **DOSE** although it corresponds to the **5.6%** of the **time** of a day

School contributes with **37% total DOSE, home 35%**

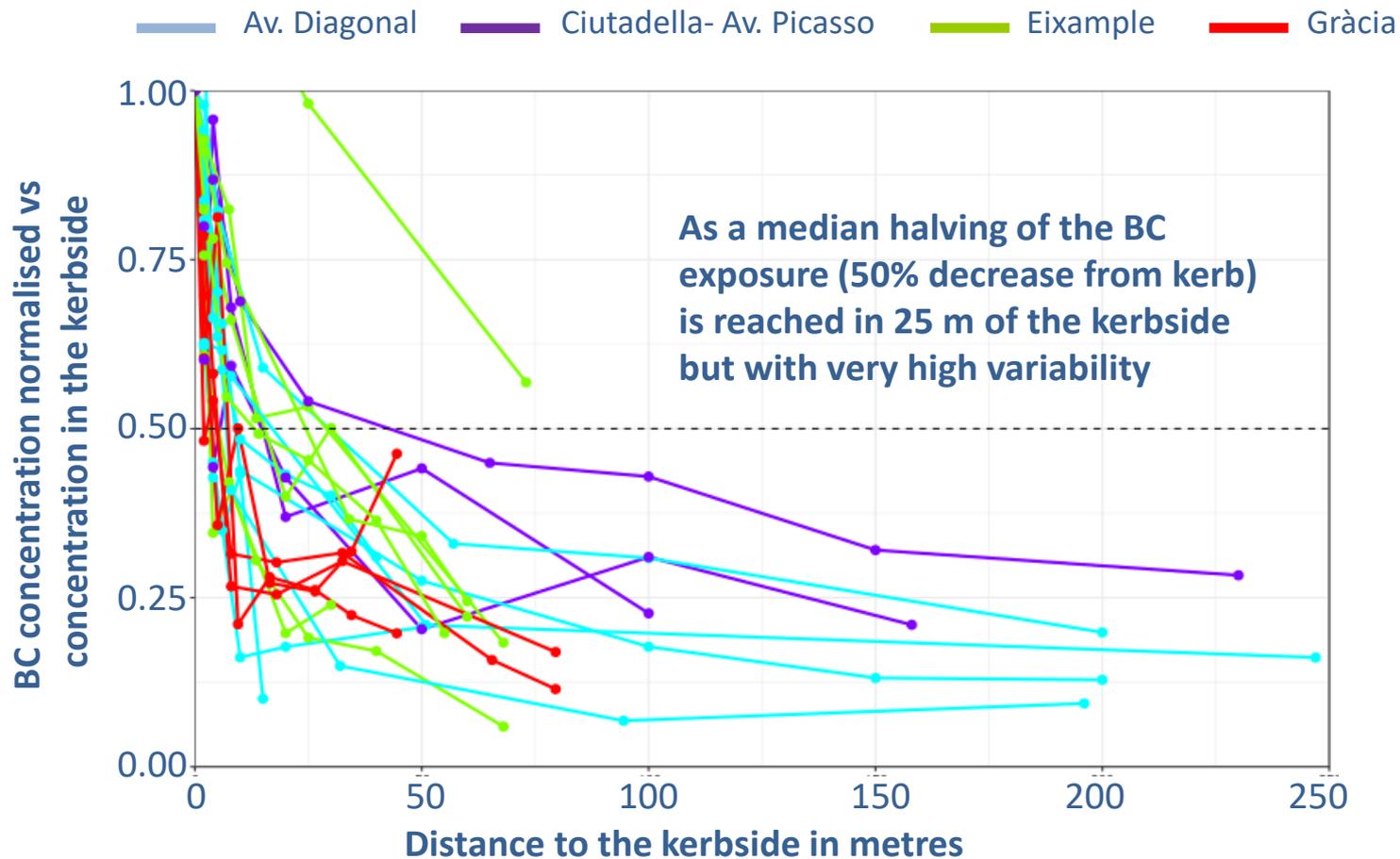
Rivas I, et al., 2016. Spatio-temporally resolved black carbon concentration, schoolchildren's exposure and dose in Barcelona. Indoor Air, 26(3):391-402.

Exposure to BC vs distance to road traffic



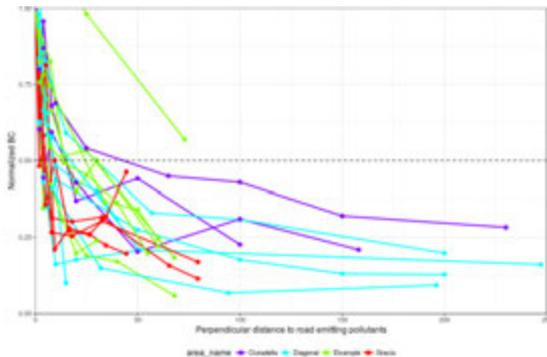
Amato et al., 2019 STOTEN

Exposure to BC vs distance to road traffic



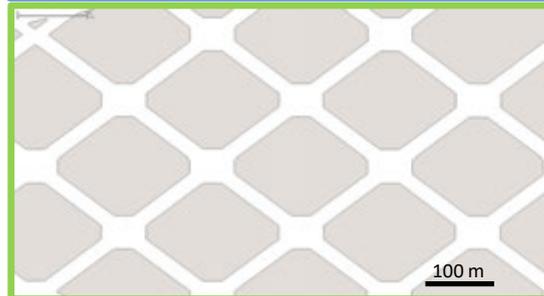
Amato et al., 2019 STOTEN

Exposure to BC vs distance to road traffic



Open busy roads (*Diagonal*)

50% reduction at: **32 m**
Background conc. at: **80 m**



Street canyon (*Eixample*)

50% Reduction at: **26 m**
Background conc. at: **49 m**

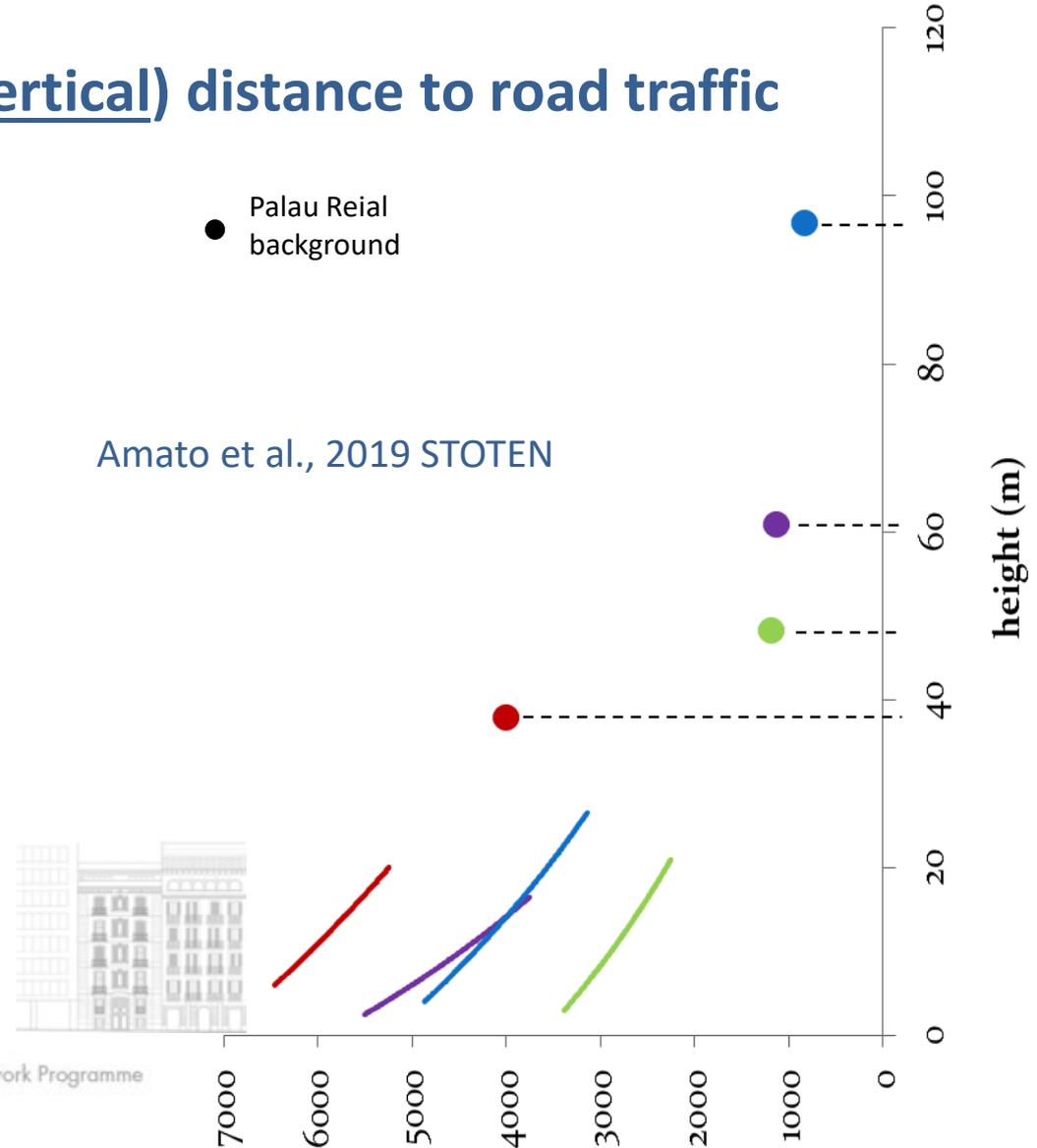
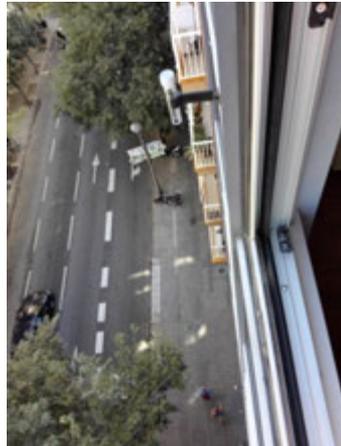
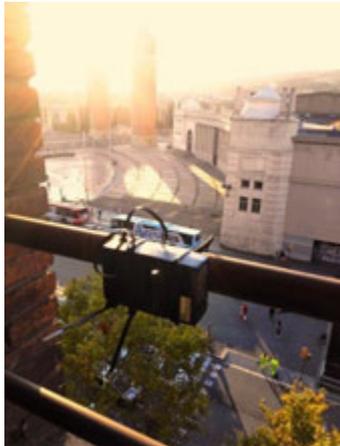


Historical center (*Gracia*)

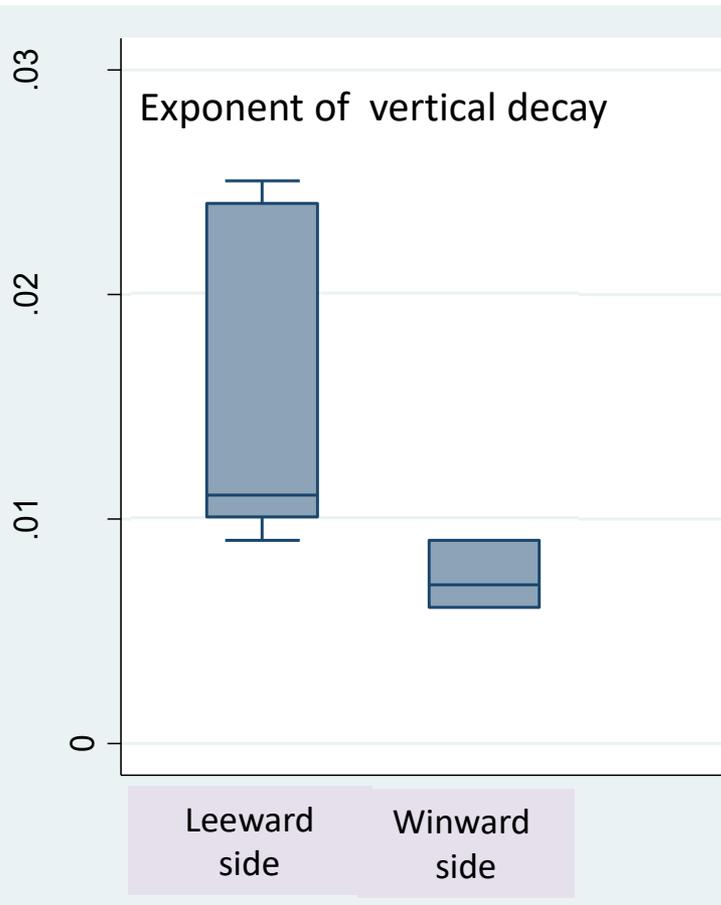
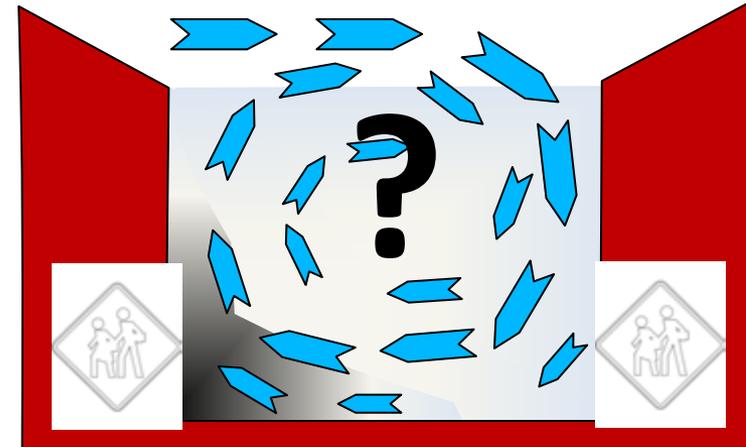
50% Reduction at: **22 m**
Background conc. at: **56 m**

Amato et al., 2019 STOTEN

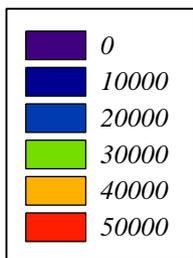
Exposure to BC vs (vertical) distance to road traffic



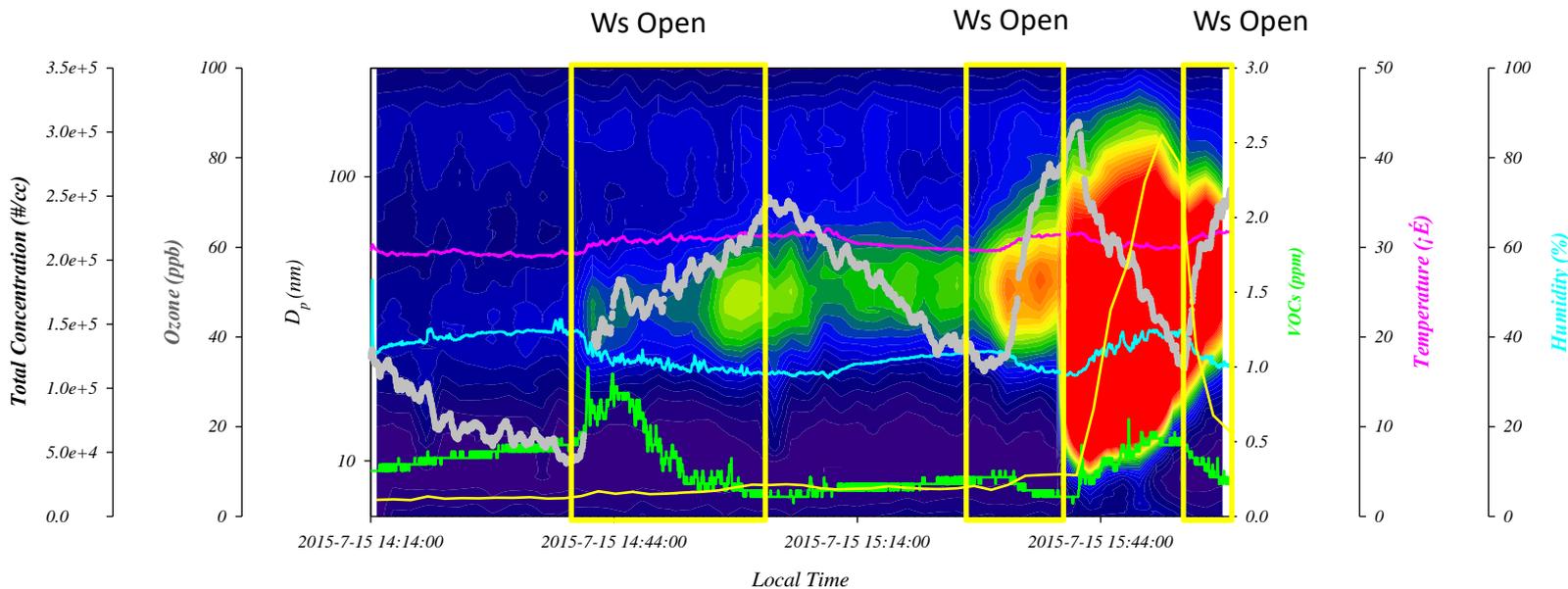
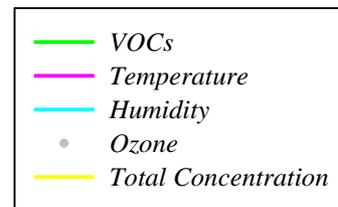
Canyon street



$dN/d\text{Log}D_p$ (#/cc)



20150715_Classroom Test : windows/ Ozone data





Effectiveness of commercial face masks to reduce personal PM exposure

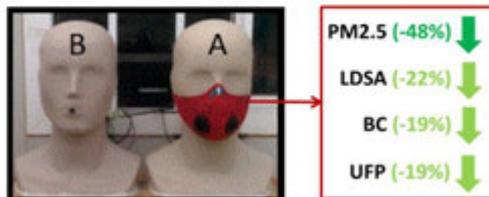
A. Pacitto^{a,b}, F. Amato^{a,*}, A. Salmatidis^c, T. Moreno^d, A. Alastuey^e, C. Reche^e, G. Buonanno^{c,d,b}, C. Benito^c, X. Querol^d

^a Institute of Environmental Assessment and Water Research (IDEA), Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Barcelona, Spain
^b Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Cassino (FR), Italy
^c International Laboratory for Air Quality and Health, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia
^d Department of Engineering, University "Parthenope", Naples, Italy
^e IMC, Institut de Ciències de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain

HIGHLIGHTS

- Evaluation of low cost face masks effectiveness to reduce personal exposure
- High personal exposure reduction in terms of PM_{2.5}
- Evaluation of Cyclist exposure reduction by means of personal respirators
- Evaluation of face masks effectiveness under different breathing rate
- Evaluation of personal protective equipment under a typically traffic-affected urban background environment

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



Effect of ventilation strategies and air purifiers on the children's exposure to airborne particles and gaseous pollutants in school gyms

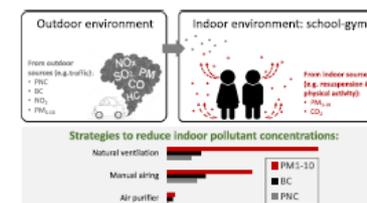
A. Pacitto^{a,b}, F. Amato^{a,*}, T. Moreno^a, M. Pandolfi^a, A. Fonseca^a, M. Mazaheri^{a,c}, L. Stabile^b, G. Buonanno^{b,c}, X. Querol^a

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Different ventilation methods and air purifiers on indoor pollutants were evaluated.
- In school gyms air purifier lead to significant reductions.
- The effect is larger with closed windows.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



RECULL DE RECOMANACIONS PER REDUIR L'EXPOSICIÓ A LA CONTAMINACIÓ DE L'AIRE EXTERIOR A LES ESCOLES DE BARCELONA

2 d'Agost 2019

Elaborat per l'Agència de Salut Pública de Barcelona

C S B Consorci Sanitari
de Barcelona

 **Agència
de Salut Pública**

Amb la col·laboració de

IDAEA-CSIC

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How to protect school children from the neurodevelopmental harms of air pollution by interventions in the school environment in the urban context

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ABSTRACT

Recently, there has been a flurry of publications assessing the effect of air pollution on neurodevelopment. Here we present a summary of the results obtained within the Brain development and Air pollution ultrafine particles in school children (BREATHE) Project, which aimed to evaluate the effects of the exposure to traffic related air pollutants in schoolchildren in Barcelona. To this end, we comprehensively characterised air quality in 39 urban schools from Barcelona and identified the main determinants of children's increased exposure. We propose a series of measures to be implemented to improve air quality in schools within the urban context and, consequently, minimise the negative effects on children's neurodevelopment that we found to be associated with the exposure to air pollution. We also aimed to list some of the actions pushed by governments and the society (including school managers, parents, and children) that have been taking place around Europe for promoting better high quality in the school and its surroundings.

Guía para ventilación en aulas

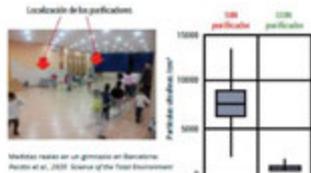
Instituto de Diagnóstico Ambiental y Estudios del Agua, IDAEA-CSIC
Mesura



Octubre 2020
María Cruz Mingullón, Xavier Querol, José Manuel Feliz y Tomás Garrido

Ejemplo de purificación

- Variación de concentración de partículas ultrafinas en un gimnasio escolar con alumnos de 6 y con purificadores de aire con filtros HEPA.

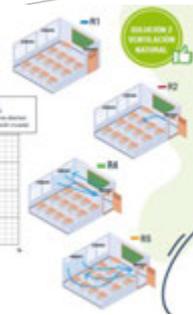
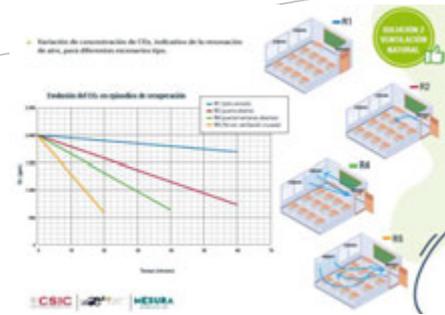


En el ejemplo, hay dos purificadores de aire, con un caudal de 1200 m³/h cada uno en un gimnasio escolar de 270 m³ (100 m² × 2,7 m).

El caudal total es 1200 × 2 = 2400 m³/h. La renovación de aire progresivamente por el tiempo de los dos purificadores es:

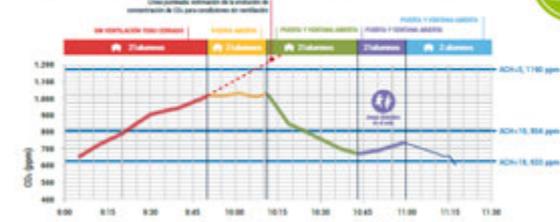
AD(purificadores) = 2400/270 = 8,9 renovaciones por hora.

Se observa disminución en la concentración de partículas en aire ambiente, susceptibles de causar virus.



Ejemplo ventilación natural

- Variación de concentración de CO₂ en diferentes condiciones de ventilación en un aula.



Guide for Air Renovation in Classrooms



December 2020

Conclusions

- Schools have high levels of pollutants because proximity to traffic
- Outdoor levels in the schools are intermediate traffic and urban background levels
- PM2.5 is an exception, the influence of sand playgrounds as well as indoor organic emissions from clothes and skin of children accounts for higher PM2.5 levels than in traffic sites
- Indoor levels for many pollutants are similar to those found outdoors
- Infiltration yields differ a lot for specific schools and pollutants.
- An article is published on measures to abate influence of outdoor pollution and a official guideline is being issued now
- BC levels are governed by traffic, with 35% higher levels in high traffic schools
- UFP increase also by 40% as a mean in high traffic schools, but in most of the schools photochemically generated secondary UFPs highly contribute at midday when BC is at the lowest.
- In spite of this secondary generation of UFP, both UFP and BC show and inverse correlation with green areas and a direct correlation with 5 of area used by traffic
- **Ventilation required to decrease COVID19 risk might increase air pollution.**
- **Both risk of transmission and air pollution have to be taken into account**

ERC-Advanced Grant, PI: Jordi Sunyer, CREAL

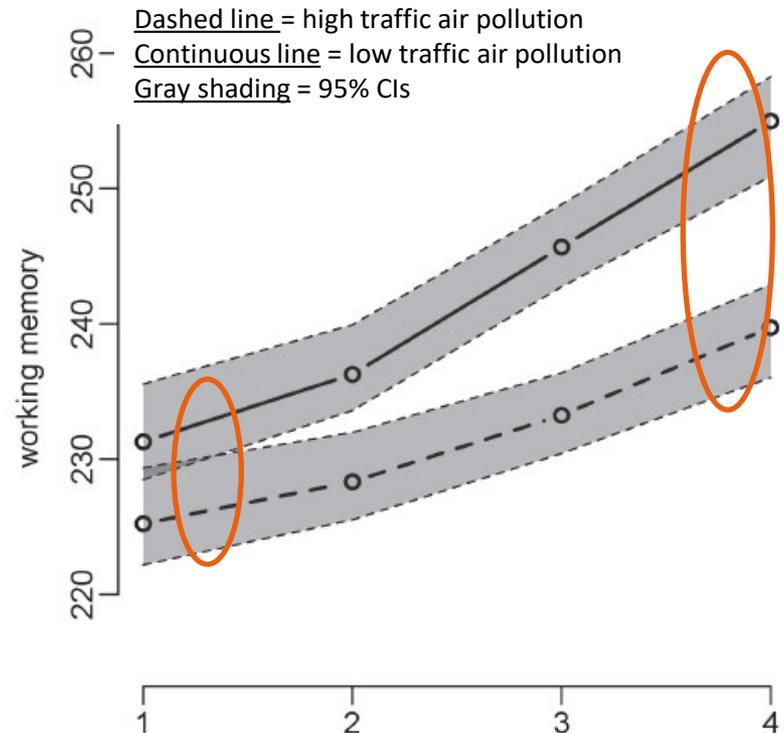
Exposure to air pollution at school

Association between Traffic-Related Air Pollution in Schools and Cognitive Development in Primary School Children: A Prospective Cohort Study

Jordi Sunyer^{1,2,3,4}, Mikel Esnaola^{1,2,3}, Mar Alvarez-Pedrerol^{1,2,3}, Joan Forns^{1,2,3}, Ioar Rivas^{1,2,3,5}, Mònica López-Vicente^{1,2,3}, Elisabet Suades-González^{1,2,3,6}, Maria Foraster^{1,2,3}, Raquel Garcia-Esteban^{1,2,3}, Xavier Basagaña^{1,2,3}, Mar Viana⁵, Marta Cirach^{1,2,3}, Teresa Moreno⁵, Andrés Alastuey⁵, Núria Sebastian-Galles², Mark Nieuwenhuijsen^{1,2,3}, Xavier Querol⁵

PLoS Med. 2015;12(3):e1001792

BREATHE Brain Air School investigation



Levels of road traffic related pollution and green space in school and brain development and imaging

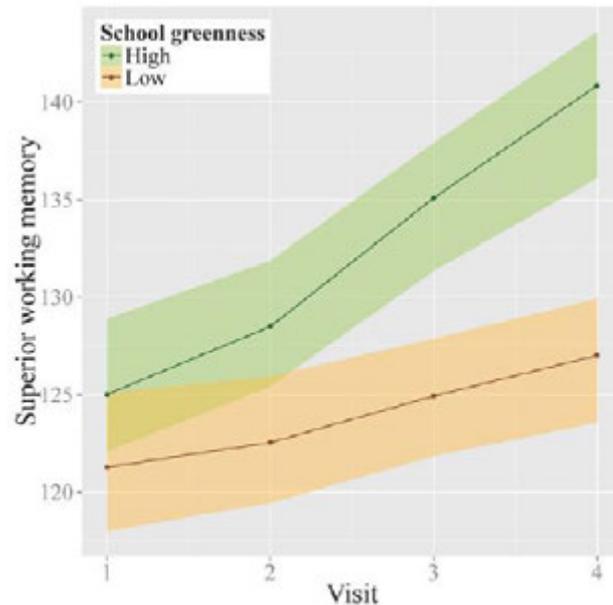
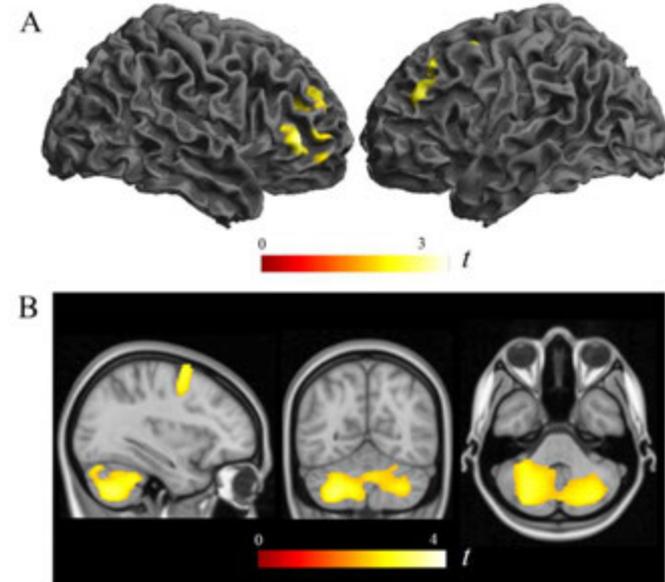


Fig. 1. Twelve-month progress (with 95% confidence bands) in superior working memory for participants with the first (low greenness) and third (high greenness) tertiles of greenness within the school boundaries.

N=2,593 children, 7-10 yrs

Dadvand et al 2015. PNAS, 112, 26, 7937–7942



Pujol, et al., 2016. Neuroimage



Thank you very much for your attention!



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National Plan for R+D+i

ERC-AG-BREATHE

