THE FUTURE OF OUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH

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What is Indoor Air Quality?

Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) is defined as the air quality within and around buildings and vehicle interiors, especially as it relates to the health and comfort of building occupants. Many people underestimate the impact that indoor air quality can have on their health, but it can be a major factor. Indoor air quality can vary depending on factors such as building materials, ventilation systems, and occupants' behaviors. It is important to understand the factors that affect IAQ and the potential health impacts of poor IAQ.

Factors that affect levels of IAQ:
- **Dust:** particles in the air
- **Pollution:** gases and particles outside the building
- **Chemicals:** Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- **Mold:** growth on building materials
- **Pet Dander:** fur and saliva
- **Allergens:** pollen, mites, and other particles

Health of Those in Schools

In recent years, there has been a growing concern about the impact of IAQ on the health and well-being of students and teachers in schools. High levels of pollutants, such as carbon dioxide, can lead to decreased academic performance and respiratory problems. Additionally, mold and other allergens can cause allergic reactions and respiratory issues. Schools should be vigilant in monitoring and improving IAQ to ensure a healthy learning environment.

United States Green Building Council

The United States Green Building Council (USGBC) is a leading organization in the field of sustainable building design and construction. The council's mission is to promote sustainable buildings that are healthy, efficient, and environmentally responsible. The USGBC has developed the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program, which provides a framework for designing, constructing, and operating sustainable buildings.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, the largest school district in North Carolina, has recently made efforts to improve IAQ in their schools. The district has implemented new ventilation systems, increased cleaning protocols, and provided training for staff on IAQ best practices. These initiatives aim to create a healthier and more comfortable learning environment for students and teachers.
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What is Indoor Air Quality?

Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) is defined as the air quality within and around buildings and vehicles, especially as it relates to the health and comfort of building occupants. Most people are unaware that indoor air quality can have an impact on their health. In this issue, we explore the issues of indoor air quality and the steps we can take to improve it.

Factors that affect levels of IAQ:
- New construction materials and chemical pollutants
- Building maintenance procedures
- Levels of moisture, mold, and ventilation
- Outdoor air quality

Issues that arise from poor IAQ have been around for years, but the threat is real. If there is not enough support for the communities, both financial and physical.

Charlotte - Mecklenburg Schools

United States Green Building Council

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Factors that affect levels of IAQ:
- Synthetic building materials & chemical products
- Building maintenance procedures
- Levels of moisture, mold & asbestos
- Outdoor air quality

Issues that arise from poor IAQ have been around for years, but the issues will not be resolved if there is not enough support from the communities, both informational and financial.
Health of Those in Schools

Students spend on average seven hours a day inside a school building. Unfortunately, schools are not as “safe” as parents think they are. Approximately 50% of schools in the United States have issues connected to poor indoor air quality. A study done by the Environmental Protection Agency concluded that there is a connection between the increase in poor indoor air quality and the decrease in students' attendance and performance. Students, teachers, and faculty members begin to show symptoms of respiratory infections and asthma. The study also stated that if no one voices their opinions and demands change to make schools healthier, the schools will become quarantined and be shut down. All the occupants will have to be relocated until the building is either repaired or torn down and rebuilt with less toxic building materials and have better ventilation systems.
Poor IAQ Takes Its Toll on Students

ABC 11 visits high school with mold issues

In March 2011, an investigation was brought up against South Granville High School in Creedmoor, North Carolina. A mother made claims that her daughter began having worsening asthma attacks, dizziness and coughing spells, and had swollen tonsils. She accused the school of having mold and asbestos in some classrooms and near the locker rooms. The air units in some classrooms were covered in mold, and there were water spots on the hallway ceiling tiles that showed traces of black mold. James Bonner, molecular toxicology professor from North Carolina State University was brought in to look over the sites in question.

After reviewing those and some pictures, his stated that "the images definitely show mold contamination that could exacerbate and cause an asthma attack in a child with pre-existing asthma. If I had a child with asthma, I would not want them in this room."

Those with asthma are not the only ones who can be affected by IAQ. Those with allergies, respiratory diseases, compromised immune systems, and are sensitive to chemicals can suffer from mold and asbestos indoors.
A group of parents whose children attended schools in the Charlotte - Mecklenburg area decided to make their voice heard about the levels of mold in the schools. They exhausted all media outlets, which brought a negative reputation onto the schools, and the local community began to doubt the school's credibility and ability to keep the student's healthy. The school system decided to make a change and incorporate IAQ management techniques. A fundamentals program about air quality was held over the summer and it helped cut work orders for mold by 54% and 100% of IAQ concerns are now addressed within 24 hours of submission. With early investigations and prompt turnaround times, the school system has lowered the overall cost of repairs from over $150,000 to less than $10,000.
The vision of USGBC is to educate students on the importance of "healthy buildings" and the benefits they will bring to human health. Some of the design goals of the council's design challenge for this year are to incorporate environmental education into daily learning. Lots of open space, sustainable materials, and gardens need to be included to help the students learn how to make the schools and other commercial buildings more "green". It is up to the student teams to design a solution that will show off good IAQ performance. One of the student teams at East Carolina University are planning to implement a win ventilation system in the school. This system is well-known, easy to maneuver, and cost effective for the school. "Successful wind ventilation is determined by having high thermal comfort and adequate fresh air for the ventilated spaces, while having little or no energy use for active HVAC cooling and ventilation." (Autodesk, 2013) The most common tool for wind ventilation are automated windows. Breeze funnels and rooftop vents are also useable too.

The best way to maximize wind ventilation is to take into consideration the orientation of the building and its size. The difference between high and low pressure needs to be maximized.

Cross ventilation is considered the most effective form of ventilating a building. The windows or vents are placed on opposite sides of a building to allow breezes to "cross" through.
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Factors that affect levels of IAQ:
- Radon in building materials & chemical products
- Ventilation: indoor air quality
- Tobacco-smoking indoors
- Dust & mold

Issues that arise from poor IAQ have been present for years, but the impact will not be realized if there is not enough support from the communities, both in intellectual and financial.


