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IMPROVING INDOOR AEROSOL EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT BY EXCLUDING NON-OCCUPANCY DATA SEQUENCES

Aneta Wierzbicka1,*, Mats Bohgard1, Joakim H. Pagels1, Andreas Dahl1, Jakob Löndahl1, Tareq Hussein2,3, Erik Swietlicki4 and Anders Gudmundsson1

1 Division of Ergonomics and Aerosol Technology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
2 Department of Physics, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan
3 Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
4 Division of Nuclear Physics, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

*Corresponding email: aneta.wierzbicka@design.lth.se, tel: +46462224014;

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INTRODUCTION

For the assessment of personal exposure, information about the concentration of pollutants when people are in given indoor environments (occupancy time) are of prime importance. However this kind of data frequently is not reported (Morawska et al., 2013).

The aim of the study was to assess the differences in particle characteristics between occupancy and the total monitoring period, with the latter being the most frequently used averaging time in published studies on particle characteristics in indoor environments. Assessed particle characteristics comprise: number and mass concentrations as well as number size distributions.

METHODOLOGIES

Five indoor environments were selected in Sweden and Finland: an apartment, two houses and two schools. They were assessed for particle number and mass concentrations and number size distributions. The measurements using a Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer and two photometers were conducted for seven consecutive days during winter in each location.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Particle concentrations in residences and schools were, as expected, the highest during occupancy time. In the apartment median PM$_{2.5}$ mass concentration during the occupancy time was 17% higher compared to total monitoring period. In both schools, the median values of the PM$_{2.5}$ mass concentration was on average 32% higher during teaching hours compared to the total monitoring period. When it comes to particle number concentration (PNC), in the apartment during occupancy, the median value was 58% higher than in the total monitoring period. In both houses and schools the median PNC was similar for the occupancy and total monitoring periods.
The major differences, in number and mass concentrations, observed between occupancy and total monitoring periods in residences were due to indoor sources, which can greatly elevate indoor particle levels for prolonged periods (up to 12.5h after activity ceased), especially in residences with low AER.

In both schools PNC during teaching hours were very similar to values during total measurement periods and were mainly influenced by outdoor concentrations.

In summary, to improve exposure assessment to particles, crucial for studying health effects, only data from occupancy periods should be used. Non-occupancy periods, while useful for studying influence of outdoor particles and establishing a baseline, should not be included in the exposure assessment. Data from total monitoring, as it includes non-occupancy periods, may underestimate the concentrations for exposure assessment.

CONCLUSIONS

General conclusions on the basis of measurements in the limited number of indoor environments cannot be drawn. However, the results confirm a strong dependence on type and frequency of indoor activities that generate particles and site specificity. The results also indicate that the exclusion of data series during non-occupancy periods can improve the estimates of particle concentrations and characteristics suitable for exposure assessment, which is crucial for estimating health effects in epidemiological and toxicological studies.

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