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A Comparison of Carbon Dioxide Concentrations and Indoor Environmental Acceptability in Commercial Buildings

Document Number
NIOSH/00225917

Author(s)
Putnam VL
Woods JE
Rask DR

Source
Indoor Air '90, The 5th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Toronto, July 29 August 3, 1990, Volume 3, pages 365-370, 7 references, 1990

Abstract
A study was conducted on the use of carbon-dioxide (124389) (CO2) levels as an effective indicator of overall indoor air quality. Objective and subjective environmental data were obtained from six buildings with CO2 levels below 1,000 parts per million, four of which had had complaints about sick building syndrome. Ventilation effectiveness, thermal conditions, and other air contaminants were assessed in addition to CO2 data. Occupants provided data on components of the indoor environment and rated their perceptions of the indoor environment on a six point scale. Unacceptable air quality was noted in one building in which the CO2 concentration ranges and ventilation rates were similar to those seen in another building that had been rated as acceptable. The differences between these buildings were determined to be ventilation problems in the former due to contaminated outdoor air intakes and infiltration of contaminated air through the loading dock. Another building with relatively low CO2 levels had acceptable outdoor ventilation, but encountered problems associated with heating and cooling. Other problems unrelated to CO2 levels in the buildings studied were identified to be a lack of outdoor air being supplied to air handling units, efficiency problems related to ventilation systems, and the presence of

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Article file

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Abstract

A study was conducted to evaluate CO₂ levels as an effective indicator of overall indoor air quality. Objective and subjective environmental data were obtained from six buildings in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, four of which had had complaints about sick building syndrome. Ventilation effectiveness, thermal conditions, and other air contaminants were assessed in addition to CO₂ data. Occupants provided data on components of the indoor environment and rated their perceptions of the indoor environment on a six point scale. Unacceptable air quality was noted in one building in which the CO₂ concentration ranges and ventilation rates were similar to those seen in another building that had been rated as acceptable. The differences between these buildings were determined to be ventilation problems in the former due to contaminated outdoor air intakes and infiltration of contaminated air through the loading dock. Another building with relatively low CO₂ levels had acceptable outdoor ventilation, but encountered problems associated with heating and cooling. Other problems unrelated to CO₂ levels in the buildings studied were identified to be a lack of outdoor air being supplied to air handling units, efficiency problems related to ventilation systems, and the presence of other air contaminants such as volatile organic compounds. The authors conclude that the determination of indoor air quality should not be made solely on the basis of CO₂ levels.

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