AIR QUALITY

STANDARDS

Intent: To ensure a basic level of high indoor air quality.

01: Air quality standards

BACKGROUND

Pollutants generated indoors can lead to a variety of symptoms and health cond
compounds (VOCs) (/glossary#Volatile_Organic_Compounds_VOCs), combust
airborne particulate matter (/glossary#Particulate_Matter) are known to trigger
asthma (/glossary#Asthma), respiratory irritation and allergies. While ambient ou
quality, natural ventilation methods, operable doors and windows, and general building envelope (/glossary#Building_Envelope) infiltration can diminish indoor air quality if external air quality parameters are poor.

A complex mixture of elem
carbon, salts, mineral and
and water that coagulate t
solids and globules.

PART 1

Standards for Volatile Substances

The following conditions are met:

a.[1] Formaldehyde levels less than 27 ppb.

b.[1] Total volatile organic compounds less than 500 $\mu g/m^3$.

PART 2

Standards for Particulate Matter and Inorganic Gases

The following conditions are met:

a.[2] Carbon monoxide less than 9 ppm.

b.[2] $PM_{2.5}$ less than 15 $\mu g/m^3$.

c.[3] PM_{10} less than 50 $\mu g/m^3$.

d.[3] Ozone less than 51 ppb.

PART 3

Radon

The following conditions are met in projects with regularly occupied spaces at or below grade:

a.[4] Radon less than 0.148 Bq/L [4 pCi/L] in the lowest occupied level of the project.

PART 4

Operational Kitchen Air Quality

The following air quality concentrations are met in the commercial kitchen space:

a.[2] Carbon monoxide levels less than 35 ppm.

b.[2] $PM_{2.5}$ less than 35 $\mu g/m^3$.

c.[2] Nitrogen dioxide less than 100 ppb.

d.[129] Formaldehyde less than 81 ppb.