Indoor Air Quality
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Building related illness can be due to many issues apart from mould which include:

- Chemicals (VOCs)
- Bacteria
- Particles
- Gases
- Temperature and humidity
- Air exchanges and air flow/pathways
- Building tightness

Genetics and general health (immune response) are of course very important but where building related illness exists, the reduction of exposure can be the most significant risk reduction factor, and this can often be proven when occupants leave the property for a few days.

There is no quick fix and even minor contaminants can have major impact not least when we consider some hazards are measured in parts per billion.

There is an accumulative affect with some contaminants while others work in synergy (together) with other contaminants to cause greater effect than singularly.

We undertake a review of the building defects and historic damage in our basic inspection but sometimes recommend our IAQ specific survey. This recommendation may follow on from interview of symptoms and or known or expected issues.

Typical contaminants may arise from:

- Furniture and furnishings
- Decorative flooring such as vinyl’s and wood
- Building materials
- Poor ventilation and environmental controls
- Local gases and pollutants from carbon emitters
- Boilers and or gas fires, log burners
- Traffic
- Local factories or emitters
- Neighbours
This is what we do and test for:

Testing particulates in 6 sizes, various gases including formaldehyde, ozone, carbon monoxide etc.

Our mobile lab testing for various chemicals and gases
Proving air pathways from contaminated areas

Portable assessments for mould and hyphae presence in air and on surfaces
Air pumps used to collect measured samples for lab analysis