



# AIR FILTRATION IN SCHOOLS



Patricia Kwon

South Coast Air Quality Management District

# Background

- ▣ In April 2006, AQMD Governing Board set-aside Rule 1173 mitigation funds to investigate effectiveness of air filtration systems at schools
- ▣ RFP released in July 2006 for pilot study of air filtration systems at three elementary schools near the Ports



# Air Filtration Pilot Study

- ▣ Executed contract for \$1.05M with Thermal Comfort Systems in Dec 2006
- ▣ Pilot study of air filtration systems at Hudson, Del Amo, and Dominguez ES in L.A. and Long Beach
- ▣ Schools selected close to refineries located in Carson and Wilmington from mitigation fees collected due to four VOC release events by two refineries



# Air Filtration Technologies

- ▣ High performance panel filter
  - 2" thick
  - 5-9 times filter surface area than conventional filters
  - Nano-fiber technology



High performance panel filter

- ▣ Register filter
  - Device installed on HVAC register at air intake supply
  - Nano-fiber technology
  - Activated carbon gas phase filter cartridge for VOCs



Register filter

# Air Filtration Technologies

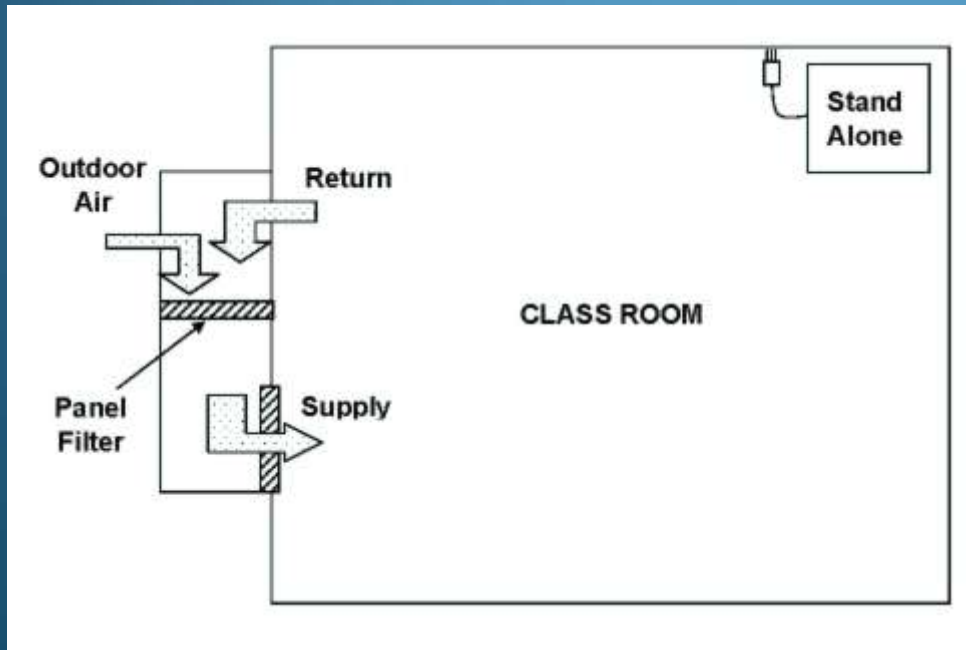
- ▣ Stand-alone unit: self contained cleaning unit operating without HVAC system
  - 6 feet tall, 4 cubic feet footprint
  - <45 dba at high air flow operation
  - Nano-technology fiber, 12 high capacity gas phase cartridges



Stand-alone corner unit

# PM and Air Flow in School Classrooms

- ❑ Installation of air filtration systems should not alter air flow pattern and flow rate
- ❑ Mobile air quality stations measure black carbon, ultrafine PM, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, VOCs
- ❑ Air flow measurements



Air flow diagram for high performance panel filters

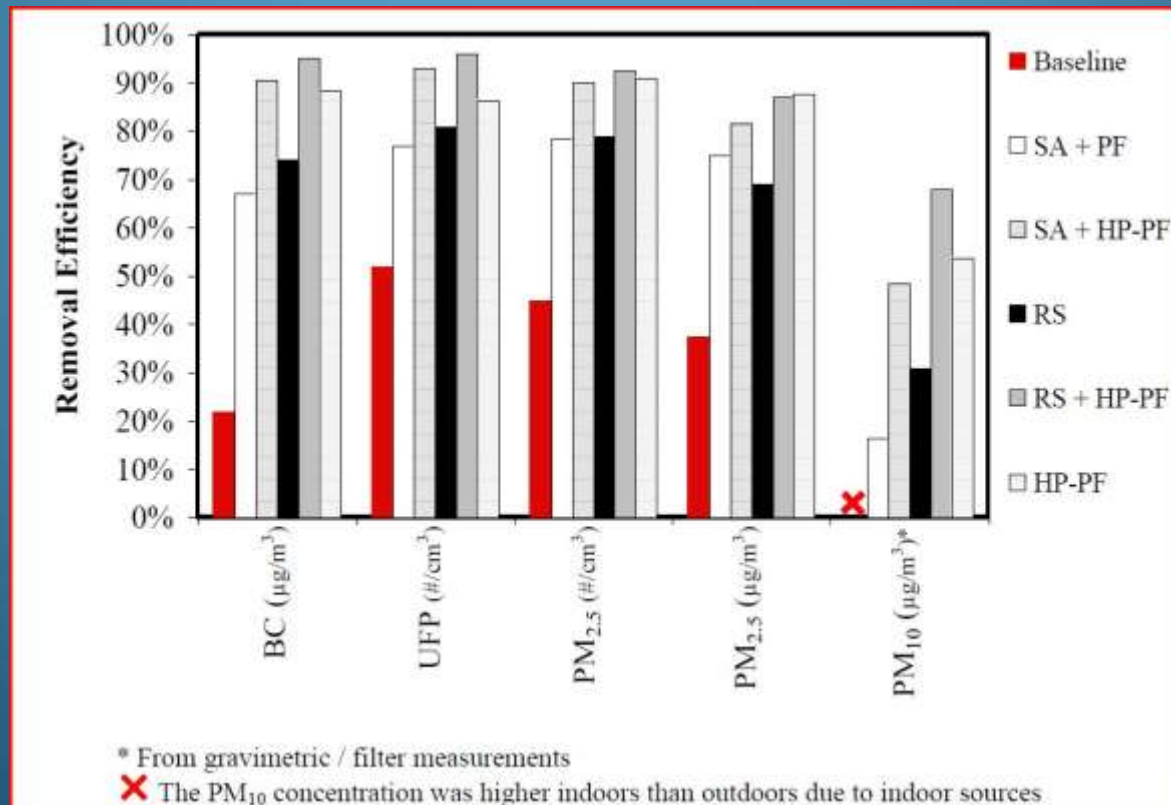


Mobile station monitoring indoor/outdoor concentrations of PM

# Results of Pilot Study

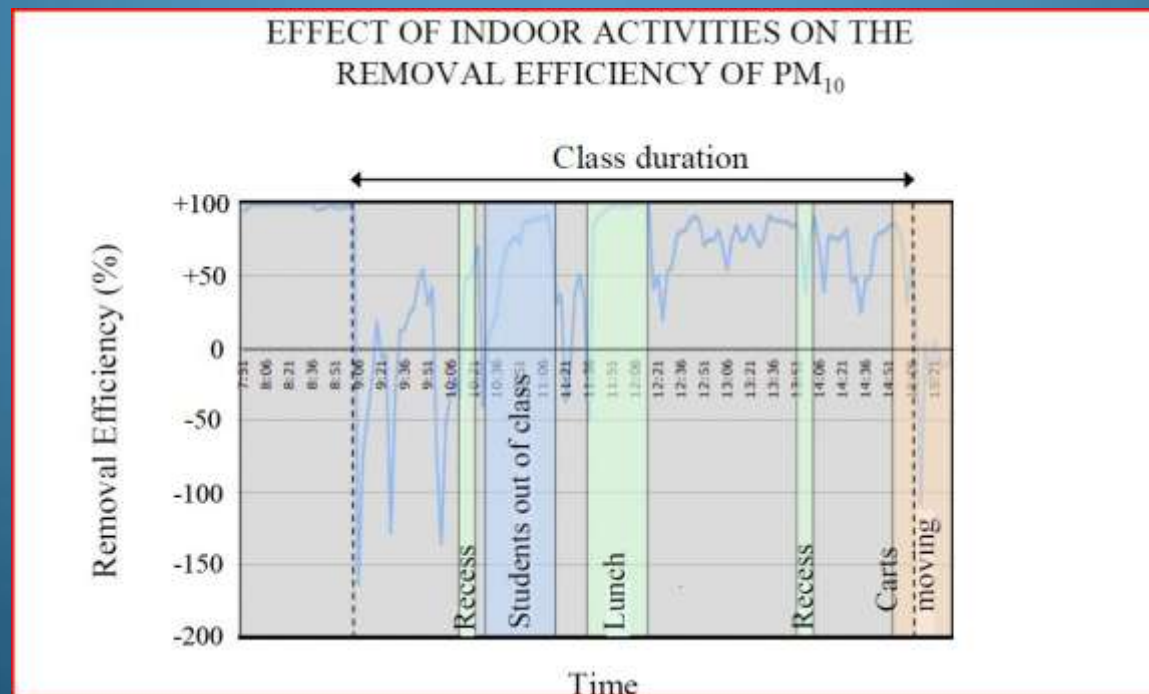
For Black Carbon, Ultrafine PM, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>

- ▣ Register + panel filter → 87% - 96%
- ▣ Panel filter → 90%
- ▣ Stand-alone + panel filter → 90%
- ▣ Baseline removal → 20% - 50%



# Indoor Sources of PM10

- PM10 removal efficiencies affected by indoor sources of PM10
- Likely due to indoor classroom activities such as walking or cleaning





# Impact on Air Flow

- ▣ Filter technologies have minimal or no impact on air flow
- ▣ In some cases, duct modifications to install filters resulted in increased air flow for existing HVAC systems

Technology	Air Flow Reduction
Panel Filter	0%
Register System	9%
Register System + Panel Filter	1% - 3%

# Conclusions

- ▣ PM removal efficiencies for black carbon, ultrafine PM, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ~ 90%
- ▣ Panel filters most effective solution for removal efficiency and cost
- ▣ Filter technologies have minimal or no impact on air flow
- ▣ VOC removal efficiencies inconclusive due to insufficient detection limits on analytic methods employed

# Air Filtration Implementation

- ▣ Based on pilot study, Governing Board authorized implementation program in Oct 2008
- ▣ \$1.125M contract executed with IQAir in Feb 2009
- ▣ Air filtration to be installed in LA and Long Beach Schools within 10 mile radius of Valero Refinery (penalty settlement)
- ▣ 3 year implementation

First installation of air filtration systems completed at Del Amo Elementary, (LAUSD) in Jan 2010



# TraPac Air Filtration RFP

- ▣ In Dec. 2009, AQMD Governing Board approved MOA and release of RFP to implement air filtration systems at schools in partnership with Port of L.A. and TraPac Appellants
- ▣ \$6M RFP for installation and monitoring of air filtration systems at Wilmington schools
- ▣ RFP closes Feb 4, 2010

