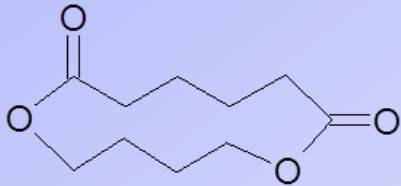
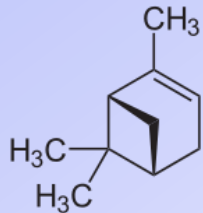
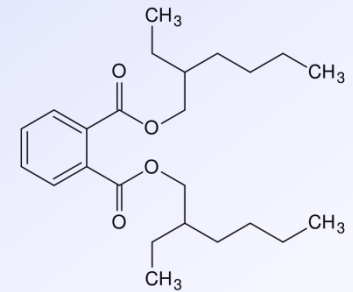


# Release of Pollutants from Materials and Products for Indoor Use – A Summary of Recent Developments

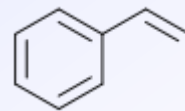
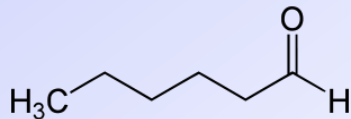
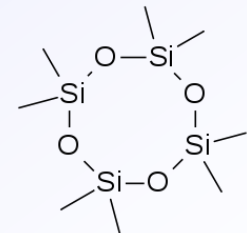


T. Salthammer

Fraunhofer WKI  
Department of Material Analysis and  
Indoor Chemistry



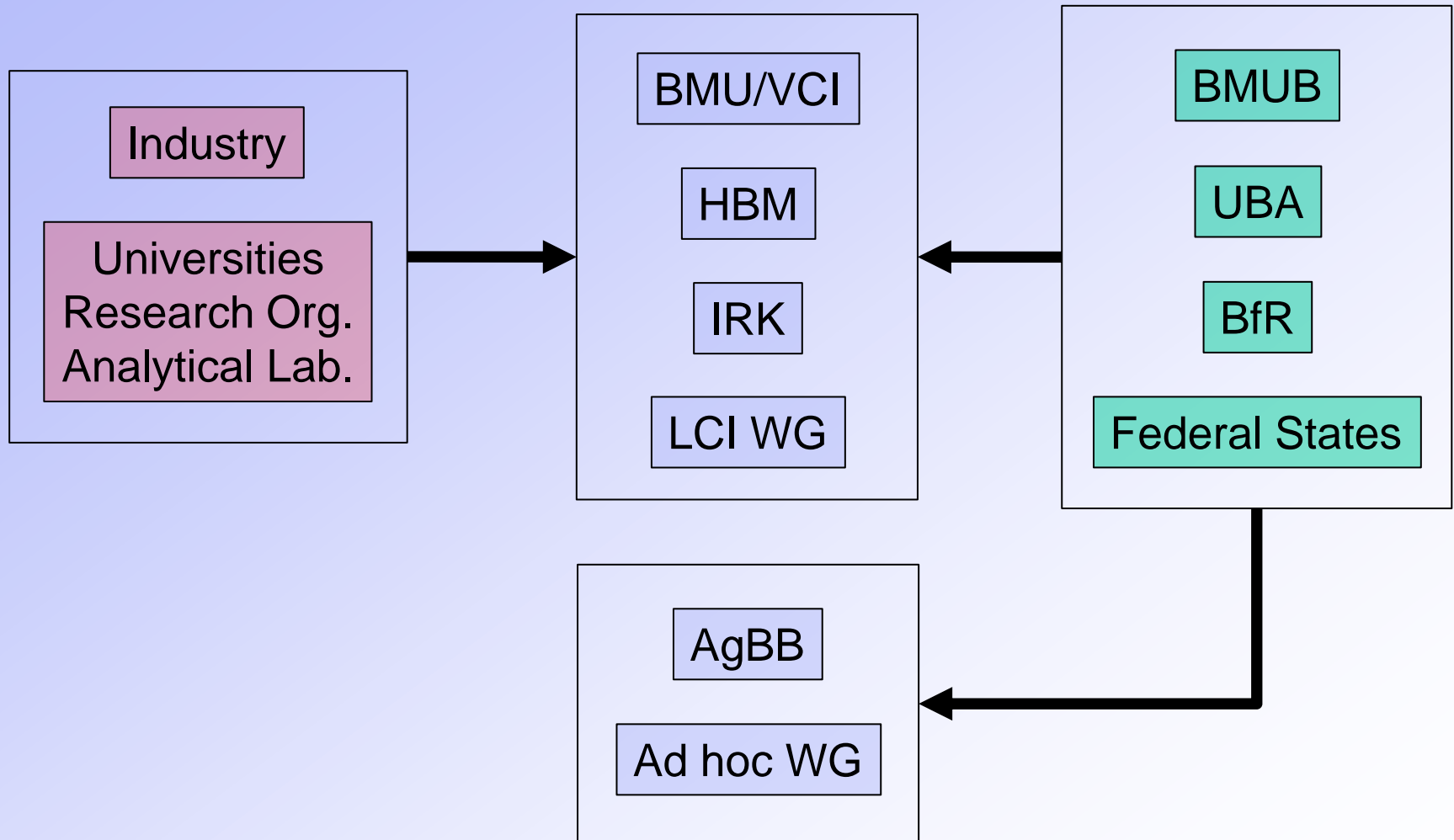
Bienroder Weg 54E  
38108 Braunschweig, Germany



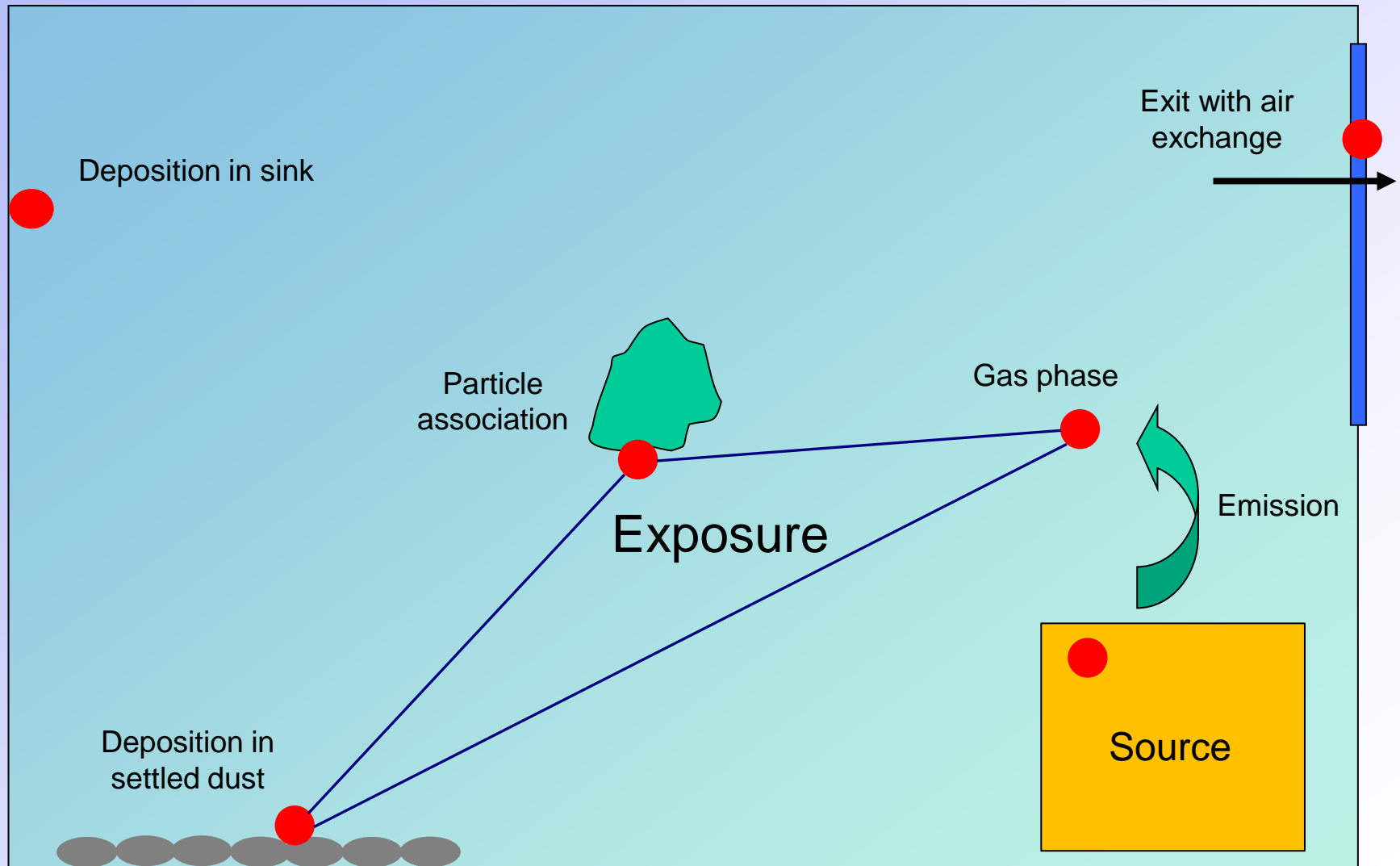
# Content

- Indoor fundamentals
- Analytical tools (chambers and equipment)
- Recent trends in emission testing
- Indoor guidelines and recommendations
- Distribution of chemicals in the indoor environment
- Exposure to indoor pollutants
- Formaldehyde: a never ending story?
- Future developments and challenges

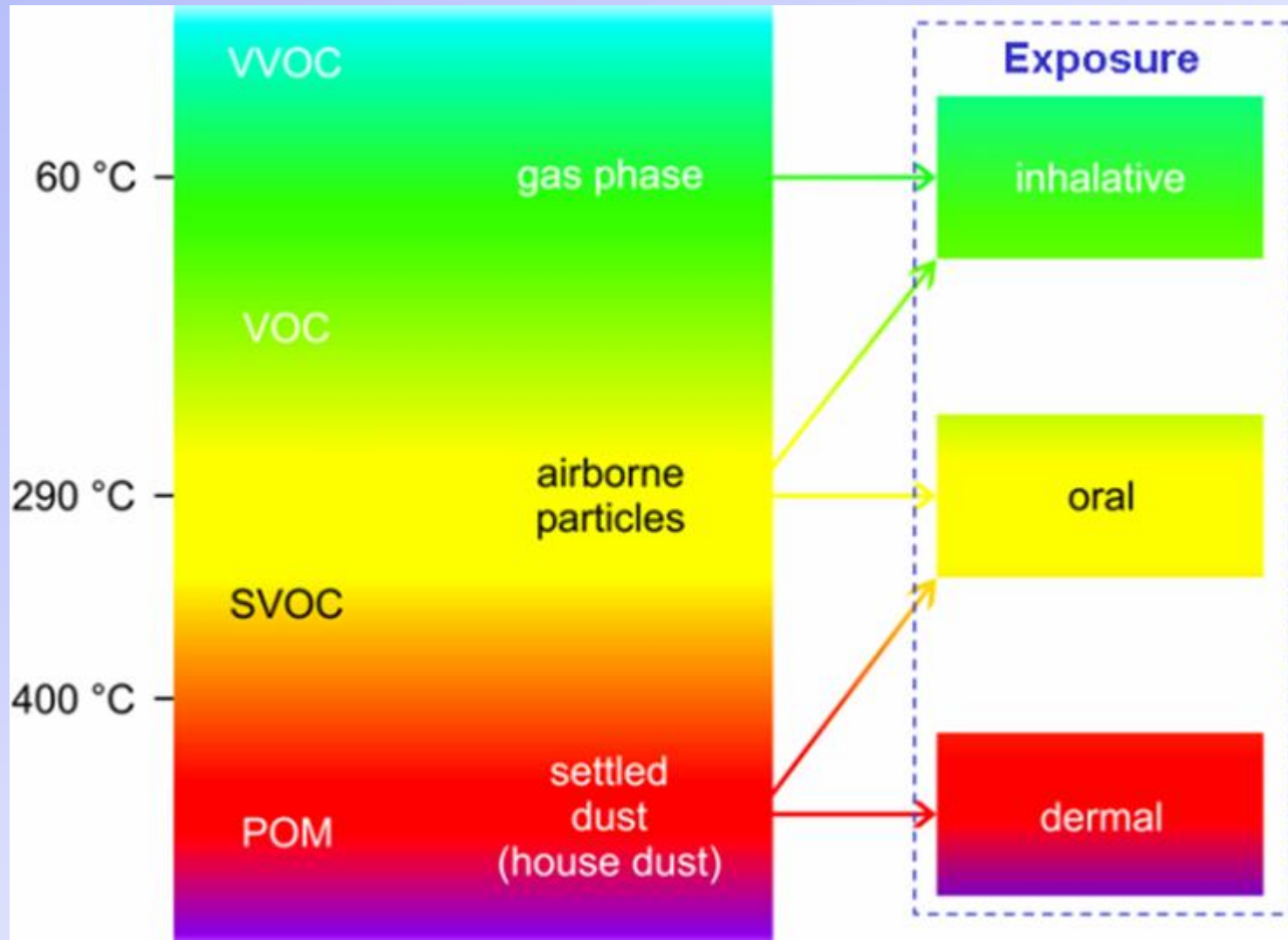
## Indoor related governmental organizations in Germany



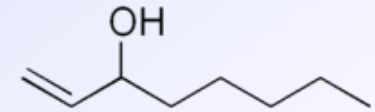
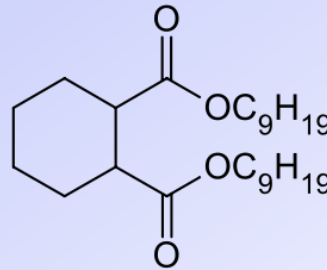
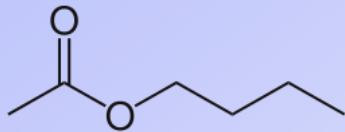
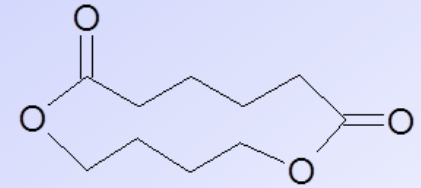
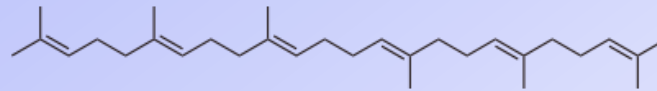
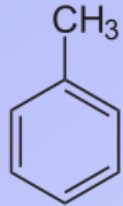
## Fate of a single molecule indoors



## Indoor related classification of organic compounds



## Indoor related chemicals



Classics



Avantgarde



Stealth \*

\* by courtesy of C. Weschler

## Analytical tools (selection)



**GC/MS**



**HPLC**



**Photoacoustics**



**PTR-MS**



**0.3 – 32  $\mu\text{m}$   
(size distribution)**



**20 – 1000 nm  
(sum only)**

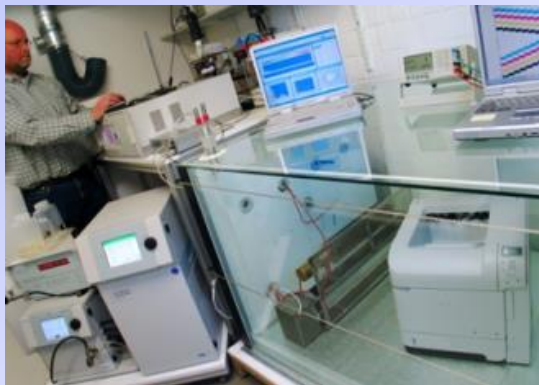
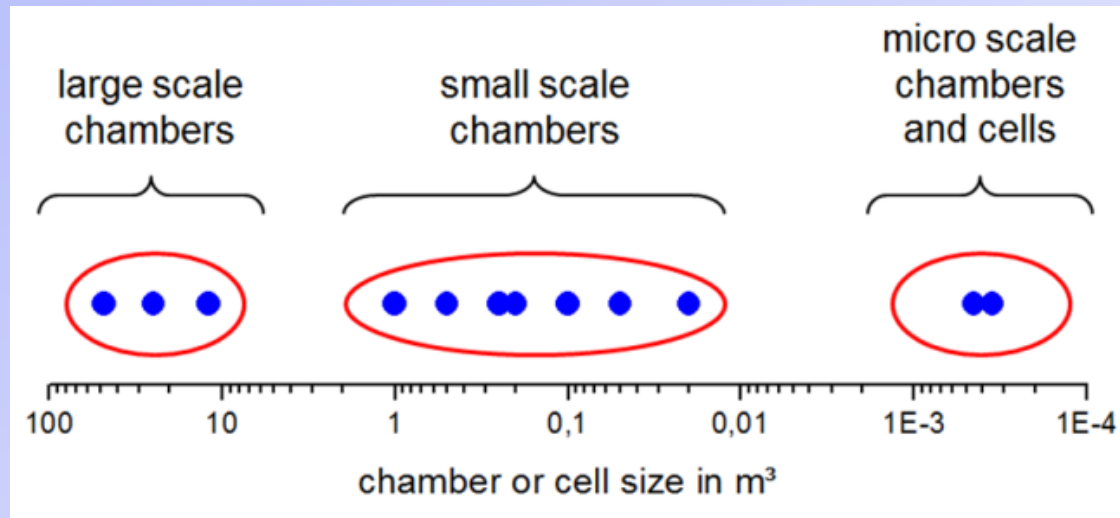


**5.6 – 560 nm (FMPS)  
(size distribution)**



**10 – 800 nm (SMPS)  
(size distribution)**

## Chambers for indoor related emission testing



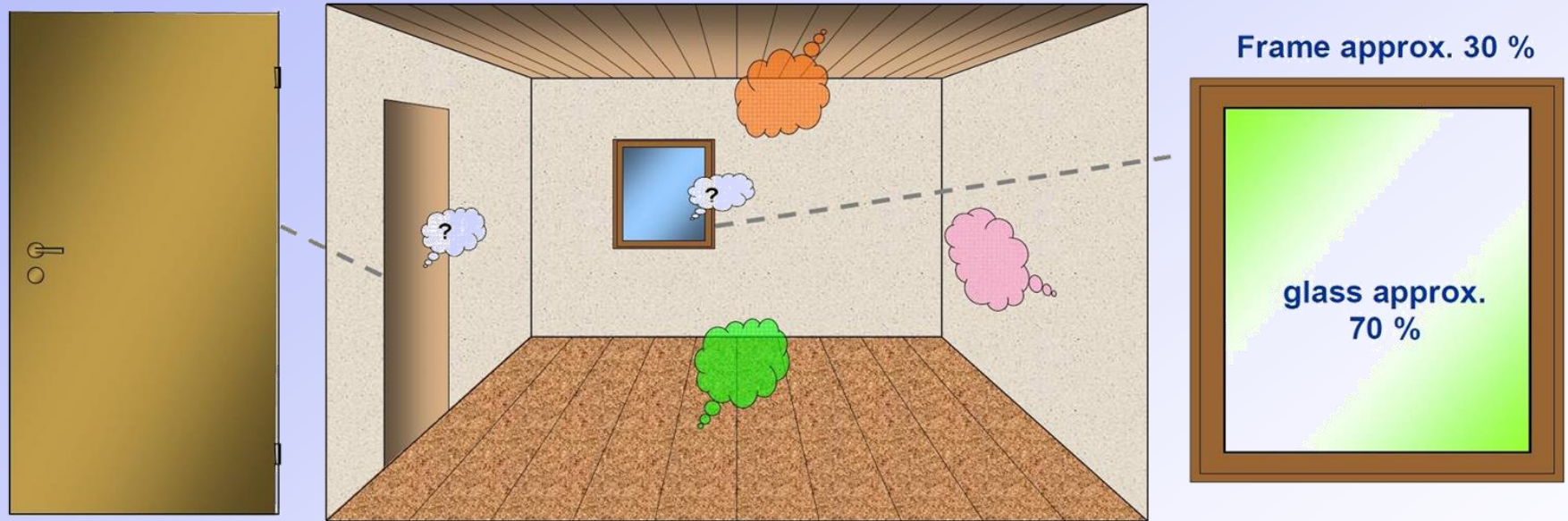
1 m<sup>3</sup> glass chamber

24 m<sup>3</sup> stainless steel chamber





## CEN TC 351 (Draft) – Reference Room



CEN TC 351

Volume reference room: 30 m<sup>3</sup>

Wall: 31,4 m<sup>2</sup> Base / Ceiling: 12,0 m<sup>2</sup> Internal door: 1,6 m<sup>2</sup> Window: 2,0 m<sup>2</sup>



# Principle of the AgBB-Scheme

[www.umweltbundesamt.de](http://www.umweltbundesamt.de)

Key word: agbb

latest update: 2012

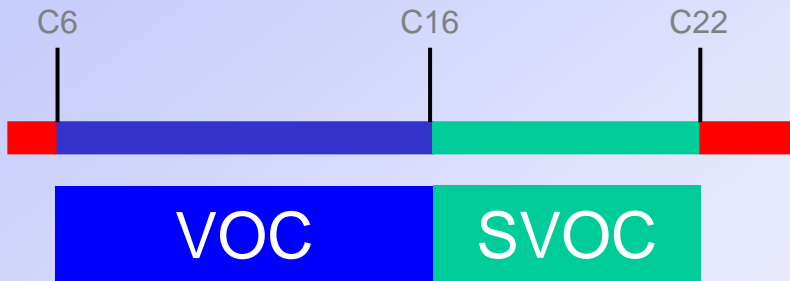
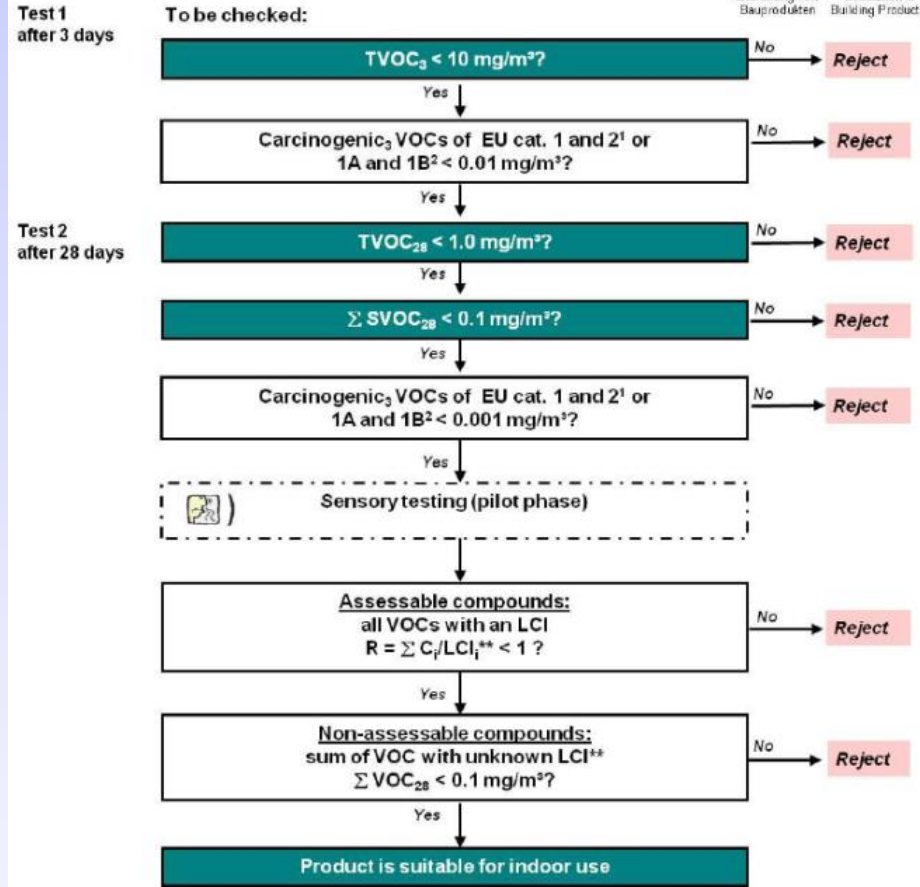
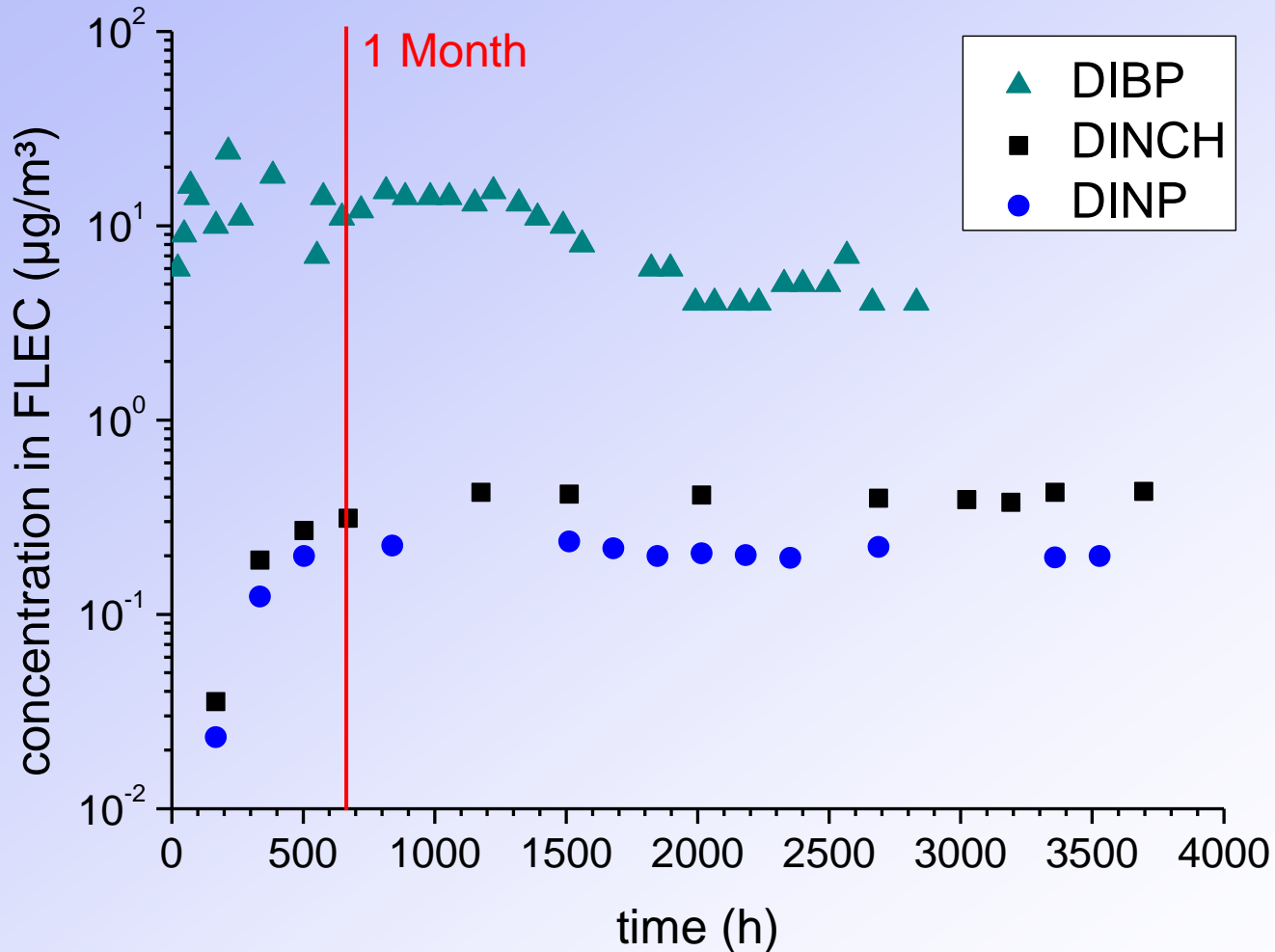


Fig. 1: Flow chart for the evaluation of VOC\* and SVOC\* emissions from building products



## Long term emission of DIBP, DINCH and DINP from paint and PVC



## Details of the AgBB-Scheme: Sensory Testing

### ➤ ISO 16000-28 (2012)

Determination of odour emissions from building products using test chambers

- Acceptability
- Intensity
- Hedonics

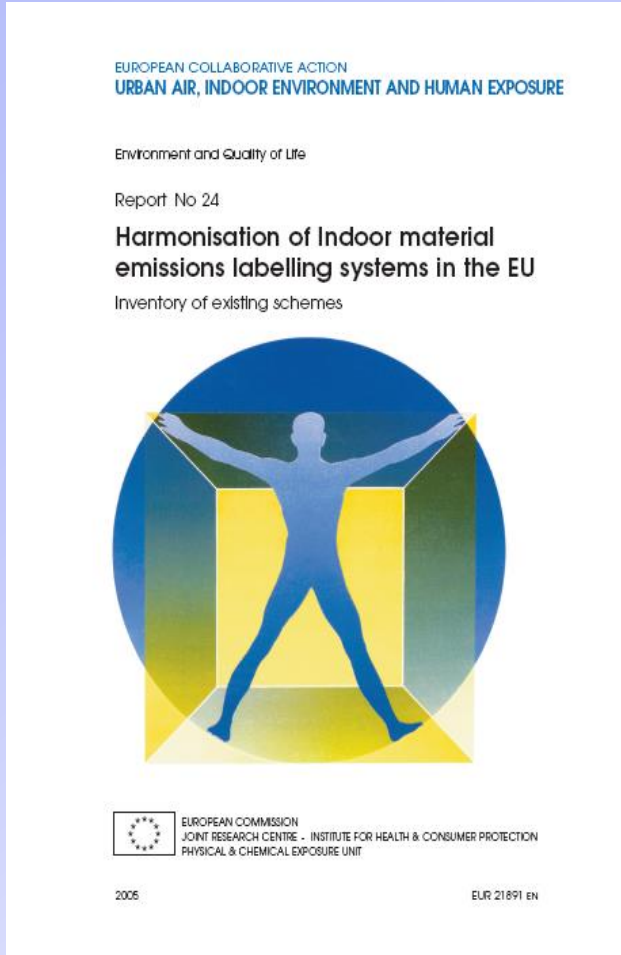
### ➤ ISO 16000-30 (Draft 2012)

Sensory testing of Indoor Air

- Acceptability
- Intensity
- Hedonics



# European Harmonization of Building Product Labeling I



# European Harmonization of Building Product Labeling II

EUROPEAN COLLABORATIVE ACTION  
URBAN AIR, INDOOR ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN EXPOSURE

Environment and Quality of Life

Report No 29

**Harmonisation framework for health based evaluation of indoor emissions from construction products in the European Union using the EU-LCI concept**



JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE  
Institute for Health and Consumer Protection  
Chemical Assessment and Testing Unit

2013

EUR 26168 EN

EUROPEAN COLLABORATIVE ACTION  
URBAN AIR, INDOOR ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN EXPOSURE

Environment and Quality of Life

Report No 27

**Harmonisation framework for indoor products labelling schemes in the EU**



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE - INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION  
CHEMICAL ASSESSMENT AND TESTING UNIT

2012

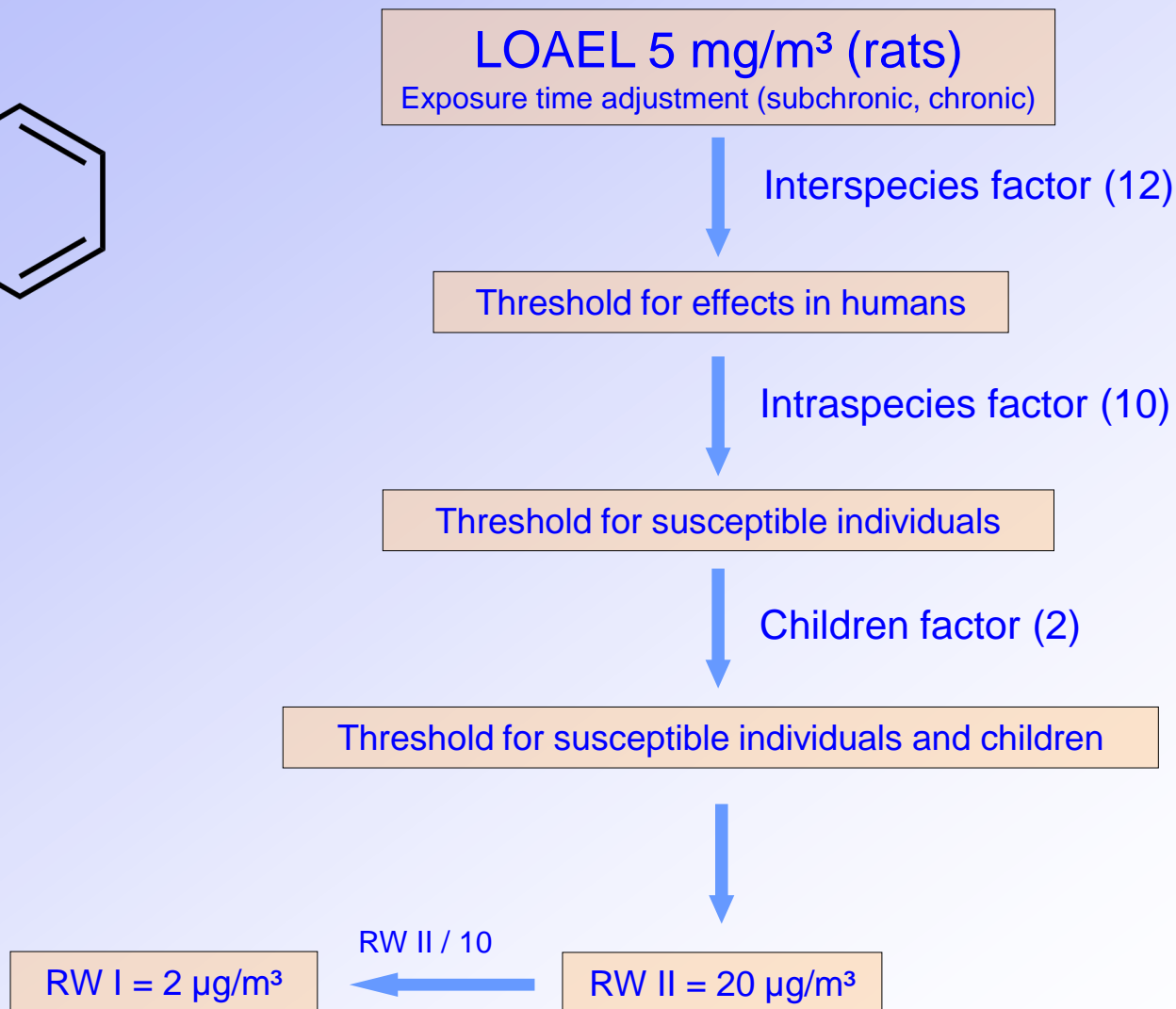
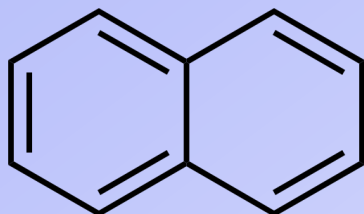
EUR 25276 EN

## Priority EU-LCI values

**Table 8.** *Prioritised compounds for deriving EU-LCIs*

<b>Compound</b>	<b>CAS No.</b>
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2
Toluene	108-88-3
Xylene	1330-20-7
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Styrene	100-42-5
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
$\epsilon$ -Caprolactam	105-60-2
$\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8
n-Butanal	123-72-8

## Development of indoor air guideline values. Example: Naphthalene





## Guidelines and recommendations for indoor air pollutants (Germany)

<i>(Formaldehyde</i>	<i>1977)</i>	<i>Carbon Dioxide</i>	<i>2008</i>
Toluene	1996	<i>Aldehydes (C4-C11)</i>	<i>2009</i>
Pentachlorophenol	1997	<i>Terpenes (monocyclic)</i>	<i>2010</i>
Carbon Monoxide	1997	Benzyl Alcohol	2010
Dichloromethane	1997	Benzaldehyde	2010
Nitrogen Dioxide	1998	Siloxanes (D3-D6)	2011
Styrene	1998	<i>2-Furaldehyde</i>	<i>2011</i>
Mercury	1999	Phenol	2011
Diisocyanates	2000	Cresols	2012
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	2002	Alkylbenzenes (C9-C15)	2012
<i>Terpenes (bicyclic)</i>	<i>2003</i>	Ethylbenzene	2012
Naphthalene	2004	2-Ethyl-hexanol	2013
Alkanes (C9-C14)	2005	Glycols	2013
<i>TVOC</i>	<i>2007</i>	MIBK	2013
		<i>Acetaldehyde</i>	<i>2013</i>

# Odour guide values for indoor air (Germany)

$$vGLW I = 6 ODT_{50}$$

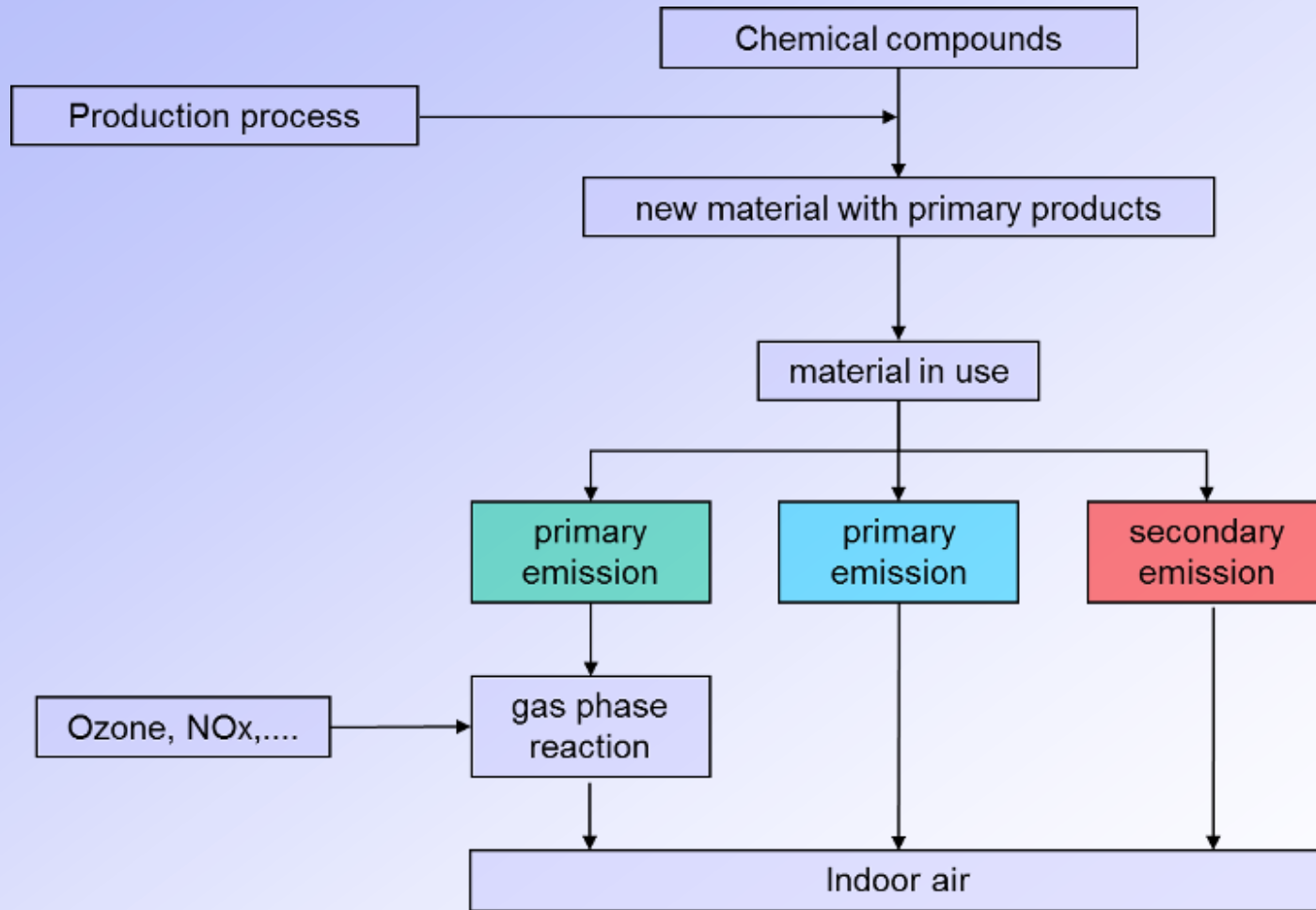
$$vGLW II = 48 ODT_{50}$$

**2 YEAR PILOT PHASE RECOMMENDED !!!**

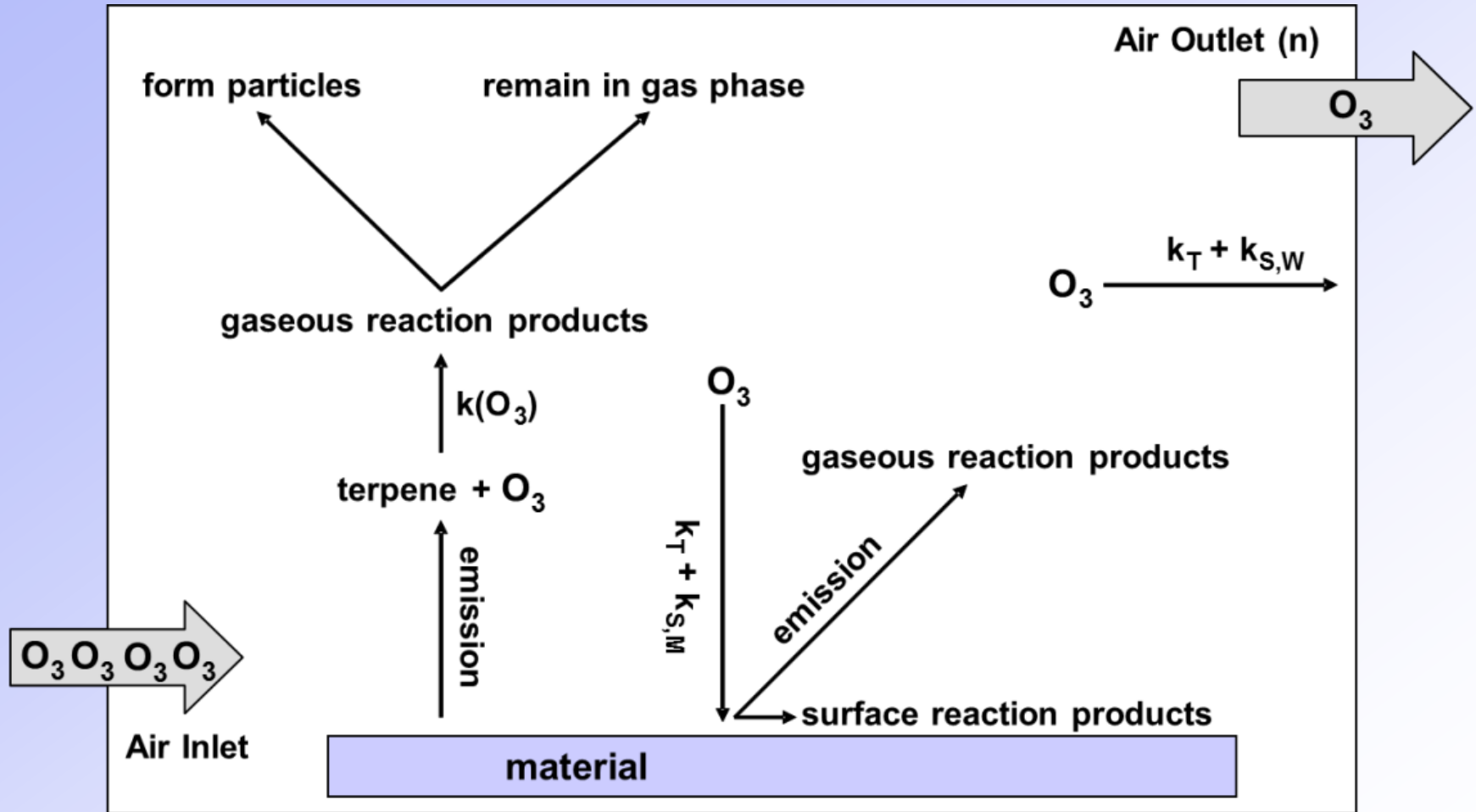
**Tab. 2** Geruchswahrnehmungsschwellen  $ODT_{50}$  und vorläufige Geruchsleitwerte I und II

Geruchsstoff	CAS-Nr.	$ODT_{50}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Zitat	vGLW I ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ )	vGLW II ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ )
Ethanal	75-07-0	2,8	15	0,02	0,1
Butanal	123-72-8	1,4	14	0,008	0,07
Pentanal	110-62-3	1,5	15	0,009	0,07
Hexanal	66-25-1	1,4	14	0,008	0,07
Heptanal	111-71-7	0,9	15	0,005	0,04
Octanal	127-13-0	0,9	14	0,005	0,04
Nonanal	124-19-6	3,2	14	0,02	0,15
Decanal	112-31-2	2,6	15	0,02	0,1
Pentandial	111-30-8	1	9	0,006	0,05
1-Butanol	71-36-3	16	12	0,1	0,8
1-Hexanol	111-27-3	29	12	0,2	1,4
1-Octanol	111-87-5	23	12	0,1	1
Ethylacetat	141-78-6	897	11	5	43
n-Butylacetat	123-86-4	10	11	0,06	0,5
Phenol	108-95-2	22	15	0,1	1
o-Kresol	95-48-7	1,3	15	0,008	0,06
m-Kresol	108-39-4	0,45	15	0,003	0,02
p-Kresol	106-44-5	0,24	15	0,001	0,01
TXIB	6846-50-0	14	8	0,08	0,7
Toluol	108-88-3	300	13	2	14
Ethylbenzol	100-41-4	27	13	0,2	1
1,4-Diethylbenzol	105-05-5	2	15	0,01	0,1
n-Butylbenzol	104-51-8	14	13	0,1	0,7
$\alpha$ -Pinen	80-56-8	100	15	0,6	5
$\beta$ -Pinen	127-91-3	190	15	1	9
Limonen	138-86-3	90	10	0,5	4
Ethansäure	64-19-7	13	28	0,08	0,6
Propansäure	79-09-4	20	15	0,1	1
Butansäure	107-92-6	1	28	0,006	0,05
Hexansäure	142-61-1	5	28	0,03	0,2
Octansäure	124-07-2	5	28	0,03	0,2
Benzothiazol	95-16-9	0,7	29	0,004	0,03

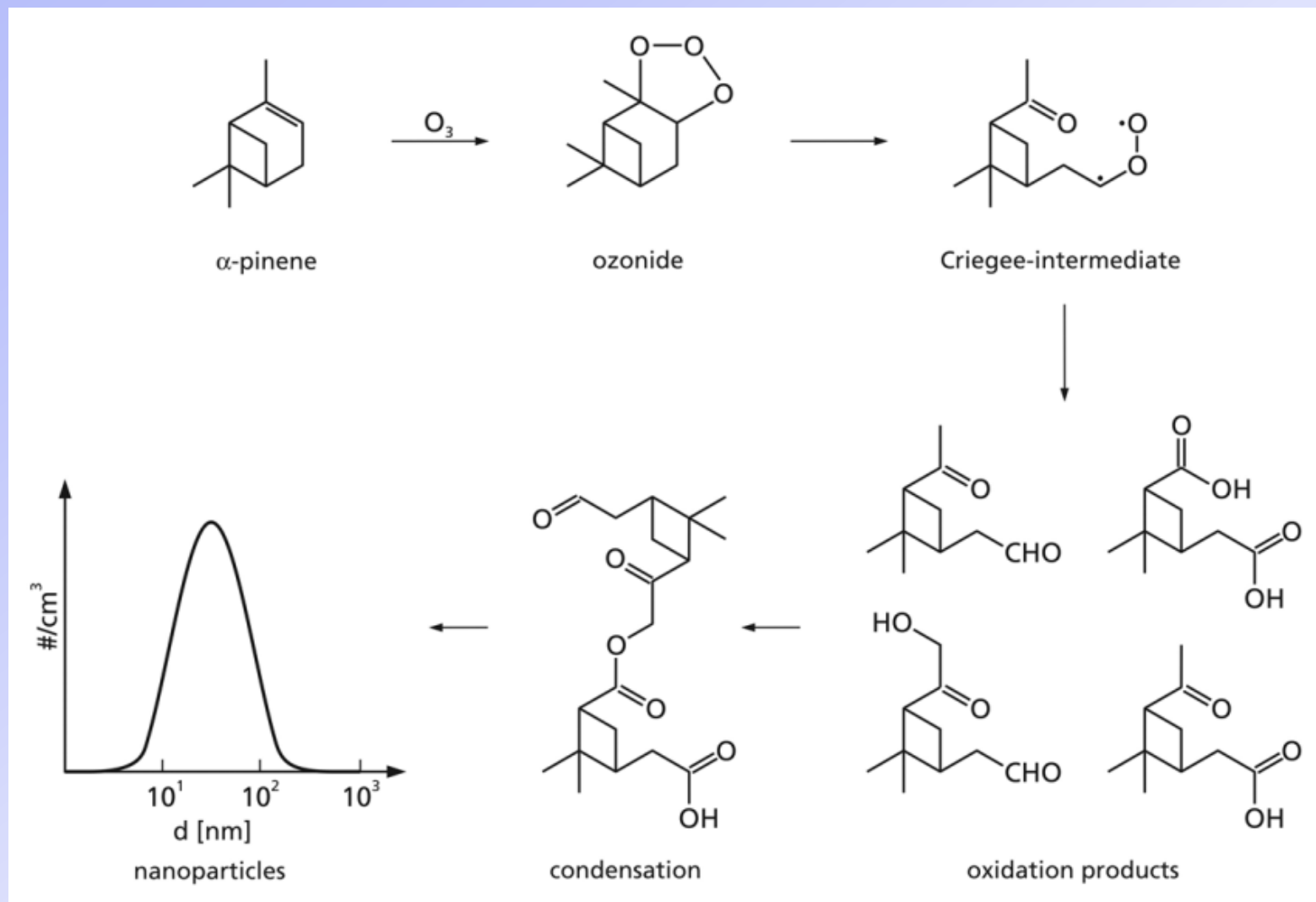
## Primary and secondary emissions from building products



# Terpene/ozone reaction: gas phase and surface chemistry

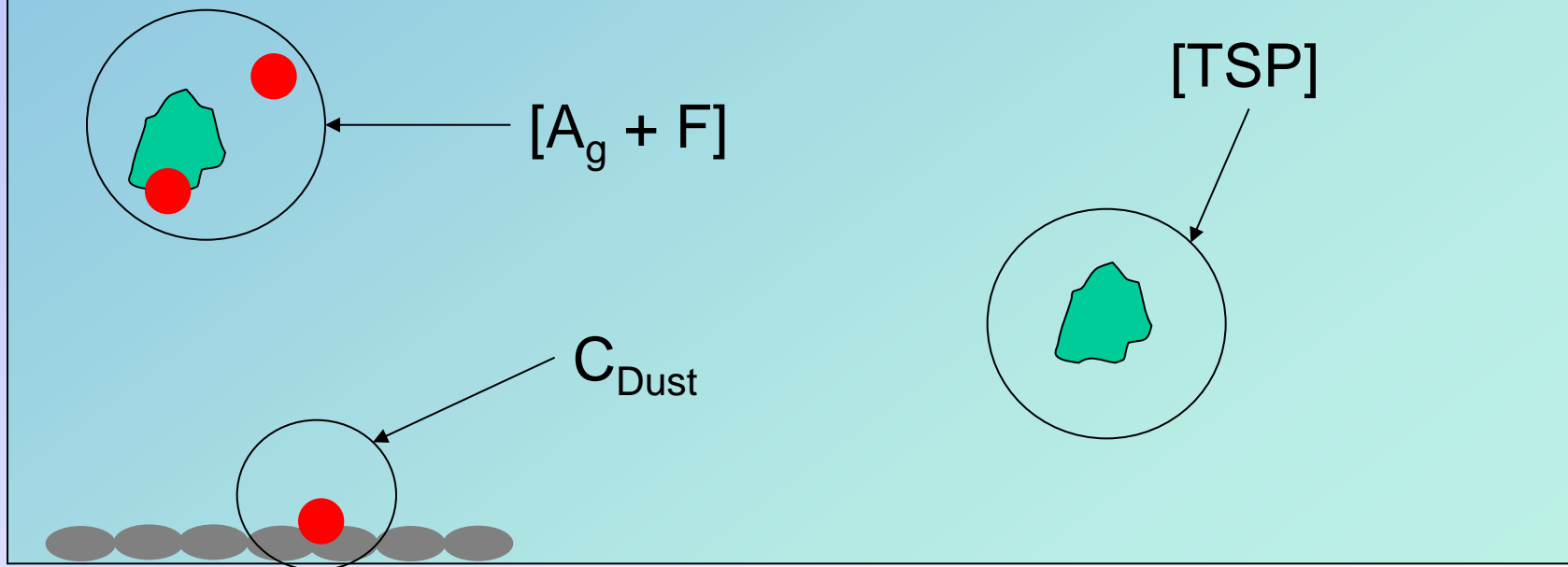


## Particle formation from terpene/ozone reaction

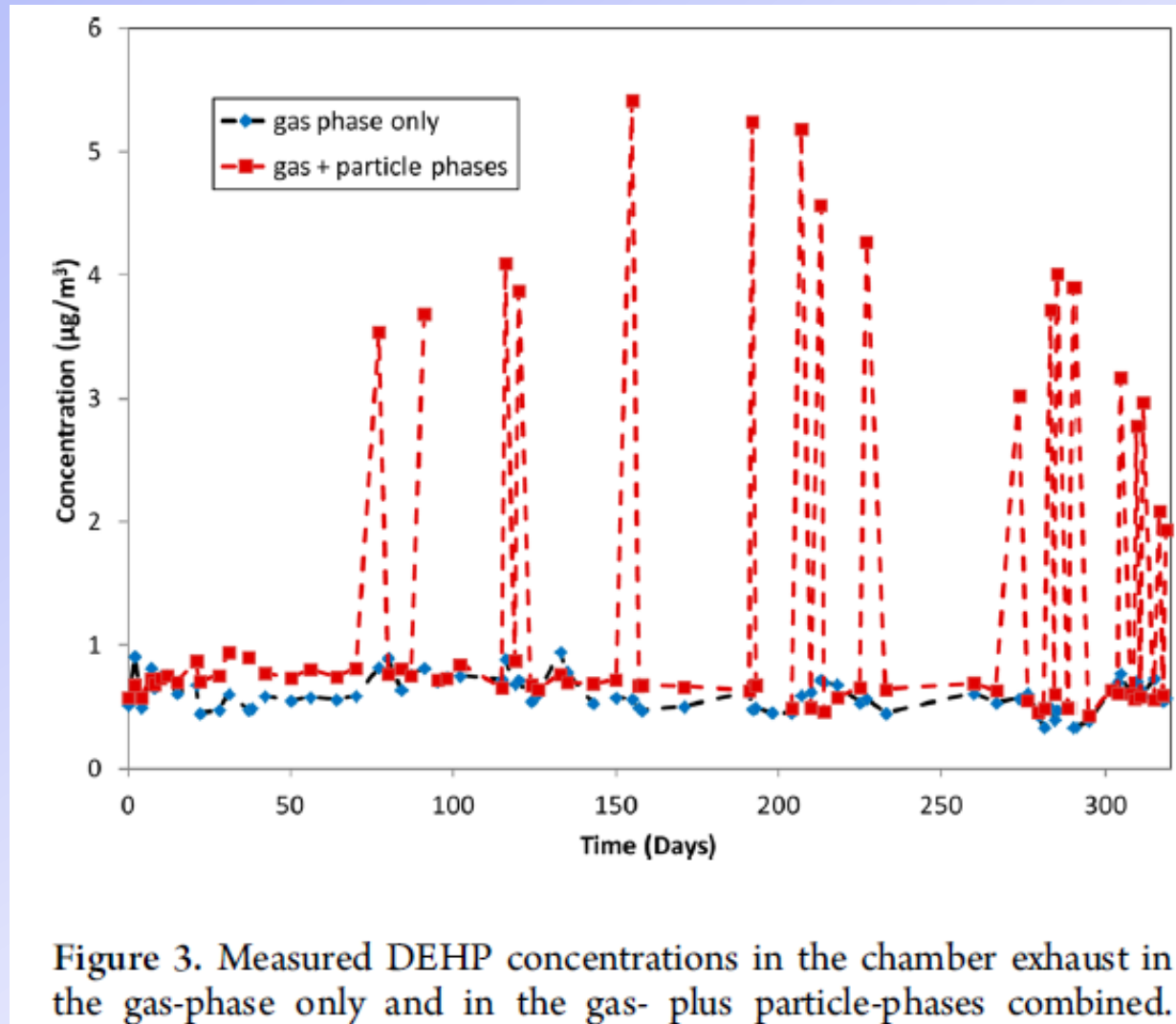


## Gas/particle distribution of SVOCs

Gas/particle distribution coefficient  $\longrightarrow K_p = \frac{[F]}{[A_g] \cdot [TSP]}$



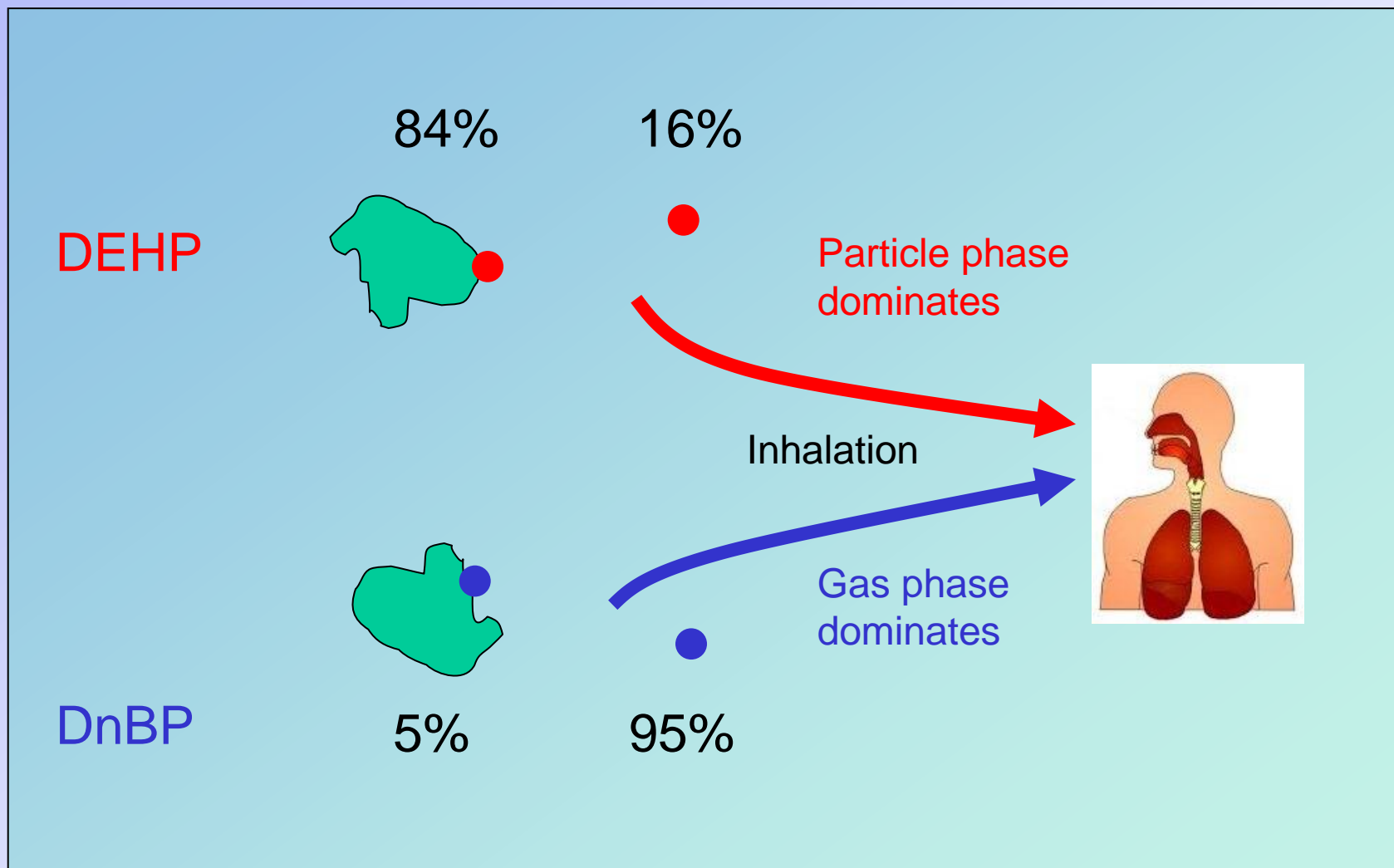
## Distribution of DEHP between gas phase and particle phase



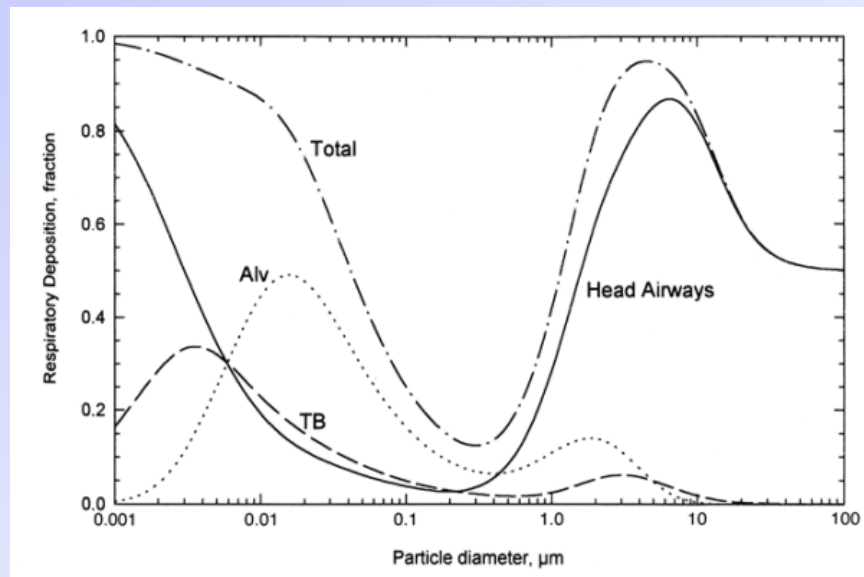
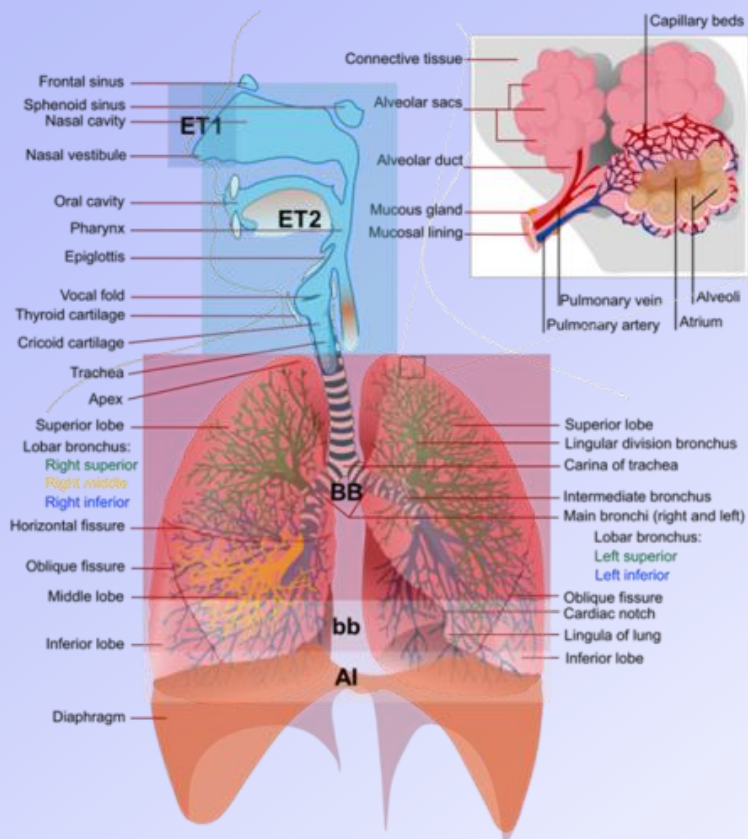




## Gas phase and particle phase related inhalation of SVOCs

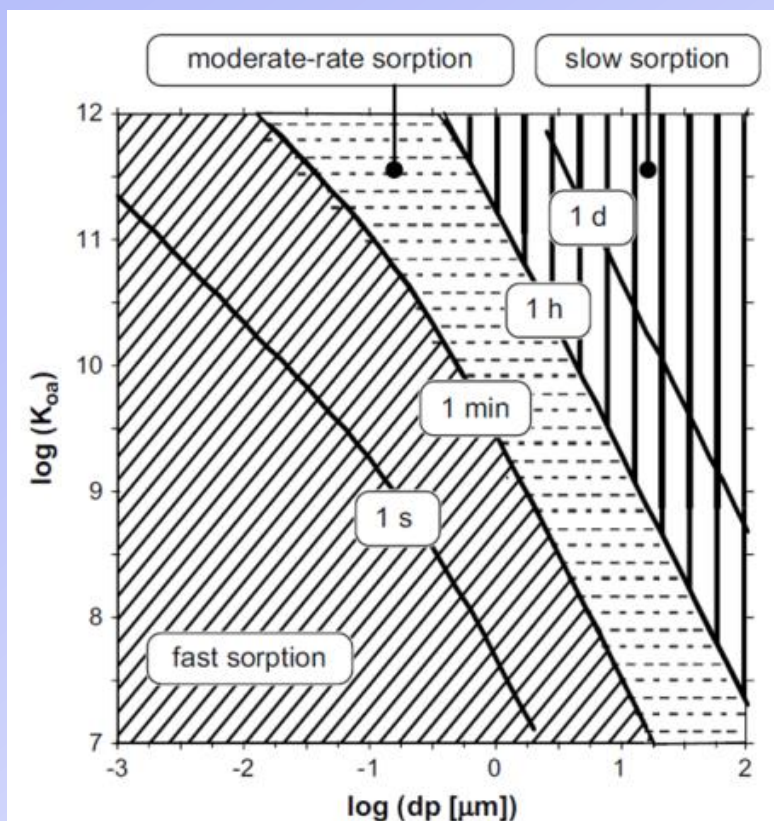


# ICRP Model – schematic illustration of several regions of the human respiratory tract

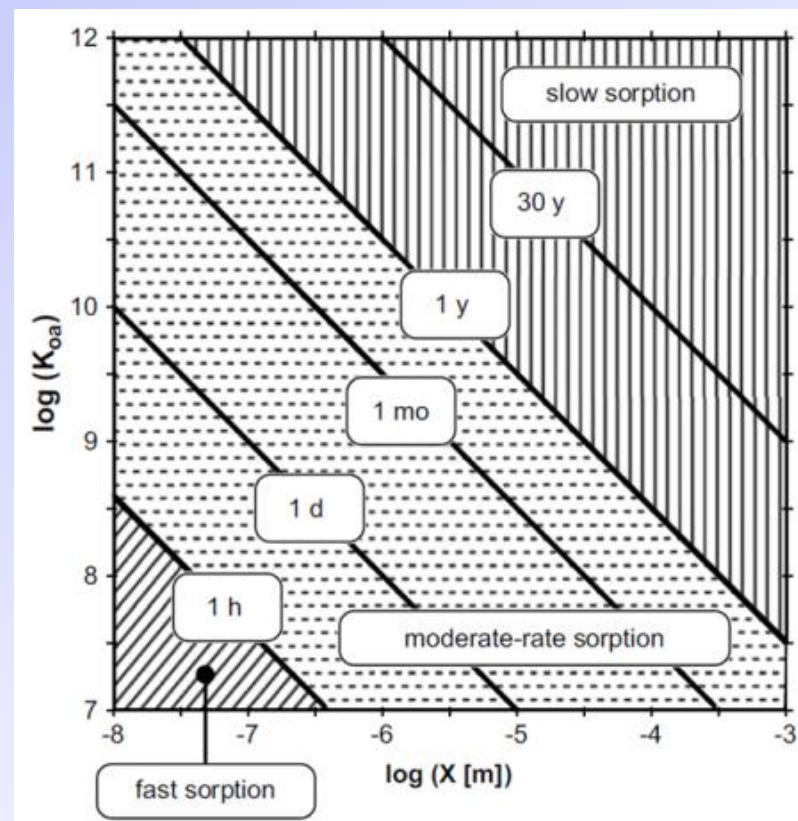


- ET: Extrathoracic Region
- ET1: Anterior Nose Region
- ET2: Posterior Nasal Region / larynx / pharynx / mouth
- BB: Bronchial Region
- bb: Bronchiolar Region
- Al: Alveolar-Interstitial Region

## Sorption of SVOCs into particles and settled house dust

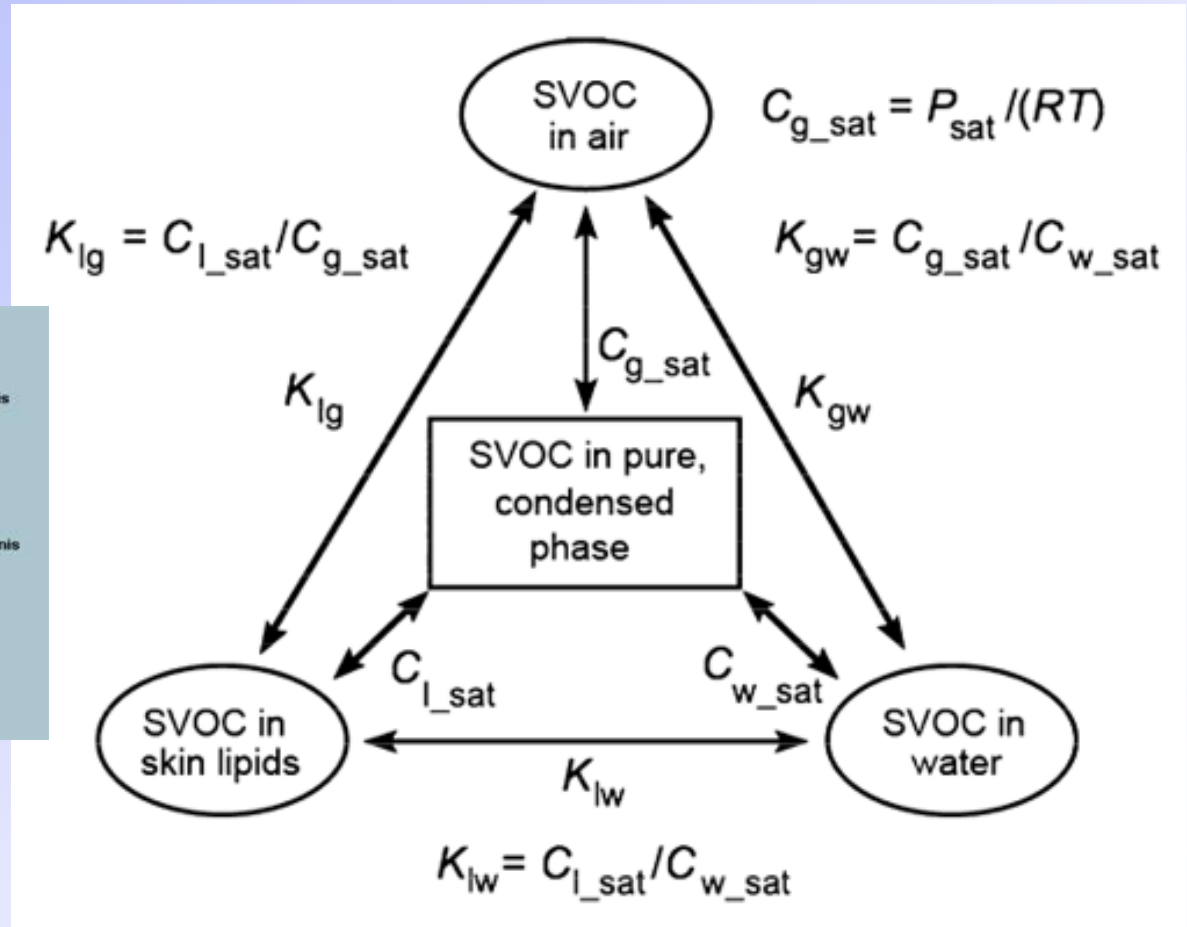
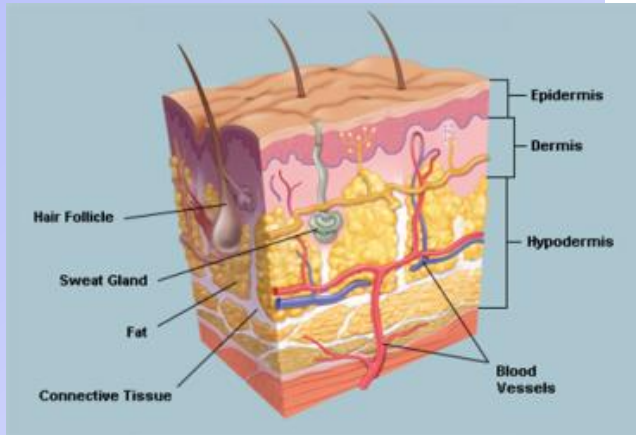


Time for an SVOC with  $K_{OA}$  to achieve equilibrium partitioning between air and an organic sorbing airborne particle of diameter  $d_p$ .

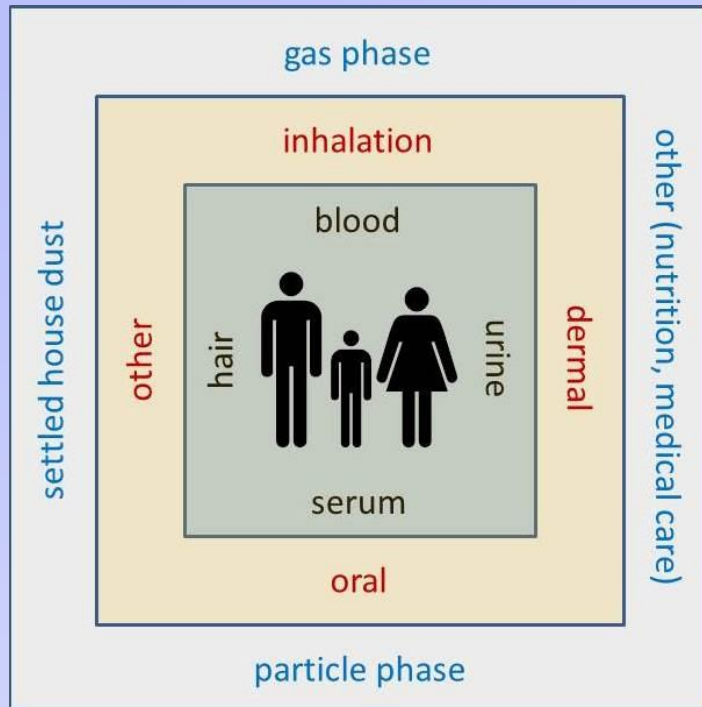


Time for an SVOC with  $K_{OA}$  to achieve equilibrium partitioning between air and an organic sorbing substrate possessing a thickness  $X$ .

# New Challenges: SVOC Exposure Via Dermal Pathways



## New Challenges: SVOC Exposure Via Dermal Pathways



Dermal exposure experiments at DTU in Lyngby, February 2014

# Priority chemicals of the BMUB/VCI HBM group

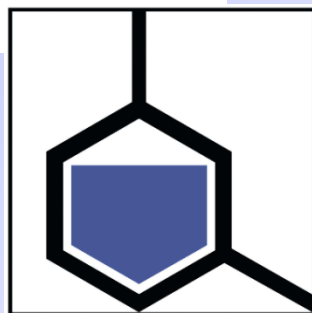
Pilotphase erfolgreich beendet

## Bundesumweltministerium und Chemieverband arbeiten bei Human-Biomonitoring weiter zusammen

03.06.2013 | Pressemitteilung



Bundesministerium  
für Umwelt, Naturschutz,  
Bau und Reaktorsicherheit



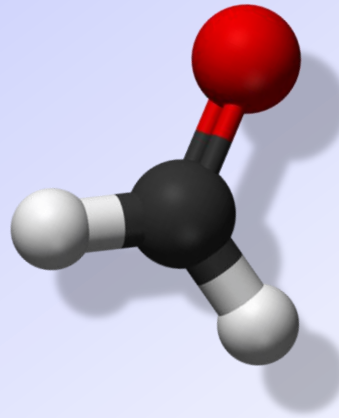
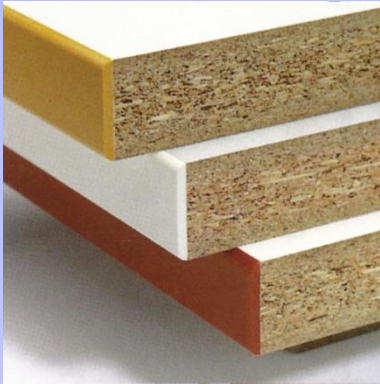
VCI

Verband der  
Chemischen  
Industrie e.V.

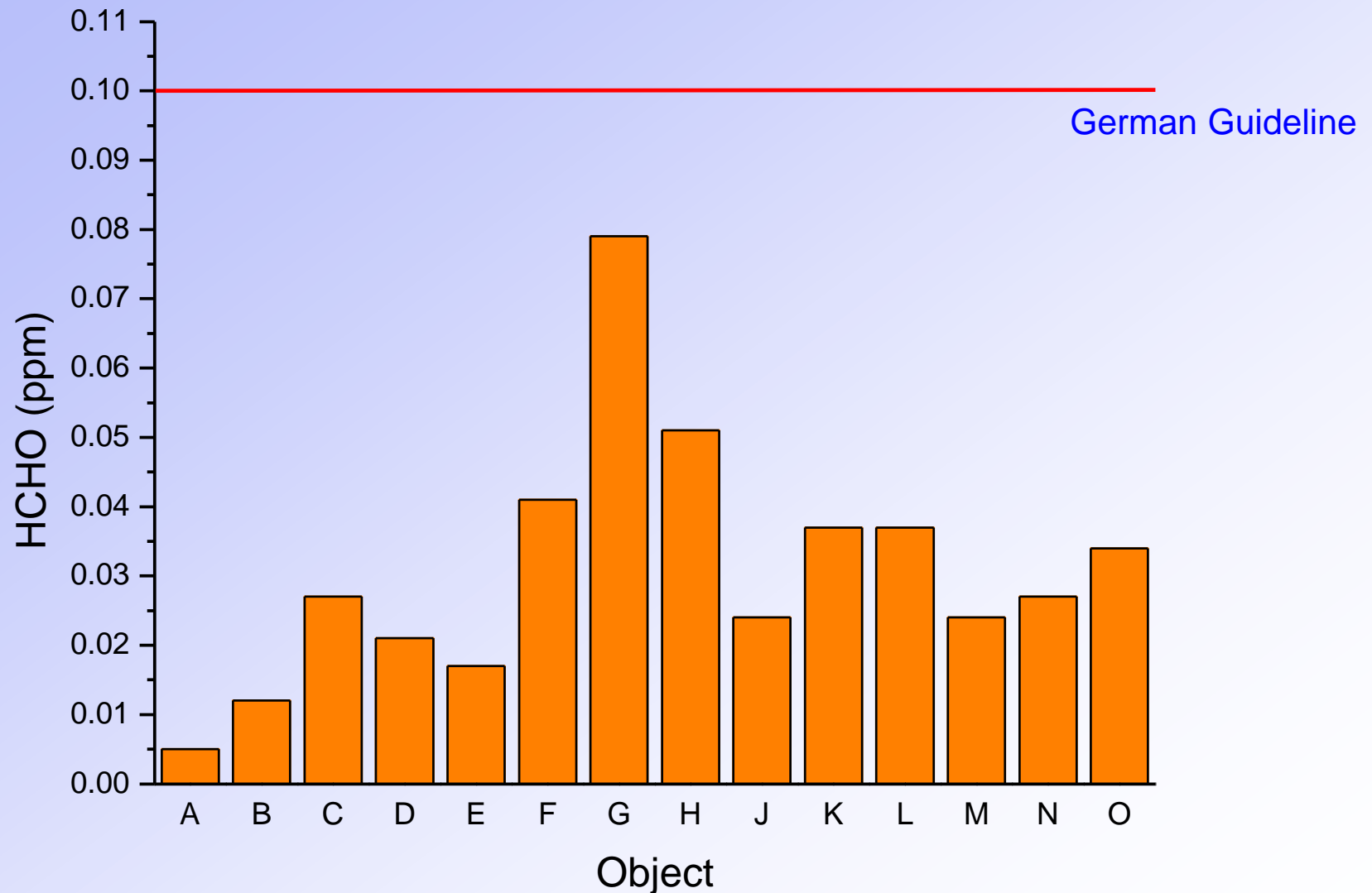
	Chemikalien	CAS-Nummer	Verwendungsbeispiel
1	<b>DINCH</b> (Di-iso-nonylcyclohexan-1,2-dicarboxylat)	166412-78-8 Isomerenmischung	Weichmacher, Phthalat-Substitut
2	<b>DPHP</b> (Di(2-propylheptyl)phthalat)	53306-54-0	Weichmacher, Phthalat-Substitut hauptsächlich für PVC
3	<b>ASE/ASEP („Mesamol“)</b> (Alkylsulfonsäureester)	91082-17-6	Phthalat-Substitut, häufig verwendet (u. a. in Kinderspielzeugen)
4	<b>TOTM</b> (Tri(2-ethylhexyl) trimellitat)	3319-31-1	Phthalat-Substitut vor allem in Medizinprodukten (Innenbeschichtung von Schläuchen), Kleber
5	<b>DEHTP (od. DEHT, DOTP)</b> (Diethylhexylterephthalat)	6422-86-2	Phthalat-Substitut verwendet für Lebensmittelverpackungen (Flaschen), Spielzeug
6	<b>HBCD</b> (Hexabromcyclododecan)	25637-99-4	Flammschutzmittel
7	<b>4-MBC</b> (3-(4-Methylbenzyliden)- campher)	36861-47-9	UV-Filter in Kosmetika, Sonnenschutz
8	<b>OMC</b> (Octylmethoxycinnamat)	5466-77-3	UV-Filter in Sonnenschutzmitteln oder Cremes
9	<b>AD</b> (Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxan)	556-67-2	Kosmetika; Silikonherstellung; Schmier- und Lösemittel
10	<b>D5</b> (Decamethylcyclopentasiloxan)	541-02-6	s. D4
11	<b>D6</b> (Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxan)	540-97-6	s. D4
12	<b>Geraniol</b>	106-24-1	Duftstoff, Allergene Substanz
13	<b>MDI</b> (Methylendiphenyldiisocyanat)	101-68-8 und 26447-40-5	Allergene Substanz; Produktion von Polyurethan, Einkomponentenschäum, Spezialkunststoff, Klebstoffe
14	<b>CIT/MIT mixture</b> (5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-on/ 2-Methylisothiazol-3(2H)-on)	26172-554 und 2682-20-4	Allergene Substanz, Biozid, Konservierungsmittel
15	<b>BHT</b> (Butylated Hydroxy-Toluene; 2,6 Di-tert-butyl-p-kresol)	28-37-0	Alterungsschutzstoff für Kunststoffe, Antioxidans in Lebens- Futter- und Arzneimitteln
16	<b>2-MBT</b> (Mercaptobenzothiazol)	149-30-4	Vulkanisator, Akzelerator bei der Gummiproduktion
17	<b>4-Nonylphenol</b>	104-40-5	Tensidherstellung
18	<b>4-tert-Octylphenol</b>	140-66-9	Antioxidans/ Stabilisator in technischen Ölen
19	<b>NMP</b> (N-methyl-2-pyrrolidon)	872-50-4	Lösungsvermittler für Farben und Kunststoffe, in Abbeizern, Felgenreiniger
20	<b>NEP</b> (N-ethyl-2pyrrolidon)	2687-91-4	Lösungsvermittler für Farben und Kunststoffe, in Abbeizern, Felgenreiniger

Quelle: Umweltbundesamt

## Formaldehyde – a never ending story?

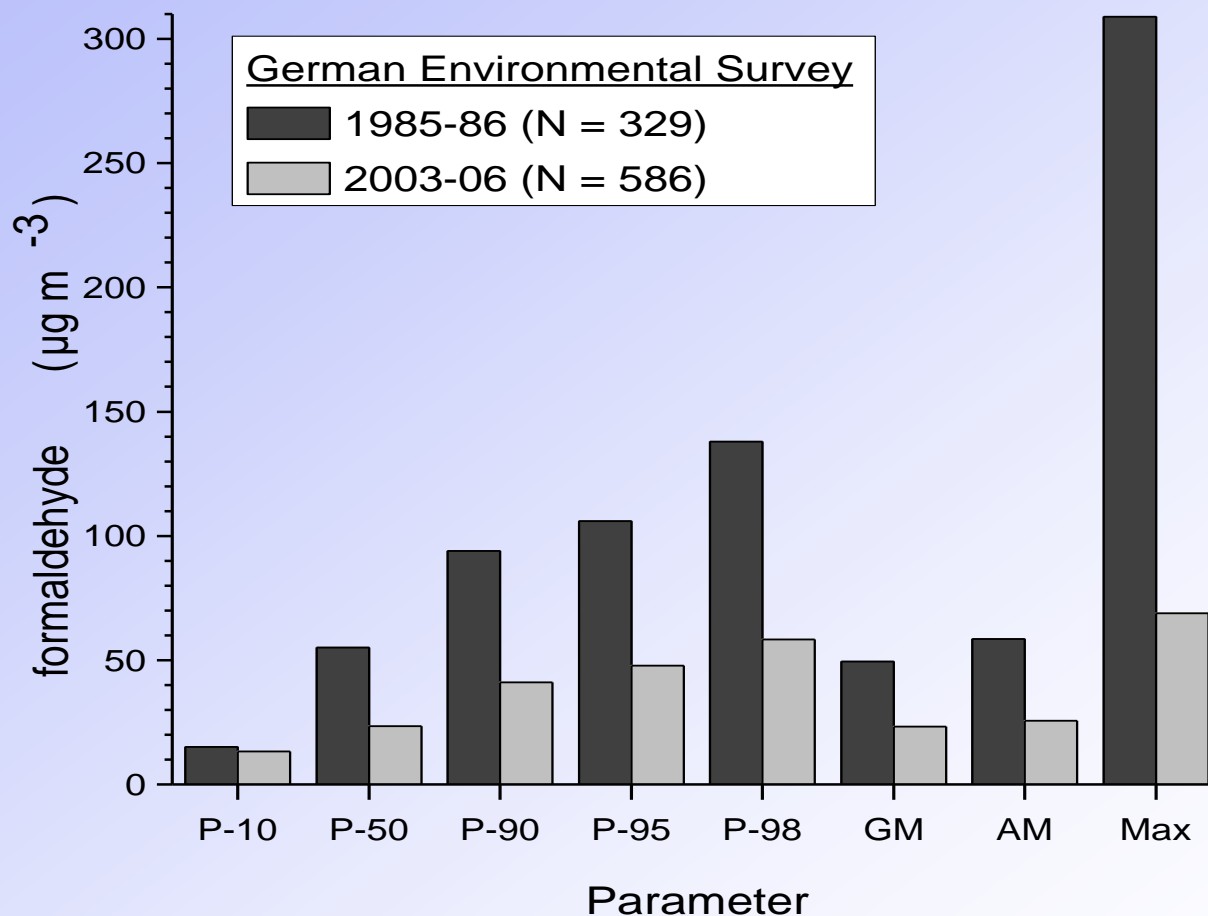


## Formaldehyde in newly built pre-fabricated houses in Germany





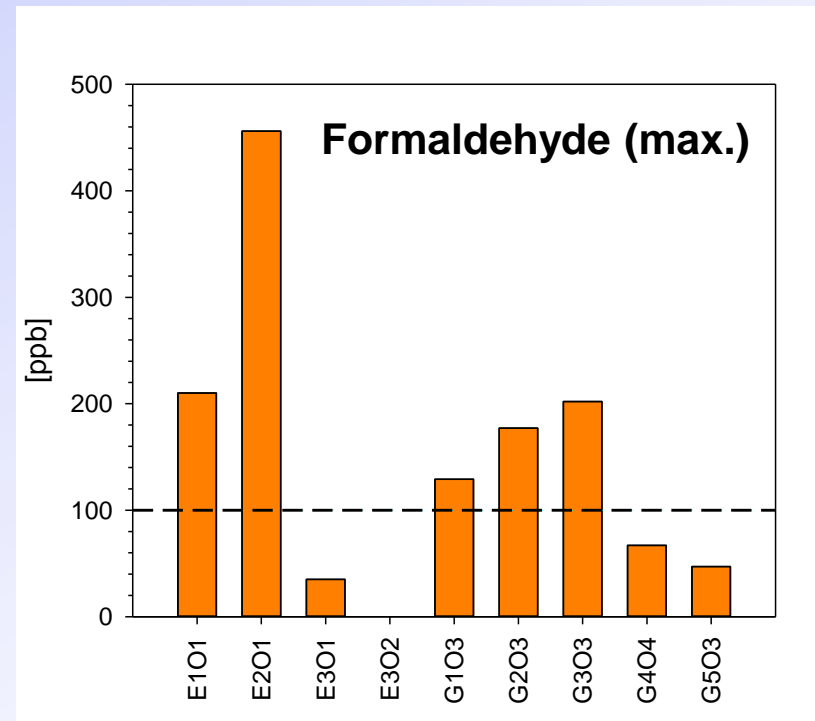
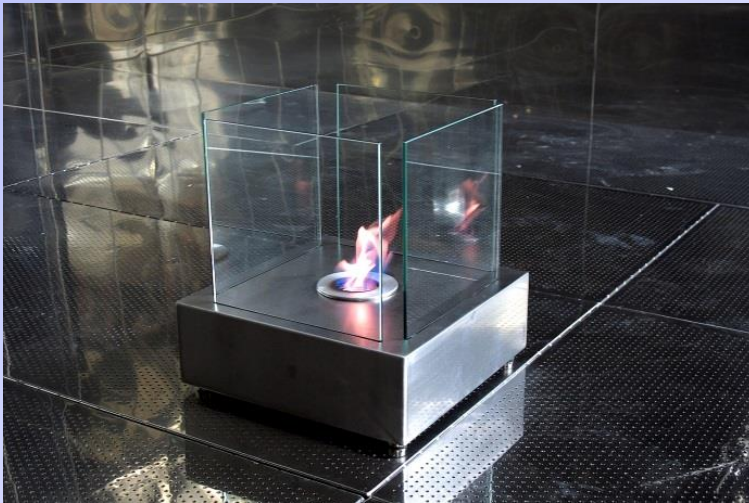
## Formaldehyde: results of German environmental surveys under normal living conditions



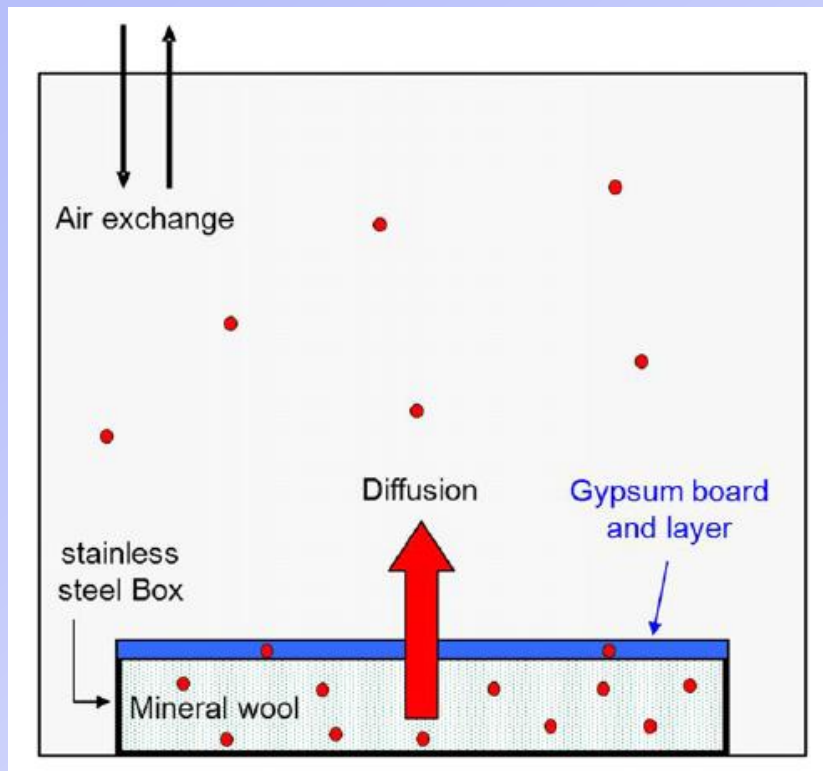
## Formaldehyde from ethanol open fireplaces

Experiments in 48 m<sup>3</sup> stainless-steel emission test chamber

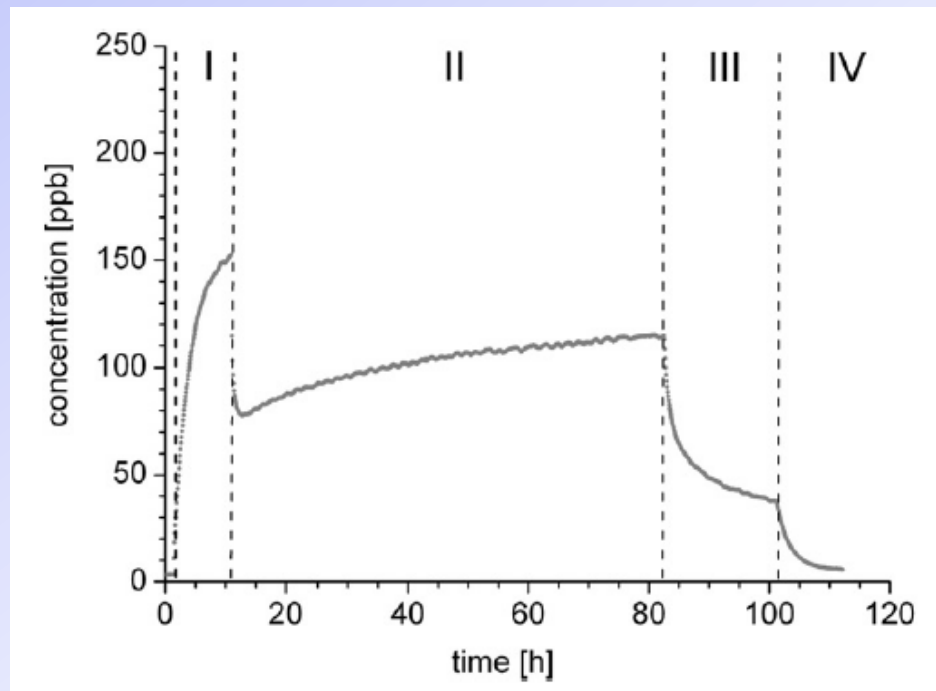
Ventilation according to manufacturer specifications (0.4 – 0.9 ACH)



## Formaldehyde diffusion and adsorption/desorption experiments



Diffusion



Adsorption/Desorption

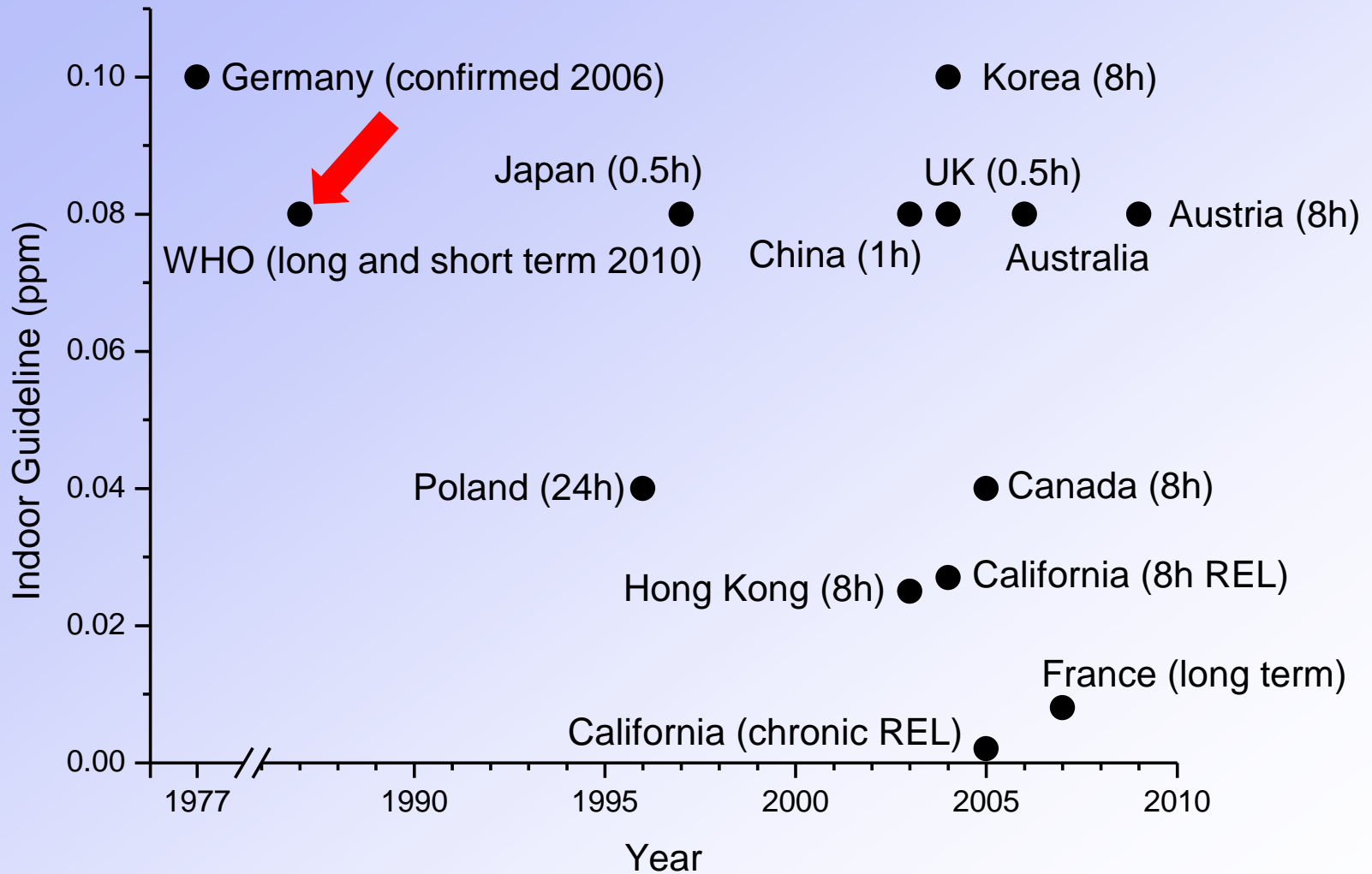
## Biofuel combustion produces carbonyl compounds



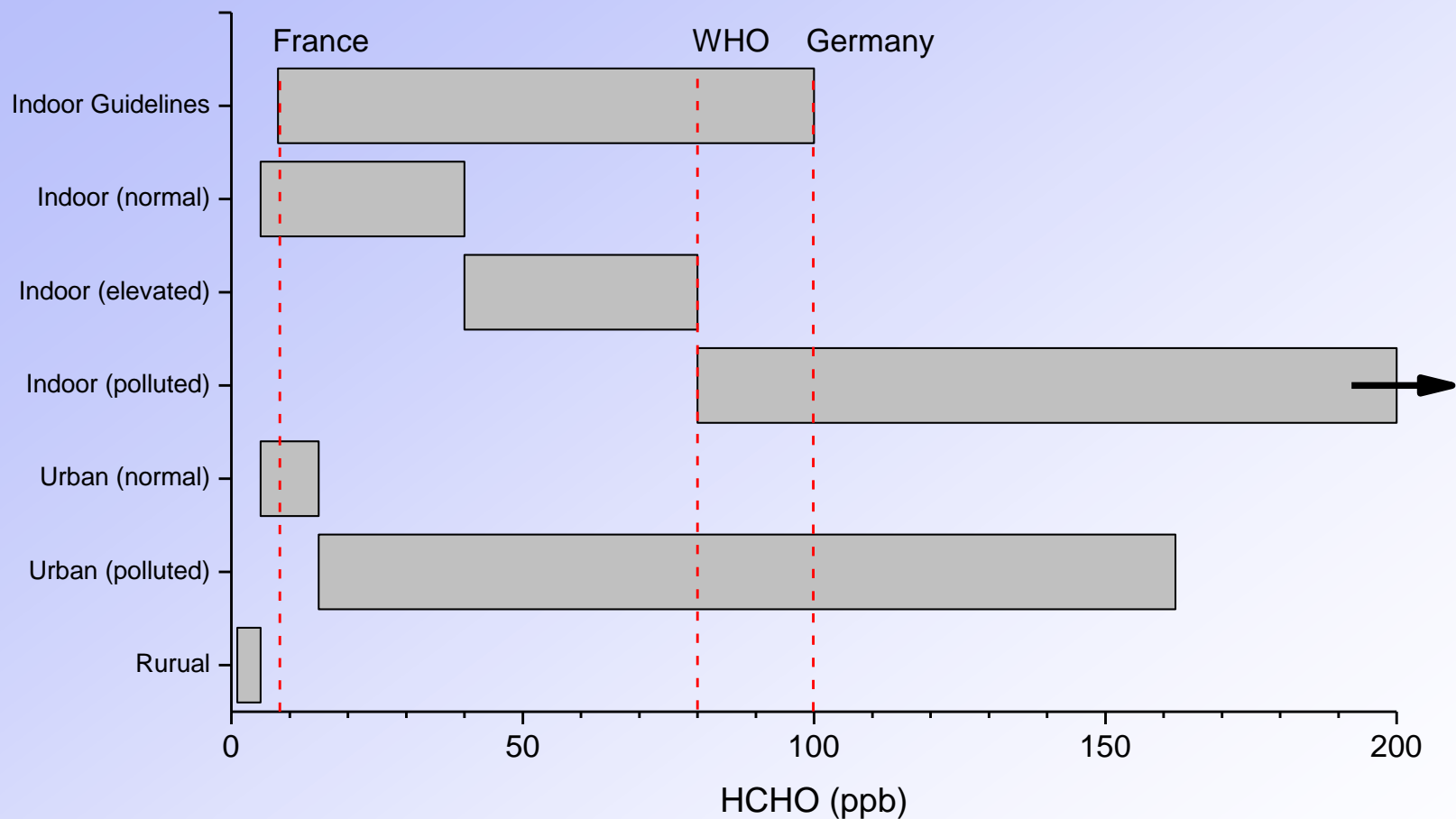
The increased use of biofuel will also increase the formaldehyde concentration in ambient air.



## International indoor air formaldehyde guidelines



## Indoor and outdoor formaldehyde concentration ranges



## Future developments and challenges

