



Promoting Health
and Well-Being Through
Improved Indoor Air Quality

Introduction

Indoor air quality has become a pressing concern, as a significant portion of our lives are spent indoors, with some individuals, such as the elderly, spending even more time indoors. This has resulted in indoor air levels of pollutants being 2-5 times higher than outdoor levels, and some indoor air pollutants being 100 times more damaging than their outdoor counterparts. Recognizing the importance of indoor air quality, it has become a key issue in hospitals, schools, and factories.

Poor indoor air quality can have serious implications for both health and productivity. Evidence has emerged linking indoor air pollution to not only physical health problems, but also to mental health issues such as depression and bipolar disorder. Additionally, it may impact children's learning abilities, patient recovery, and workforce productivity.

From a building owner's perspective, poor indoor air quality can also have financial consequences. Demands from leaseholders and tenants may result in costly remedial work on both the building structure and mechanical and electrical systems, leading to higher operating costs and potentially affecting market and rental values.

IAQ Facts



An average person breathes
11,000 liters of air per day.



We spend **90%** of
our life indoors.



Indoor air can be
5 to 10 times more polluted.



UAE exceeds the WHO Particular
Matter size **2.5 (PM2.5)** annual
concentration guideline of 5ug/m3



Around **4.2** million people
die prematurely due to
indoor air pollution,
according to the World
Health Organization.

70% of respondents exercise regularly, whereas 46% of respondents use an air purifier to breathe clear air

Only 58% service their air condition regularly whereas 46% of respondents use an air purifier to breathe clear air

92.9% have a good understanding of the air quality around them and how this is impacted by an air conditioning system

94% of respondents said the air quality around them impacts their quality of life and overall health

Over 90% agree that regular inspection and upgrading of air conditioning system will help improve Indoor Air Quality

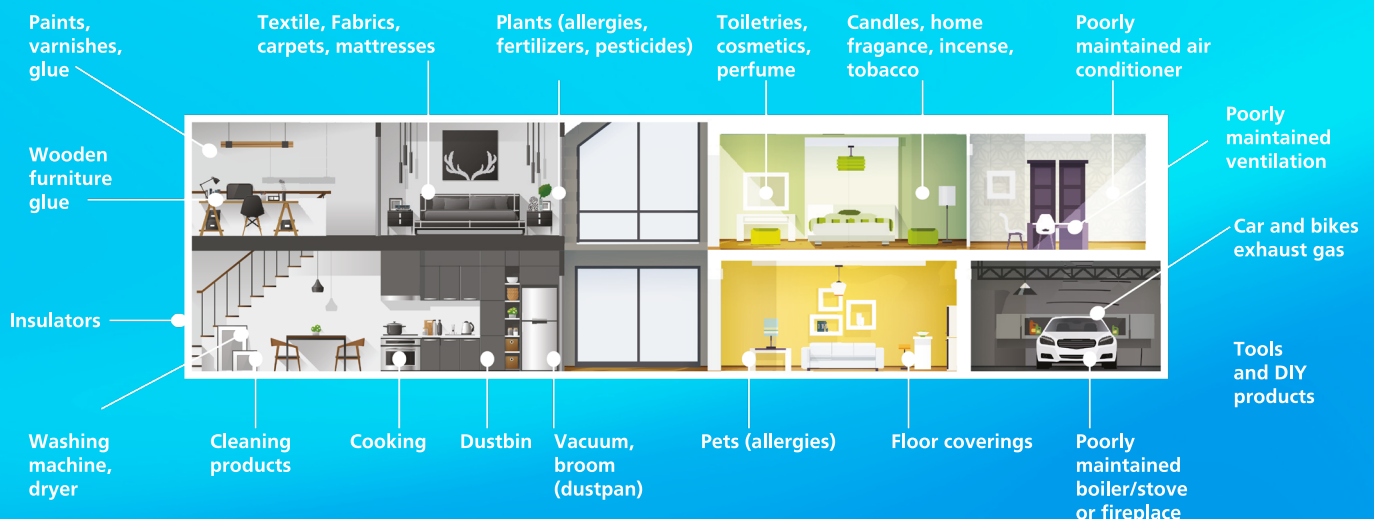
What is indoor air pollution?

Indoor air quality refers to the air within and surrounding a building, and its impact on the health and comfort of occupants. The quality of indoor air is influenced by a complex array of factors, including both outdoor and indoor sources of pollution. Outdoor sources of pollution, such as road traffic, industrial processes, waste incineration, and construction sites, contribute particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and pollen, which can enter a building through natural or mechanical ventilation and infiltration through the building structure.

Indoor sources of pollution, such as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) from aging and degrading building materials, furniture, and appliances; dust, damp, and mold; emissions from office equipment and industrial machinery; and human occupants, who release CO₂ and can spread colds and viruses, also contribute to indoor air pollution.

With increased emphasis on energy efficiency in building design, buildings have become more insulated and airtight, reducing fresh air circulation and potentially leading to low oxygen levels, increased potential for allergies and odors, and a higher risk of condensation buildup. The solution to these problems is the installation of HVAC systems that control temperature, humidity, and maintain indoor air quality.

Balancing Good Indoor Air Quality and Energy Efficiency through Whole Building HVAC



What Causes Poor IAQ?

Main air pollution source in buildings and how they affect IAQ

KEY POLLUTANTS FOUND IN YOUR INDOOR AIR



*(dead skin, hair, CO2, viruses and others)



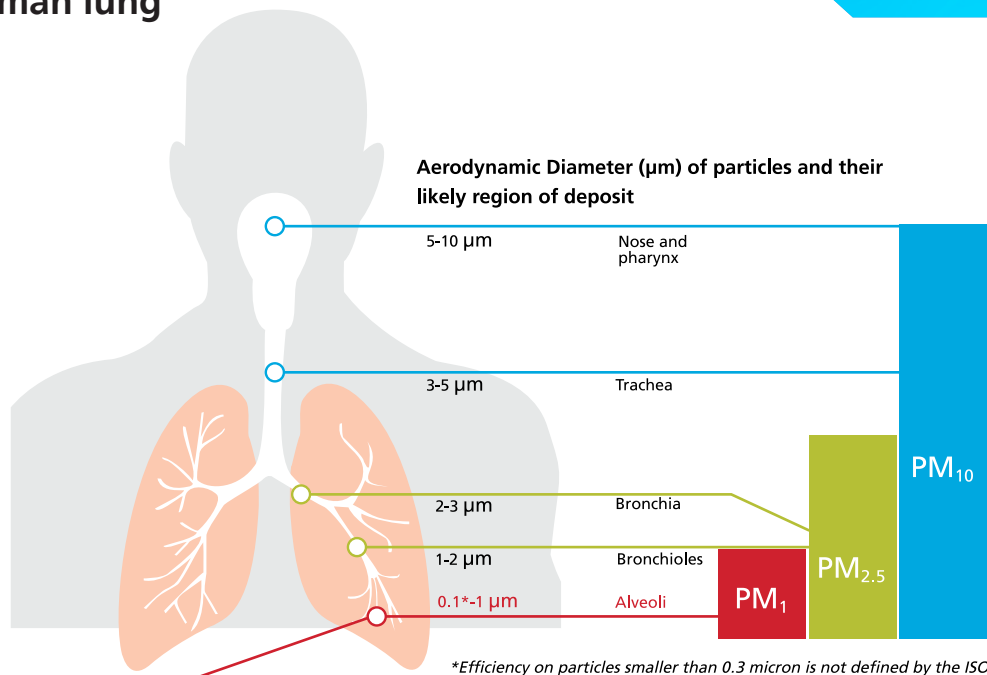
** (VOCs - carbon-base compounds that easily evaporate)

KEY POLLUTANTS FOUND IN YOUR OUTDOOR AIR



The impact of poor indoor air quality

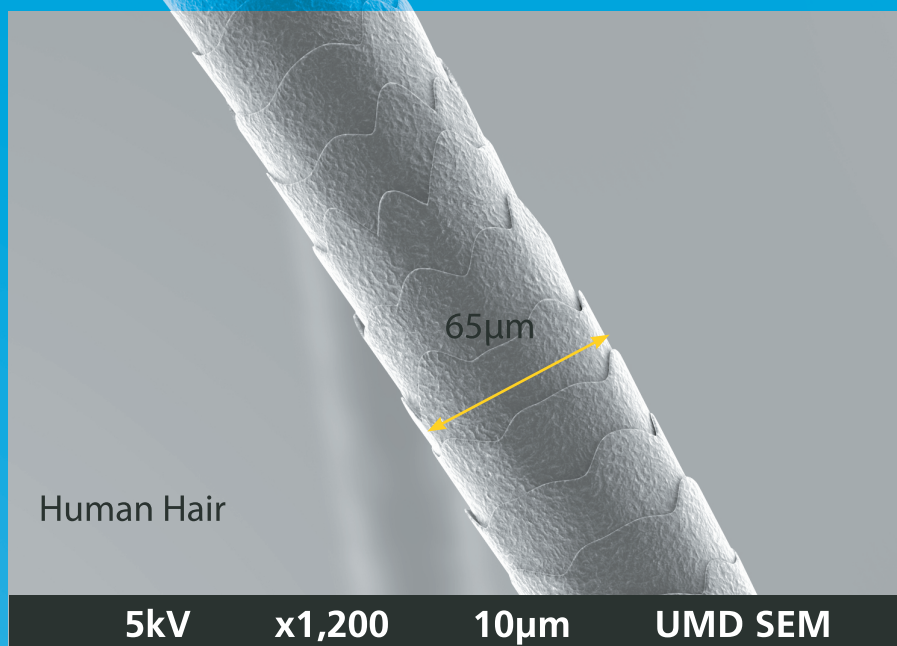
ISO 16890 classifications are based on where particles are deposited in the human lung



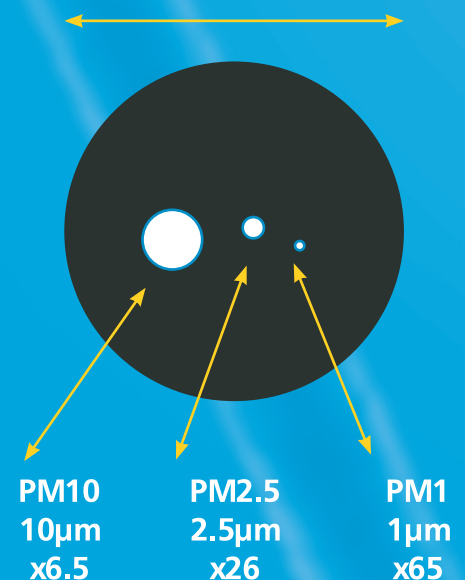
PM₁ - The Smaller, the more dangerous!

A variety of studies are focusing on the health effects of PM₁ particles.

The real dimensions of the PM particles



Section of human hair
65 μm



Combating Viral Threats in the Age of Pandemics

In the last two decades, the rise of deadly diseases has become a pressing issue. In the past 40 years, 39 new infectious diseases have emerged, including SARS, swine flu, and MERS, leading to 17 million deaths annually. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the importance of IAQ management and effective preventative measures to the forefront. Viruses can spread through direct contact with bodily fluids and air droplets generated by breathing, talking, sneezing, or coughing. Proper airflow and ventilation in indoor spaces can greatly reduce the spread of airborne pathogens, protecting building occupants from infection.

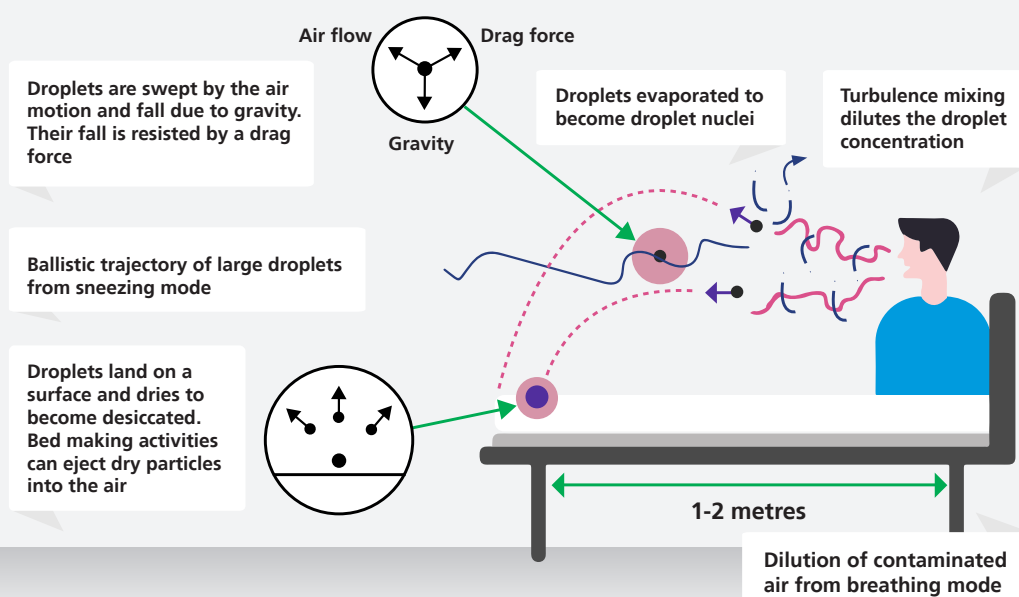
• Airborne Dissemination

As mentioned previously, airflow and ventilation are essential in preventing the spread of airborne pathogens, and this is closely related to settling times by particle diameter in still air.

Particle Size	under 0.5 μm	0.5 μm	1 μm	3 μm	10 μm
Settling Time	over 41 hours	41 hours	12 hours	1.5 hours	8.2 minutes

Settling times by particle diameter in still air

[Source : ASHRAE.org]



[Source : ASHRAE.org]

Theoretical aerobiology of transmission of droplets and small airborne particles produced by an infected patient

Ways to tackle poor IAQ

Proper ventilation

Ventilation plays a crucial role in maintaining healthy indoor air. It removes stale indoor air and replaces it with fresh outdoor air. HVAC systems are designed to extract water vapor, pollutants, and odors, control humidity, and maintain good indoor air quality while minimizing the spread of these impurities to other areas of the building. Purge ventilation helps eliminate high concentrations of pollutants caused by events like cooking in a kitchen or accidental water spills.

For larger buildings, ventilation can be provided through air handling units connected to indoor units, which can be centrally or locally controlled by floor, room, or zone. For smaller buildings, heat recovery ventilation units can be integrated into the overall climate control system to provide tempered fresh air to indoor spaces.

Why not just open a window?

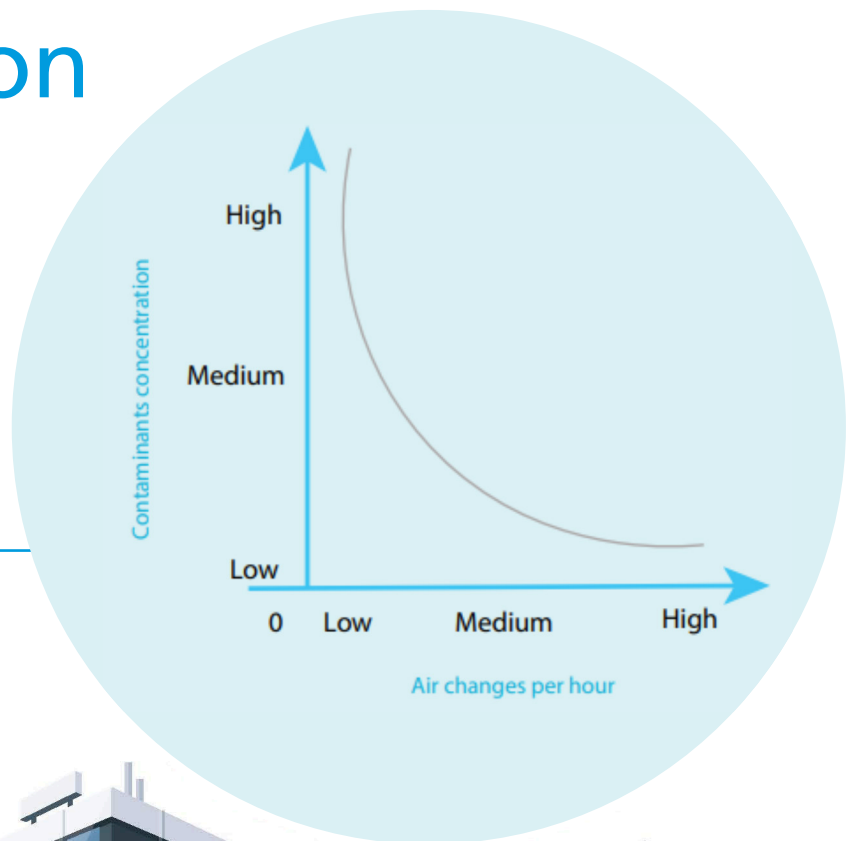
The traditional method of increasing fresh air supply by opening windows or doors is no longer a viable solution. This approach can lead to the entry of outdoor pollution and may not be practical in colder weather conditions. Furthermore, many modern buildings have windows that cannot be opened to maintain energy efficiency and safety, particularly in taller structures. Even if windows can be opened, doing so can negatively impact the HVAC system's ability to maintain a comfortable indoor environment.

Designing Ventilation for Occupant Comfort and Health

The design of ventilation, whether as a standalone system or as part of a comprehensive building solution, must meet the needs of building occupants. The most crucial aspect of ventilation design is ensuring a sufficient supply of fresh air and effective extraction to control mold through moisture management, manage bio-effluents such as body odor, and minimize exposure to harmful pollutants like NO₂, CO, and VOCs.

The Dilution and Filtration Principle

The more air changes we have per hour and better filtration, the less contaminants we will have in the indoor air environment



Homes

Required ventilation rates for homes are based on the number of bedrooms, from 13 lfs for a one bedroom home, to 29 lfs for a five bedroom property (assuming that two people occupy the main bedroom and one person occupies each of the others).

The minimum ventilation rate must not be less than 0.3 l/m² of the internal floor area (all storeys).



Offices

The total air supply and extraction is 10 l/s per person, based on the assumption that the building has an air permeability of 3 m³/h.m³. This is within the range achieved by most modern, well-designed buildings and is negligible infiltration, compared with the ventilation system capacity.

Intermittent extract ventilation is required for specific areas, including WCs and urinals, printing/photocopying rooms, showers and food and beverage preparation areas. Purge ventilation is also required in each one.



Hospitals & healthcare

Obviously, some healthcare environment, such as operating theatres, critical care areas and isolations units, have particular ventilation requirements to prevent the spread of infection and of odours and hazardous materials. For example, air recirculation systems are normally used in clean rooms and ultra-clean operating theatres, where the extracted air is significantly cleaner than the outside supply.

Filtration



The Importance of Filtration in Ventilation Systems

Filtration is a critical aspect of ventilation systems. All HVAC units are equipped with filters to prevent dust buildup, maintain good performance, and ensure energy efficiency. Filters also remove particulate matter (PM) from the supply air, and in certain cases, prevent pollution from entering the outdoor environment.

Filter selection is based on the World Health Organization's widely accepted thresholds for PM, as published in the 2005 Global Update of its Air Quality Guidelines. The recommended annual limits are:

□ PM_{2.5} annual mean < 10 µg/m³

□ PM₁₀ annual mean < 20 µg/m³

General filters are designed to trap larger, heavier particles such as dust. Filters designed for smaller particles, such as bacteria, are also used in ventilation systems. For specialized environments, such as clean rooms and ultra-clean operating theaters, HEPA and ULPA filters are utilized to maintain optimal indoor air quality.

HEPA filters are highly effective in reducing indoor air pollution by removing harmful particles such as mold spores, pet dander, dust mites, and tobacco smoke. With a filtration efficiency of 99.97%, HEPA filters effectively capture airborne particles that are 0.3 microns or larger as air passes through them.

Improving air quality with innovative solutions

From small heat recovery systems to large air handling units, Daikin provides a variety of ventilation solutions to deliver a fresh, healthy and comfortable environment for residential, commercial and industrial spaces.

Comfort

Breathing clean air is not only a pleasure, but also a crucial aspect of maintaining good health. A balanced indoor air quality (IAQ), which consists of air that is free from pollutants and delivered at a comfortable humidity level, creates a healthy and comfortable environment for everyone. Achieving and maintaining optimal IAQ is essential for a high quality of life and well-being.

Daikin's state-of-the-art air purification technologies remove harmful particles, allergens, and unpleasant odors to create a clean and healthy breathing environment. With our advanced filtration systems, you can enjoy optimized comfort and reduced health risks, ensuring that the air you breathe is pure and of the highest quality.

Energy efficiency

Energy efficiency is a top priority in all our products.

With every product, you can expect the highest level of energy efficiency, ensuring that you not only enjoy a comfortable indoor environment, but also make a positive impact on the environment.

Reliability

Daikin products have earned a reputation for their dependability and longevity, and our customer service stands ready to match that quality.



Indoor Air Quality Solutions

1 Air purifier

Daikin's stand-alone streamer technology air purifiers supply fresh air and minimise asthma and allergy symptoms by removing dust particles and pollen from the air, as well as reducing odours and filtering out airborne bacteria and viruses. Air is cleaned as it passed through a pre-filter, plasma ionizer, electrostatic dust collection ionizer, electrostatic dust collection filter, a titanium apatite filter and a deodorising catalyst filter.



2 Daikin Air Filtration Unit

Daikin's air filtration unit is equipped with 3-stage filtration including 99.99% efficient HEPA filters. It is a portable, with nominal 1000 CFM, air filtration unit designed to serve small to medium-sized facilities like health care facilities to quickly and inexpensively convert standard patient rooms to negative pressure isolation rooms. It also helps any conditioned space as a recirculating device that provides equivalent outdoor air changes (ACH) to eliminate air borne infections.

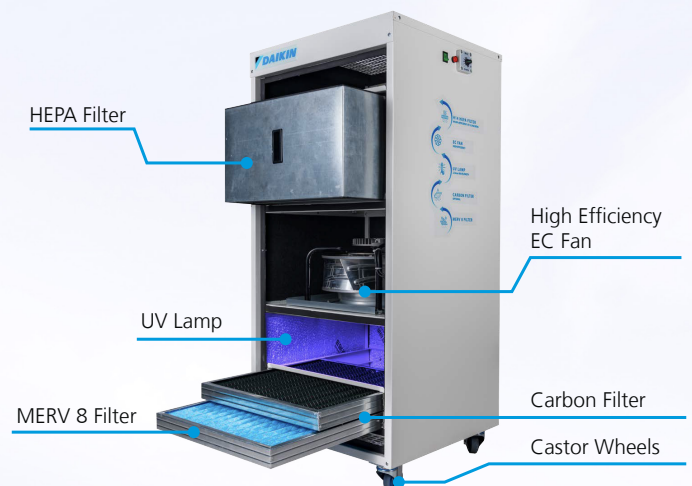
DAFU 1000 can be operated in any of the below modes:

- 100% Exhaust, inexpensively convert standard patient rooms to negative pressure isolation rooms
- 100% Recirculating, any conditioned space as a recirculating device that provides equivalent outdoor air changes (ACH) to eliminate air borne infections and improve IAQ

The Daikin Air Filtration Unit is designed to comply with filtration requirements as outlined in ASHRAE Standard 170 "Ventilation of Health Care Facilities."



DAFU 1000
Nominal Air Flow 1000 CFM
At 6 ACH and 1000 CFM
one unit can serve
1000 sq. ft.



220-240V/1Ph/50-60 Hz

3 ERV

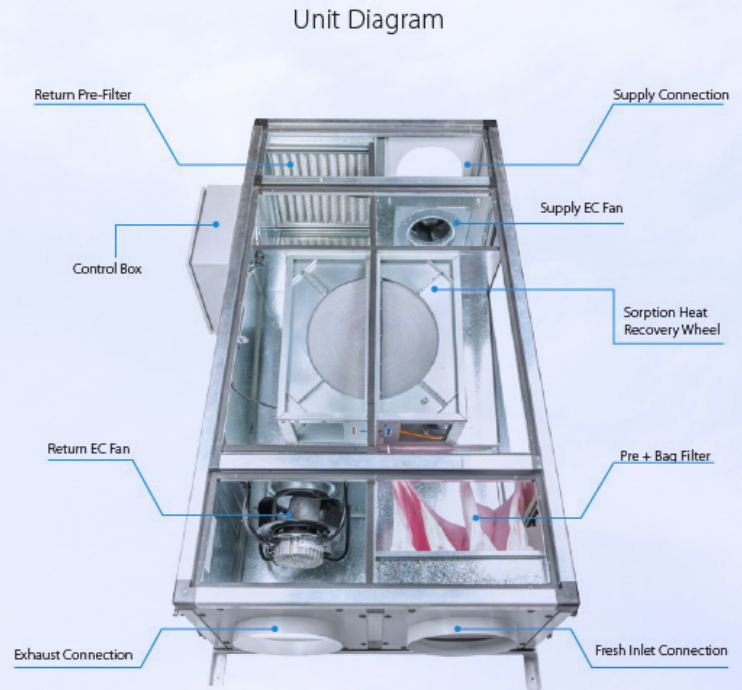
An Energy Recovery ventilator (ERV) is a type of mechanical equipment that features a Heat exchanger combined with a ventilation system for providing controlled ventilation into a building.

Daikin's ERV unit is a complete system, where the ventilation rate is controlled via supply and extract fans. An air-to-air heat exchanger transfers heat from the extracted air into the incoming supply fresh air and precool the fresh outside air, this helps to prevent energy losses from over ventilation while improving indoor air quality.

It is Ideal for residential and commercial applications to provide ventilation air to the space at lower temperatures and maintain outdoor air changes (ACH) to eliminate air borne infections

- Compact Horizontal Design ideal for Ceiling application
- 4 Sizes covering Nominal Airflow of 250,500,750 & 1000 CFM
- Double Skin Casing with 42mm thick insulation
- Multiple filtration stages on supply side
- Energy saving ventilation via 3rd Energy Recovery Wheel and EC Fans

Unit Components



220-240V/1Ph/50-60 Hz

4 AHU

Daikin offers a wide range of air handling units for medium-sized to large-scale applications. The standard range of different-sized units can be customized to fit available space, or systems can be tailored to meet a building's needs. AHUs are available with different options to improve and set new standard in "Indoor Air Quality" like biocide filters with different efficiency levels classified according to the ISO 16890 New Semi-absolute filter ePM1 95%. A counterflow plate heat exchanger with the anti-bacterial coating in addition to the standard offering of the rounded profile, along with completely flush step panels guarantee excellent IAQ through AHU casing design as well.



Daikin-Air Handling Unit (D-AHU) – Hygienic Certified

D-AHU Hygienic Version is tested and certified by TÜV NORD Systems GmbH & Co. KG according to German standards VDI 6022/Part 1 and DIN 1946-4 and is a perfect fit to various Hygienic applications.

VDI 6022/Part 1: This standard applies to all ventilation and air-conditioning systems and units and their central or decentralized components which influence the quality of the supply air. Extract-air systems are only included in the scope if they can influence the quality of the supply air.

DIN 1946-4: This standard applies to the planning, construction, acceptance and operation of ventilation and air conditioning (VAC) systems in buildings and rooms used in the health sector and which are used for medical examinations, treatments, and operations on humans, as well as in any rooms directly connected to such rooms via doors, corridors/hallways, etc.

- All Internal sheet metal parts in Stainless steel (SS 304) or Aluminium
- Smooth internal surface together with shaping of components to prevent adhesion, depositing and release of contaminants
- AHU casing with high degree of certified Mechanical characteristics
- Non-metallic materials exposed to Airstream tested for Microbial inertness according to ISO 846 Method A & C
- Low leakage Dampers, Conforming to leakage Class 2 (in accordance with EN 1751)
- Filter tested to ISO 16890, with Multiple Filtration Stages
- Corrosion resistant 3 sloped drain pan to ensure proper drainage
- Cross Flow or Run around coil Heat Recovery system
- Direct Driven Fan without Spiral casing
- Proper Access for components to facilitate maintenance and cleaning
- Components should be easily removable for maintenance and cleaning

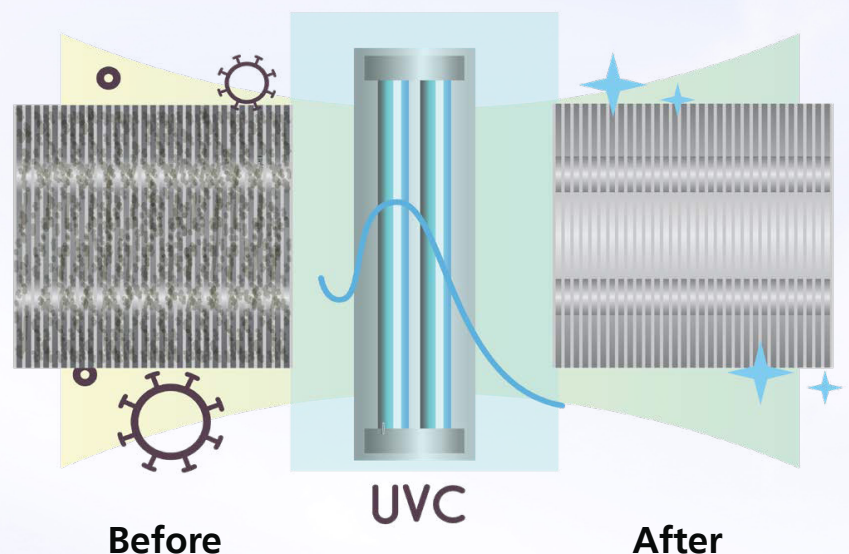
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UVC Lights Solution

Daikin utilizes UVC lights that help eliminate a variety of harmful bacteria and mold and prevents organic build up on the surfaces of the AC system's coil and ducts to produce more sterile air.

UVC uses ultraviolet light to inactivate microorganisms, mainly by cross-linking thymidine nucleotides in the DNA and uracine nucleotides in the RNA which block replication.

UVC systems are relatively fast and easy to use, leave no chemical residues and do not expose workers to harmful substances.



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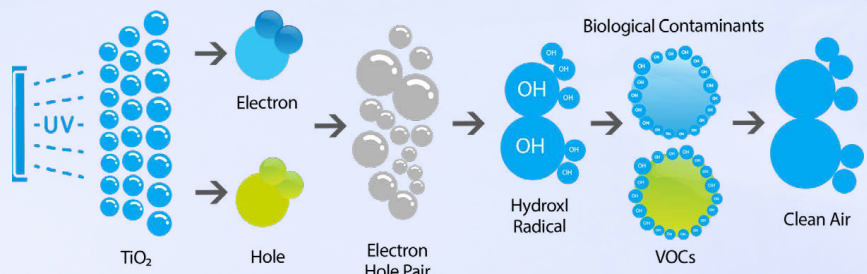
FCU

Photo-Catalytic Oxidation Technology

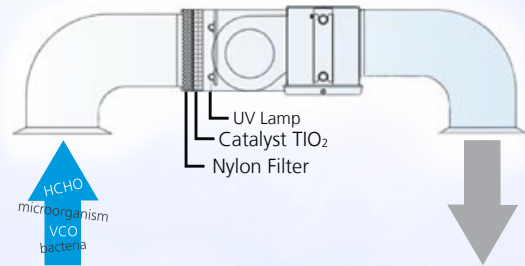
- Photo-catalytic oxidation (PCO) utilizes ultraviolet radiation to create highly reactive hydroxyl radicals and super-oxide ions on the surface of a metal oxide catalyst.
- Biological contaminants coming in to contact with the hydroxyl radicals are oxidized and decomposed.
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are converted to simpler chemicals, carbon dioxide and water.

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Unit Configuration



Applicable Models:
FWW-VC/C/F/H/DA

Power Supply:
220-240V/1Ph/50Hz & 60 Hz

Applicable Models: FWW-VC/C/F/H/DA
Power Supply: 240-220V/1Ph/50Hz & 60Hz

7

SERVICE SOLUTIONS

IAQ Kit for VRV Indoor Units

Daikin offers the IAQ Kit, pre-designed for Daikin's VRV / DX indoor units with the intention of enhancing Indoor Air Quality for space occupants. The kit consists of a pre-selected and factory-designed box consisting of a MERV8 filter and an Ultraviolet UV-C light.

The solution comes with an optional duct insertion Photocatalyst Oxidizer (PCO).



MERV 8 Filter



UVC

Coil Cleaning Service

Conditions often exist for the growth of microbiological contaminants in AHU cooling coils. Contaminants such as bacteria, mold and fungi can colonise on the cooling coil fins creating toxic allergenic organic fragments known collectively as Macromolecular Organic Dust.

This has been linked with various health complaints in buildings, triggering a "sick building syndrome". Daikin's Service team are equipped to mobilise and provide an intensive coil cleaning service for Air Handling Units suited to customer's needs.

Daikin's Service team also provides anti-mold and anti-bacterial spray for DX / VRV units indoor units that reduces stains and odor from mold in indoor units and slime in drain pans by its sterilizing, antibacterial, anti-mold, and deodorizing effects. This is typically used on clean heat exchangers (after replacement or cleaning).

Measuring Real Life ISO 16890



International Standards Organization
Issues a new standard for filter testing and rating

The precise definition of PM₁₀, PM_{2,5} and PM₁ is quite complex and not simple to measure. Public authorities, like the US EPA or the German Federal Environmental Agency (Umweltbundesamt), increasingly use in their publications the simpler denotation of PM 10 as being the particle size fraction less or equal to 10 µm. Since this deviation to the above-mentioned complex "official" definition does not have a significant impact on a filter elements particle removal efficiency, the ISO 16890 documents refer to this simplified definition of PM₁₀, PM_{2,5} and PM₁. International Standards Organization Issues a new standard for filter testing and rating



ISO coarse – filters allocated to this range capture less than 50% of PM₁₀ particles.



PM₁₀ – Refers to the particle size fraction in the range from 0,3 µm up to 10 µm.



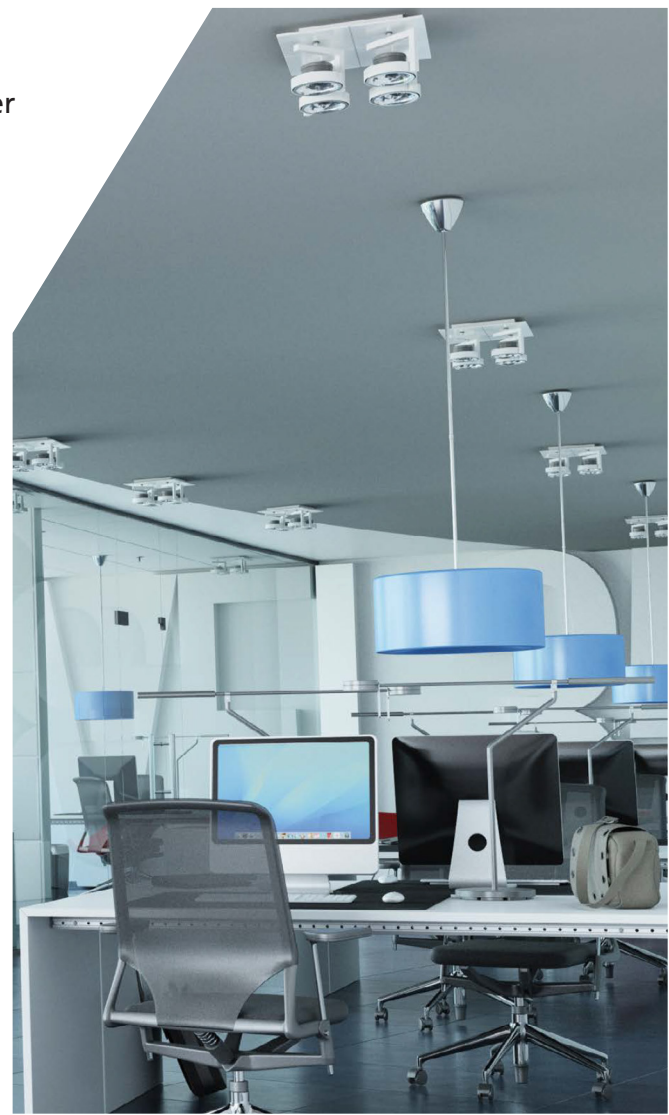
PM_{2,5} – Refers to the particle size fraction in the range from 0,3 µm up to 2,5 µm.



PM₁ – Refers to the particle size fraction in the range from 0,3 µm up to 1 µm.

More than Logic | ISO 16890 Measures Reality!

The world's leading health-related organizations consider PM₁₀, PM_{2,5} and PM₁ the dust fractions as the most important and dangerous for humans. Their official documentation to the public always refers to these PM levels. It is more than logic that filter test methods and classifications follow this approach to demonstrate filtration performance towards the most harmful fine dusts.



Standards and Regulations

World Health Organisation Air quality guidelines (2005)

Widely accepted as the key air quality guidance for policy makers on reducing the effects on health of air pollution, this document includes guideline values for the four most common air pollutants: particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide.

WHO guidelines for indoor air quality– selected pollutants 2010

This document provides guideline values and exposure thresholds for the protection of public health from risks due to a number of chemicals commonly present in indoor air.

EN ISO 16980 Air filters for general ventilation (2016)

ISO 16980 is the guidance for designing filtration in ventilation systems. It superseded BS EN 779:2012. Particulate air filters for general ventilation. Determination of the filtration performance in 2018.

EN 16798-1:2019 Energy performance of buildings – Ventilation for buildings – Part 1: Indoor environmental input parameters

for design and assessment of energy performance of buildings addressing indoor air quality, thermal environment, lighting and acoustics – Module M1-6.

This standard is part of a series, EN 16798, covering the main aspects of building ventilation, from the point of view of energy performance. This standard provides parameters that need to be considered in designing heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting systems to make the energy method.

Eurovent 4/23 Selection of EN ISO 16890 ventilation applications (2018)

This document provides guidelines on selecting air filters, outlining the differences between EN779 and EN ISO 16980 filter classifications. It gives recommendations for selecting the minimum filtration efficiency based on outdoor air and supply air in a range of buildings, including homes, offices, shopping centers and hospitals.

Non-Residential (NRVU) units are classified under the directive with airflows from 280 l/s onwards.

Bidirectional (BVU) units are those producing supply and extract fans.

All BVU products must incorporate heat recovery in the form of Thermal Wheel, Air recirculation (Mixing) is only permissible if the fresh air content is 10% or less of the total ventilation rate without a separate heat recovery device.

The Specific Fan Power (SFP) is a ratio of power consumed to the amount of air moved by a ventilation system i.e. W/l/s or kW/m³/s. SFP is greatly influenced by system resistance and reducing by design is an effective method of achieving the requirements of Part L2A. existing building. Central System – A supply and extract system serving the whole or major parts of a building. Zonal System – A system which serves a group of rooms forming part of a building (i.e. a zone where ducting is required). Local Unit – An unducted ventilation unit serving a single area

Start-up checklist for HVAC Systems

prior to occupancy

Ensure the safest air quality for your space

- Maintain proper indoor air temperature and humidity to maintain human comfort, reduce potential for spread of airborne pathogens and limit potential for mold growth in building structure and finishes (refer to ASHRAE 55 recommended temperature ranges of 78-68 degrees F dry bulb depending on operating condition and other factors, recommend limiting maximum RH to %60).
- Consider consulting with a local professional engineer to determine appropriate minimum RH levels based on local climate conditions, type of construction and age of the building under consideration. Recommend minimum RH of %40 if appropriate for building. Consider the addition of humidification equipment only when reviewed by a design professional to verify minimum RH set points will not adversely impact building or occupants by contributing to condensation and possible biological growth in building envelope.
- Trend and monitor temperature and humidity levels in each space to the extent possible and within the capability of BAS, portable data loggers and handheld instruments.
- Verify proper separation between outdoor air intakes and exhaust discharge outlets to prevent/limit re-entrainment of potentially contaminated exhaust air (generally minimum of -10foot separation - comply with local code requirements).
- Consider having airflows and building pressurization measured / balanced by a qualified Testing, Adjusting and Balancing (TAB) service provider.
- Consider having airflows and system capacities reviewed by design professionals to determine if additional ventilation can be provided without adversely impacting equipment performance and building Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ).
- Measure building pressure relative to the outdoors. Adjust building air flows to prevent negative air pressure differential.
- Verify coil velocities and coil and unit discharge air temperatures required to maintain desired indoor conditions and to avoid moisture carry over from cooling coils.
- Review outdoor airflow rates compared to the most current version of ASHRAE Standard 62.1 or current state-adopted code requirements.



Filtration in all mechanical equipments

- Verify that all filters are installed correctly.
- Develop standards for frequency of filter replacement and type of filters to be utilized.
- Select filtration levels (MERV ratings) that are maximized for equipment capabilities, use MERV 13 if equipment allows, while assuring the pressure drop is less than the fans capability.

If Demand-Controlled Ventilation (DCV) systems using Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) sensors are installed, operate systems to maintain maximum CO₂ concentrations of 1,000-800 Parts Per Million (ppm) in occupied spaces:

- Trend and monitor levels continuously if controls system is capable of doing so (use portable data loggers and handheld Instruments and document readings where needed to demonstrate compliance with District or Campus requirements)
- Consider adjusting to maximize outdoor air or disabling operation of DCV if it will not adversely impact operation of overall system

(Temporary recommendation while operating under infectious disease crisis). If Demand-Controlled Ventilation (DCV) systems using Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) sensors are installed, operate systems to maintain maximum CO₂ concentrations of 1,000-800 Parts Per Million (ppm) in occupied spaces:

- Mechanical systems should operate in occupied mode for minimum period of one week prior to students returning (may be completed at same time as teachers start returning to building) while assuring the outside pers are open.

Preparing for your Re-opening

Air filtration refresh



Your building requires safety checks prior to reopening after a period of downtime. To aid you in your preparation, we compiled a list of steps that you can follow to feel confident in the cleanliness of your building. Clean and sterilize all floors, counters, and even the air according to suggestions from the CDC's COVID19- Resources for Businesses and Employers. Prior to running your HVAC system at normal capacity again, replace existing air filters with clean filters. Safety First - Before replacing dirty air filters, first be sure to wear gloves, a mask, and safety glasses. As you slowly remove the current air filters, take care not to dislodge any of the dust and debris, which can otherwise re-enter the air-stream inside your building. Bag Disposal – Now that you have removed the dirty air filters, place them into bags and seal these bags as further protection against the collected dust and particles harming people who are exposed to them

Clean air filter installation Place clean air filters inside the HVAC unit with the air flow arrow pointing toward the blower motor. You will find this air flow arrow on the frame of your air filter. View these additional tips and suggestions on filtration and disinfection. If your HVAC system from ASHRAE (American Society for Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers).

Before reopening your business, ramp up your HVAC system to normal levels, allowing air to circulate for a couple of hours before people enter the building. Importance of air filtration. As noted above, healthy building experts suggest replacing current air filters as part of this preparation process. In many cases, they urge businesses to upgrade their filter efficiency to capture even more small particles,



the art of air

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