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AIR CONTAMINANTS

Classification of Air Contaminants; Sizes of Airborne Particles; Air Pollution by Smoke, Ash, and Cinders; Smoke Abatement and Air Pollution Control; Odor Nuisance, Odors and Odor Control, Odor Removal; Industrial Air Contaminants, Flammable Gases and Vapors; Combustible Dusts; Atmospheric Pollen; Airborne Bacteria; Radioactive Air Contaminants

THE normal constituents of the earth's atmosphere are oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapor, argon, small or negligible amounts of other inert gases, hydrogen, variable traces of ozone, and small quantities of microscopic and submicroscopic solid matter, sometimes called permanent atmospheric impurities. From the viewpoint of the air-conditioning engineer, all other airborne substances may be termed contaminants. This term is applied preferably, however, to undesirable or chance impurities, since the occasion may arise for adding to the air controlled amounts of solid or gaseous diluents for the prevention of explosions; germicidal vapors or mists (aerosols) for bacteria control; masking substances for odor control; or a substitute for one of the normal gases, as, for example, when helium is used to replace nitrogen in atmospheres for compressed air workers or divers.

Since control of the chemical quality of air is one of the functions of complete air conditioning, some knowledge of the composition, concentration, and properties of air contaminants under various circumstances is essential to the air conditioning engineer.

Air contaminants arise from the normal processes of wear, erosion, windstorm, sea-spray evaporation, thermal disintegration, earthquake, volcanic eruption, combustion, manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, and the biochemical or biological processes of life. They are classified at various times as organic and inorganic, visible or invisible, microscopic or macroscopic, particulate or gaseous, toxic or harmless, beneficial or destructive. The following classification is based chiefly upon the origin or method of formation of air contaminants.

CLASSIFICATION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS

Air contaminants may be classified in the following groups: (1) dust, fumes, and smokes which are solid particulate contaminants, (2) mists and fogs which are liquid particulate contaminants, and (3) vapors and gases which are nonparticulate contaminants.

Dust, Fumes, and Smokes

Dusts are solid particles projected into the air by natural forces, such as wind, volcanic eruption, or earthquake, and by mechanical processes, such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolition, shovelling, conveying, screening, bagging, and sweeping. Some of these forces produce dust from larger masses, while others simply disperse materials that are already pulverized. Generally, particles are not called dust unless they are smaller than about 100 microns. Dusts may be of mineral type, such as rock, ore, metal, sand; vegetable, such as grain, flour, wood, cotton, pollen; or animal, such as wool, hair, silk, feathers, leather.

Fumes are solid particles commonly formed by the condensation of vapors from normally solid materials such as molten metals. Metallic fumes generally occur as the oxides in air because of the highly reactive nature of finely divided matter. Fumes may also be formed by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, whenever such processes create airborne particles predominantly below the 1 micron size. Fumes permitted to age tend to flocculate into clumps or aggregates of larger size, thereby facilitating removal from air.

Smokes are the extremely small solid particles produced by incomplete combustion of organic substances such as tobacco, wood, coal, oil, tar, and other carbonaceous materials. The term smoke is commonly applied to the mixture of solid, liquid, and gaseous products of combustion, although the technical literature prefers to distinguish between such components as soot or carbon particles, fly-ash, cinders, tarry matter, unburned gases, and gaseous combustion products. The finest particulate constituents are much less than 1 micron in size, often in the range of 0.1 to 0.3 micron.

Mists and Fogs

Mists are very small airborne droplets of materials that are ordinarily liquid at normal temperatures and pressures. They may be formed by atomizing, spraying, splashing, mixing, violent chemical reaction, electrolytic evolution of gas from a liquid, or escape of a dissolved gas upon release of pressure. Very small droplets expelled or atomized into the air by sneezing constitute mists containing micro-organisms that become air contaminants.

Fogs are limited by some classifications to airborne droplets formed by condensation from the vapor state. This arbitrary distinction between mist and fog is of minor importance, as both terms are used to indicate the particulate state of airborne liquids (occasionally termed aerosols). Fog nozzles are so named because of their ability to produce extra fine droplets as compared to the mist from ordinary spray devices. The highly volatile nature of some liquids quickly reduces their airborne droplets from the mist to the fog range, and eventually to the vapor phase until the air becomes saturated with that liquid. Many droplets in fogs or clouds are microscopic and submicroscopic in size, and may be conceived as the transition state between the larger mists and the vapors.

Vapors and Gases

Vapors and Gases are nonparticulate air contaminants. Vapors are the gaseous phase of substances that are either liquid or solid in their commonly known state, examples being gasoline, kerosene, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, mercury, iodine, camphor. Vapors may be changed to the solid or