

We drink 2-3 L of water a day.

Water can contain pathogens.



We filter our water.

We breathe 11,000 L of air.

Air can contain pathogens.

We do not filter our air.
Why not?

ERIC JENSEN • LIESL McCONCHIE

Brain-Based Learning

Third Edition

TEACHING THE WAY STUDENTS REALLY LEARN



CORWIN

HOW OUR SENSES IMPACT LEARNING

Air Quality

Perhaps even more than the scent of the air, the quality and purity of the air impact the brain and, consequently, learning. People inhale up to 15,000 liters of air each day (Wood, Burchett, Orwell, Tarran, & Torpy, 2002). Any contaminants present in the air can have an effect. As an example, carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions can be very harmful—they can impair cognitive and behavioral development, increase the likelihood of developing a respiratory illness, and cause multiple chronic diseases (Perera, 2017). Poor air quality hurts learning and concentration in schools, plus they are a health hazard for kids and teachers (Daisey, Angell, & Apte, 2003).

Students who attend schools in areas with high vehicular traffic experience less cognitive development than students who attend schools in less trafficked areas (Sunyer et al., 2015). Why? Because more nearby traffic creates more air pollution—both on the playground and in the classroom—and air pollution is a developmental neurotoxicant. It negatively impacts working memory, attention, and general cognition.

5

**REASONS TO CARE
ABOUT YOUR SCHOOL'S
INDOOR AIR QUALITY**



ILLNESS

Many
respiratory viruses
are transmitted
through the air

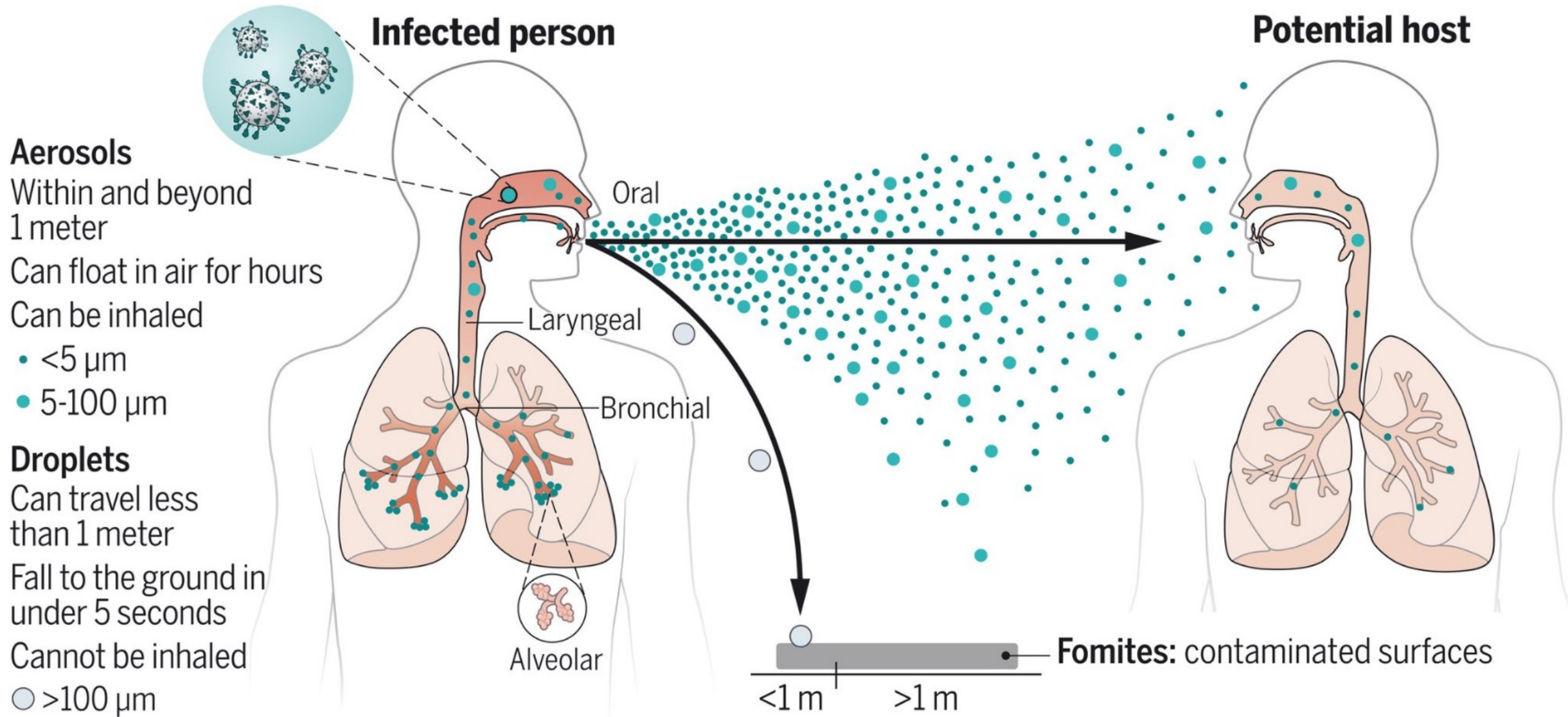
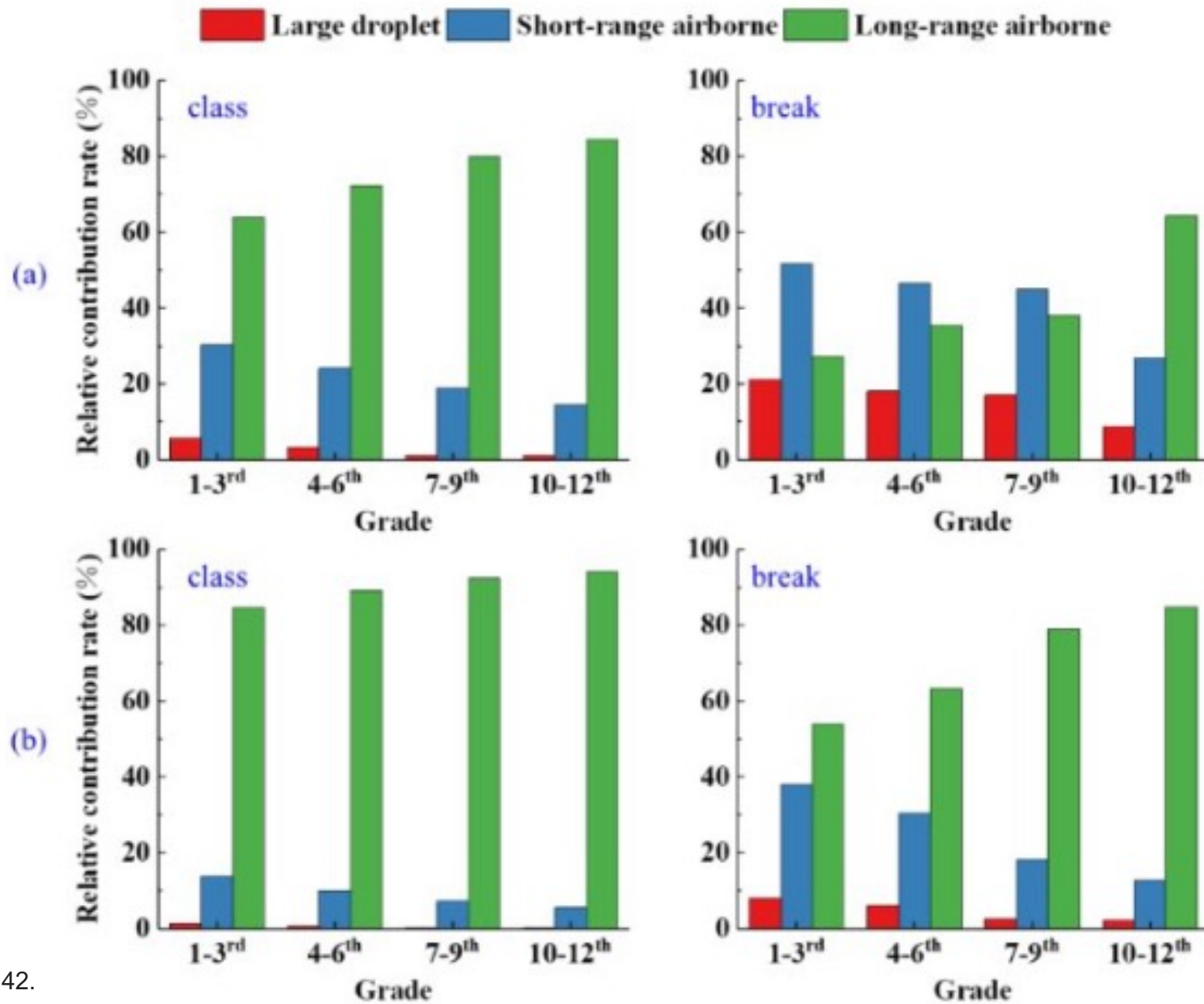


Fig. S7. Relative contribution rate of each transmission route (a) without wearing mask and (b) with wearing masks.

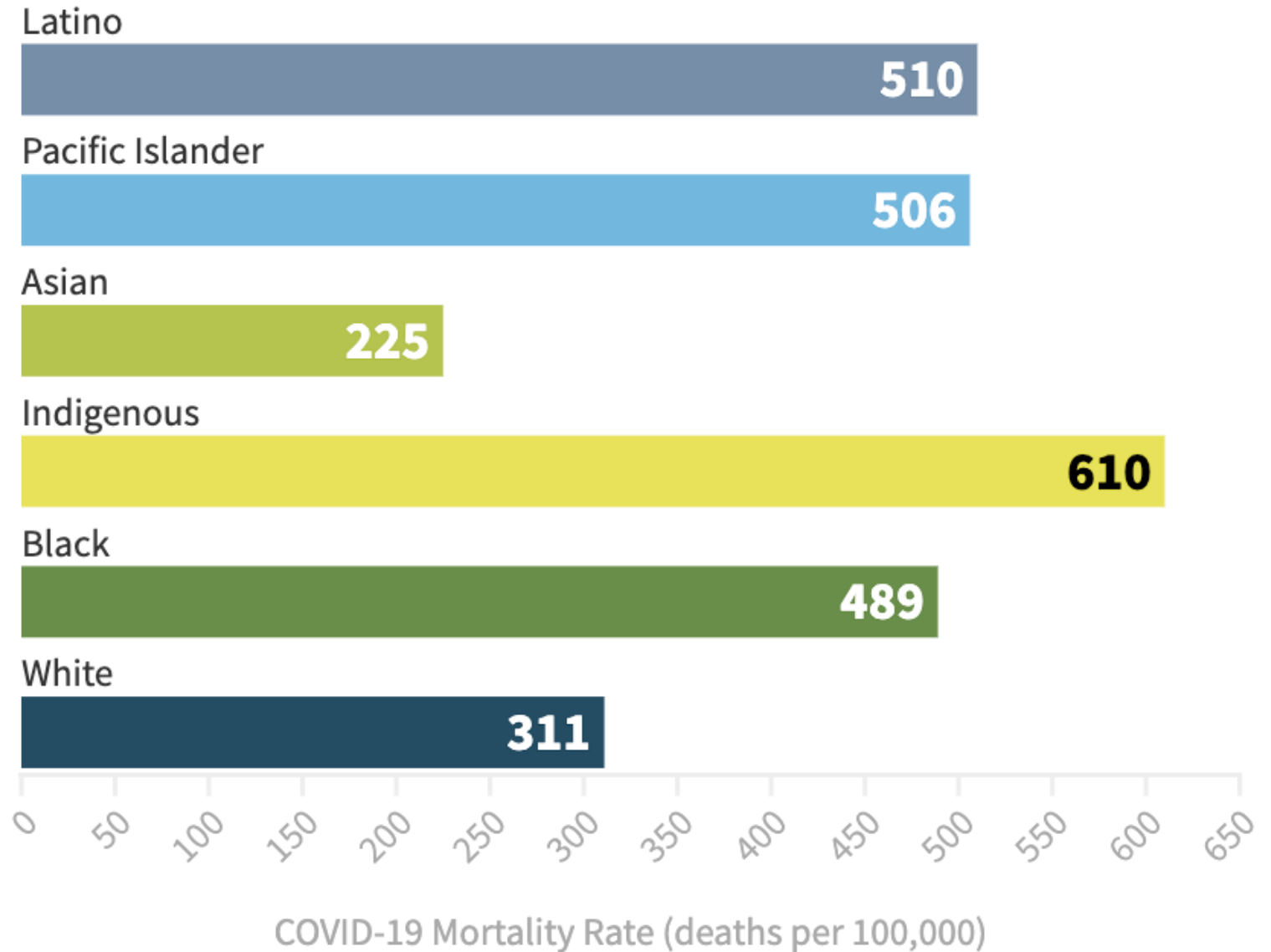
Long-range aerosols are the dominant form of transmission



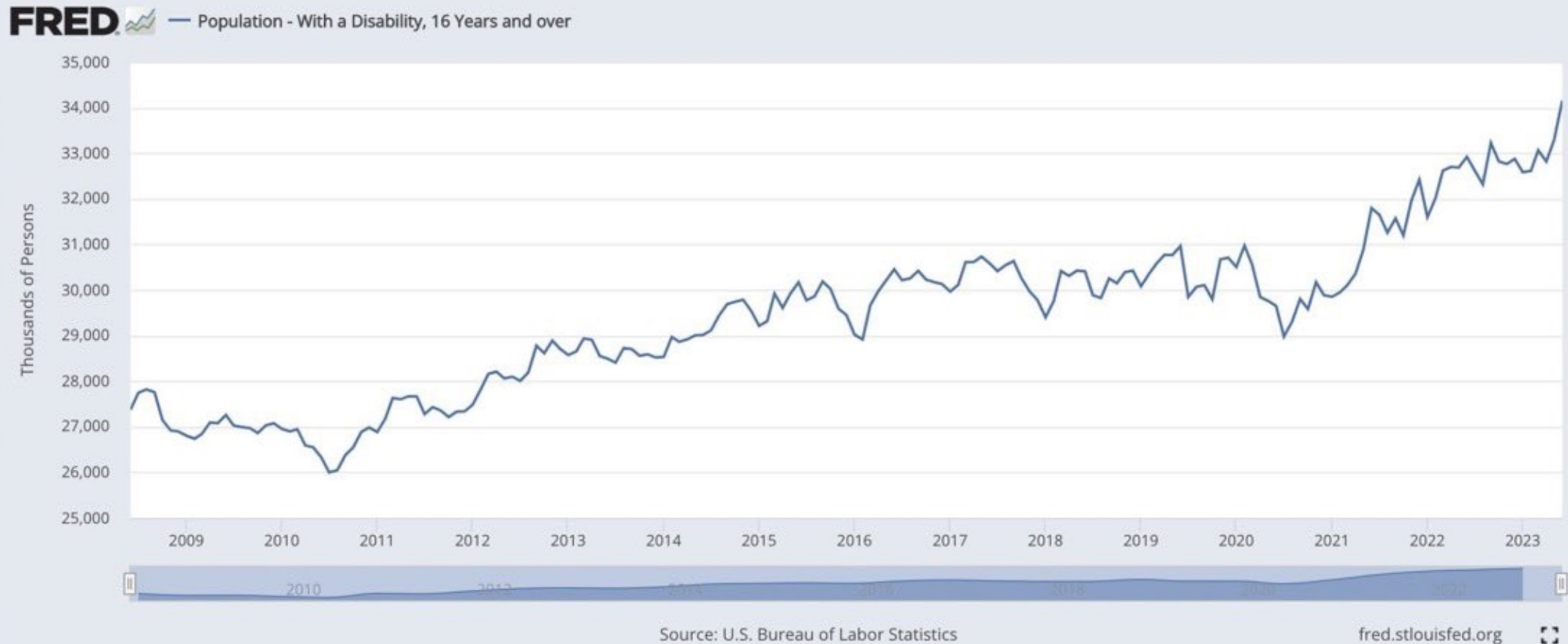


EQUITY

Covid-19 Mortality Rates (age-adjusted)



Persons with disabilities are at greater risk of developing more severe health conditions and dying from COVID-19.





**LONG
COVID**



World Health Organization (WHO) 

@WHO

"An estimated 1 in 10 infections results in post [#COVID19](#) condition, suggesting that hundreds of millions of people will need longer-term care."

-[@DrTedros](#)

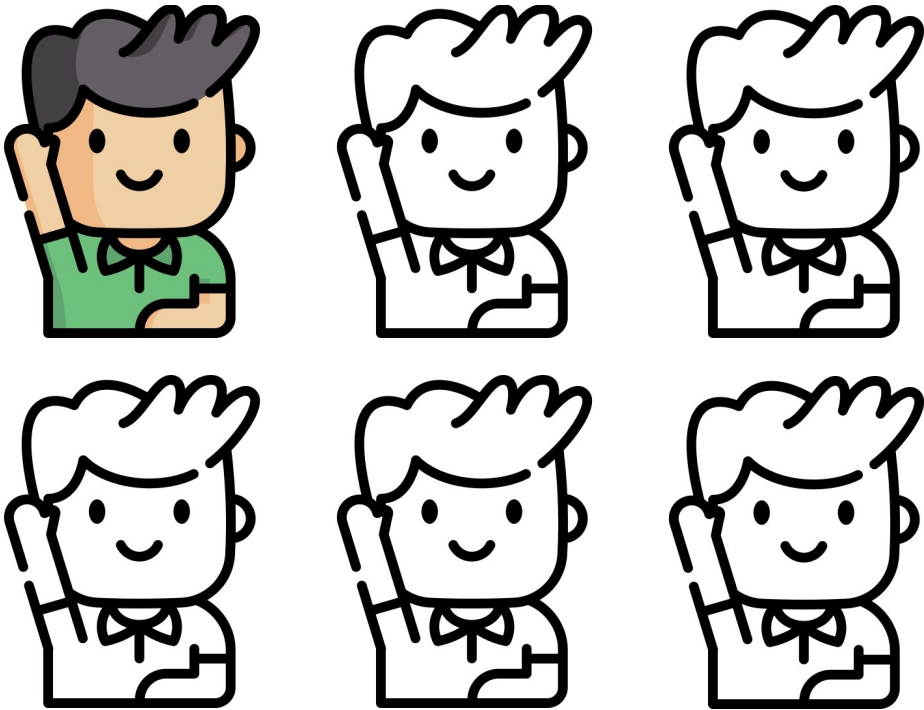
7:09 AM · 4/26/23 from Earth · **1.3M** Views



1 in 20 teachers

Believe they have Long Covid.
Another 14% think (or know)
they had it, but eventually
recovered.

1 in 6 kids

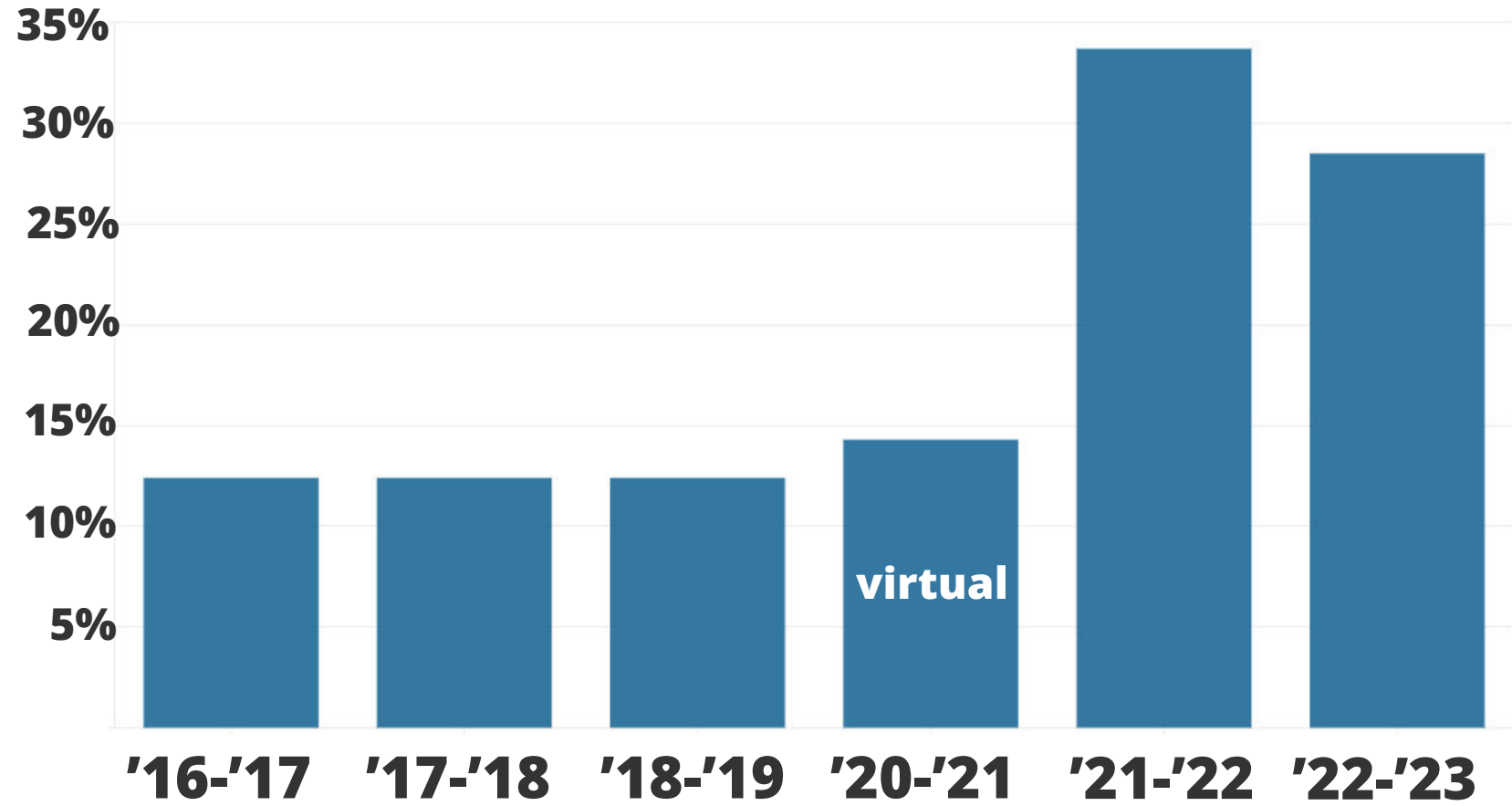


experience long covid
symptoms at least
3 months post covid

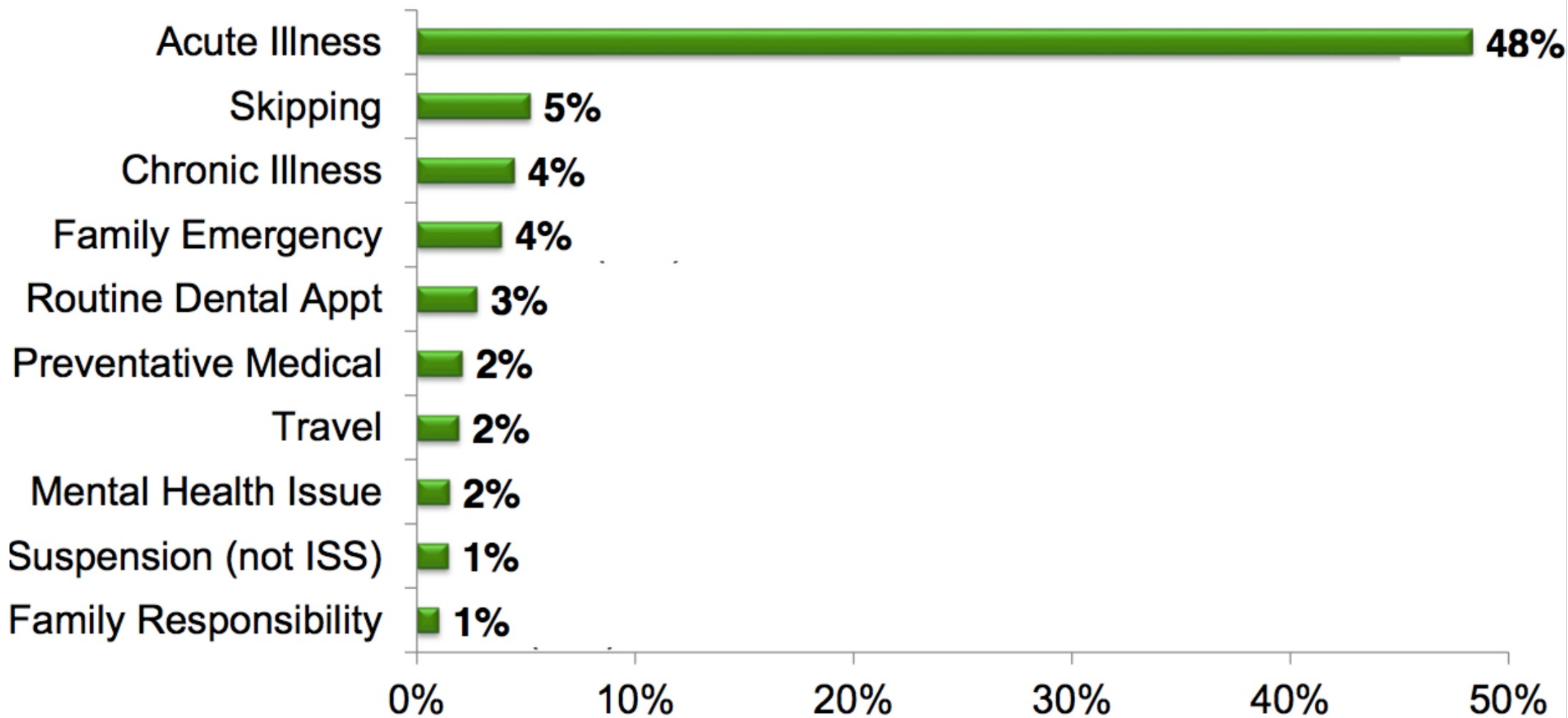
Chronic absenteeism rates at San Diego Unified



**ABSENT
STUDENTS**



% of Absences by Absence Reason





COMMUNITY

70%

of household spread of Covid-19 started with a child, according to study of 850,000 US households.

*Rates dropped during school breaks.

**Younger kids under 8 more likely source of transmission than kids 9-17.



ILLNESS



EQUITY



**LONG
COVID**



**ABSENT
STUDENTS**

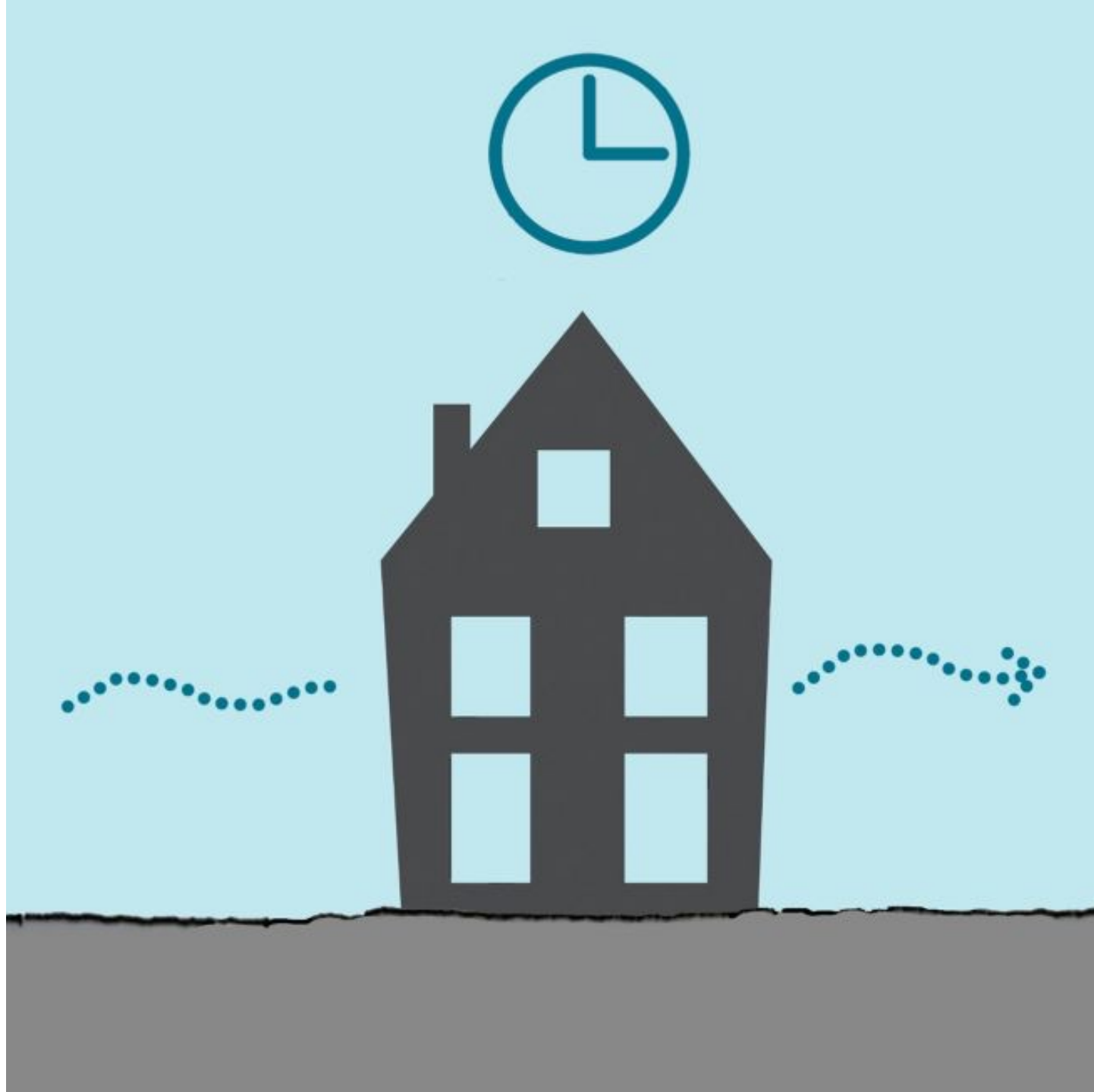


COMMUNITY

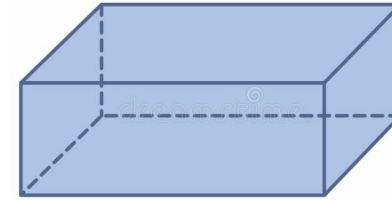
ACH

AIR CHANGES PER HOUR

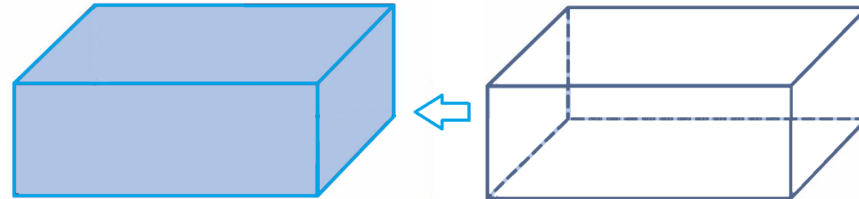
The number of times that the total air volume in a room or space is completely removed and replaced in an hour.



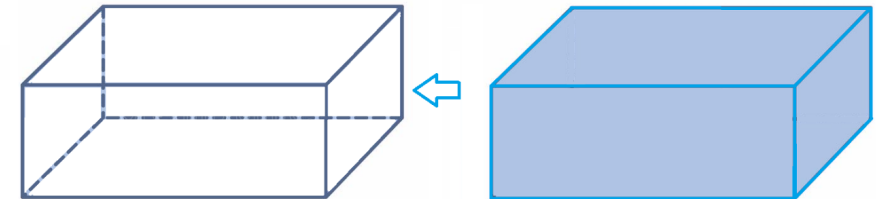
Imagine if you froze the air in a room into a cube...



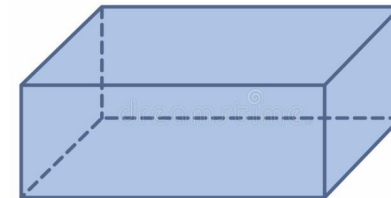
And then swiped left on that stale air



Then brought in one room's worth of new air...



That's one air change!



CDC recommends 5 ACH

Aim for 5

Aim to deliver 5 or more air changes per hour (ACH) of clean air to rooms in your building. This will help reduce the number of viral particles in the air. You may need to use a combination of ventilation (air supply, filtration, and air treatment) strategies to reach this target.

How many Air Changes per Hour (ACH)
are we getting at my kids' school?

A) 1.7 ACH

B) 3.6 ACH

C) 6.6 ACH

D) 9.9 ACH

SCHOOLS

FOR HEALTH

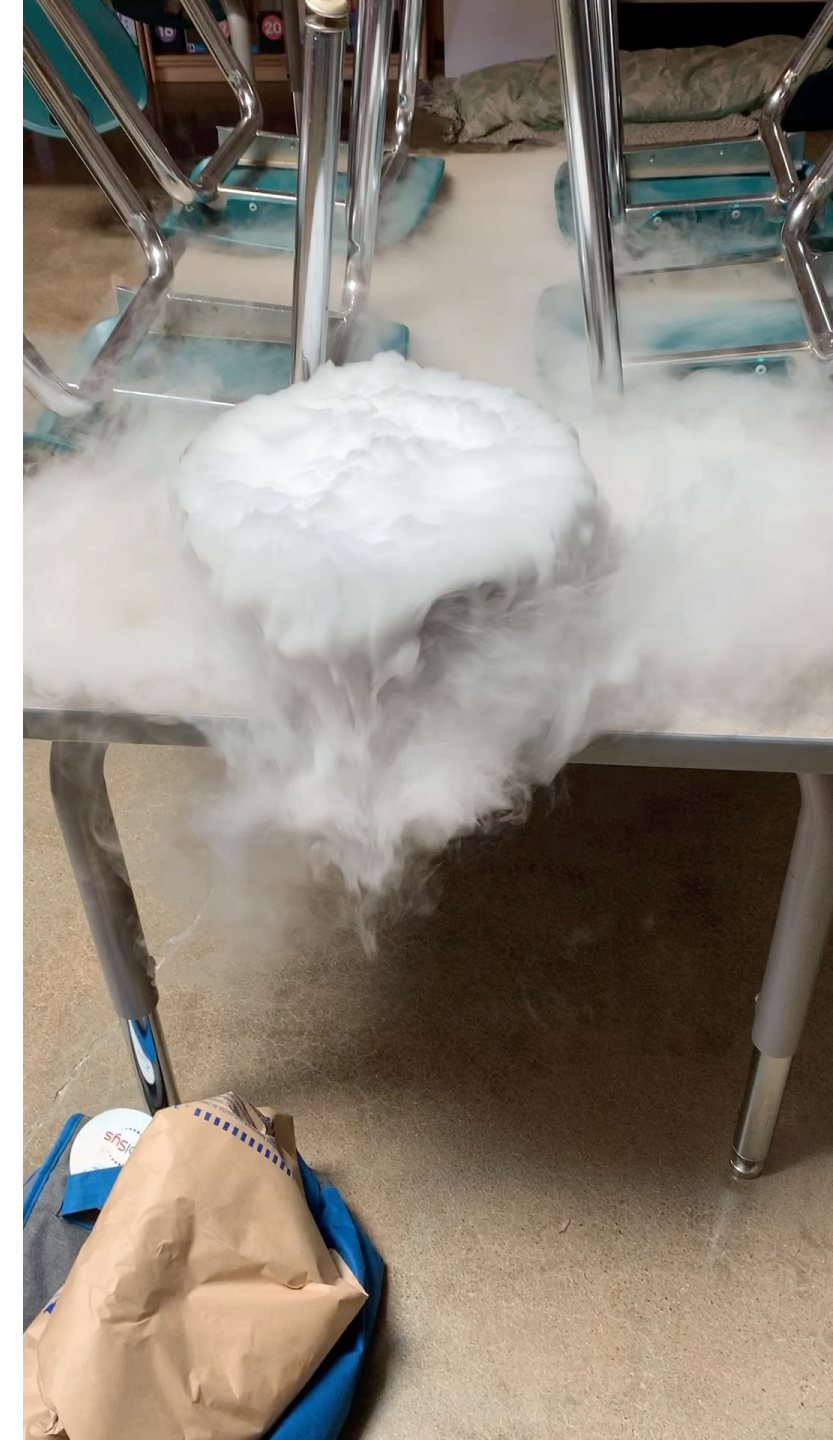
How School Buildings Influence
Student Health, Thinking and
Performance



HARVARD T.H. CHAN
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

5-step guide to checking ventilation rates in classrooms

Joseph Allen, Jack Spengler, Emily Jones, Jose Cedeno-Laurent
Harvard Healthy Buildings program | www.ForHealth.org



Carbon dioxide

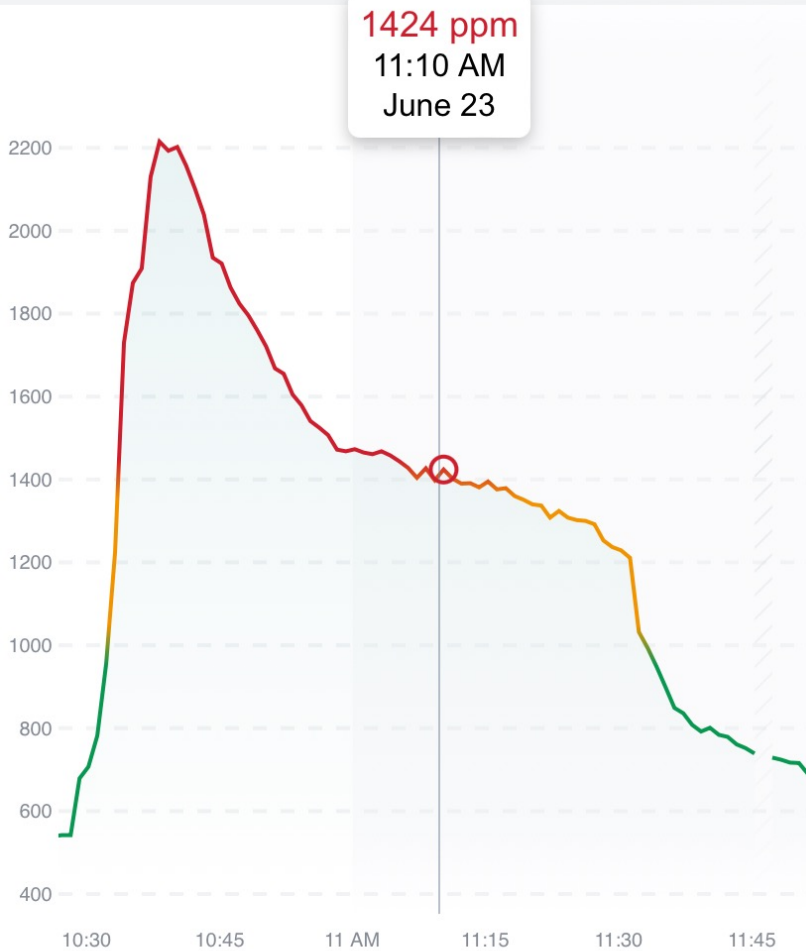


Current: **528** ppm

7 days
Lowest 06/24 11:16 AM 452 ppm
Highest 06/23 10:38 AM 2215 ppm

Today Yesterday 7 days

1424 ppm
11:10 AM
June 23



WINDOWS AND DOOR SHUT

$$ACH = \frac{-1 \times \ln \left(\frac{C_{end} - C_{ambient}}{C_{start} - C_{ambient}} \right)}{t_{end} - t_{start}}$$

WINDOWS/DOOR SHUT
(presumably HVAC "auto")

$$ACH = \frac{-1 \times \ln \left(\frac{690 - 470}{2215 - 470} \right)}{11:51 \text{ am} - 10:38 \text{ am}}$$

1.17 ACH 😞

Clean Air

In Classrooms Using

W.A.T.C.H



W

indows



- Open windows as much as possible.
- If it's cold outside, even cracking windows slightly can help.
- Keeping the classroom door open helps circulate the air even more.
- Warm weather? Having 2 windows open while using a fan to blow air out of 1 of the windows is optimal.

ent

coming



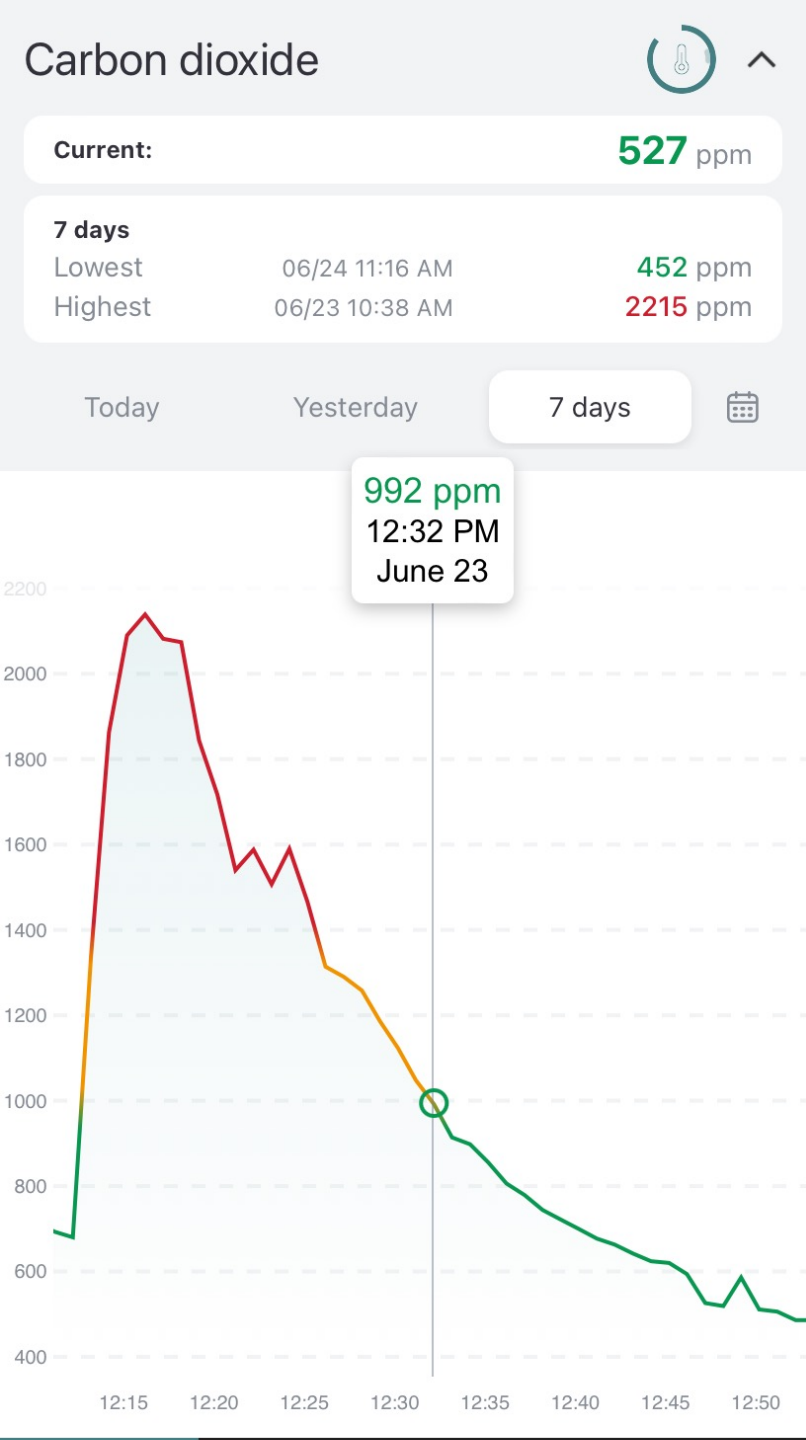
How many Air Changes per Hour (ACH) can we get with windows/doors open?

A) 1.7 ACH

B) 3.6 ACH

C) 6.6 ACH

D) 9.6 ACH



WINDOWS AND DOOR **OPEN**

WINDOW/DOOR OPEN

$$ACH = \frac{-1 \times \ln \left(\frac{519 - 470}{2139 - 470} \right)}{12:48 - 12:16}$$

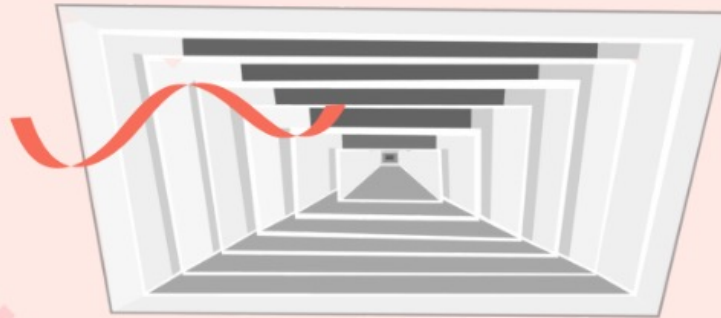
$$ACH = \frac{-1 \times \ln \left(\frac{49}{1669} \right)}{.5333}$$

6.6 ACH 😊

A

ir Movement

Check to see if you feel air coming from the diffusers or air vents.



Attach a ribbon to the vent for an easy visual cue that it's working!

T

hermostat

Keep the **FAN** setting **ON** when the room is being **occupied**.



AUTO is **ok** to use when the room is going to be **unoccupied**.

Temperature

Current:

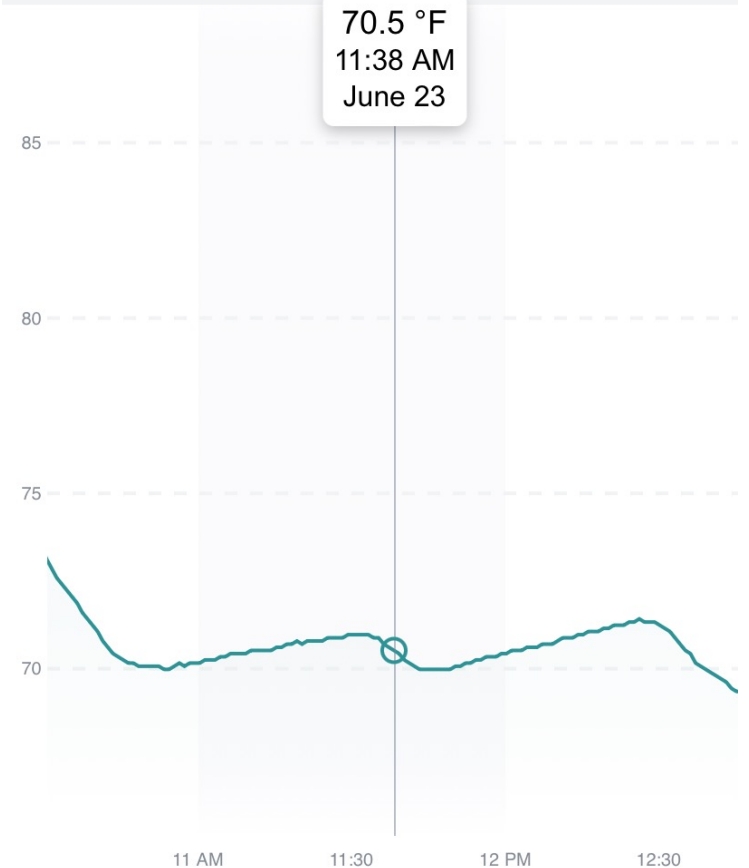
06/21 - 06/23

Lowest	06/23 8:09 AM	65.8 °F
Highest	06/23 12:53 PM	85.4 °F

Today

Yesterday

7 days



CO₂



Temperature

Current:

06/21 - 06/23

Lowest 06/23 8:09 AM 65.8 °F
Highest 06/23 12:53 PM 85.4 °F

Today

Yesterday

7 days



70.5 °F
11:38 AM
June 23



IF WE CAN GET HVAC **ON**

$$\text{ACH} = \frac{-1 \times \ln\left(\frac{220}{740}\right)}{.3333}$$

$$\text{ACH} = 3.6391$$

1.17 ACH -> 3.6 ACH

imal.



C

CO2 Levels

Use a CO2 monitor with a nondispersive infrared (NDIR) sensor

< 600 ppm	Very Good
600 - 800 ppm	Good
800 - 1000 ppm	Acceptable
1000 - 1500 ppm	Poor
> 1500 PPM	Very Poor

* HEPA filters do not change CO2 levels.



Rebreathed CO₂

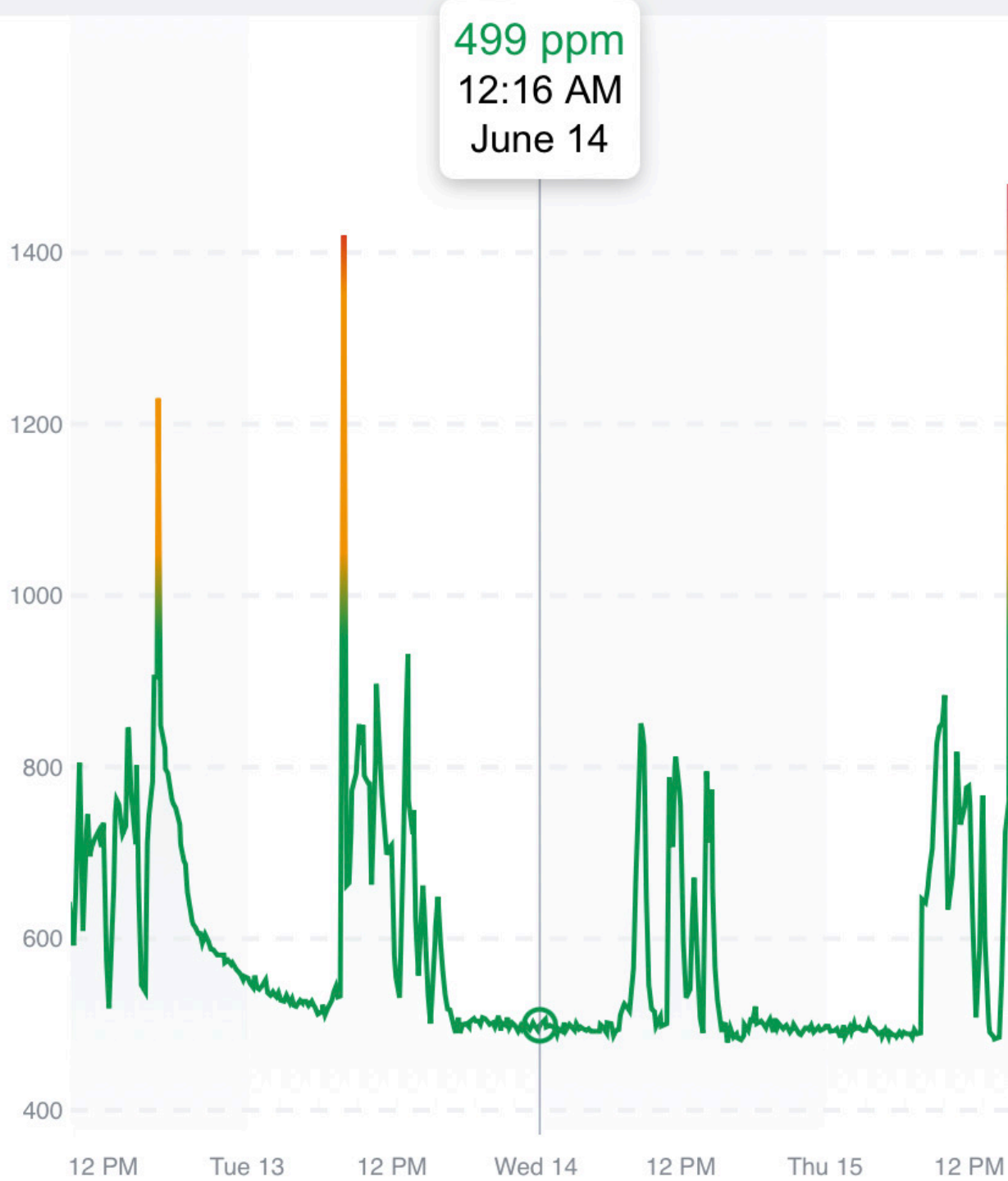
Breath approximately 40,000 ppm
Outdoors 400 ppm

**For every +400 ppm
rebreathed fraction +1%**

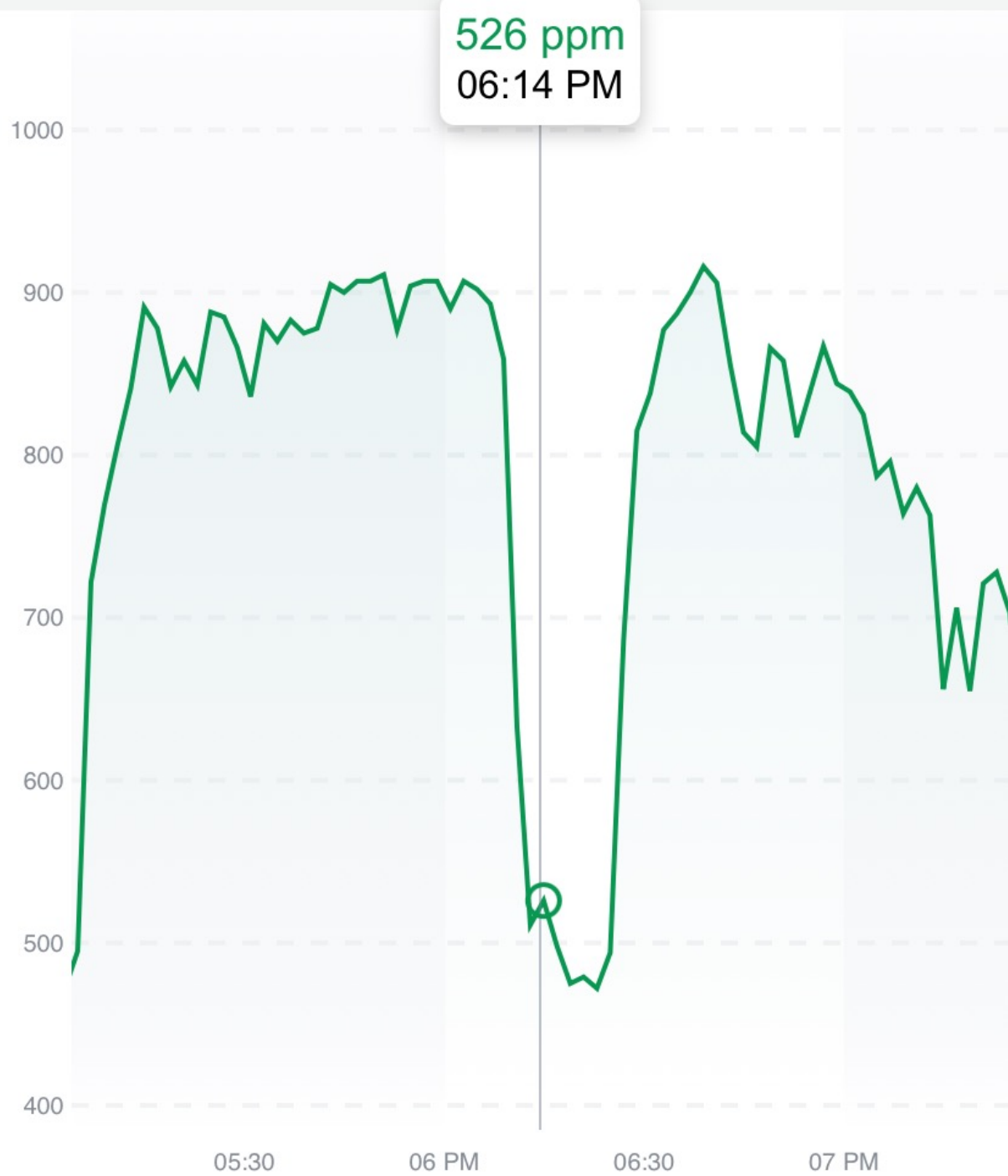
800 ppm = 1%	1 in 100 breaths
1200 ppm = 2%	1 in 50 breaths
2400 ppm = 5%	1 in 20 breaths
5000 ppm = 12%	1 in 8 breaths



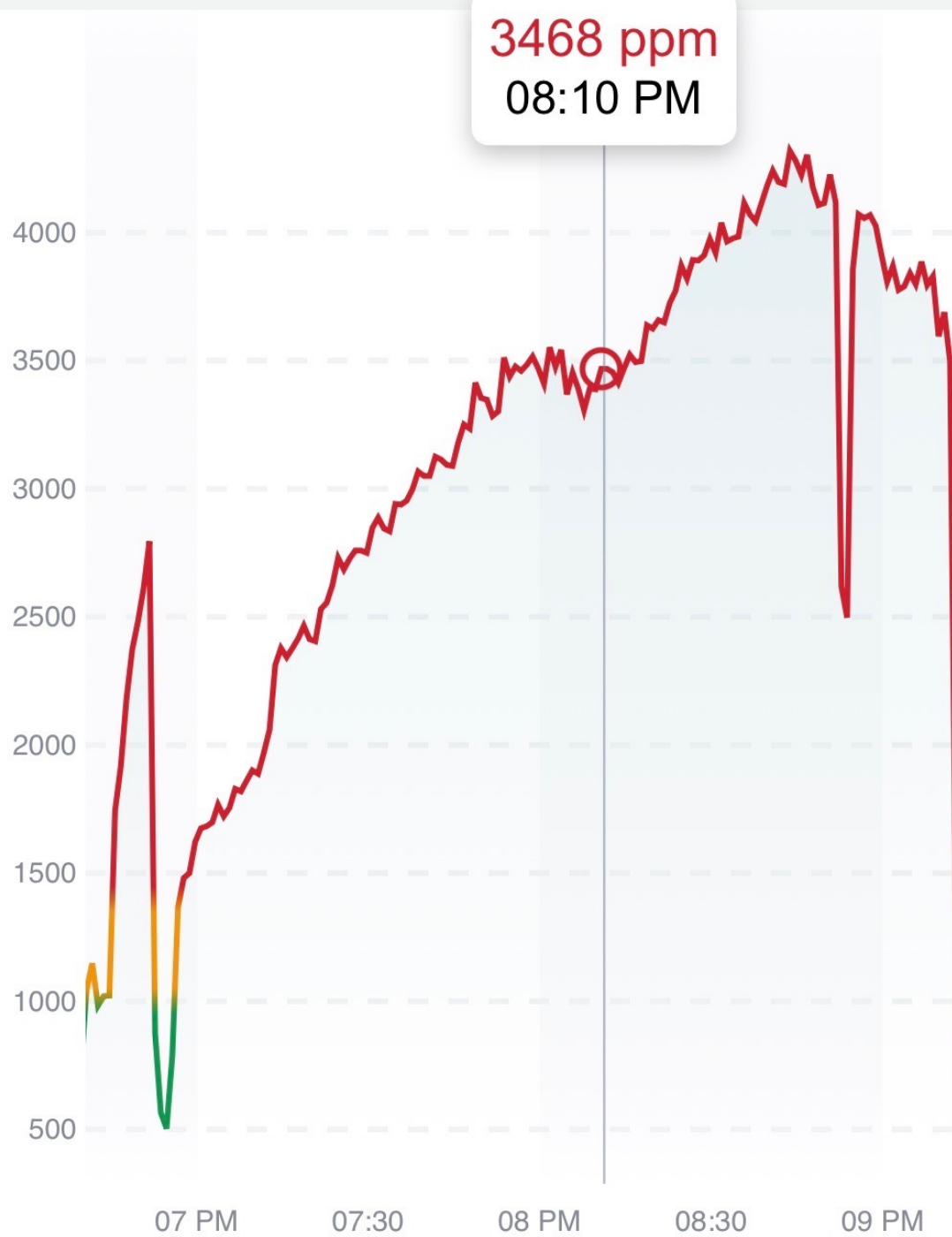
Typical day in
my child's
classroom



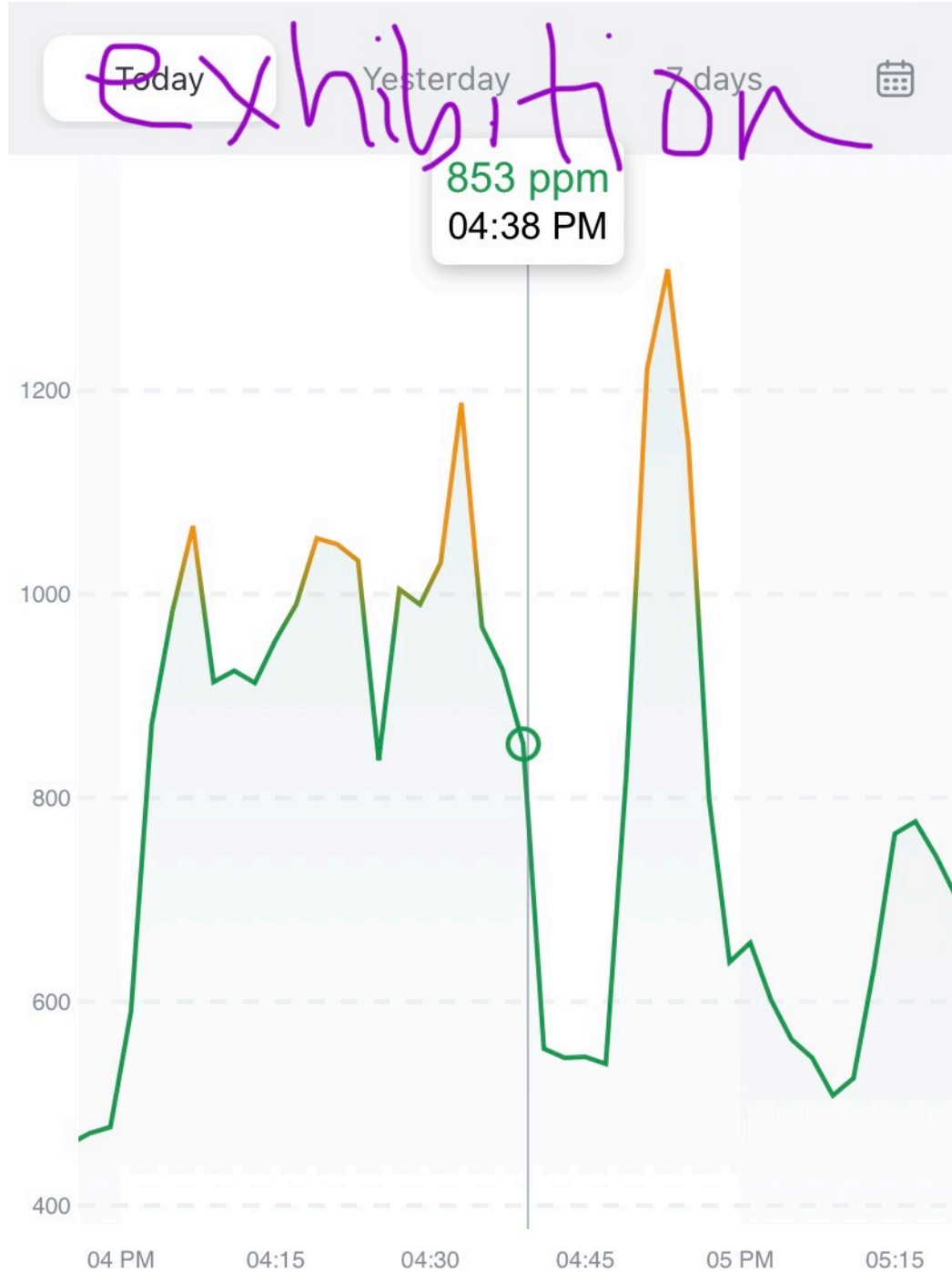
Typical week in
my child's
classroom



Talent Show in
the theater at
my kids' school



Talent Show in
the theater at
my nephew's
school



“Open House” at my kids’ school



Application

The eZNT-T100 has the same sensing functionality as the eZNS-T100 but

Features

- ▶ Native BACnet firmware
- ▶ Standard RGB backlight allows choice of colors to indicate conditions, alarms and night mode
- ▶ Large easy-to-read LCD screen. On-screen visual feedback on button selection.
- ▶ Multiple button and slider layout options. Custom button design available through Professional Development Services (PDS).
- ▶ Support for custom button and screen interactions through GCL+ programming
- ▶ Support for local scheduling, trending

icons

Buttons

2 rows of 4 capacitive touch zones, allowing up to 8 individual buttons or combined to form larger buttons

Backlight

RGB LED backlight for multicolor LCD and button illumination

Temperature

Digital temperature sensor
+/- 0.2°C (+/- 0.36°F)

Digital Humidity Sensor (Optional)

Accuracy +/- 2%

CO₂ Sensor (Optional)

Dual-channel NDIR detection

Range: 0–2000 ppm

Accuracy @ 25°C (77°F):
± (30 ppm + 3% of value)

Accuracy @ 25°C (77°F):

* HEPA filters do not change CO2 levels.

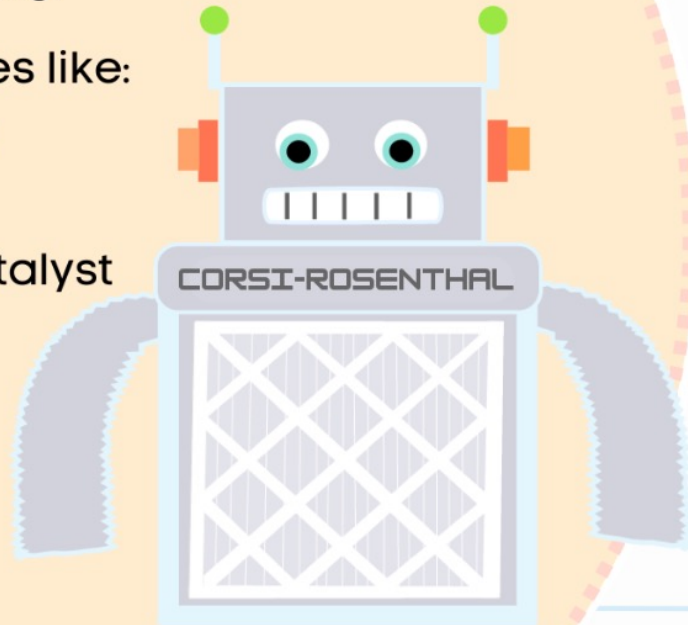
HEPA Filter or Corsi-Rosenthal Box

Use the highest setting.

* Noise permitting.

Disable Features like:

- Ionization
- Plasma
- UV with Catalyst
- Auto



PLACEMENT IS IMPORTANT

- Move away from walls & corners. (0.5 m - 1.5 ft)
- Place as close as you can to the centre of the room.
- Avoid blowing directly at anyone.
- Face away from walls & obstructions, e.g. blowing under a table.
- Raised is better than on the floor.
- Keep away from clean air sources: open windows, air vents & other HEPA filters.
- If you have multiple HEPA filters, space them out evenly.

For more information please visit: itsairborne.com

Infographic: agcreative.org

Each Corsi-Rosenthal Box (on low) adds an additional 3 ACH*

*based on data for our classrooms,
if used properly:

- Turned on
- All 4 sides exposed
- Away from door/window
- As close to center of room as possible



How many Air Changes per Hour (ACH)
do you want?

A) 1.7 ACH

B) 3.6 ACH

C) 6.6 ACH

D) 9.6 ACH



W indows

- Open windows as much as possible.
- If it's cold outside, even cracking windows slightly can help.
- Keeping the classroom door open helps circulate the air even more.
- Warm weather? Having 2 windows open while using a fan to blow air out of 1 of the windows is optimal.

A ir Movement

Check to see if you feel air coming from the diffusers or air vents.



Attach a ribbon to the vent for an easy visual cue that it's working!

T hermostat

Keep the **FAN** setting **ON** when the room is being **occupied**.



AUTO is ok to use when the room is going to be **unoccupied**.

C O2 Levels



Use a CO2 monitor with a nondispersive infrared (NDIR) sensor

< 600 ppm	Very Good
600 - 800 ppm	Good
800 - 1000 ppm	Acceptable
1000 - 1500 ppm	Poor
> 1500 PPM	Very Poor

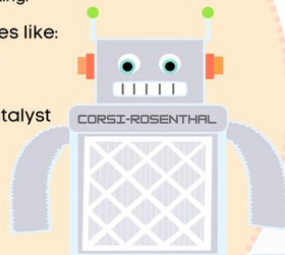
* HEPA filters do not change CO2 levels.

H EPA Filter or Corsi-Rosenthal Box

Use the highest setting.
* Noise permitting.

Disable Features like:

- Ionization
- Plasma
- UV with Catalyst
- Auto



PLACEMENT IS **IMPORTANT**

- Move away from walls & corners. (0.5 m - 1.5 ft)
- Place as close as you can to the centre of the room.
- Avoid blowing directly at anyone.
- Face away from walls & obstructions, e.g. blowing under a table.
- Raised is better than on the floor.
- Keep away from clean air sources: open windows, air vents & other HEPA filters.
- If you have multiple HEPA filters, space them out evenly.

For more information please visit: itsairborne.com
Infographic: agcreative.org

Download this graphic from Joey Fox [HERE](#).

