

# *Plants and urban air pollution in the COVID-19 age*

**Fraser R Torpy**

Peter J Irga, Sara Wilkinson, Tom Pettit, Robert Fleck, Ashley Douglas  
Plants and Environmental Quality Research Group

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF DESIGN, ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING**



Green Building  
Council Australia



**UTS**

UNIVERSITY  
OF TECHNOLOGY  
SYDNEY

## *Urban air pollution – still a problem?*

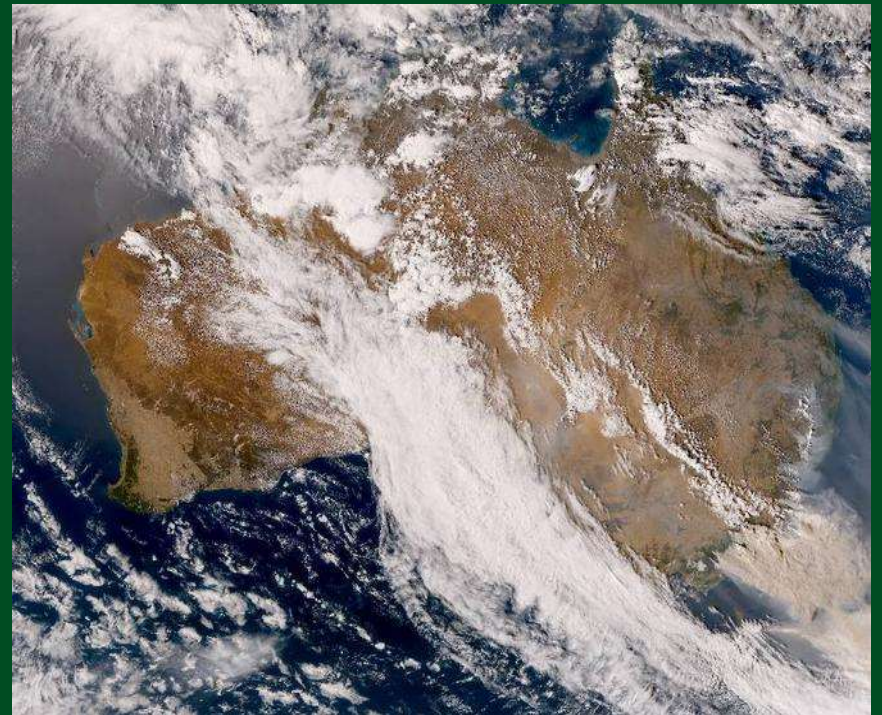
- Australia has relatively good air quality by world standards
- *But how good is 'good'?*
- Air pollution is *not* lower inside buildings

### ***Outcomes***

- Air pollution is a *major environmental health risk* (WHO)
- 28,000 years-of-life lost / 5,000 deaths pa in Australia (AIHW 2016)
- >\$2.4 billion pa in health costs
- Poor health, lost productivity, low workplace performance

## *Bushfire emissions*

- *'Black summer'*: 417 deaths and >4000 hospitalizations
- Fire frequency, intensity and duration are predicted to increase



## *COVID and air pollution*

- COVID has led to reductions in ambient urban air pollution
- But people have spent more time indoors...
- Exposure to air pollution increases likelihood of severe symptoms from COVID
- PM *may* increase susceptibility to infection
  
- US EPA, RSA are relaxing emissions standards to re-start industry...



# *Plants improve air quality*



NASA studies (Wolverton *et al.* 1983–1997) showed that plants improved air quality in sealed spacecraft simulators



35 y of research shows:

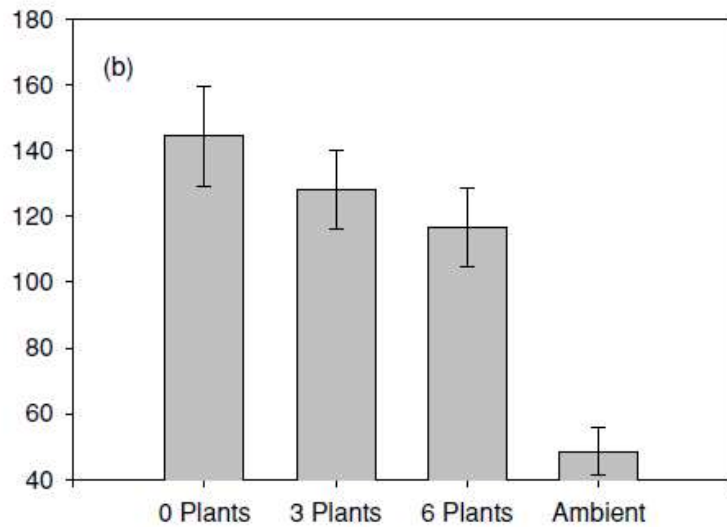
*All* potted plants can  
remove all VOCs

Mainly due to substrate  
microflora

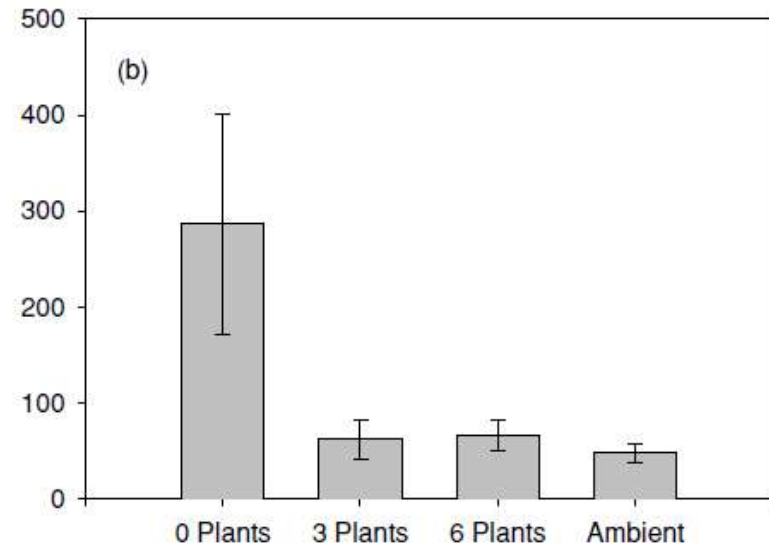
With enough light, can  
lower CO<sub>2</sub>

## Potted plant VOC removal indoors

- Wood et al (2006) tested *in situ* effects of potted plants on TVOCs in 60 university offices
- Offices were  $\sim 11 \text{ m}^2$  floor area, plants were  $700 \text{ cm}^2$  ( $64 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$ )
- Plants effectively removed TVOCs when concentrations were high



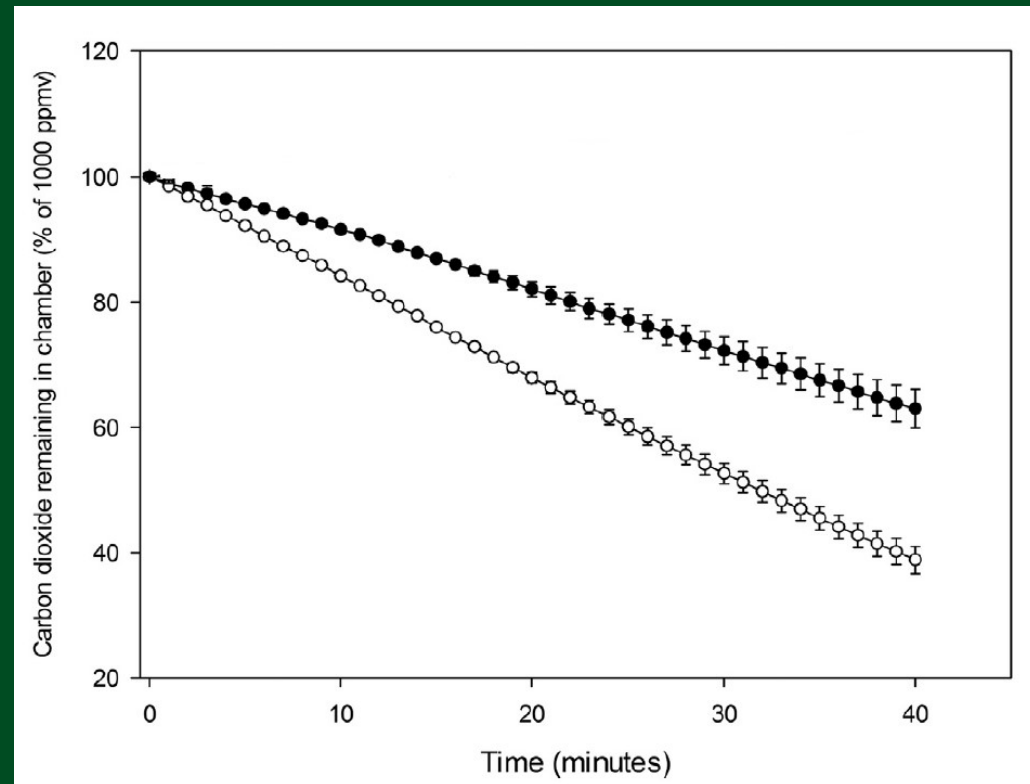
HVAC present



Natural ventilation

# *Potted plant CO<sub>2</sub> removal indoors*

- Low CO<sub>2</sub> removal at indoor light levels
- Some plants can remove substantial CO<sub>2</sub> at high light levels (16000 lux)
- Hydroculture increases CO<sub>2</sub> removal





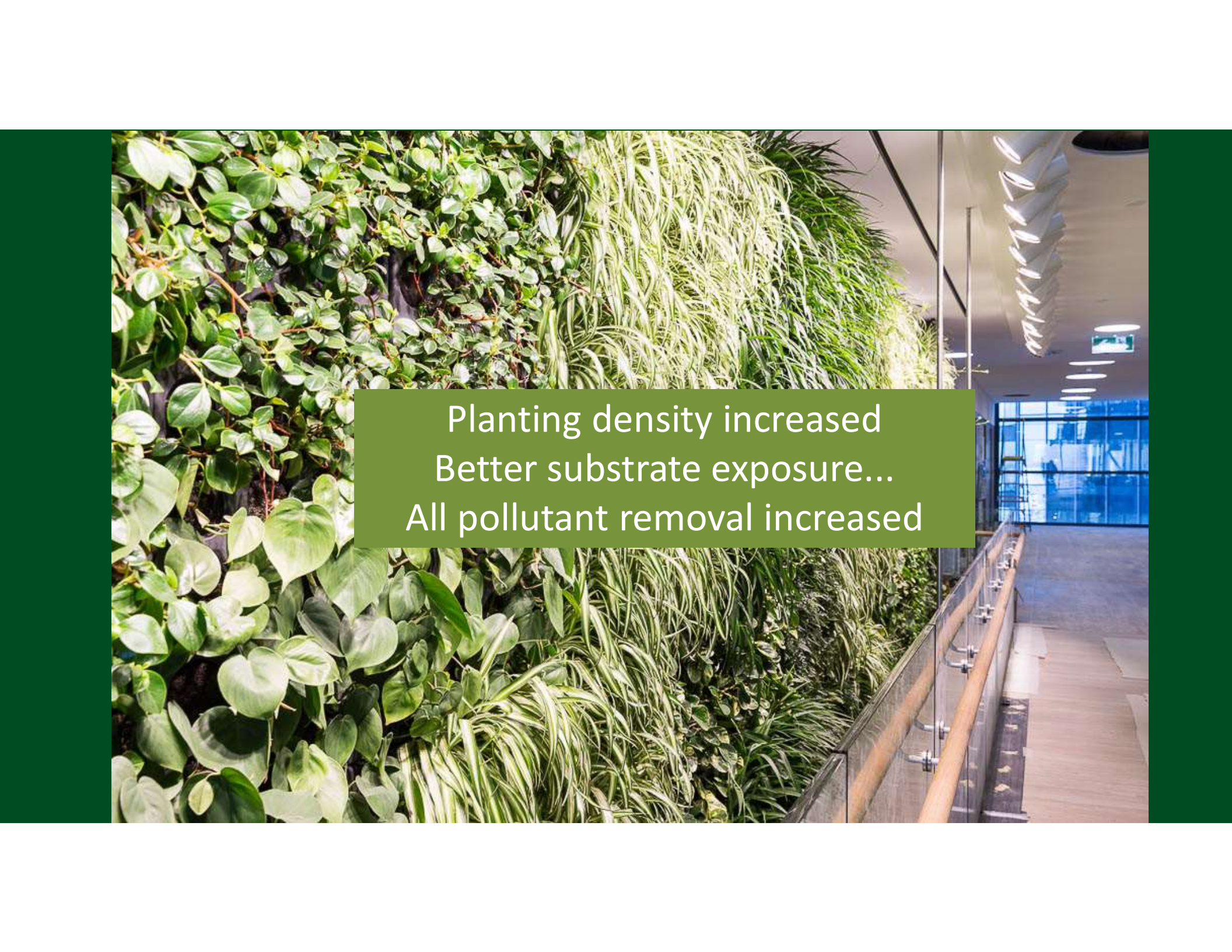
***Modelling indicates that >10 plants /m<sup>2</sup> are required to match AER of mechanically ventilated buildings (Summings and Waring 2020)***



## *Potted plants*

- Reasonable VOC removal, especially when AER is low and plant numbers are high
- Increase humidity / decrease temperature (Tan & Ruan 2020)
- There are differences amongst plant species
- Many plants and additional light are needed for CO<sub>2</sub> removal
- Limited particulate matter removal (eg. Stapleton and Ruiz-Rudolph 2016)
- Removal of all pollutants limited by their diffusion rates

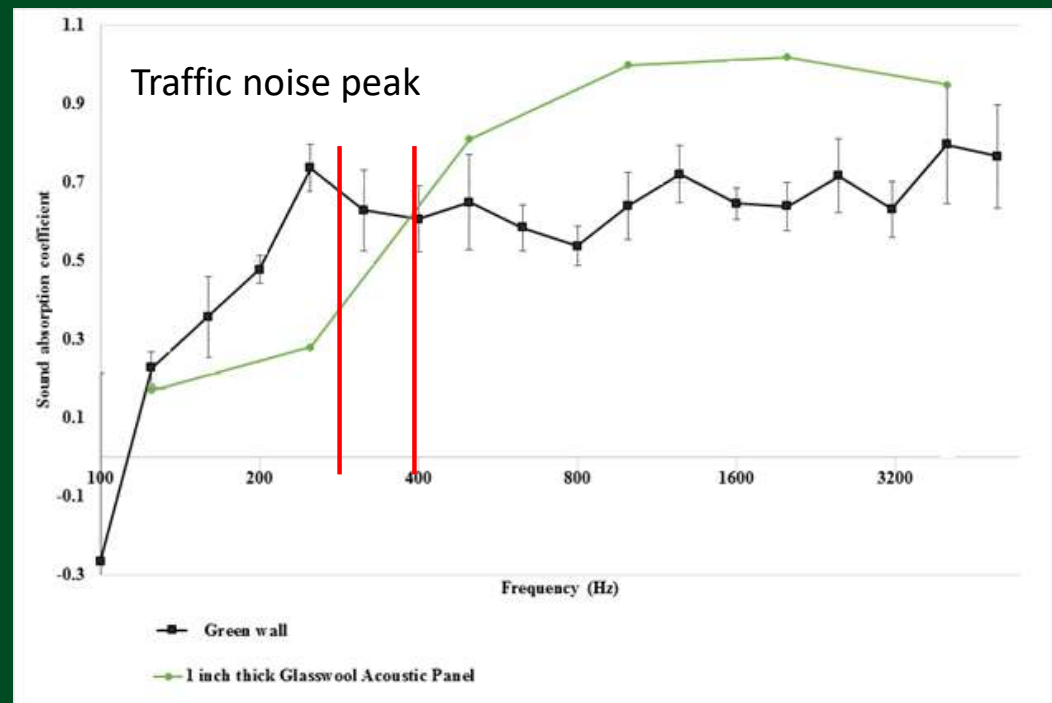




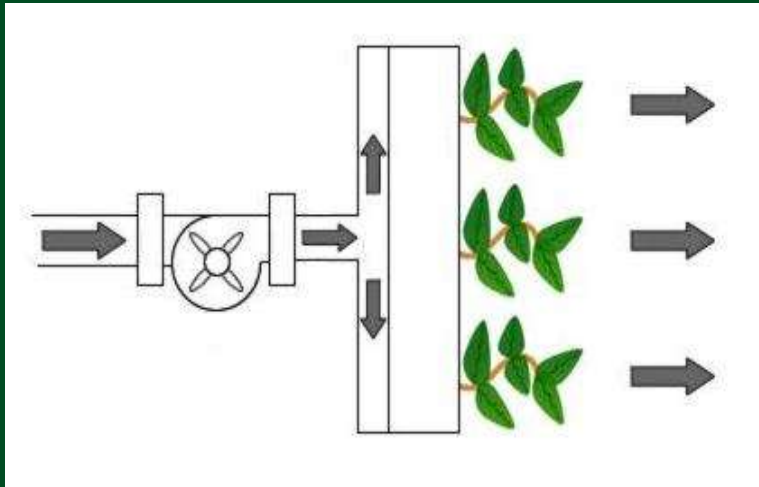
Planting density increased  
Better substrate exposure...  
All pollutant removal increased

# Sound Absorption by green walls

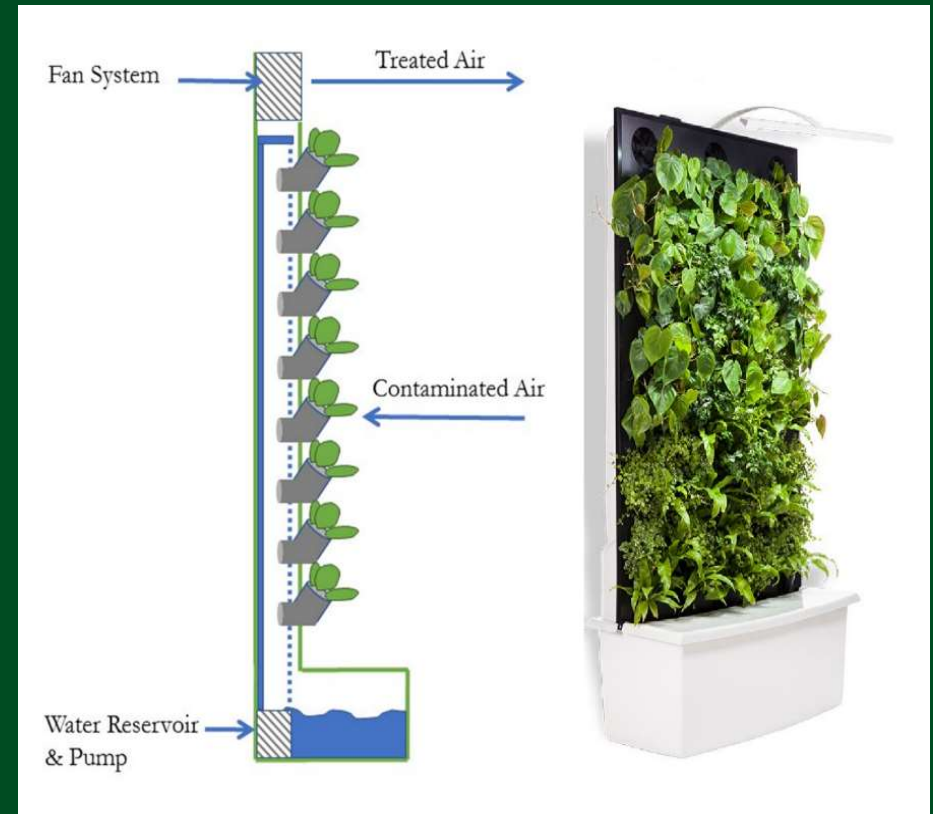
- AS ISO 354 – 2006  
Sound absorption coefficient test
- Human speech is 200-3000 Hz



# *Active botanical biofiltration*



Mechanical ventilation is used to increase pollutant transfer to substrate and plants



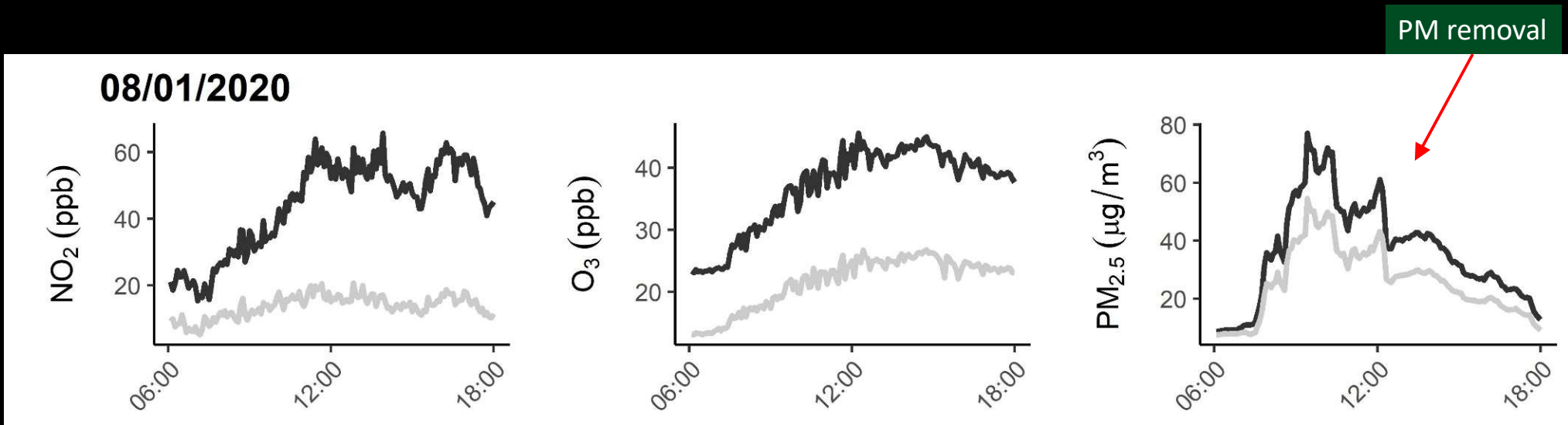


## Lendlease head office green wall

Variable	Breathing wall	Ambient reference
Temperature (°C)	21.70 ± 0.40	21.82 ± 0.38
Relative humidity (%)	47.66 ± 2.28	46.5 ± 0.25
CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	575.08 ± 17.79	634.48 ± 7.68
NO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	0.45 ± 0.01	0.49 ± 0.01
Fungal spores (CFU/m <sup>3</sup> )	183.33 ± 17.52	125.77 ± 77.63



## 'Black Summer' bushfire smoke removal



Pettit T, Irga PJ, Torpy FR (2020) The botanical biofiltration of elevated air pollution concentrations associated the Black Summer wildfire natural disaster. *J. Haz. Mat. Letters*. 1: 100003.

# *We function better with green plants*

- Plants produce positive **physical and psychological** outcomes

## *Reductions in:*

- Sick leave
- Coughing, fatigue, headaches, sore eyes, nose or throat
- Poor Concentration
- Stress, depression

## *Improved:*

- Work productivity
- Job satisfaction compared to window views
- School marks

- Due to *'attention restoration theory'* through *'exposure to nature'*

# *Green Star Buildings Rev 2021*

## *Interiors*

- *Indoor plants must be provided in regularly occupied areas. One or more plants in pots with a soil surface area totalling at least 500 cm<sup>2</sup> for every 10 m<sup>2</sup> (50 cm<sup>2</sup> / m<sup>2</sup>) of the primary spaces is required*
- *5% of the building's floor area or site area (whichever is greater) is allocated to nature in which occupants can directly engage*

## What will this do indoors?

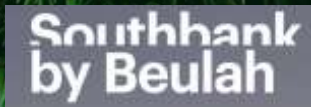
- Have a *detectable* effect on indoor VOCs
- Effects on indoor CO<sub>2</sub> will range from *minimal* (pots) to potentially *very large* (floor area)
- *Excellent* effects on occupant health
- Green buildings attract *increasing premiums* and *minimize risk* going forward
- Provide a *new environment* for the return to the office





## *What would we suggest?*

- The Green Star system is *outstanding* for encouraging a high standard of IEQ
- *More plants* is unequivocally better!
- *Green walls* have greater effects than pots per unit area
- Distribution of plants throughout spaces?





[Back to Search](#)

## UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY

GOVERNMENT (LOCAL, STATE & FEDERAL) & UNIVERSITIES

### MEMBER SINCE

Tuesday, 15 April 2003

#### PROJECT INVOLVEMENT

**UTS Central**

Certified on Tue, 7 Jan 2020

**Institute for Sustainable Futures office, University...**

Certified on Thu, 20 Dec 2018

**Thomas Street Building**

Certified on Tue, 6 Feb 2018

**Faculty of Engineering and IT Building**

Certified on Mon, 26 Oct 2015

**Thomas Street Building**

Certified on Thu, 2 Apr 2015

**Broadway Building**

Certified on Wed, 22 Oct 2014



# Green Stars

