INDOOR AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

GO IAQS Report v3.1

Retrospective exposure and operational performance report

Building / location: User 2

Sensor: AirGradient ONE

Assessment period: June 2026

Guideline profile: GO IAQS Ultimate

Valid measurements: 8,578

Report ID: SDA-GOIAQS-202606-8578

GO IAQS SCORE
7.7/10

RATING
Moderate

MEAN HEALTHY EXPOSURE
44.8%

DATA AVAILABILITY
99.3%

This report converts monitored data into binary exposure percentages and operational findings. It is intended for long-term comparison and facility management, not as a substitute for statutory or occupational-safety measurements.

EXECUTIVE CONCLUSION

$PM_{2.5}$ was the principal limiting parameter, with 100% of evaluated periods above the applicable reference.

Exposure assessment

The bars show the share of valid evaluated periods at or below the applicable GO IAQS reference and the complementary share above it.

$PM_{2.5}$

1-hour average · protective limit

Limit: **15 µg/m³**

Average	P95	Maximum	Valid periods
36.7 µg/m³	**42.1 µg/m³**	**186.2 µg/m³**	**716**

CO_2

threshold · protective limit

Limit: **800 ppm**

Average	P95	Maximum	Valid periods
527.7 ppm	**891 ppm**	**2,542 ppm**	**8,578**

RADON

reference level · reference level

Limit: **100 Bq/m³**

Average	P95	Maximum	Valid periods
113.2 Bq/m³	**189 Bq/m³**	**250 Bq/m³**	**727**

Important: Starter $PM_{2.5}$ uses a 24-hour average; Ultimate $PM_{2.5}$ uses a 1-hour average. O_3, CO and NO_2 use the averaging periods shown on each card. Radon is a reference level, not a safety threshold.

Detailed findings

PARAMETER	AVERAGE	P95	MAXIMUM	HEALTHY	INTERPRETATION
$PM_{2.5}$ 1-hour average	36.7 µg/m³	42.1 µg/m³	186.2 µg/m³	0%	$PM_{2.5}$ showed recurring exceedances and requires a targeted corrective action and follow-up verification.
CO_2 threshold	527.7 ppm	891 ppm	2,542 ppm	93.7%	CO_2 had occasional exceedances that should be correlated with occupancy, activities and outdoor conditions.
Radon reference level	113.2 Bq/m³	189 Bq/m³	250 Bq/m³	40.6%	Radon showed recurring exceedances and requires a targeted corrective action and follow-up verification.

Ventilation indicator

CO_2 had occasional exceedances that should be correlated with occupancy, activities and outdoor conditions.

Particle control

$PM_{2.5}$ showed recurring exceedances and requires a targeted corrective action and follow-up verification.

Ventilation, filtration & recommended actions

Ventilation dilutes indoor-generated pollutants; filtration reduces particulate matter. Neither measure replaces source control or correct system maintenance.

1

Increase outdoor-air supply

Ventilate before occupancy and during peaks, or adjust HVAC airflow and schedules. Verify effectiveness in the next report.

> 6.3% above 800 ppm; peak 2,542 ppm.

2

Reduce particle sources and improve filtration

Inspect filters, dust-generating activities and outdoor infiltration. Use HEPA/MERV filtration suitable for the system.

> 100% above 15 µg/m³ (1-hour average).

3

Investigate and mitigate radon

Confirm with a dedicated long-duration measurement and assess sealing, basement ventilation or sub-slab depressurisation.

> 59.4% above reference level; peak 250 Bq/m³.

4

Verify the effect of corrective actions

Compare the next reporting period with this baseline and confirm that exposure percentages improve.

Good IAQ practices

1

Source control

Remove or reduce pollutant sources at origin: combustion, dust, high-emission materials and inappropriate cleaning products.

2

Ventilation

Provide adequate outdoor air according to actual occupancy and verify performance using CO_2 trends.

3

Filtration

Use correctly sized, sealed and maintained filters. Portable HEPA units may supplement, but not replace, ventilation.

4

Maintenance

Maintain HVAC systems, clean sensors and document interventions to enable before/after comparison.

5

Continuous monitoring

Review trends, not isolated points. Investigate recurring events and communicate results transparently to occupants.

6

Validation

Use calibrated or validated instruments and accredited methods whenever legal compliance or high-stakes decisions are involved.

Methodology, scope & limitations

Calculation basis

Positive Exposure is the percentage of valid evaluated periods at or below the applicable reference. Negative Exposure is the complementary percentage above it. Pollutant-specific averaging periods are applied where sufficient temporal data are available.

Scope

The selected profile is GO IAQS Ultimate. Starter assesses $PM_{2.5}$ and CO_2. Ultimate may additionally assess O_3, CO, CH_2O, NO_2 and radon when corresponding data are supplied. TVOC, temperature and relative humidity remain contextual indicators.

Limitations

Unless an occupancy schedule is provided, percentages describe monitored time rather than verified occupied hours. Uploaded auxiliary pollutant files without timestamps are treated as sequential observations; rolling averages are therefore estimates based on observation order.

Attribution

Generated by Strop de Aer / IoT4Nature using the public GO IAQS v1.2 framework. This document is not an official GO AQS certification unless separately verified and authorised.

Technical decision-support report. Sensor uncertainty, placement, maintenance, calibration, data completeness and local conditions influence interpretation.