



## Auktorisoidun kääntäjän tutkinto 16.11.2019

Kielet ja käännössuunta

*englannista suomeen*

Aihepiiri (aukt3)

*tekniikka*

Käännöstehtävä

*seuraavalla sivulla*

1. Käännettävä teksti

Environmental Protection Agency: Report on the Environment

Lähde: <https://www.epa.gov/report-environment/indoor-air-quality>

2. Käännöksen käyttötarkoitus

Käännöstä käytetään rakennusvirhettä koskevassa oikeudenkäynnissä.

Laadi käännös Suomen kääntäjien ja tulkkien liiton auktorisoidun kääntäjän ohjeiden mukaisesti. Nimeä käännös ja kirjoita vahvistuslauseke.

*Huom! Älä kuitenkaan kirjoita käännökseen omaa nimeäsi, sillä käännös arvioidaan anonyymisti.*

Käännettävän tekstin pituus 1974 merkkiä

Most pollutants affecting indoor air quality come from sources inside buildings, although some originate outdoors.

Indoor sources (sources within buildings themselves).

Combustion sources in indoor settings, including tobacco, wood and coal heating and cooking appliances, and fireplaces, can release harmful combustion byproducts such as carbon monoxide and particulate matter directly into the indoor environment.

Building materials are also potential sources, whether through degrading materials (e.g., asbestos fibers released from building insulation) or from new materials (e.g., chemical off-gassing from pressed wood products). Other substances in indoor air are of natural origin, such as radon, mold, and pet dander.

#### Other Factors Affecting Indoor Air Quality

In addition, several other factors affect indoor air quality, including the air exchange rate, outdoor climate, weather conditions, and occupant behavior.

The air exchange rate with the outdoors is an important factor in determining indoor air pollutant concentrations. The air exchange rate is affected by the design, construction, and operating parameters of buildings and is ultimately a function of infiltration (air that flows into structures through openings, joints, and cracks in walls, floors, and ceilings and around windows and doors), natural ventilation (air that flows through opened windows and doors), and mechanical ventilation (air that is forced indoors or vented outdoors by ventilation devices, such as fans or air handling systems).

Outdoor climate and weather conditions combined with occupant behavior can also affect indoor air quality. Weather conditions influence whether building occupants keep windows open or closed and whether they operate air conditioners, humidifiers, or heaters, all of which can affect indoor air quality. Certain climatic conditions can increase the potential for indoor moisture and mold growth if not controlled by adequate ventilation or air conditioning.