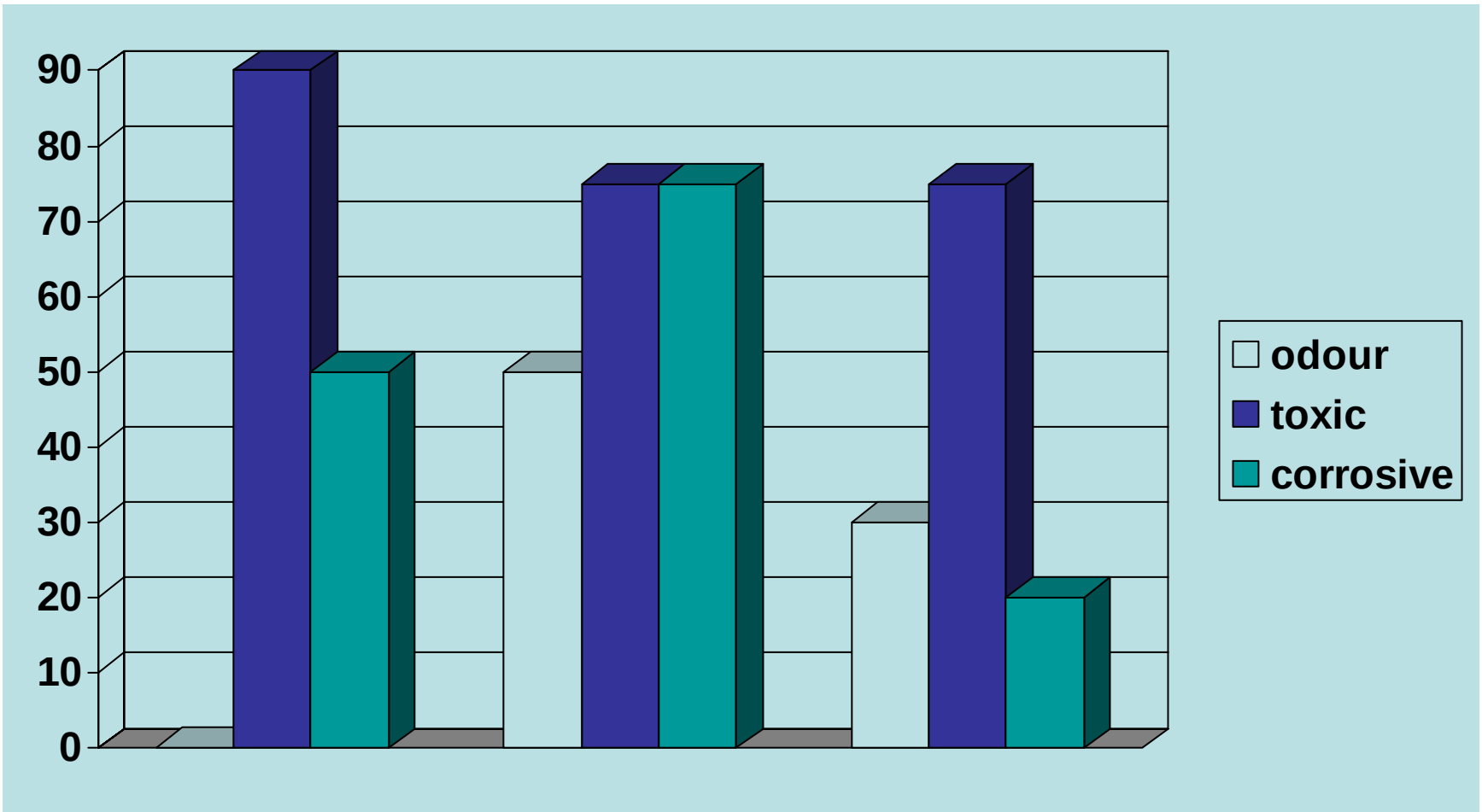
Odour

- Personal
- Allergic
- Accidental
- Continuous
- Peaks
- “oversaturated”
- Sensitive – getting used

Corrosivity

- Organic pollutants may attack plastics
  - Solvents aromatic, halogenated,…
- Acidic pollutants attack some metals
  - Cu, Ag, Fe….
- Alkaline pollutants attack certain metals
  - Al, Zn…

Comparison Hg-H²S-BTEX



Treatment objective

- Total removal: at least 99 %
- Pre-treatment: 90%
- Peak equalising: 50%
- Recovery
  - Decision based on
    - Odour threshold
    - Toxicity
    - Working place – safety – quality of live

Toxicity

- For Human, animals, plants…
- Long term effect: Hg
- Short term effect: CO,H^2S…
- Very short term effect: phosgene, arsine…

Rule ONE

- **Create sufficient under pressure**
  - Know the odour source:
  - Calculate number of air changes
  - Calculate amount of fresh air
  - Locate odour extraction points
  - Locate fresh air inlet points
  - Size ducting and extraction fans

Rule TWO

- **Calculate Number of AIR CHANGES: X**

$$X = 2.5 \times f1 \times f2 \times f3 \times f4$$

F1 = climate
F2 = odour level
F3 = treatment objective
F4= building design