universidade Assessment of indoor air quality in a beauty salon



E.D. Vicente¹, C. del Blanco², F. Oduber², A.I. Calvo², A. Castro², R. Fraile², M. Cerqueira¹, T. Nunes¹ and <u>C. Alves¹</u>

¹Centre for Environmental and Marine Studies, Department of Environment, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal ²Department of Physics, IMARENAB University of León, 24071 León, Spain

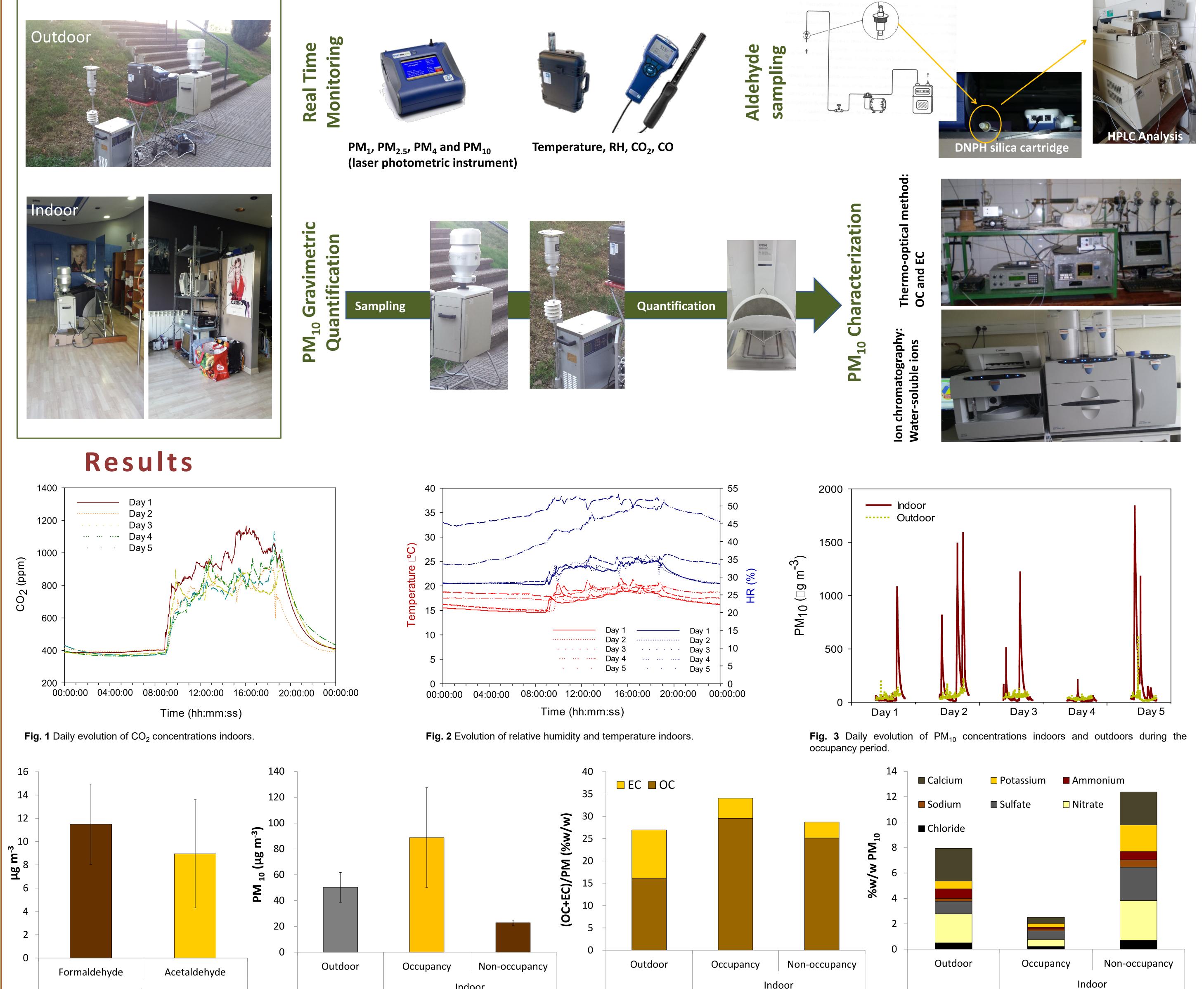
*Presenting author email: celia.alves@ua.pt

Introduction

CESAM

In Europe, more than one million individuals are employed in the hairdressing sector with over 80% women workers (EU-OSHA, 2014). Hairdressers handle a vast array of chemicals through the use of cosmetics such as shampoos and hair conditioners, hair colorings, bleaching/lightening products, perming and curling products and hair sprays, among others. The products and treatment techniques used in beauty salons can put both the salon technicians and clients at risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals. A one-week sampling campaign was conducted in a hairdresser salon in the city of León, Spain.

Methods



Indoor	Indoor			
Fig. 4 Aldehyde concentrations indoors during the occupancy period.	Fig. 5 PM ₁₀ concentrations indoors (during occupancy and non-occupancy) and outdoors.	Fig. 6 (OC+EC)/PM ₁₀ ratios indoors (during occupancy and non-occupancy) and outdoors.	Fig. 7 Water-soluble ions indoors (during occupancy and non-occupancy) and outdoors.	



- Temperature recorded throughout the sampling campaign was not within the ASHRAE comfort zone in the winter season (20 23 °C).
- Good correlation was found between PM₁₀ concentrations and the number of female customers (R² = 0.8052) and between CO₂ concentrations and the total number of clients attending the salon ($R^2 = 0.721$).
- Indoor formaldehyde concentration was below the short-term guideline (0.1 mg m⁻³) recommended by WHO to prevent sensory irritation.
- Indoor PM₁₀ levels were largely affected by indoor sources, since the calculated I/O ratios were much higher than 1 during the occupancy period.
- Inorganic ions had low contribution to the PM₁₀ mass during the occupancy period (2.72 %w/w) increasing over night (12.4 %w/w). The carbonaceous matter had larger contribution, representing 34.1 and 28.7% w/w of the particulate mass during the occupancy and nonoccupancy period, respectively.

Acknowlegments : Thanks are given to the Portuguese Foundation of Science and Technology FCT and POHP/FSE funding program for the fellowship with the reference SFRH/BD/117993/2016. Thanks are due, for the financial support to CESAM (UID/AMB/50017), to FCT/MEC through national funds, and the co-funding by the FEDER, within the PT2020 Partnership Agreement and Compete 2020.are due for the financial support to CESAM (UID/AMB/50017 - POCI-01-0145-FEDER-007638), to FCT/MEC through national funds, and the cofunding by the FEDER, within the PT2020 Partnership Agreement and Compete 2020.C

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