

01. Dusts and other air pollutants – test yourself!

The following questionnaire is not a classic test or test of knowledge. It has been developed in such a way that each participant of the classes can reflect on what he already knows about air pollution, and what is new to him. It can be both a starting point for a joint discussion and an inspiration for individual searches.

Questionnaire

- 1. How do you find that the air is polluted? You can point to several answers.**
 - a. I see dark smoke from above the chimney.
 - b. I smell smoke/exhaust fumes.
 - c. Looking into the distance, I see foggy buildings.
 - d. As I make the bed, I see dust rising.
 - e. I see smoke from an e-cigarette.
 - f. I see fog over the sewer.
 - g. I see fog coming from the kettle with boiling water.
 - h. I smell smoke when grilling.
 - i. I see dust swirling in the air as paving slabs are cut.

- 2. In the context of air pollution or smog, the concentration of PM2.5 and PM10 is often mentioned. Why are they harmful? You can point to several answers.**
 - a. They impair visibility on the road.
 - b. They penetrate the circulatory system.
 - c. They make it difficult to breathe.

- 3. Have you ever worn a mask to protect against cleaning before the coronavirus pandemic?**
 - Yes
 - No

- If so, do you remember when you wore a mask?**

- 4. Probably most often you prepare coffee or tea by boiling water in a kettle or on a gas stove. How many grams of coal do you think it takes to boil a liter of water?**
 - a. 10 g
 - b. 100 g
 - c. 1000 g

- 5. What type of heating is used in your home? You can point to more than one answer.**
 - a. District heating
 - b. Gas heating
 - c. Coal heating boiler
 - d. Wood heating boiler
 - e. Oil boiler
 - f. Electric heating
 - g. Recuperation – heat recovery
 - h. I don't know / It's hard to say

- 6. What stove is in your home?**
 - a. Gas
 - b. Electric
 - c. Carbon
 - d. Induction
 - e. I don't know / It's hard to say

7. What does dust consist of?

- a. From microorganisms
- b. From grains of sand and earth
- c. From exfoliated epidermis, hair
- d. From dust
- e. Of all of the above

8. Which of the following sources do you think contributes the most to dust emissions in Poland?

- a. Industry
- b. Households
- c. Transport

9. In discussions about particulate air pollutants, the names PM10 and PM2.5 are often mentioned. What do you think is the closest size to a dust particle called PM2.5?

- a. Sand grain size
- b. Bacterial sizes
- c. Size equal to hair diameter

10. What is low emission?

- a. All combustion methods generating low levels of pollution
- b. Dust and gas emissions from low-lying pollution sources (e.g. domestic stoves)
- c. Actions to reduce smog