

What am I monitoring?

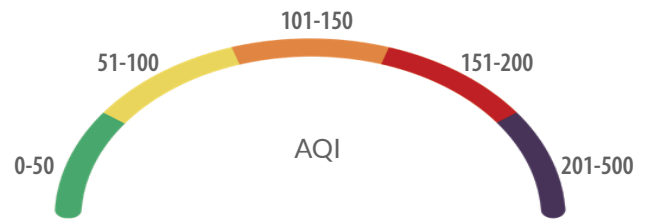
The ThinkLite Flair Air Quality Monitor is an effective tool for analyzing your indoor air quality and safety. Our systems allows you to get data on various types of pollutants that exist in your facility.

Here are the most important metrics that directly pertain to airborne risk of harmful pathogens and pollutants:



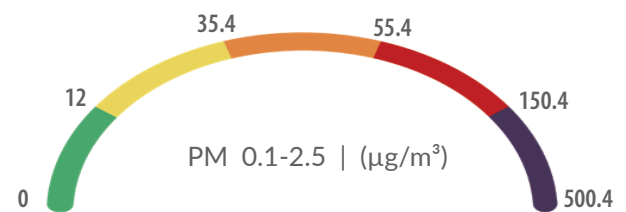
Air Quality Index (AQI):

Air Quality Index (AQI) refers to the EPA's index for reporting air quality, on a scale from 0 - 500. This index keeps in mind all the major pollutants, pathogens and risks in the air that directly effect health



Particulate Matter (PM):

This is measured in terms of concentration of the total amount of 0.1 - 2.5 micron sized particles in the air meter cubed.



PM 0.1 - 2.5

Our monitors measure off types of particulate matter that range from 0.1 - 2.5 microns in diameter.

This size range includes dangerous pathogen particles like COVID-19, influenza, and other bacteria that can cause airborne transmission of disease.

PM 2.6 - 10

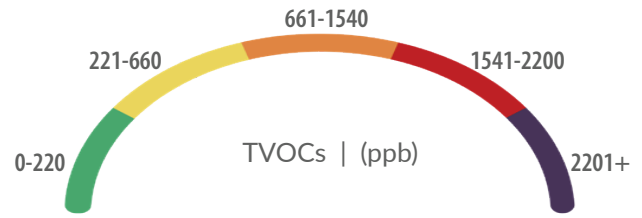
PMs that range from 2.6 - 10 microns include particulates that aggravate respiratory conditions and allergic reactions, such as:

- Dust
- Soot
- Smoke
- Pollen



TVOCs

- TVOCs are Total Volatile Organic Compounds.
- Organic chemicals that have high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature.
- Inhaling large amounts of them is not safe for your respiratory system.
- The smaller particulates mentioned above, including viruses and biological pathogens, will attach to TVOCs. This will allow them to live longer and travel through the air more easily.
- TVOCs are measured in parts per billion (ppb) which refers to the number of particles that are VOCs out of every billion air particles.



Temperature, Humidity and Carbon Dioxide (CO2):

- These factors in your environment make it easier for pathogens to linger longer in the air.
- Germs and bacteria are more likely to fester in your air at certain humidity, temperature and CO2 levels.
- TVOCs also stay in the air longer based on the concentration of CO2 and at unique combinations of humidity and temperatures in the room.

