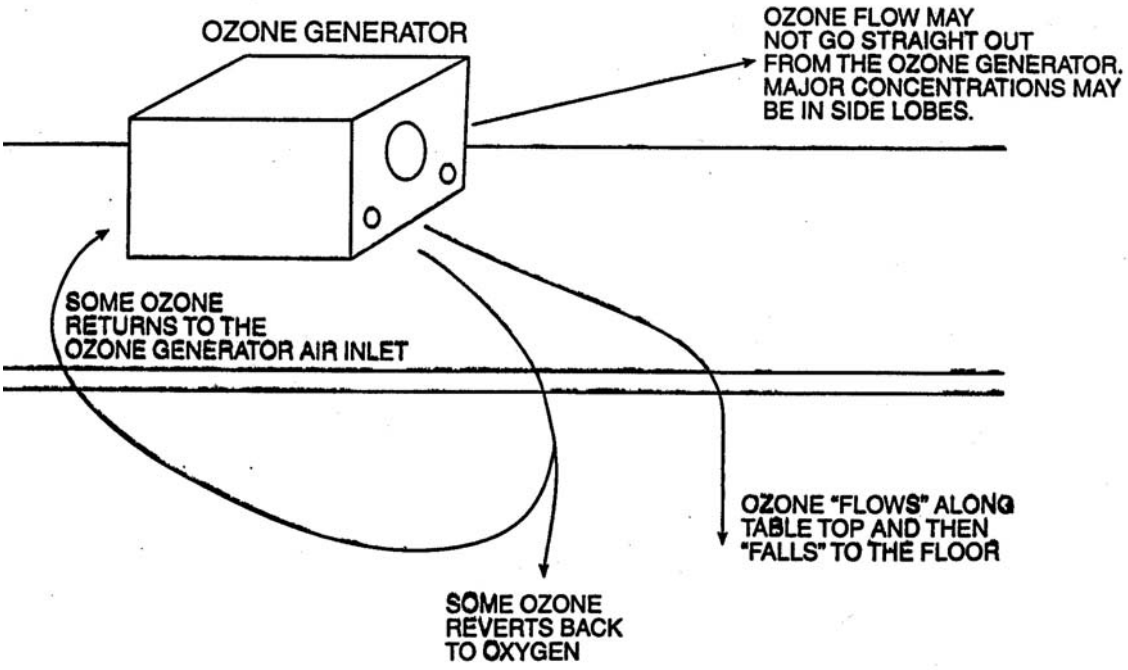
WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO MEASURE OZONE AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE ROOM

Ozone concentrations can vary greatly at various locations, and the concentrations are often highest at unexpected places. Key points to consider:

- Ozone is much heavier than air and tends to sink to lower levels.
- Ozone has a low vapor pressure and so it does not try to fill the room uniformly. It tends to stay where it is.
- Ozone tends to cling to rough surfaces such as fabrics and breaks down (converts back to oxygen) when passing through restricted and obstructed passageways.
- Ozone reverts back to oxygen with a "half life" (time to go to half its original concentration) of ten minutes or less.
- Ozone easily can be confused by instrumentation with other oxidizing gases such as chlorine compounds, acid fumes and nitric oxides (NOx). Strong reducing gases, such as vapors of alcohol and solvents, can reduce the apparent concentration of ozone.
- Ozone has a sweet smell, but the odor threshold varies widely by the person and by ambiental conditions. Therefore "smell" is not a reliable test for the presence or concentration of ozone.

OZONE MAPPING AROUNDA SMALL OZONE GENERATOR



– The important measurement usually is the ozone concentration at the breathing level of the room occupants.
– For ozone introduced via HVAC systems. With good room air circulation, the alternate point of measurement is near the entrance to the Return Air Duct.