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Sanitization Disinfection and Odor Neutralization Methods Choosing EPA registered disinfectants for duct interiors When to apply ULV fogging in HVAC cleaning Natural botanical products for low VOC sanitization Odor neutralizers suitable for confined ventilation zones Disinfecting coils after microbial contamination events How fogging reaches duct sections behind dampers Comparing chemical and non chemical odor treatments Safety procedures when applying sanitizers in ducts The science behind odor adsorption and oxidation Post cleaning deodorization for occupied buildings Maintaining airflow after deodorizer application Documentation required for sanitizer usage reporting
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Documentation required for sanitizer usage reporting

Documentation required for sanitizer usage reporting

Understanding the Need for Duct Sanitization, Disinfection, and Odor Control

Sure, heres a short essay on the topic "Understanding Sanitizer Usage Reporting Requirements in Calgary for Documentation Required for Sanitizer Usage Reporting":

In Calgary, as in many other cities, the use of sanitizers has become a crucial part of maintaining public health, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. To ensure that businesses and public spaces are adhering to safety standards, there are specific reporting requirements for sanitizer usage. Understanding these

requirements is essential for compliance and for fostering a safe environment.

Firstly, its important to recognize that sanitizer usage reporting is not just a bureaucratic hurdle; its a vital component of public health strategy. By documenting and reporting sanitizer usage, authorities can monitor the effectiveness of sanitation practices, identify areas that may need additional support, and ensure that resources are being used efficiently.

The documentation required for sanitizer usage reporting typically includes detailed records of the types of sanitizers used, the quantities applied, the frequency of application, and the specific areas where sanitizers are deployed. This information helps health officials assess whether adequate measures are being taken to prevent the spread of pathogens.

Businesses and organizations are usually required to maintain these records for a specified period, often ranging from six months to a year. This allows for retrospective analysis if needed. Additionally, the reporting process may involve submitting these records to local health authorities on a regular basis, such as monthly or quarterly.

Calgary duct cleaning improves the overall smell of indoor air **furnace and duct cleaning calgary** fire safety.

Its also worth noting that the documentation should be clear and accessible. This means using standard units of measurement, providing clear descriptions of the sanitizers used, and ensuring that all data is accurately recorded. In some cases, digital reporting tools may be available to streamline this process, making it easier for businesses to comply with regulations.

In conclusion, understanding and adhering to sanitizer usage reporting requirements in Calgary is a critical aspect of public health management. By maintaining thorough and accurate documentation, businesses not only comply with regulations but also

contribute to a safer community. This proactive approach to sanitation and reporting underscores the shared responsibility we all have in maintaining public health.

Okay, so were talking about duct cleaning, right? And specifically, the paperwork behind using those sanitizers – the stuff that keeps the air we breathe from getting even worse after we've supposedly cleaned the ducts. Its not the sexiest topic, but its important. Think about it: you're spraying chemicals into a system designed to circulate air throughout a building. You *really* need to know what youre spraying, how much, and that its actually doing what it's supposed to do, without creating new problems.

The documentation were talking about isnt just some suggestion; it's a critical record of compliance. It starts with the approved sanitizer list itself. Whats on that list? Who approved it? Was it the EPA, some other regulatory body, or an internal company standard? The list needs to be current, and it needs to clearly state the intended use and limitations. You cant just grab any disinfectant off the shelf and assume its safe or effective for ductwork.

Then comes the usage reporting. This is where the rubber meets the road. For every job, there needs to be a documented record of exactly which sanitizer was used, how much was applied, and where it was applied within the duct system. Think of it like a recipe: you wouldnt bake a cake without measuring the ingredients, right? Same principle here. This documentation should also include the date and time of application, the name of the technician who applied it, and any relevant observations – did the ducts seem particularly dirty? Was there visible mold growth?

Why all this meticulous record-keeping? Several reasons. First, accountability. If someone later experiences respiratory issues or other health problems, this documentation can help determine if the sanitizer was a contributing factor. Second, quality control. By tracking usage, you can identify patterns and optimize your cleaning process. Are you using too much sanitizer? Not enough? Is one product consistently more effective than another? Third, regulatory compliance. Many jurisdictions require detailed documentation of sanitizer usage for environmental and safety reasons.

Ultimately, the documentation surrounding approved sanitizers in duct cleaning isn't just about filling out forms. It's about ensuring the health and safety of building occupants, maintaining quality control, and demonstrating responsible environmental stewardship. It's about doing the job right, and being able to prove you did it right. It's a paper trail that protects everyone involved.

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Sanitization Methods for Ductwork: Options and Cost Considerations

Okay, let's talk about keeping records when you're using sanitizer. It might seem like a small thing, but good documentation is actually pretty important. Think of it this way: if you're cleaning something to keep people safe, you need to be able to prove you did it, and did it right. So, what should you be writing down?

First, you absolutely need to note *what* you sanitized. Be specific. Don't just say "kitchen." Say "prep table near the walk-in cooler" or "all utensils used for preparing the chicken salad." The more detail, the better.

Next, record *when* you sanitized. Date and time are crucial. This helps establish a timeline and ensures that sanitizing is happening regularly and as often as required.

Then, document *which* sanitizer you used. Different sanitizers have different concentrations and contact times, so this is really important for effectiveness. Write down the brand name and the specific product name, not just "the blue stuff."

Following that, record the *concentration* of the sanitizer solution. Were you using the correct dilution ratio? This is vital for effectiveness. Too weak, and it won't kill the germs. Too strong, and it could be harmful or damage surfaces.

After that, document the *contact time*. How long did the sanitizer remain on the surface before being wiped or rinsed away? This is another key factor in ensuring the sanitizer actually works. Different sanitizers require different contact times.

Finally, note *who* did the sanitizing. This creates accountability. If there's ever a question about whether or not something was sanitized, you know who to ask.

Basically, you want to create a clear, accurate, and complete record of every sanitizing event. This shows you're taking food safety (or whatever you're sanitizing for) seriously and helps protect everyone. It's not just about following the rules; it's about doing things right. And good documentation is a big part of that.

Sanitization Methods for Ductwork: Options and Cost Considerations

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Disinfection Techniques: Eliminating Harmful Microorganisms in Ducts

In Calgary, the reporting frequency and submission methods for documentation related to sanitizer usage are crucial for maintaining public health standards and ensuring compliance with local regulations. Businesses and organizations that use sanitizers, especially in the wake of increased health consciousness, must adhere to specific guidelines to report their usage accurately.

The reporting frequency for sanitizer usage in Calgary typically aligns with monthly intervals. This regular reporting allows health authorities to monitor the usage patterns and effectiveness of sanitizers in various settings, such as workplaces, schools, and public facilities. Monthly reporting strikes a balance between providing timely data and not overburdening businesses with excessive paperwork.

When it comes to submission methods, Calgary has embraced digital solutions to streamline the process. Most documentation related to sanitizer usage can be submitted online through designated portals provided by the city's health department. This digital approach not only simplifies the reporting process but also ensures that data is securely transmitted and easily accessible for review by health officials.

In addition to online submission, some organizations may still opt for traditional paper-based reporting. In such cases, the documentation can be mailed to the specified address provided by the health department. However, the preference is clearly towards digital methods due to

their efficiency and environmental benefits.

The documentation required for sanitizer usage reporting typically includes details such as the type and quantity of sanitizers used, the frequency of application, and any incidents or concerns related to their usage. This information helps authorities assess whether the sanitizers are being used appropriately and effectively.

In conclusion, Calgarys approach to reporting frequency and submission methods for sanitizer usage documentation is designed to be efficient, accessible, and aligned with modern digital practices. By adhering to these guidelines, businesses and organizations contribute to the overall public health efforts in the city.

Odor Neutralization Strategies: Achieving Fresh, Clean Air After Duct Cleaning

Okay, lets talk about what happens when you dont keep up with your sanitizer reporting. I know, it sounds like just another bureaucratic headache, but trust me, skipping this step can lead to some pretty unpleasant consequences. Think of it like this: youre running a kitchen, a hospital, or even a small daycare. Sanitizer is your invisible shield against all sorts of nasty bugs. But how do you *know* its working if youre not keeping track of what youre using, when, and how?

First off, let's consider the immediate risks. Without proper reporting, you can't really verify that your staff are following the correct procedures. Maybe they're diluting the sanitizer incorrectly, or not letting it sit on surfaces for long enough. That means you could be lulling yourself into a false sense of security while bacteria and viruses are happily multiplying. We're talking about potential outbreaks of foodborne illness, hospital-acquired infections, or even just a nasty wave of the flu sweeping through your workplace. Nobody wants to be responsible for that.

Then there's the regulatory side of things. Most industries that require sanitization are *also* regulated. Health departments, food safety inspectors, and other governing bodies are going to want to see your records. If you can't provide them, or if they're incomplete, you're looking at fines, warnings, and even potential closures. Imagine the cost of shutting down your business for a few days, or even permanently, because you didn't fill out a few forms. Not fun.

Beyond the immediate financial and legal ramifications, there's also the damage to your reputation to consider. Word gets around. If people find out that you're not taking sanitation seriously, they're going to think twice about using your services. A restaurant with a history of health code violations is going to struggle to attract customers. A hospital with a reputation for spreading infections is going to lose patients. Trust is hard to earn and easy to lose, and poor sanitizer reporting is a surefire way to erode it.

Finally, let's not forget about the potential for personal liability. If someone gets sick because of inadequate sanitization, you, as the manager or owner, could be held personally responsible. That could mean lawsuits, legal fees, and a whole lot of stress.

So, yeah, sanitizer reporting might seem like a small thing, but it's actually a critical part of keeping your workplace safe, compliant, and reputable. Skipping it is a gamble you really can't afford to take. Take the time to get it right, and you'll sleep a lot easier knowing that you're doing everything you can to protect your employees, your customers, and your business.

DIY vs. Professional Sanitization, Disinfection, and Odor Neutralization: A Cost-Benefit Analysis

Okay, so we're talking about sanitizers, right? Not the fun hand kind (though those are important too!), but the industrial, cleaning-stuff-that-kills-icky-bugs kind. And we're trying to figure out what paperwork we need to keep when we use them. Its all about "Documentation required for sanitizer usage reporting," and that leads us to "Training and Certification for Sanitizer Application and Reporting."

Think of it this like this: if youre going to use something that's designed to wipe out germs and make things safe, you probably shouldnt just grab a bottle and go wild. These sanitizers, you know, they're powerful stuff. And because theyre powerful, there's usually a process involved.

The first step is usually training. You need to know what youre doing. What kind of sanitizer is it? How much do you use? What surfaces is it safe for? What safety precautions do you need to take so *you* dont end up needing a sanitizer yourself? Training covers all that. And often, its not just a quick chat. You might need to pass a test or get a certification to prove you know your stuff. That certificate, that's documentation right there. Proof that youve been trained.

Then comes the reporting. After you've used the sanitizer, you need to document it. This isn't just about saying "I sprayed some stuff." You need to be specific. Where did you use it? How much did you use? When did you use it? Why did you use it? Was there a specific reason, like a known contamination event? All those details get written down. This creates a record, a paper trail.

Why do we need all this documentation? Well, for a few reasons. First, it helps ensure that sanitizers are being used correctly and safely. Second, it helps track the effectiveness of the sanitization process. Did using the sanitizer actually reduce the number of germs? The documentation helps answer that. And third, it provides accountability. If something goes wrong, the documentation can help trace back what happened and identify any potential problems.

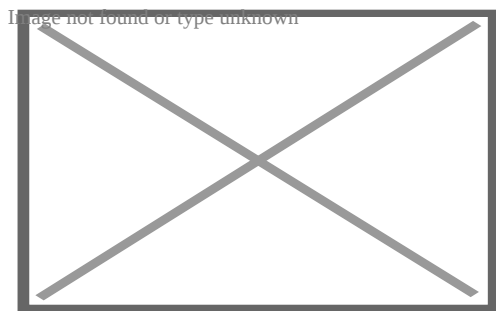
So, when it comes to documentation for sanitizer usage reporting, it's not just about filling out forms. It's about demonstrating that you're trained to use the product properly and that you're tracking its use effectively. It's about making sure that when we use sanitizers, we're actually making things safer, not creating new problems. It's all about being responsible and having the paperwork to prove it.

About airflow

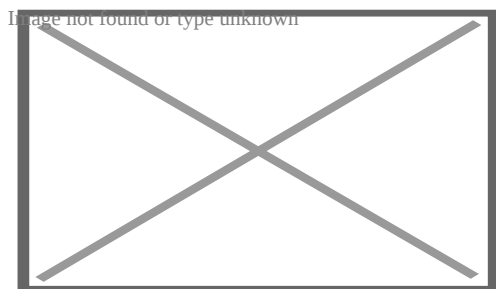
Airflow, or air circulation, is the motion of air. Air behaves in a fluid way, implying fragments naturally stream from areas of greater stress to those where the stress is reduced. Atmospheric air pressure is straight related to elevation, temperature, and make-up. In engineering, airflow is a measurement of the quantity of air per unit of time that flows through a particular tool. It can be called a volumetric flow rate (volume of air per unit time) or a mass flow rate (mass of air per unit time). What relates both forms of description is the air density, which is a function of pressure and temperature level with the ideal gas legislation. The circulation of air can be induced through mechanical ways (such as by running an electric or hand-operated fan) or can take place passively, as a feature of pressure differentials existing in the setting.

About dust

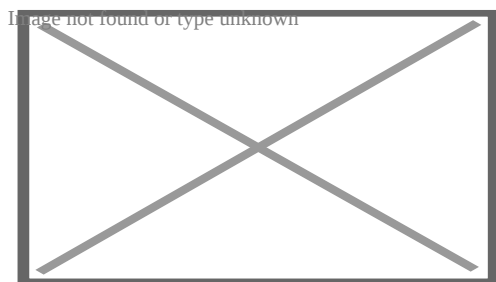
For other uses, see Dust (disambiguation).



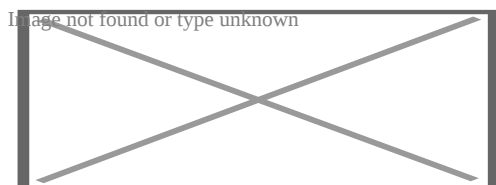
A dust storm blankets houses in Texas, 1935



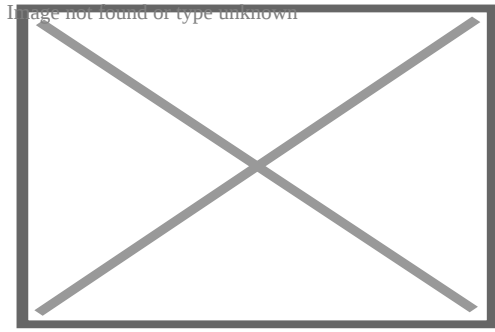
Global oceanic distribution of dust deposition



Map of dust in 2017



Three years of use without cleaning has caused this laptop heat sink to become clogged with dust, and it can no longer be used.



Domestic dust on a finger

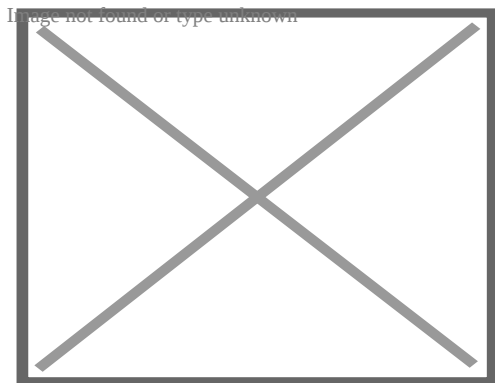
Dust is made of fine particles of solid matter.^[1] On Earth, it generally consists of particles in the atmosphere that come from various sources such as soil lifted by wind (an aeolian process), volcanic eruptions, and pollution.

Dust in homes is composed of about 20–50% dead skin cells.^[2] The rest, and in offices and other built environments, is composed of small amounts of plant pollen, human hairs, animal fur, textile fibers, paper fibers, minerals from outdoor soil, burnt meteorite particles, and many other materials which may be found in the local environment.^[3]

Atmospheric

[edit]

Presentation on imported dust in North American skies



Large dust storm over Libya

Atmospheric or wind-borne fugitive dust, also known as *aeolian dust*, comes from dry regions where high-speed winds can remove mostly silt-sized material, abrading susceptible surfaces. This includes areas where grazing, ploughing, vehicle use, and other human behaviors have further destabilized the land, though not all source areas have been largely affected by anthropogenic impacts.^[4] Dust-producing surfaces cover one-third of the global land area. These are made up of hyper-arid regions like the

Sahara, which covers 0.9 billion hectares, and drylands, which occupy 5.2 billion hectares.
[⁵]

Dust in the atmosphere is produced by saltation and abrasive sandblasting of sand-sized grains, and it is transported through the troposphere. This airborne dust is considered an aerosol, and once in the atmosphere, it can produce strong local radiative forcing. Saharan dust, in particular, can be transported and deposited as far as the Caribbean and the Amazon basin and may affect air temperature, cause ocean cooling, and alter rainfall amounts.[⁴]

Middle East

[edit]

Dust in the Middle East has been a historic phenomenon. Recently, because of climate change and the escalating process of desertification, the problem has worsened dramatically. As a multi-factor phenomenon, there is not yet a clear consensus on the sources or potential solutions to the problem.

Iran

[edit]

The dust in Iraq and Iran are migratory systems that move from west to east or east to west in the spring and have the highest intensity, concentration, and extent until mid-summer. The causes of their occurrence are the lack of humidity, dry environment, low rainfall, and annual droughts. Due to the decrease of rainfall in areas such as Iraq and Syria, most of the dust in Iran also originates from the regions of Iraq, Syria, and Jordan.[⁶]

In addition to the foreign foci, there are areas inside the country that have either formed new dust foci in recent years or were from the past and their extent has increased. Among these areas, parts of southern Tehran, south of Alborz province – which in the past were plains, riverbeds, seasonal lakes, and seasonal reservoirs – and Gavkhoni wetland of Isfahan province can be mentioned because they have become dry and prone to dust. Among other areas that have become dust centers, Qom province, the Qom salt lake and its surroundings can be mentioned, as well as the Urmia lake, which

due to strong winds and due to the dryness of the lake and the reduction of its size, some areas of its bed which were underwater in the past are subject to wind erosion.^[6]

In Iran, the dust directly affects more than 5 million people and has become a serious government issue recently. In the Khuzestan province, it has led to the severe increase of air pollution. The amount of pollutants in the air has surpassed more than 50 times the normal level several times in a year. Recently, initiatives such as Project-Dust have been established to study dust in the Middle East directly.^[citation needed]

The continuation of drought has caused water scarcity or drying up of some wetlands and lakes such as Hamon and Urmia Lake. This has turned them into centers of dust.^[6]

Director General of the Office of Desert Affairs of Iran's Natural Resources and Watershed Organization stated that according to the data of the 2018 studies, 30 million hectares of land in the country are affected by wind erosion, and 14 million hectares of this area are considered to be the focal points of wind erosion, which causes serious damage to infrastructure.^[7]

Roads

[edit]

Main article: Road debris

Dust kicked up by vehicles traveling on roads is a significant source of harmful air pollution.^[8] Road dust consists of deposits of vehicle and industrial exhaust gas, particles from tire and brake wear, dust from paved roads or potholes, and dust from construction sites. Road dust is a significant contributor to the generation and release of particulates into the atmosphere.^[9] Control of road dust is a significant challenge in urban areas, and also in other locations with high levels of vehicular traffic upon unsealed roads, such as mines and landfills.

"Engine exhaust emissions, especially from those operating on diesel fuel, can be a significant source of fine particle generation from construction sites." Construction and demolition activities can also produce a large amount of construction waste. The dust and particulates can become fugitive and airborne with vehicle movements both on and outside the sites, especially when it is windy and dry.^[10]

Road dust may be suppressed by mechanical methods like street sweeper, vehicles equipped with vacuum cleaners,^[11] vegetable oil sprays,^[12] or with water sprayers. Calcium chloride can be used. Improvements in automotive engineering have reduced the amount of PM₁₀s produced by road traffic; the proportion representing re-suspension of existing particulates has increased as a result.

Coal

[edit]

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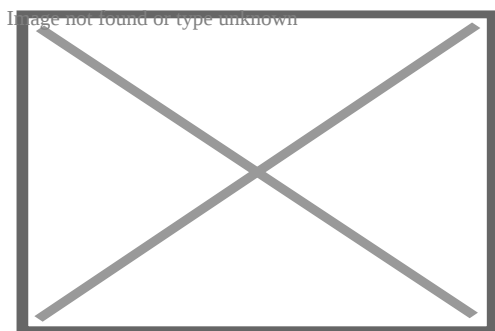
Coal dust is responsible for the respiratory disease known as pneumoconiosis, including coal worker's pneumoconiosis disease that occurs among coal miners. The danger of coal dust resulted in environmental law regulating workplace air quality in some jurisdictions. In addition, if enough coal dust is dispersed within the air in a given area, in very rare circumstances, it can cause a dust explosion. These circumstances are typically within confined spaces.

Control

[edit]

Atmospheric

[edit]



Tarps and netting are often used to reduce the amount of dust released from construction sites.

Most governmental Environmental Protection Agencies, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandate that facilities that generate fugitive dust, minimize or mitigate the production of dust in their operation. The most frequent dust control violations occur at new residential housing developments in urban areas. United States federal law requires that construction sites obtain planning permissions to conduct earth moving and clearing of areas, so that plans to control dust emissions while the work is being carried out are specified. Control measures include such simple practices as spraying construction and demolition sites with water, and preventing the tracking of dust onto adjacent roads.

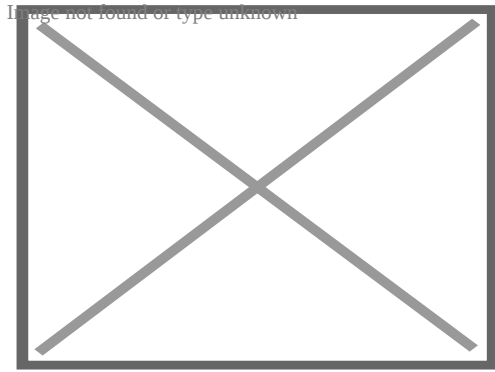
Some of the issues include:^[citation needed]

- Reducing dust related health risks that include allergic reactions, pneumonia and asthmatic attacks.
- Improving visibility and road traffic safety.
- Providing cleaner air, cleaner vehicles and cleaner homes and promoting better health.
- Improving agricultural productivity.^[citation needed]
- Reducing vehicle maintenance costs by lowering the levels of dust that clog filters, bearings and machinery.
- Reducing driver fatigue, maintenance on car suspension systems and improving fuel economy in automobiles.
- Increasing cumulative effects—each new application builds on previous progress.

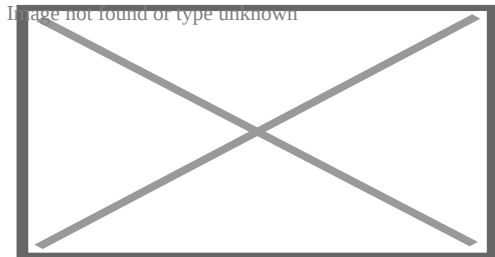
US federal laws require dust control on sources such as vacant lots, unpaved parking lots, and dirt roads. Dust in such places may be suppressed by mechanical methods,^[citation needed] including paving or laying down gravel, or stabilizing the surface with water, vegetable oils^[12] or other dust suppressants, or by using water misters to suppress dust that is already airborne.^[citation needed]

Domestic

[edit]



House dust under a microscope



Domestic dust on a ribbon

A video on reducing dust exposure in the workplace

Dust control is the suppression of solid particles with diameters less than 500 micrometers (*i.e.* half a millimeter). Dust poses a health risk to children,^[13] older people, and those with respiratory diseases.

House dust can become airborne easily. Care is required when removing dust to avoid causing the dust to become airborne. A feather duster tends to agitate the dust so it lands elsewhere^[citation needed].

Certified HEPA (tested to MIL STD 282) can effectively trap 99.97% of dust at 0.3 micrometers. Not all HEPA filters can effectively stop dust; while vacuum cleaners with HEPA filters, water, or cyclones may filter more effectively than without, they may still exhaust millions of particles per cubic foot of air circulated. Central vacuum cleaners can be effective in removing dust, especially if they are exhausted directly to the outdoors.

Air filters differ greatly in their effectiveness. Laser particle counters are an effective way to measure filter effectiveness; medical grade instruments can test for particles as small as 0.3 micrometers. In order to test for dust in the air, there are several options available. Pre-weighed filter and matched weight filters made from polyvinyl chloride or mixed cellulose ester are suitable for respirable dust (less than 10 micrometers in diameter).^[14]

Dust resistant surfaces

[edit]

A dust resistant surface is a state of prevention against dust contamination or damage, by a design or treatment of materials and items in manufacturing or through a repair process ^[*citation needed*]. A reduced tacticity of a synthetic layer or covering can protect surfaces and release small molecules that could have remained attached. A panel, container or enclosure with seams may feature types of strengthened structural rigidity or sealant to vulnerable edges and joins.

Outer space

[edit]

Cosmic dust is widely present in outer space, where gas and dust clouds are the primary precursors for planetary systems. The zodiacal light, as seen in a dark night sky, is produced by sunlight reflected from particles of dust in orbit around the Sun. The tails of comets are produced by emissions of dust and ionized gas from the body of the comet. Dust also covers solid planetary bodies, and vast dust storms can occur on Mars which cover almost the entire planet. Interstellar dust is found between the stars, and high concentrations produce diffuse nebulae and reflection nebulae.

Dust is widely present in the galaxy. Ambient radiation heats dust and re-emits radiation into the microwave band, which may distort the cosmic microwave background power spectrum. Dust in this regime has a complicated emission spectrum and includes both thermal dust emission and spinning dust emission.^[15]

Dust samples returned from outer space have provided information about conditions of the early solar system. Several spacecraft have sought to gather samples of dust and other materials. Among these craft was *Stardust*, which flew past 81P/Wild in 2004, and returned a capsule of the comet's remains to Earth.^[16] In 2010 the Japanese *Hayabusa* spacecraft returned samples of dust from the surface of an asteroid.^[17]

Atmospheric gallery

[edit]

Dry, windy weather sends clouds of dust across south-eastern Australia.

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Dry, windy weather sends
clouds of dust across
south-eastern Australia.

A pale brown plume of dust sweeps out of Argentina's Pampas.

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A pale brown plume of
dust sweeps out of
Argentina's Pampas.

A thick dust plume over Kuwait and the north-western tip of the Persian Gulf

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A thick dust plume over
Kuwait and the north-
western tip of the Persian
Gulf

Dust mites

[edit]

Further information: Dust mite allergy

House dust mites are present indoors wherever humans live.^[18] Positive tests for dust mite allergies are extremely common among people with asthma. Dust mites are microscopic arachnids whose primary food is dead human skin cells, but they do not live on living people.^[19] They and their feces and other allergens are major constituents of

house dust, but because they are so heavy they are not suspended for long in the air. They are generally found on the floor and other surfaces until disturbed (by walking, for example).^[18] It could take between twenty minutes and two hours for dust mites to settle back out of the air.

Dust mites are a nesting species that prefer a dark, warm, and humid climate. They flourish in mattresses, bedding, upholstered furniture, and carpets.^[20] Their feces include enzymes that are released upon contact with a moist surface, which can happen when a person inhales, and these enzymes can kill cells within the human body.^[21] House dust mites did not become a problem until humans began to use textiles, such as western style blankets and clothing.^[22]

See also

[edit]

- Mineral dust
- Sawdust
- Moondust
- Adhesion force measurement of powders
- Medical geology
- Nephelometer
- Contamination control
- Occupational dust exposure
- Dust bunny
- Lint (material)
- Dust explosion

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- Bioaerosol
 - Indoor
- Cloud
- Dust
- Mist
 - Fog

Aerosol types

- Fume
- Haze
- Nanoparticle
- Particle
- Particulates
- Smog
- Smoke
- Spray

**Aerosol
terms**

- Aerosol impaction
- Agglomerate
 - Primary particle
- Flocculate
- Primary aerosol
- Secondary aerosol
- Deposition
- Dispersity
 - Monodisperse
 - Polydisperse

Aerosol measurement	Particle counters	◦ Condensation particle counter ◦ Laser particle counter ◦ Optical particle counter
		◦ Scanning electrical mobility spectrometer ◦ Diffusion battery ◦ Inertial classifier
	Particle sizers	Time-of-flight ◦ Time-of-flight mass spectrometer ◦ Time-of-flight particle sizer
		Cascade impactors ◦ Low pressure impactor ◦ Microorifice imapctor ◦ Andersen impactor

Combination ◦ Scanning mobility particle sizer

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