BEVO Beacon: Air Quality Monitor

A picture containing text, container, box

Description automatically generated

# Instructions to Setup

1. Place the device in your **Living Room** **away from major sources of heat or humidity** such as a window or bathroom.
2. Please **do not cover or place objects directly next** to the device.
3. **Power on the device** **by plugging it directly into the outlet**. Please avoid plugging the device into a power strip with other connected devices if possible. You should hear a low **humming noise** when the device is powered on and see

# Notes on Use

* **Avoid placing open containers of fluids or contaminants near the box to avoid damage.**
* **Keep out of reach of small children** if possible. Sensors are delicate and may break if the device is dropped.

# What is the device measuring?

The BEVO Beacon has multiple sensors that measure temperature, relative humidity, and various air pollutants. Devices have a small screen that displays the latest measurements from each of the sensors. The backside of this document summarizes the readings that you should see on your device.

**Volatile Organic Compounds** (VOCs): a large and diverse collection of pollutants with short- and long-term health effects. These health effects are typically minor and include eye, nose, and throat irritation. Typical sources of VOCs include:

* paints, paint strippers and other solvents
* wood preservatives
* aerosol sprays
* cleansers and disinfectants
* moth repellents and air fresheners
* stored fuels and automotive products
* hobby supplies
* dry-cleaned clothing
* pesticide

**Carbon Dioxide** (CO2): CO2 is **not** a dangerous indoor pollutant but measuring this compound helps to understand ventilation and occupancy since indoor CO2 is created when people breath.

**Particulate Matter** (PM): More typically referred to as “dust” that is associated with many indoor and outdoor sources like smoking, candles, cooking, traffic, construction, etc. There are many sizes of PM, but the smaller particles are more dangerous since they can get deep into your lungs. PM causes both minor and serious heart and lung issues from irritation of the throat, to aggravated asthma, and even premature heart attacks.

**Carbon Monoxide** (CO): CO concentrations are typically low indoors and are associated with natural gas/petroleum burning in homes and vehicles. If you have a gas stove, the CO levels are most likely higher in your home. Prolonged exposure to high levels of CO can lead to headaches and dizziness.

**Nitrogen Dioxide** (NO2): A pollutant typically generated outdoors from cars, buses, power plants and off-road equipment. Breathing in NO2 can irritate airways and aggravate respiratory issues like asthma. Long-term exposure to NO2 can even lead to the development of asthma.