Subject: OXY99 “PURE OXYGEN FOR CORPORATE OFFICES, CALL CENTERS & CLOSED AREAS

Dear Sir,

As you are aware that high level of pollution in the city crossing DANGER MARK, there is actual shortage of OXYGEN in people working in the corporate offices, call centres and closed areas.

What is OXY99:

- OXY99 is a portable 99% pure oxygen can
- OXY99 weigh only 100gms
- OXY99 has 6ltrs of oxygen
- OXY99 is highly useful in pollution
- OXY99 is highly useful in SOS & standby for respiratory conditions
- OXY99 will instantly increase the oxygen level in the body.
- OXY99 Meets the requirements of Indian, American and European pharmacopoeia
- OXY99 has been launched worldwide across OVER 50 COUNTRIES.
- OXY99 can be used by directly inhaling oxygen as a spray/inhaler and can also be connected to a specially designed oxygen mask for easy breathing on the go.

REASON OF LOW OXYGEN LEVELS

- Pollution
- Recirculation of stale air
- High level of CARBON MONOXIDE and CARBON DIOXIDE
- Due to lack of OXYGEN in the human body it is not only a SLOW KILLER but give rise to many diseases linked with LUNGS, HEART and BRAIN

HOW LACK OF OXYGEN CAUSES INEFFICIENCY IN WORKING

- People fall sick when they breath stale poisonous air
- Cause fatigue and lethargic
- Causes wheezing, coughing and allergies

ADVANTAGES OF OXY99:

- Work Efficiency will INCREASE by 40% to 300% as per study
- People will feel FRESHNESS AND ENERGY
- OXY99 will help to recover from ill effects of SMOG & AIR POLLUTION.
- OXY99 will provide relief from MENTAL AND PHYSICAL STRESS.

Recommended Dosage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>3 to 5 OXY99 cans per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>2 to 3 OXY99 cans per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>1 to 3 OXY99 cans per month</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Air at public places badly polluted**

TOI Ties Up With CSE For Reality Check At School, Hospital & Mall With Shocking Results

![Image](https://example.com/image)

**CHECKING IT OUT**

**At the School**

- **Inside Classroom:**
  - PM 2.5: 39.9 µg/m³ (15 times more)
  - PM 10: 148.5 µg/m³ (29 times more)

- **Outside School:**
  - PM 2.5: 36.7 µg/m³ (13 times more)
  - PM 10: 113.2 µg/m³ (23 times more)

**At the Hospital**

- **Average inside:**
  - PM 2.5: 35.4 µg/m³ (14 times more)
  - PM 10: 108.9 µg/m³ (22 times more)

- **Outside building:**
  - PM 2.5: 28.5 µg/m³ (11 times more)
  - PM 10: 96.7 µg/m³ (19 times more)

**At the Mall**

- **Inside Mall:**
  - PM 2.5: 38.2 µg/m³ (15 times more)
  - PM 10: 132.7 µg/m³ (27 times more)

- **Outside Mall:**
  - PM 2.5: 31.7 µg/m³ (13 times more)
  - PM 10: 105.2 µg/m³ (21 times more)

**EVENING AT CP**

- **Inside CP:**
  - PM 2.5: 33.8 µg/m³ (13 times more)
  - PM 10: 100.1 µg/m³ (21 times more)

- **Outside CP:**
  - PM 2.5: 27.4 µg/m³ (11 times more)
  - PM 10: 88.7 µg/m³ (18 times more)

**REAL TIME MONITORING**

- A sampling of air pollution monitoring devices: 691 to 1386 µg/m³ per cubic meter.
- The objective of the study was to assess the real-time pollution situation in sensitive areas of Delhi—near schools and hospitals.
- The city was visibly smoggy early morning when children usually go to school and the inversion condition was maximum.
- The PM 2.5 levels near The Mothertounge International School on Aurobindo Marg or Oyster Ring Road were the highest recorded for the day.
- The overall levels started to reduce as the day began warmer and more humid, but not before the real-time pollution levels in each location were much higher than official readings.
- The pollution monitoring laboratory of CSE has used TOI DustTrack 2.0 Aerosol Monitor B851 for monitoring.
- Though government agencies have expressed reservations about this type of monitoring, such studies are carried out globally, California Air Resources Board (CARB) has carried out several studies of PM2.5 monitoring at and away from schools.
- The pollution monitoring laboratory of CSE has used TOI DustTrack 2.0 Aerosol Monitor B851 for monitoring.

**TOI AGAINST POLLUTION**

- A call to action: “Air quality standards need to be met at all times, but in reality, they are not. The air we breathe is polluted and it’s time we take responsibility for our health.”
- The PM 2.5 concentrations ranged between 0.4 and 2.7 µg/m³ per cubic meter.
- Lower than other locations.
- Government pollution monitoring claims that such exposure limits are in place, but the study disputes this by showing the real-time levels.

**Pollutants**

- **PM 2.5**:
  - Sensitive to smoking, dust, and soot.
  - Can enter lungs and cause respiratory issues.

- **PM 10**:
  - Larger than PM 2.5 but still can enter lungs.
  - Can cause eye irritation and respiratory problems.

**Abramson Smith Roeser (ASR) National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, and University of California, Berkeley** collaborated on this project. The ASR National Laboratory team collected and analyzed the data, while the TOI team provided the monitoring devices and support. The study highlights the need for more accurate real-time pollution monitoring to protect public health.

**By Jayashree Naik**

New Delhi: “The air you are breathing through the day may be far worse than what the government’s pollution monitoring tells you. Because we often spend long hours near emission sources—on footpaths, along heavily congested roads, in autorickshaws or in peak traffic and even in parks during morning exercises.”

What carbon monoxide (CO) is a colourless, odourless gas that can be harmful if inhaled in large amounts. It’s released when something is burned.

**Why dangerous**

Breathing a very high concentration of CO reduces the amount of oxygen that can be transported in the blood stream to organs like the heart and brain. At very high levels in enclosed environments, CO can cause dizziness, confusion, loss of consciousness and death.

**From where**

The greatest sources of CO in outdoor air are vehicles or machinery that burn fossil fuel.

**What to do**

Control tailpipe emissions, bring in new vehicle technologies and clean up fuel. Also take steps to check incomplete combustion of oil, coal or wood.

**TOMORROW: S02**
**Air Pollution Impact**

- Dust, soot, fly ash, diesel exhaust particles: All are suspended in the air in the lungs and can trigger respiratory tract infections.
- The small particles in the polluted air can even penetrate the bloodstream.
- The particles also impair immune function, which causes infections to occur, resulting in asthma.
- People who already suffer from asthma can experience different triggers that set off problems in the major airways of the lungs, making breathing even more difficult.
- A pollutant like sulfur dioxide causes the constriction of smaller airways in the lungs and makes breathing harder even for healthy people.
- When it comes to pollen allergies, the introduction of pollen into the nasal passage causes rhinitis, or the inflammation of mucous membranes. This leads to a running nose, itching sensation and other such symptoms.

**Air quality still in ‘dangerous’ territory**

*Times News Network*

Now Delhi: Despite the weather having cleared in the past few days, Delhi’s air quality index has continued to remain in the severe category, indicating that there has been no reduction in pollutants over the city. Thursday’s AQI was down to 400 from Wednesday’s 494 but experts say there is little reason to cheer since even this level is highly dangerous.

The Met Department said that Friday and Saturday would see another build-up of smog, but it would be temporary. “The weather will remain clear but we expect moderate to low wind speed over the next 24 hours,” the AQI said.

**Delhi is India’s Asthma Capital**

Delhi has the highest levels of air pollution in the world. The city’s poor environment quality puts a large number of residents at risk of developing asthma. The Met Department has predicted a gradual rise in temperatures by 2-3 degrees Celsius over the next 48 hours. This could exacerbate existing health problems in the city.