

Glossary :

1. **Culture media:** A liquid or gelatinous substance containing nutrients in which microorganisms, cells, or tissues are cultivated for scientific purposes.
2. **Cubic foot:** The volume equal to a cube one foot on each side.
3. **Sterile condition:** The state or condition of being free from microorganisms.
4. **Airborne contamination:** Air acts as a major source of contamination of microorganisms or contamination occurs because of air borne microorganisms.
5. **Filtration:** Filtration is commonly the mechanical or physical operation which is used for the separation of solids from fluids (liquids or gases) by interposing a medium through which only the fluid can pass.
6. **Turbulence:** The quality or state of being turbulent: as great commotion or agitation, irregular atmospheric motion especially when characterized by up-and-down currents, departure in a fluid from a smooth flow.
7. **Sieving:** It is a process in which a sieve, or sifter, is a device for separating wanted elements from unwanted material or for characterizing the particle size distribution of a sample, typically using a woven screen such as a mesh or net or metal.
8. **Interception:** To take, seize, or halt (someone or something on the way from one place to another); cut off from an intended destination.
9. **Inertial impaction:** The deposition of large aerosol particles on the walls of an airway conduit. The impaction tends to occur where the airway direction changes. Small particles have less inertia and are more likely to be carried around corners and continue in the path of the airflow.
10. **Hazardous agents:** A hazardous material is any item or agent (biological, chemical, radiological, and/or physical), which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors.
11. **Infectious agents:** Any agents such bacteria, virus or fungi etc which have an ability to cause infection to other living organisms.
12. **Radioisotopes:** A naturally or artificially produced radioactive isotope of an element.
13. **Obsolete:** No longer in general use; fallen into disuse or to make obsolete by replacing with something newer or better; antiquate.

14. Diffusion: The process whereby particles of liquids, gases, or solids intermingle as the result of their spontaneous movement caused by thermal agitation and in dissolved substances move from a region of higher to one of lower concentration.

15. Membrane filters: Membrane filters or “membranes” are microporous plastic films with specific pore size ratings. Also known as screen, sieve or microporous filters, membranes retain particles or microorganisms larger than their pore size primarily by surface capture. Some particles smaller than the stated pore size may be retained by other mechanisms.