

Webinar - Best Practices in Molecular Filtration for HVAC Applications

Sept 11, 2024 @ 3 PM ET



SPEAKER

Paula Levasseur, CAFS

LMF Services LLC



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National Air
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Association

43rd

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October 1-3, 2024 Maui, Hawaii

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Technical Seminar
Tempe, AZ - Omni at ASU

April 2-3, 2025

NAFA's Guidelines are unlike other organizations' standards.

NAFA Air Filtration Best Practice Guidelines

NAFA - The global source for expertise, education & best practices in air filtration



Airborne
Infections-
Healthcare



Commercial
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Continuing Care
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Higher Education
Complexes*



Indoor Cannabis
Growing*



Indoor
Firing Ranges*



Libraries Archives
and Museums*



Molecular
Filtration



Residential
HVAC *



Schools (K-12)*



Spray Finishing
Particulate



Technicians
on Site*



Welding Fume Air
Filtrations



All NAFA
Guidelines

*Guidelines currently
available in Spanish...
with more to come.

#CLEANAIRMATTERS

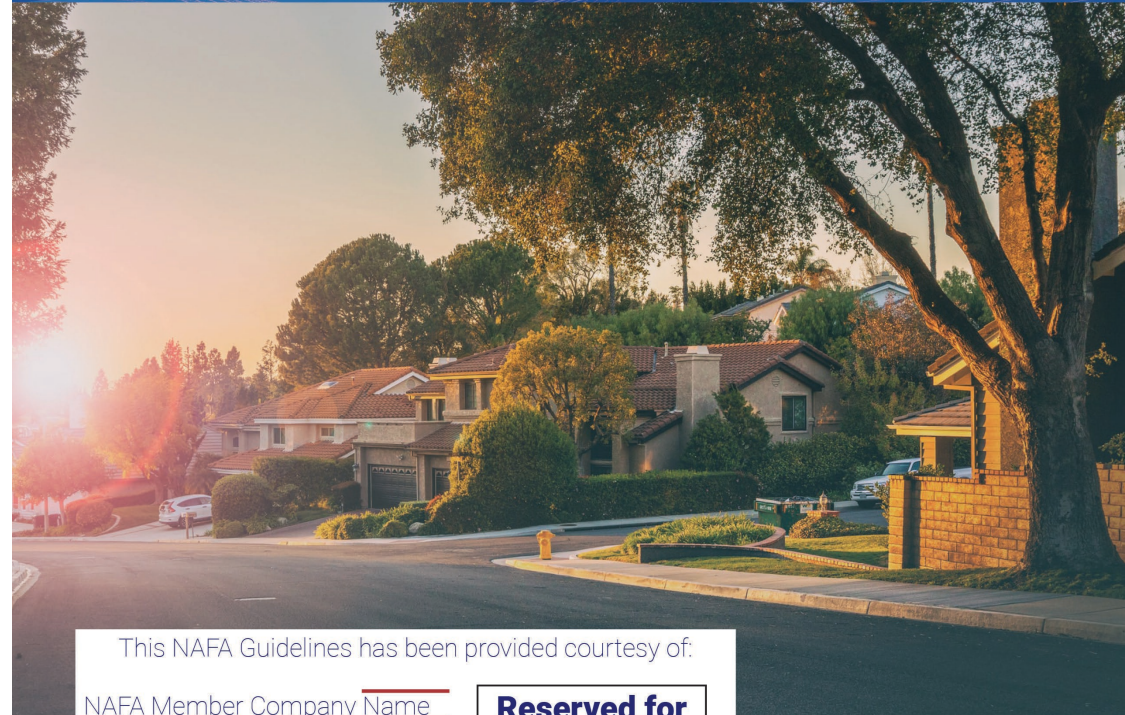


Build Trust with Member Branded Guidelines

Email nafa@nafahq.org for details

Best Practice Guidelines

Filtration for Higher Education Complexes



This NAFA Guidelines has been provided courtesy of:

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AGENDA

❖ REMOVAL METHODS

❖ DESIGN PARAMETERS

❖ APPLICATIONS

❖ QUESTIONS

REMOVAL METHODS

- **Adsorption** - The process by which one substance is held onto the surface of another.
 - Generally associated with activated carbon
- High temperatures may cause desorption High Humidity can have an adverse effect
- Molecular Weights > 50 and boiling points > 120 F



Activated Carbon

M W >50 and boiling points >120 F

Toluene

Methyl ethyl ketone

Cyclohexane

Methylene chloride

Coconut shell carbon

Methyl methacrylate (nail salon)

Nerve gases and mustard gases

Depending upon the compound and its concentration in the air stream it can adsorb up to 33% of its own weight

REMOVAL METHODS

- **Chemisorption** - The result of chemical reactions on and in the surface of the adsorbent.
 - Irreversible & essentially instantaneous
 - Higher temperatures may increase the reaction rate in chemisorption
 - Humidity is favorable toward the reaction
 - Generally associated with permanganate impregnated media and chemically treated carbons.

Permanganate Media

Broad based oxidizer

Sulfur dioxide

Formaldehyde

Hydrogen sulfide

Nitric oxide

Cannot be regenerated

Impregnated Carbons

Base Impregnated Carbons

Sulfur dioxide
Hydrogen
sulfide
Acetic acid
Chlorine - high
levels

Acid Impregnated Carbons

Ammonia
Amines

Specialty Carbons

Sulfur

Mercury removal

TEDA - KI (nuclear grade
carbon)

Radioactive iodides

Design Parameters

- Contaminant(s)
 - Aids in media selection
 - Air Volume – Velocity
 - Aids in Filter selection
 - Temperature and Humidity
- Pressure drop
Removal efficiency required (requested)
Removal capacity required (requested)
Cost
Ease of maintenance

DESIGN PARAMETERS

Contaminants and concentrations are often unknowns.

Check application guides. Most offer insights in the contaminants present.

Air volume/velocity

These are knowns and are required to determine how many filters are needed and the type of filter to achieve effective filtration.

Temperature and Humidity.

Some media is not effective at high temp and can be adversely affected by humidity.



Design Notes

- Most systems are designed to provide a 0.07 second residence time. (not applicable in impregnated technologies)
- Pressure drop of bulk media bed does not increase. Pressure drop of combination filters (particulate/molecular) will increase.
- System efficiency decreases with time

Applications

- Corrosion Control
- Preservation
- Air Quality

Corrosion Control

Protection of
electronic /computer
equipment

Pulp & paper mills

Refineries

Contaminants

Hydrogen sulfide

Oxides of sulfur

Oxides of nitrogen

Ammonia

Ozone

Chlorine

Preservation

Museums

Archives

Libraries

Contaminants

Nitrogen dioxide

Ozone

Sulfur dioxide

Formaldehyde

Air Quality

Indoor sources

Building materials
Office equipment
Furnishings
 Carpets
 Draperies
Occupants
Restaurants

Contaminants

Formaldehyde
Toluene
Ozone
Ammonia
Other volatile organic
compounds
Nitrogen dioxide

Air Quality

Outdoor sources

Vehicular exhaust
Manufacturing facilities
Refineries
Agriculture
Chemical plants

Contaminants

Nitrogen dioxide
Ozone
Sulfur dioxide
Chlorine
Volatile organic
compounds (VOC'S)

Conclusions

Review potential contaminants

Critical nature

Nerve agents vs. Diesel odors

Determine possible media selections

Select filter type

Efficiency vs. breakthrough

End user choice

Cost considerations

Keep future maintenance and change

Some information is necessary to insure you get the performance desired.

Molecular filtration is a proven technology to enhance air quality

provided the design parameters are followed.

CONCLUSIONS

Read the NAFA Best Practice Guidelines they were designed to help you make informed decisions.

Both the Molecular Filtration Guideline and the Library Museums and Archives Guideline are great references to download following this webinar.

Download information to follow.

<https://www.nafahq.org/best-practice-guidelines/>

