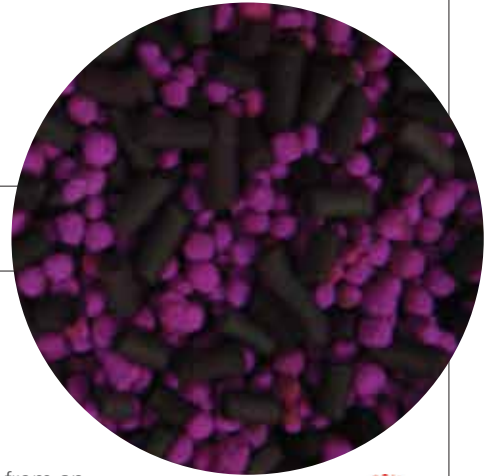


# SAAFBlend™ GP SC

## GENERAL PURPOSE CHEMICAL MEDIA



- Targets reactive compounds and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Accurate service life testing
- Composed of two UL Classified media – SAAFOxidant and SAAFCarb
- Suited for use in commercial and industrial applications
- Target contaminants include:
  - Formaldehyde
  - Hydrocarbons
  - Hydrogen sulfide
  - Lower molecular weight aldehydes and organic acids
  - Nitric oxide
  - Nitrogen dioxide
  - Sulfur dioxide

### Engineered Media

SAAFBlend GP SC engineered gas removal chemical media is designed to efficiently remove gaseous contaminants from airstreams.

SAAFBlend GP SC media is produced from an equal volumetric mix of SAAFOxidant™ SC and SAAFCarb™ media. Manufactured of spherical and porous pellets, SAAFOxidant SC engineered media is composed of a combination of activated alumina and other binders. Potassium permanganate is impregnated to this media combination in order to provide optimum adsorption, absorption, and oxidation of various gaseous contaminants. Potassium permanganate is applied uniformly during pellet formation and is distributed throughout the pellet volume. This process provides the maximum amount of impregnant for chemical reaction and optimal performance. SAAFCarb media is manufactured of pelletized activated carbon media that is composed of high quality virgin substrates, in order to provide optimum adsorption for various gaseous contaminants.



### Adsorptive Process

The SAAFCarb media removes toxic and impure gases by physical adsorption. In this process, the gases remain on the surface of the pellet.

### Chemisorptive Process

The SAAFOxidant SC media chemisorptive process removes the contaminant gases by adsorption, absorption, and chemical reaction. In this process the gas is trapped within the pellet, where oxidation changes the gases into harmless solids and thereby mitigates the possibility of desorption.

### Quality Control

SAAFBlend GP SC media contains an equal volumetric mix of SAAFOxidant SC and SAAFCarb media. Each media undergoes respective quality control tests.

# SAAFBlend™ GP SC Media

## Typical Properties

### SAAFOxidant™ SC Media Fraction

Apparent density:	0.8 g/cc ± 10%
Crush strength:	25 N minimum
KMnO <sub>4</sub> Content:	4 wt % minimum
Nominal diameter:	4 mm
Shape:	Sphere

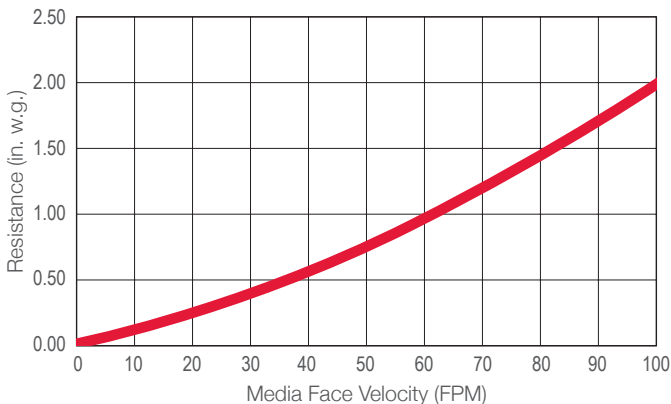
### SAAFCarb™ Media Fraction

Apparent density:	0.5 g/cc ± 10%
Carbon description:	Virgin
Carbon raw material:	Coal
CTC:	60 wt % minimum
Hardness:	95% minimum
Nominal diameter:	4 mm (3 mm available in some regions)
Shape:	Cylindrical pellet

*Disclaimer: Typical properties are produced using AAF and industry standard test methods. They are listed for informational purposes only and are not to be used as purchase specifications. Certificates of analysis are available for specific batches upon request. Please contact your local AAF sales representative for more information.*

## Performance Data

Resistance vs. Media Face Velocity



## Packaging Options and Application Guidelines

### Packaging Options

SAAFBlend GP SC media is packaged in one cubic foot container and 1,100 lb. (499 kg) super sacks.

SAAFBlend GP SC media is also available packaged in SAAF cartridges, cassettes, and trays.

### Application Guidelines

SAAFBlend GP SC media performs under the following application guidelines (actual capacities and efficiencies may vary):

- Temperature: -4° to 125°F (-20° to 51°C)
- Humidity: 10% – 95% RH
- Suitable for use in commercial and industrial systems with equipment face velocities from 50 to 500 FPM (0.25 – 2.5 m/s).

Refer to appropriate AAF documentation for additional information on contaminant gases.

## Installation and Disposal Requirements

### Installation

The installers must use dust masks, safety goggles, and rubber gloves.

### Disposal

The spent SAAFBlend GP SC media must be disposed of according to local, state, and federal guidelines.

## Safety

Wet activated carbon adsorbs atmospheric oxygen, causing low oxygen supply in enclosed areas or packed containers. This can be potentially hazardous for workers who enter these oxygen-depleted areas. Make sure that workers adhere to the provincial and state safety guidelines.

