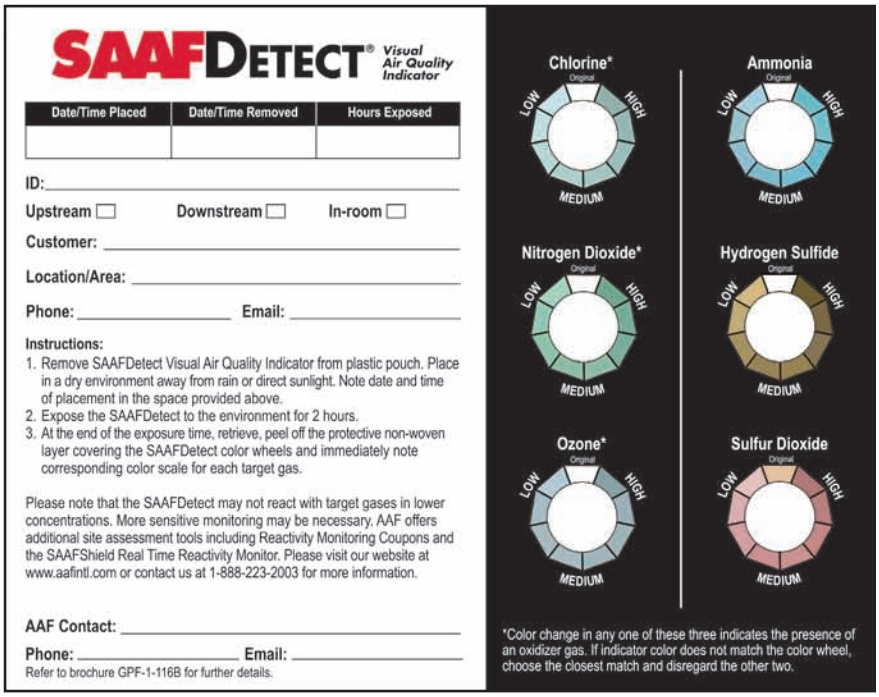
AAF INTERNATIONAL *Better Air is Our Business®*

AmericanAirFilter®

SAAFDetect® Visual Air Quality Indicator

- ***Determines strong gas presence or absence***
- ***Visual color change indication***
- ***Assess gas-phase filter performance***
- ***Excellent cost to benefit ratio***
- ***Immediate results — within hours***
- ***Patent pending***



A Cost Effective Solution

The SAAFDetect Visual Air Quality Indicator provides information on the presence of gases at a fraction of the cost of other methods. Historically gas concentration measurement or detection has been an expensive proposition requiring air impingers, carbon canisters, Tedlar® bags, single gas monitors, or other specialized instruments and their associated laboratory analyses. These services may cost hundreds of dollars per sample or thousands of dollars per instrument. Given these prohibitive analytical costs, it quickly becomes impractical for many building or facility managers to evaluate the simple presence of gas-phase contaminants at their site.

The SAAFDetect indicator provides an easy, visual indication of gas presence which can be used to evaluate the need for gas-phase filtration equipment, estimate existing filter efficiency, or point toward the need for more analytical methods. Building owners or facility managers can use this tool to perform initial evaluations and document the results through the use of a web based tool.

Principles of Operation

The SAAFDetect indicator uses proprietary chemically impregnated paper that changes color through reaction with gas contaminants in the air — similar to litmus paper reactions with acids or bases. The color and extent of color change depends on the gas, concentration of the gas, and the exposure time.

AmericanAirFilter

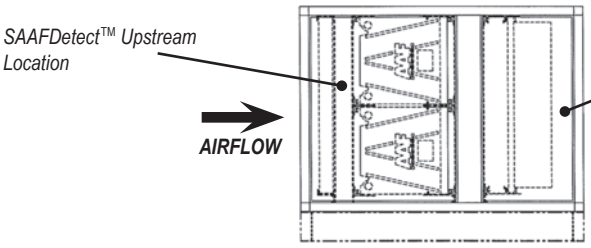
SAAFDetect® Visual Air Quality Indicator

Where to Use SAAFDetect® Indicator

The SAAFDetect indicator can be used in multiple applications ranging from commercial buildings, museums, and archives to petrochemical refineries, pulp and paper mills, and wastewater plants. These sites can evaluate the presence of gas from sources such as those shown to the right for their presence and potential to cause irritation, degrade stored materials, corrode electronics, and cause odors.

Potential locations include the following:
- outdoor air intakes
- upstream and downstream of gas-phase filters
- inside protected or critical spaces
- the outlet of odor scrubbers

These locations provide valuable information to clients related to gas presence and gas-phase filter performance.



Example of SAAFDetect™ placement upstream and downstream of a gas-phase filtration unit.

Typical Gas Sources and Associated Concerns

Corrosive · Odorous · Degrades Stored Material · Hazardous, Health Concern, Irritant

Typical Source	Ammonia	Chlorine	Hydrogen Sulfide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Ozone	Sulfur Dioxide
Airplane Exhaust				◆	◆	◆
Aluminum Plant		◆				
Animal Facilities	◆					
Automobile Exhaust				◆	◆	◆
Chlorine Plant		◆				
Drinking Water Plant		◆				
Cleaning Products		◆				
Cooling Towers		◆				
Diesel Combustion				◆	◆	◆
Fertilizer Plant	◆					
Geothermal Plant			◆			◆
Helicopter Exhaust				◆	◆	◆
Industrial Processes	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆
Petrochemical Plant			◆	◆		◆
Pulp and Paper Plant		◆	◆	◆		
Sprinklers (irrigation)		◆				
WW Collection System	◆		◆			
WW Lift Stations	◆		◆			
WWTP	◆	◆	◆			

Specifications

Accuracy
- Variations in temperature and RH within the stated ranges may cause changes in the readings. The SAAFDetect indicator results show the strong presence of gases. SAAFDetect may not react with gases in lower concentrations. In those cases, more sensitive monitoring techniques may be necessary. If the user requires research grade accuracy, is evaluating health impacts, or has other critical needs for exact concentrations, then other techniques are appropriate.

Dust
- Minimize dust exposure. A thin layer of dust filter media protects the SAAFDetect indicators, but they are not intended for heavy dust loadings.

Exposure Time
- Recommended exposure period is 2 hours.

Interferences
- The chlorine, nitrogen dioxide, and ozone indicators show cross-sensitivity with gases. The following gases are known to produce the following color changes.

Indicator	Cl2 & O3
chlorine	gray
ozone	gray
nitrogen dioxide	gray

Light
- Exposure to sunlight or other strong light sources will affect color change of indicators.

Liquids
- If contacted by liquids, discard.

Storage in original packaging
- 2 weeks in freezer (32 - 40ºF; 0-4ºC); 5 days at room temperature (68ºF; 20ºC)
- Becomes inactive after 2 hours exposure in an environment over 102ºF (40ºC)

Temperature
- 50 - 104ºF (10-40º)

Relative Humidity
- 20 - 50%

AAF International Building
9920 Corporate Campus Dr., Suite 2200
Louisville, Kentucky 40223-5000

Customer Service 888.223.2003
Fax 888.223.6500

www.aafintl.com

GPF-1-116B NOV '11

AAF has a policy of continuous product research and improvement and reserves the right to change design and specifications without notice.

ISO Certified Firm