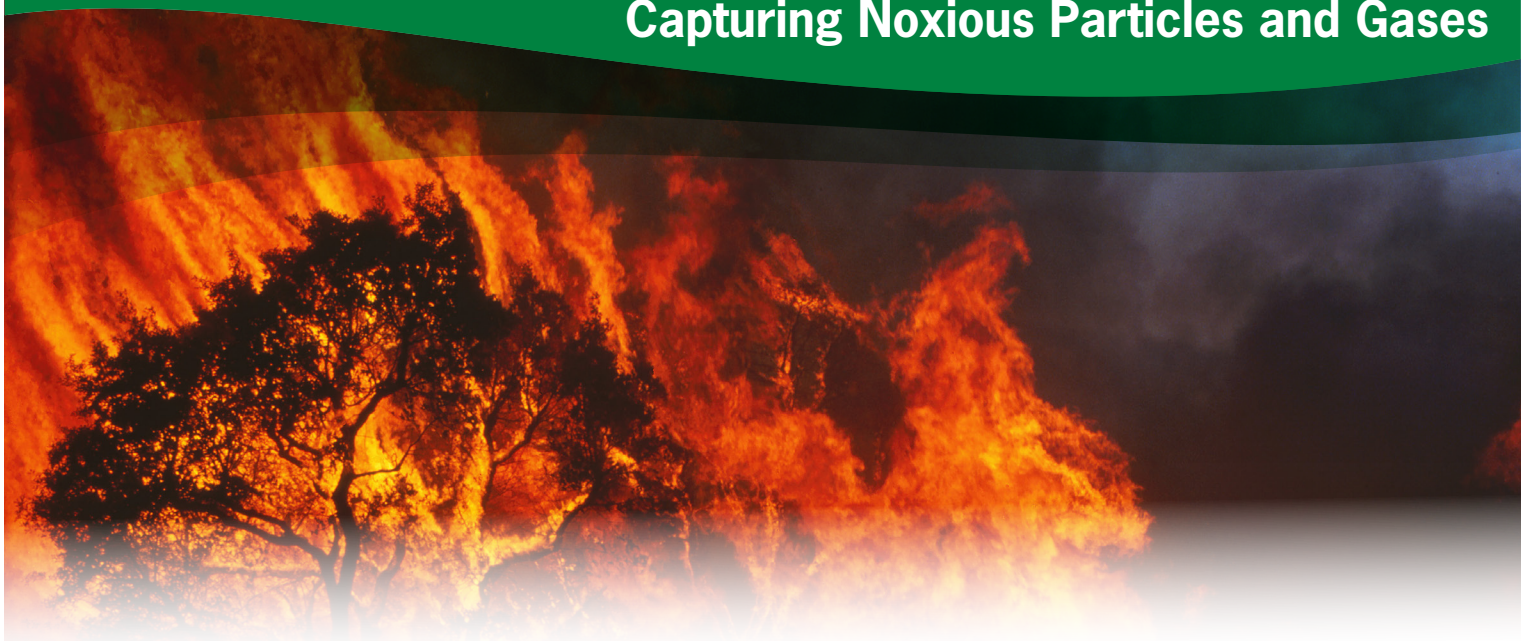
camfil

Wildfire Smoke

Capturing Noxious Particles and Gases



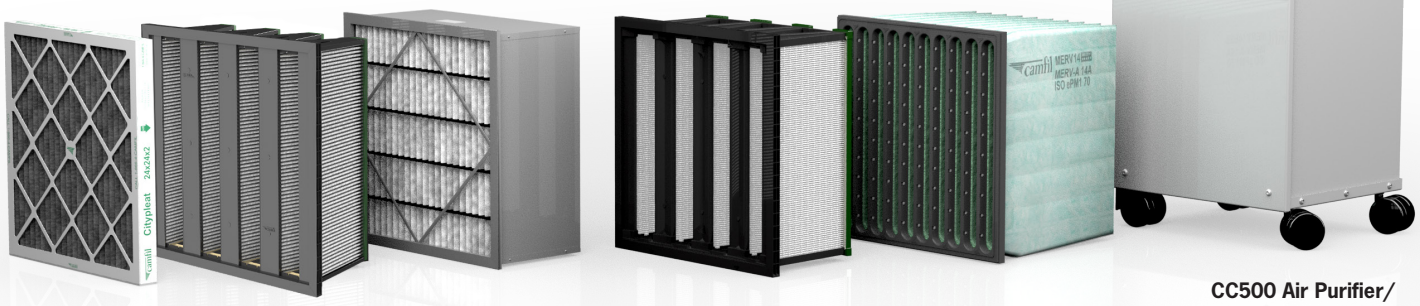
PARTICULATE AND GASEOUS CONTAMINANTS

Mitigating Risk

The smoke produced by a wildfire contains microscopic particles less than 2.5 microns in size, known as PM2.5. In fact, 90% of the total mass of wildfire smoke is comprised of these particles. Smoke can be carried on air currents to populated areas miles away from the actual fire and PM2.5 particles can penetrate deep into the lungs and bloodstream of local residents. Wildfires also release gaseous hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides that form ground level ozone. PM2.5, gaseous contaminants and ozone all cause a range of health problems from temporary burning eyes to lifelong heart and lung damage.

Wild fire smoke drawn into a building through an HVAC ventilation system lacking proper filtration can spread these risks throughout the facility. In hospitals, outpatient or residential care facilities, patients and visitors are especially vulnerable to these contaminants. Odor from smoke can linger and cause a drop-off in learning and productivity in schools and commercial buildings. Sensitive equipment and products being manufactured such as microelectronic parts or food and beverages can be damaged or destroyed.

One strategy to mitigate the risks of wildfire smoke is to utilize a combination of carbon filtration to control odor and gaseous contaminants and high efficiency air filters on PM2.5 particles.



CityPleat
Carbon
MERV 11

CityCarb I
High Capacity Carbon
MERV 15/14A

CitySorb
High Capacity Carbon
MERV 8

Durafil® ES
MERV 13/13A
MERV 14/14A
MERV 16/16A

Hi-Flo® ES
MERV 11/11A
MERV 13/13A
MERV 14/14A
MERV 15/15A

CC500 Air Purifier/ Isolation Unit
Includes a 99.99% true HEPA filter and a 30/30® Dual 9 Prefilter
MERV 9/9A