

## VOCs

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) are gases emitted from certain solids or liquids. VOC's include a variety of chemicals, some of which have short and long-term health effects. Concentrations of many VOC's are consistently higher indoors (up to ten times higher) than outdoors.

Symptoms associated with exposure to VOC's include conjunctive irritation, nose and throat discomfort, headache, allergic skin reaction, dyspnea, nausea, emesis, epistaxis, fatigue, dizziness.

VOC's are emitted by a wide array of products numbering in the thousands. Examples include: paints and lacquers, paint strippers, cleaning supplies, pesticides, building material and furnishings, office equipment such as copiers and printers, glues and adhesives, permanent markers.

### **VOC's Controlled with Plasma Air Ionization Equipment and Chemical Adsorption/Oxidation**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Ionization</u>	<u>Chemical Filter</u>
Acetaldehyde	CH <sub>3</sub> CHO	Good	Good
Acetic Acid	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	Good	Good
Acetone	CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	1	Good
Acetylena	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	1	Good
Acrolein	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O	Good	Good
Allylchloride	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CL	2	Good
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	Good	Good
Amyl Acetate	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	1	Good
Arsine Chlorodiphenyl	(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> AsCL	2	Slowly
Benzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	Slowly(1)	Slowly
Butadiene	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	Slowly(1)	Slowly
Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	N.A.	No
Butylamine	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	1	Good
Butylmercaptan	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> SH	Slowly(2)	Slowly
Butanoic Acid	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> COOH	Good	Good
Caproic Acid	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> COOH	N.A.	Slowly
Caprylic Acid	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub> COOH	N.A.	Slowly
Carbon Disulfide	CS <sub>2</sub>	(1)	Good
Carbon Monoxide	CO	N.A.	Slowly
Carbon Tetrachloride	CCL <sub>4</sub>	No	Slowly
Chlorine	CL <sub>3</sub>	No	Slowly
Chloroform	CHCL <sub>3</sub>	(2)	Good
Chloropicrin	CCLNO <sub>2</sub>	No	Good
3 Chloroprane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CL	(2)	Good
Creosol	HOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	(1)	Good
Cyclohexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	N.A.	Good
Cyclohexanone	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	N.A.	Good
1,2 Dichloroethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CL <sub>2</sub>	(2)	Good
Diethylamine	(C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH	Good	Slowly
Dimethylmine	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> NH	Good	Good
Ethanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	Good	Good
Ethylacetate	CH <sub>3</sub> COOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	N.A.	Good
Ethyl Acrylate	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	(1)	Slowly
Ethylene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Slowly	Slowly

<u>Name</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Ionization</u>	<u>Chemical Filter</u>
Formic Acid	HCOOH	N.A.	Good
Formaldehyde	HCHO	Good	Good
Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>	N.A.	Slowly
Hydrazine	N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	(1)	Good
Hydrogen Sulfide	H <sub>2</sub> S	Slowly	Good
Hydrogen Cyanide	HCN	N.A.	Good
Indole	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N	Good	Slowly
Idoform	CHI <sub>3</sub>	(2)	Good
Isopropanol	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	Good	Good
Isovaleric Acid	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> COOH	Good	Slowly
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	(1)	No
Methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	Good	Good
Methyl Acrylate	C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Slowly(1)	Good
Methyl Amine	CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>3</sub>	Good	Good
Methyl Chloride	CH <sub>3</sub> CL	(2)	Good
Methyl Chloroform	CH <sub>3</sub> CCL <sub>3</sub>	(2)	Good
Methyl Ethylketone	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	(1)	Good
Methyl Mercaptan	CH <sub>3</sub> SH	(2)	Good
N-Methyl Pyrrolidine	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N	N.A.	Slowly
Methyl Sulfide	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> S	(1)	Good
Nicotine	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	Slowly	Slowly
Nicotinic Acid	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> NCOOH	Slowly(1)	Slowly
Nitric Oxide	NO	(1)	Good
Nitrobenzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	N.A.	Slowly
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO <sub>2</sub>	(1)	Good
Nitrous Oxide	N <sub>2</sub> O	(1)	Slowly
Phenol	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	Slowly	Good
Phosgene	COCL <sub>3</sub>	N.A.(2)	Slowly
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	(1)	Slowly
Pyridene	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N	Good	Good
Skatole	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N	Good	Good
Stibine	SbH <sub>3</sub>	N.A.	Good
Styrene	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	Good	Good
Sulfur Dioxide	SO <sub>2</sub>	(2)	Good
Sulfur Trioxide	SO <sub>3</sub>	(2)	Good
Toluene	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	Slowly	Slowly
Trichloroethylene	C <sub>2</sub> HCL <sub>3</sub>	No	Good
Triethylamine	(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> N	Slowly	Slowly
Trimethylamine	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> N	Good	Good
Vinyl Chloride	CH <sub>2</sub> CHCL	(2)	Good
Xylene	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	Good	Slowly

- N.A. Data not available.  
 Slowly May not be controllable at high rates of emission  
 (1) Conclusion of effectiveness derived from experience with chemicals in same family.  
 (2) Ionization should only be used in combination with chemical filter.

Chemical filters either remove and/or oxidize chemical contaminants. N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub> are released into the air stream. Ionization creates the same by-products as chemical filters except where elements other than C, H, O, N are present. When other chemicals are present such as halogens, S, A, I, etc., chemical adsorption must be used to remove substances.