

IQAir® Media Selection Chart for Airborne Contaminant Control

Gaseous Contaminants & Particulate Pollutants	Formula / Abbreviation	IQAir® HyperHEPA® Filter	IQAir® Gas Phase Media				
			VOC	MultiGas™	ChemiSorber	AM	AcidPro*

- = recommended as first choice for the respective gaseous contaminant
- ◐ = alternative choice for the respective gaseous contaminant
- ◑ = recommended choice for the control of the respective particulate pollutant

A						
Acetaldehyde	C ₂ H ₄ O			◐	●	
Acetic acid	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂			◐	●	
Acetone	C ₃ H ₆ O			◐	●	
Acetonitrile	C ₂ H ₃ N		●	◐		
Acid gases					◐	●
Acrylaldehyde (Acrolein)	C ₃ H ₄ O			◐	●	
Acrylic acid	C ₃ H ₄ O ₂				●	◐
Acrylonitrile	C ₃ H ₃ N		●	◐		
Alcohols			●	◐		
Aldehydes				◐	●	
Alkanes			●	◐		
Alkenes			●	◐		
Amines			◐			●
Ammonia	NH ₃				●	
Aniline	C ₆ H ₇ N		●	◐		
Anorganic acids			◐			●
Aromatics			●	◐		
Arsenic hydride (Arsine)	AsH ₃			◐	●	
Aspergillus spp.		◑				
Asbestos		◑				
B						
Bacteria		◑				
Benzene	C ₆ H ₆		●	◐		
Benzine (Petroleum ether)			●	◐		
Benzo(a)pyrene	C ₂₀ H ₁₂	◐	●			
Black carbon	BC	◑				
Bromine	Br ₂		●	◐		
BTX (Benzene, Toluene, Xylene)			●	◐		
Butane	C ₄ H ₁₀		●	◐		
Butanol (Butyl alcohol)	C ₄ H ₁₀ O		●	◐		
Butanone	C ₄ H ₈ O		●	◐		
Butyl acetate	C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₂		●	◐		
Butyl acrylate	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂		●	◐		
C						
Caproic acid	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂		◐			●
Caprylic acid	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂		◐			●
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂		cannot be effectively controlled			
Carbon disulphide	CS ₂		●	◐		
Carbon monoxide	CO		cannot be effectively controlled			
Carbon tetrachloride	CCl ₄		●	◐		
Carbonyl sulfide	COS			◐	●	
Chlorine	Cl ₂		◐			●
Chloroanisoles			●	◐		
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	CHCl ₃		●	◐		
Chloroprene	C ₄ H ₅ Cl		●	◐		
Cresol	C ₇ H ₈ O		●	◐		
Cyclohexane	C ₆ H ₁₂		●	◐		
Cyclohexanol	C ₆ H ₁₂ O		●	◐		
Cyclohexanone	C ₆ H ₁₀ O		●	◐		
D						
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂		●	◐		
1,2-Dichloroethane	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂		●	◐		
Dichloromethane	CH ₂ Cl ₂		●	◐		
Diesel soot		◑				
Diesel vapours			●	◐		
Dimethylamine	C ₂ H ₇ N		●	◐		
Dimethylformamide (DMF)	C ₃ H ₇ NO		●	◐		
Dioxane	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂		●	◐	●	
Dust		◑				
Dust mite allergens		◑				
E						
Epichlorohydrin	C ₃ H ₅ ClO		●	◐		
Esters			●	◐		
Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	C ₂ H ₆ O		●	◐		
Ethers			●	◐		
Ethyl acetate	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂		●	◐		
Ethyl formate	C ₃ H ₆ O ₂		●	◐		
Ethylbenzene	C ₈ H ₁₀		●	◐		
Ethylene	C ₂ H ₄		●	◐	●	
Ethylene oxide	C ₂ H ₄ O		●	◐	●	
F						
Formaldehyde	CH ₂ O			◐	●	
Formic acid	CH ₂ O ₂					●
Fungal spores		◑				
Fungicides				●		
H						
Halogens			●	◐		
Halomethanes			●	◐		
Herbicides				●		
Hexachlorocyclohexane	C ₆ H ₆ Cl ₆		●	◐		
Hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄		●	◐		
Hydrazine	N ₂ H ₄				●	
Hydrocarbons, general			●	◐		
Hydrochloride	HCl					●
Hydrogen bromide	HBr		◐			●
Hydrogen chloride	HCl		◐			●
Hydrogen cyanide	HCN			◐	●	
Hydrogen fluoride	HF				●	
Hydrogen sulphide	H ₂ S			◐	●	

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I							
Isocyanate (Diisocyanates)			●	●			
K							
Ketones							
M							
Maleic anhydride	C ₄ H ₂ O ₃		●	●			
Mercaptans							
Mercury vapour	Hg		Dental Hg / Dental Pro				
Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	CH ₄ O		●	●			
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	C ₄ H ₈ O		●	●			
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	C ₆ H ₁₂ O		●	●			
Methyl methacrylate	C ₅ H ₈ O ₂		●	●			
Methylamine	CH ₃ N		●			●	
Methylene chloride	CH ₂ Cl ₂		●	●			
Mould Spores		●					
N							
Naphthalene	C ₁₀ H ₈		●	●			
Nicotine	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂			●	●		
Nitric acid	HNO ₃				●		●
Nitrogen oxides	NO _x			●	●		
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O						●
O							
Organic acids							
Organic odours							
Oxides of sulphur							
Ozone	O ₃		●	●			
P							
Particulate matter							
Perchloroethylene (PCE)	C ₂ Cl ₄		●	●			
Pesticides							
Pet allergens							
Phenol	C ₆ H ₆ O	●	●	●			●
Phenylhydrazine	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂		●	●			
Phosgene (Carbonyl chloride)	CCl ₂ O		●	●			
Phosphine	PH ₃			●	●		
Phosphorus trichloride	PCl ₃		●	●			
Phthalates							
Pollen		●					
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)							
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)							
Propanol	C ₃ H ₈ O		●	●			
Pyridine	C ₅ H ₅ N		●	●			
R							
Radioactive Particulates							
S							
Solvent vapours							
Stibine	SbH ₃		●	●			
Styrene	C ₈ H ₈		●	●			
Sulphur dichloride	S ₂ Cl ₂				●		●
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂			●	●		
Sulphur trioxide	SO ₃			●	●		
Sulphuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄		●	●			●
T							
Terpenes							
Tetrachloroethane	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₄		●	●			
Tetrachloroethylene	C ₂ Cl ₄		●	●			
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	C ₄ H ₈ O		●	●			
Tobacco smoke		●		●			
Toluene	C ₇ H ₈		●	●			
Toner Dust							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)	C ₂ H ₃ Cl ₃		●	●			
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	C ₂ HCl ₃		●	●			
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	CHCl ₃		●	●			
Triethylamine	C ₆ H ₁₅ N		●			●	
Trimethylamine	C ₃ H ₉ N		●	●			
Turpentine	C ₁₀ H ₁₆		●	●			
U							
Ultra fine particles	UFP	●					
V							
Vinyl acetate	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂		●	●			
Vinyl chloride	C ₂ H ₃ Cl		●	●			
Viruses							
Volatile organic compounds	VOCs	●	●	●			
X							
Xylene	C ₈ H ₁₀		●	●			

* The IQAir AcidPro model is available only upon special request. Longer leadtimes may apply. Contact your Authorised IQAir Dealer for details.

Important Note: The actual indoor air quality improvements that can be achieved with air cleaning systems in an indoor environment depend not only on the right media choice and the system's airflow, but also on factors which are specific to that particular indoor environment. These include circumstantial factors such as temperature, humidity, contaminant mix, the source and intensity of the contaminants, the size of the indoor environment, the actual fan speed at which the system is operated and the state of saturation of the individual filter elements. Although a specific media may be recommended for the control of certain contaminants, the manufacturers make no claim as to the specific air cleaning results that can be achieved under the user's individual operating conditions.