

Metropolitan Air Compressor Co., Inc.

Compressed Air - Food/Bev

Presented By: Adam Zimmerman







Why Is It Important To Clean Up Compressed Air?

From production, processing, handling, packaging, to transporting... food/bev products have the potential to be compromised by compressed air.

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Benchmarking of Compressed Air GMPs

Good Manufacturing Practices - Compressed			Particulate Removal (includes microbiological		Location of	
Air in Food Plant	Dew Point	Oil Removal	particles)	Efficiency	Filtration	
FDA Code of Federal Regulations Title 21CFR, Part 110.40 (g) ¹				introduced into food or used to clean food-co t food is not contaminated with unlawful indir		
FDA Guidance RTE foods ²			0.3 Micron			
FDA and the FSMA ¹² (Food Safety Modernization Act)		The FSMA does not introduce any specific regulations related to compressed air. It primarily requires companies under FDA jurisdiction to employ a risk-based (HACCP-like) food safety management scheme.				
3-A Standard 604-05-3A ³ Section: D6.6.1		Point of Use-Contact (sterile air): 99.999% ¹⁰ All other: 99% ¹⁰				
Britsh Compressed Air Society (BCAS) ⁴ Section 6	-40° F/C	< 0.01 mg/m ³	0.1 - 0.5 Micron			
British Retail Consortium (BRC)9		Co	mpressed air used direct	ly in contact with the product shall be filtered.		
Safe Quality Foods (SQF) 7.2 edition ⁵ .				contact surfaces shall be clan and present no ri cturing process shall be maintained and regula purity.		
SQF Guidance Document for Edition 7.2, July 2014			0.01 Micron	99.999%	Point of use	
International Featured Standards (IFS) version 5 ⁶ . Section 4.9.10.2			Compressed air sl	hall not pose a risk of contamination.		
Global Red Meat Standard (GRMS) ⁷	Hazards relevant to food safety shall be controlled in critical control points (CCP) and/or by GMP measures.					
SSC 22000	ISO22000:2005 := Prerequisite Programs should be in place to address supplies of air (Section 7.2.3.C)					
SO 22000:2005 ⁸	BSI PAS 220:2003 Section 6.5 := (Summarized) Compressed air systems shall be constructed and maintained so as to prevent					
+	contamination. Requirments for filtration, microbilogy, and humidity (RH%) shall be specified. Filtration of the air should be as					
35I PAS 220:2008 ¹¹	close to the point of use as is practicable.					
Most Demanding Purification Levels	-40° F/C	< 0.01 mg/m ³	0.01 Micron	Point of Use-Contact: 99.999%	Point of use	

= Not Specified

= Most critical standard

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Air qualities in accordance with ISO 8573-1:2010

	Class	max.	Pressure dew point	Oil content (liquid, aerosol, oil vapor)				
Moisture		0.1 μm < d ≤ 0.5 μm 0.5 μm < d ≤ 1.0 μm			°F	mg/m ³		
	0	0 In accordance with the unit operator's or supplier's specifications, stricter requiren						
	1	≤20,000	≤400	≤10	≤-100	≤0.01		
	2	≤400,000	≤6,000	≤100	≤-40	≤0.1		
Oil	3	-	≤90,000	≤1,000	≤-4	≤1		
	4	-	-	≤10,000	≤37	≤5		
	5	-	-	≤100,000	≤45	> 5		
	6	-	-	-	≤50	-		
Particulates	6			-	≤50	-		

Measured in accordance with ISO 8573-4, ref. conditions 14.5 psi [a] absolute, 68 °F, 0% RH

Measured in accordance with ISO 8573-3

Measured in accordance with ISO 8573-2 and ISO 8573-5, ref. conditions 14.5 psi [a] absolute, 68 °F, 0% RH

Product Contact

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Definition: Process whereby compressed air is in contact as a part of the production and processing of the product including packaging and transportation.

In-Direct Product Contact

Definition: Process whereby compressed air is exhausted into the local atmosphere of the food preparation, production, processing, packaging and/or storage.

Prod	luct	Contact	
FIUU	uci	Contact	

In-Direct Product Contact

Class	Maximum number of particles per m ³ for particle sizes, d (μm) (at reference conditions see 7.3.1)						
	0,1 < d ≤ 0,5	1,0 < d ≤ 5,0					
2	≤ 400 000 ≤ 6 000 ≤ 10						
	Pressure Dew-point (°C)						
4 ¹	≤ +3						
	Concentration total oil (liquid, aerosol, and vapour) (mg/m ³)(at reference conditions)						
2	≤ 0,1						

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1,0 < d ≤ 5,0	
≤ 100	
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aerosol, and onditions)	The subscription of the local division of the local division of the local division of the local division of the

Class	Maximum number of particles per m³ for particle sizes, d (μm) (at reference conditions see 7.3.1)						
	0,1 < d ≤ 0,5	0,5 < d ≤ 1,0	1,0 < d ≤ 5,0				
2	≤ 400 000	≤ 6 000	≤ 100				
	Pressure Dew-point (°C)						
2	≤ -40						
	Concentration total oil (liquid, aerosol, and vapour) (mg/m ³)(at reference conditions)						
1	≤ 0,01						

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Air qualities in accordance with ISO 8573-1:2010

Class	max.	Pressure dew point	Oil content (liquid, aerosol, oil vapor)		
	$0.1\mu m < d \leq 0.5\mu m$	$0.5~\mu m < d \leq 1.0~\mu m$	1.0 μm ≤ 1.0 μm < d ≤ 5.0 μm		mg/m ³
0	In accordance with	the unit operator's or su	pplier's specifications, s	stricter requi	ements than class 1
1	≤20,000	≤400	≤10	≤-100	≤0.01
2	≤400,000	≤6,000	≤100	≤-40	≤0.1
3	-	≤90,000	≤1,000	≤-4	≤1
4	-	-	≤10,000	≤37	≤5
5	-	-	≤100,000	≤45	> 5
6	-	-	-	≤50	-

Measured in accordance with ISO 8573-4, ref. conditions 14.5 psi [a] absolute, 68 °F, 0% RH

Measured in accordance with ISO 8573-3

Measured in accordance with ISO 8573-2 and ISO 8573-5, ref. conditions 14.5 psi [a] absolute, 68 °F, 0% RH

Why Is It Important To Remove The Moisture From Compressed Air?

Damage to equipment

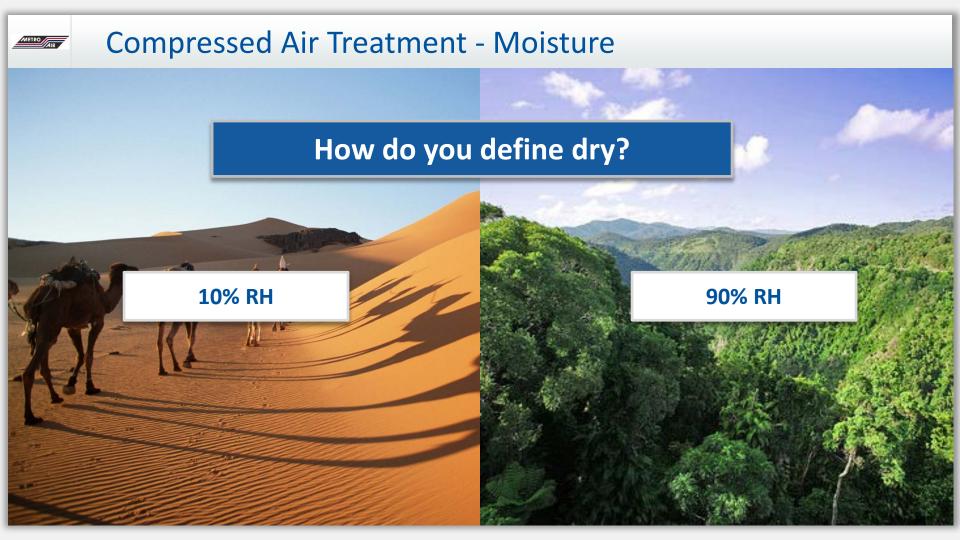
Causes rust/scale in pipes

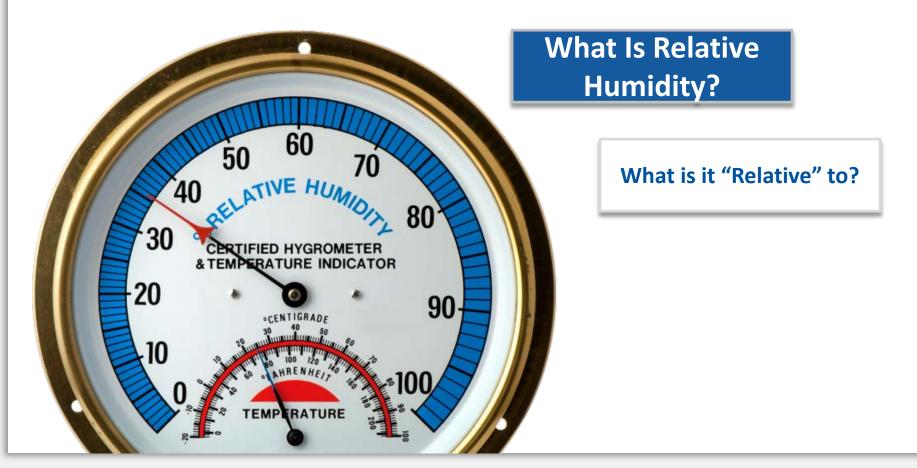
Damage to end product

Breeds Microorganisms

Contamination

Freezing Air Lines



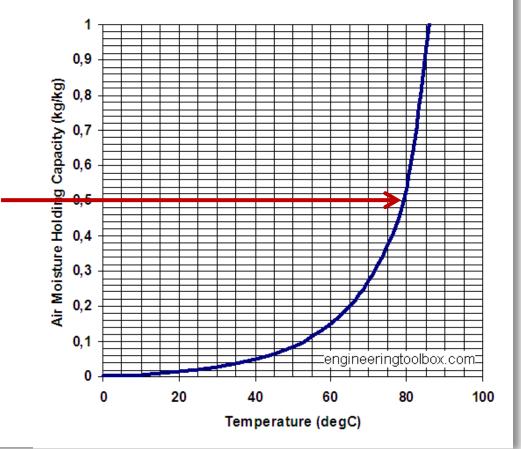


Rule of Thumb: Every 20 degrees the temperature rises... that air can hold twice as much water.

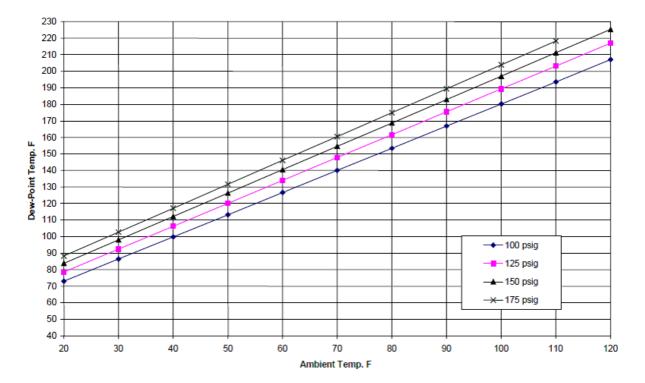
What does the blue line represent?

Answer: 100% Relative Humidity

aka Dew Point!



Dew-Point Temperature vs. Ambient Temperature (100% Relative Humidity)



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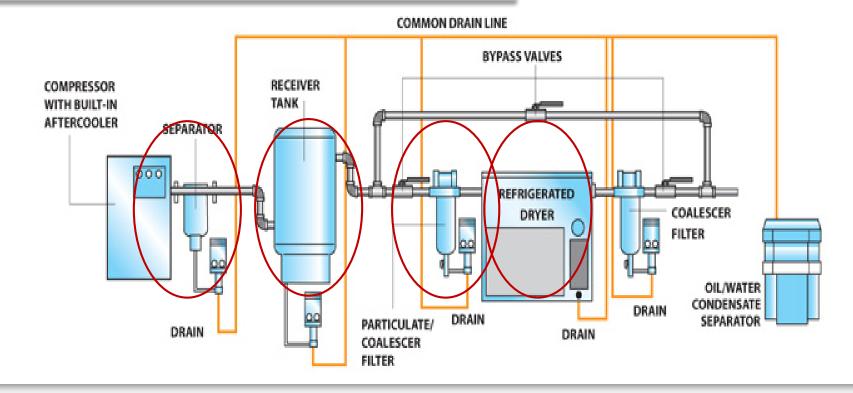
Why do we use dew point instead of relative humidity as a measurement of moisture in the compressed air world?

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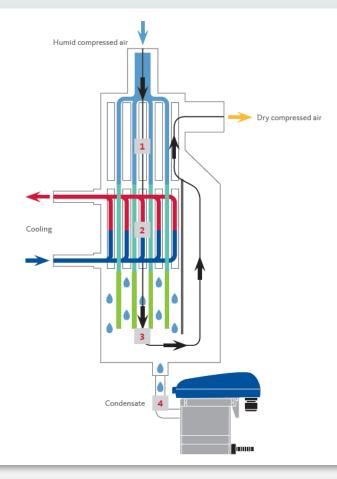
Gallons of Water Entering Systems Per Day Per 100 SCFM

	Degrees	% Humidity								
e	F	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Temperature	120	18.6	27.9	37.2	46.5	55.8	65.1	74.4	83.7	93.0
raf	110	14.1	21.0	27.9	35.1	42.0	48.9	55.8	63.0	69.9
ıpe	100	10.5	15.6	20.7	26.1	31.2	36.6	41.7	46.8	52.2
em	90	7.8	11.4	15.3	19.2	23.1	26.7	30.6	34.5	38.4
	80	5.7	8.4	11.1	13.8	16.8	19.5	22.2	24.9	27.9
Air	70	3.9	6.0	7.8	9.9	12.0	13.8	15.9	18.0	19.8
ent	60	2.7	4.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	9.9	11.1	12.6	14.1
Ambient	50	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.8	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.7	9.9
Am	40	1.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.6
7	30	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.5
	20	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7

Where is the water dropping out at?



Compressed Air Treatment - Moisture METRO **Typical Dryer Options** 60 Refrigerated 50 Dryer 40 ^Dressure Dew Point (°F) 30 20 10 0 **Food Contact** -10 -15°F -20 **Target PDP** -30 -40 -50 Desiccant -60 -70 Dryer -80 -90 -100



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Refrigerated Dryer Function

Why is it important to reheat the air?

What if you need a dew point under 32°F

Desiccant Dryers!

Dew points down to as low as -40°F to -100°F

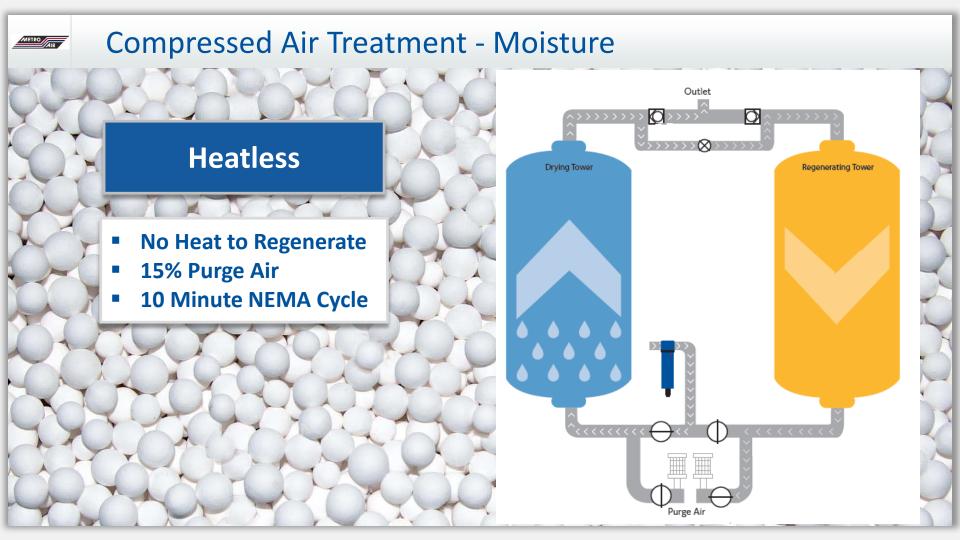




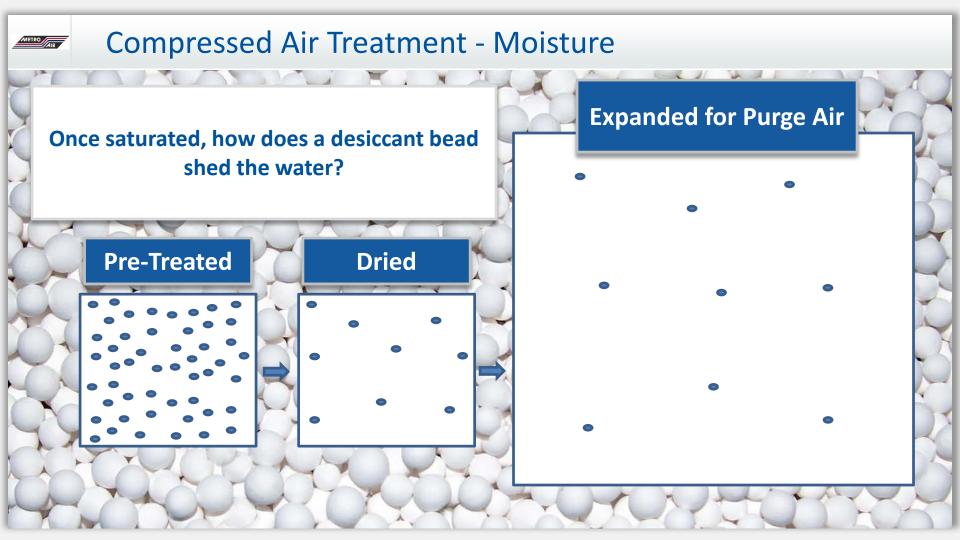


Absorption versus Adsorption

How Does a Desiccant Bead Work?



Once saturated, how does a desiccant bead shed the water?



Adsorption

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Desorption

Heated Purge

Heat Needed

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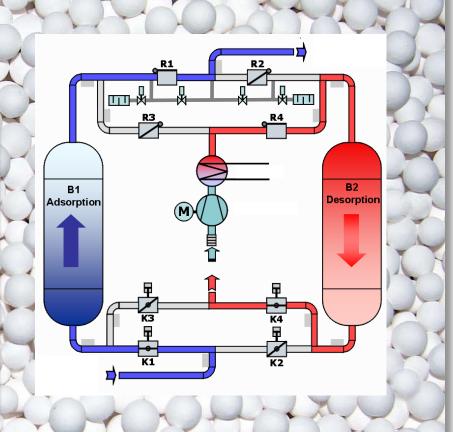
- 7% Purge Air to Regenerate and Cool
- 8 Hour NEMA Cycle

Heated Blower Purge

Average 2-3% Purge

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- 0% Purge Used to Regenerate
- 7% Purge used for cooling cycle only
- 0% Purge Option Available
 - Blower used to cool regenerated tower
 - Loads regenerated bed with moisture and can cause dew point spike upon switching
- 8 Hour NEMA Cycle











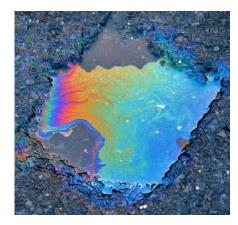




or

Where should the condensate and <u>oil</u> go after it is discharged from a drain?





or



On average, how much oil does a 100 HP compressor pass each year?

Conservatively about 10 gallons per year!

Fact: It takes 2.5 drops of oil to contaminate one gallon of water...

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Fact: 1 gallon of oil would contaminate about 1 MILLION gallons of water...

> 100 HP Compressor could contaminate 10 MILLION GALLONS OF WATER PER YEAR!!!!!!

Compressed Air Treatment - Oil

Air qualities in accordance with ISO 8573-1:2010

Class	max.	Pressure dew point	Oil content (liquid, aerosol, oil vapor)			
	$0.1 \ \mu m < d \le 0.5 \ \mu m$	$0.5~\mu m < d \leq 1.0~\mu m$	$1.0~\mu m < d \leq 5.0~\mu m$	°F	mg/m ³	
0	In accordance with	the unit operator's or su	pplier's specifications, s	stricter requi	ements than class 1	
1	≤20,000	≤400	≤10	≤-100	≤0.01	
2	≤400,000	≤6,000	≤100	≤-40	≤0.1	
3	-	≤90,000	≤1,000	≤-4	≤1	
4	-	-	≤10,000	≤37	≤5	
5	-	-	≤100,000	≤45	> 5	
6	-	-	-	≤50	~	

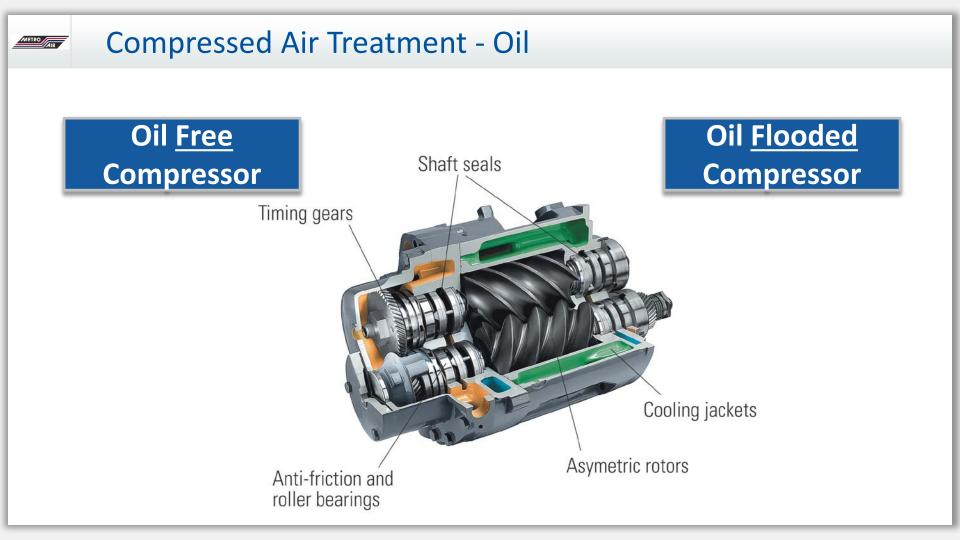
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0

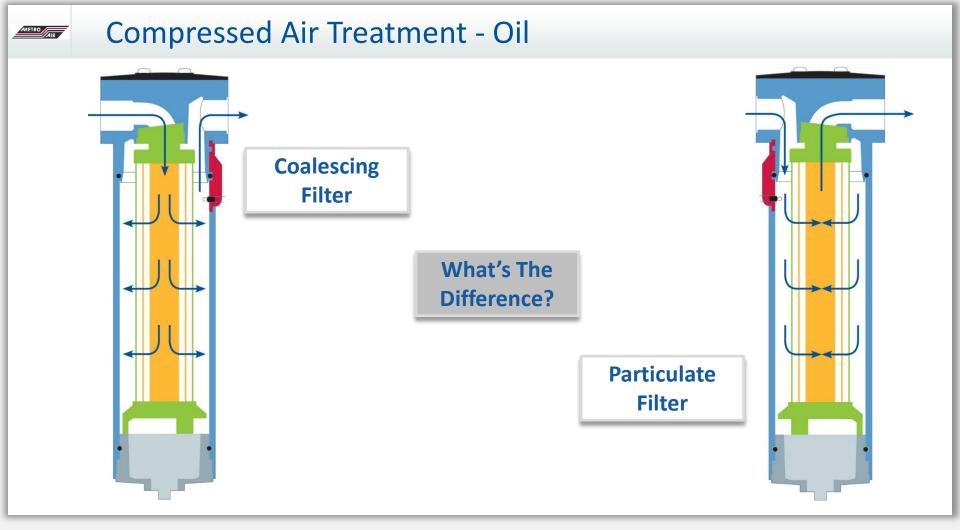


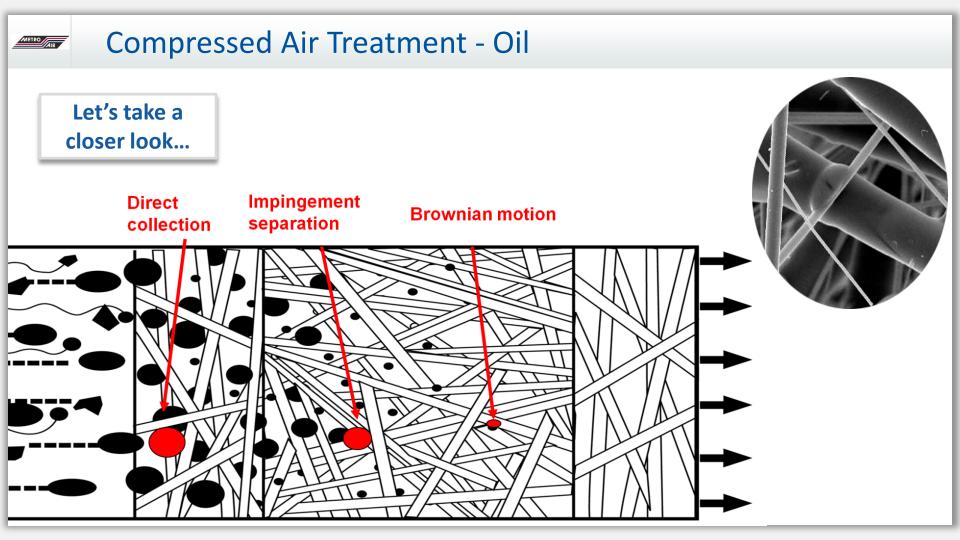
Compressed Air Treatment - Oil

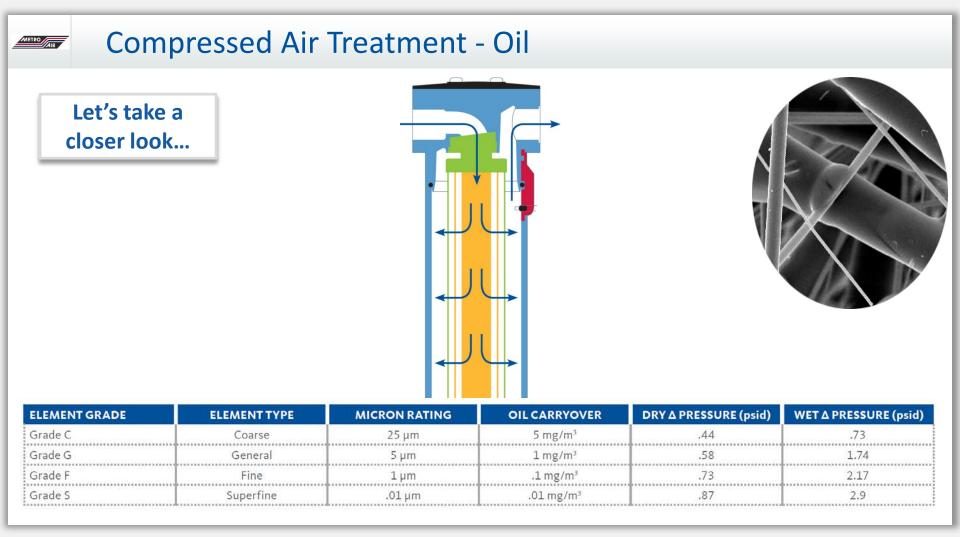
Oil Passing – From Oil Flooded Air Compressor

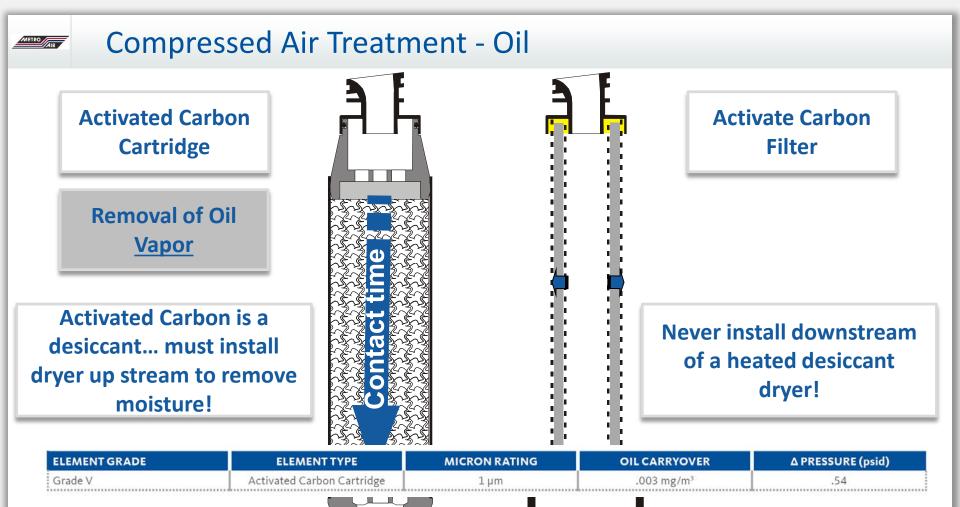
CONCENTRATION	TIME					
PPM _w	(Hours)	25 HP 100 SCFM	50 HP 250 SCFM	100HP 500 SCFM	200HP 1000 SCFM	
2	2000	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.4	
	4000	0.5	1.0	2.4	4.8	
	8000	1.0	1.9	4.8	9.6	
4	2000	0.5	1.2	2.4	4.8	
	4000	1.0	2.4	4.8	9.6	
	8000	1.9	4.8	9.6	19.2	
6	2000	0.7	1.8	3.6	7.2	
	4000	1.4	3.6	7.2	14.4	
	8000	2.9	7.2	14.4	28.8	
8	2000	1.0	2.4	4.8	9.6	
	4000	1.9	4.8	9.6	19.2	
	8000	3.8	9.6	19.2	38.4	

GALLONS PER YEAR



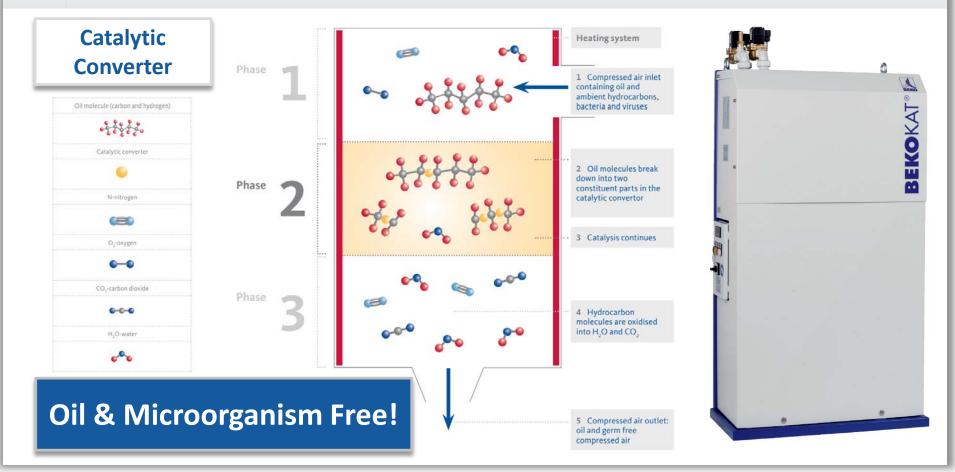






Compressed Air Treatment - Oil

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Compressed Air Treatment - Oil



H1 Lubricants: These lubricants may have incidental contact with food. Formulations may only contain certain base stocks, additives and thickeners as specified by FDA regulations (21 CFR 178.3570). In addition, in the event of incidental contact, contamination of food by an H1 lubricant must not exceed 10 parts per million (i.e., 0.001 percent).









Compressed Air Treatment - Particulates

Air qualities in accordance with ISO 8573-1:2010

Class	Solid particles, max. number of particles per m ³			Pressure dew point	Oil content (liquid aerosol, oil vapor)		
	$0.1\mu m < d \leq 0.5\mu m$	$0.5~\mu m < d \leq 1.0~\mu m$	1.0 μm < d \leq 5.0 μm	°F	mg/m ³		
0	In accordance with the unit operator's or supplier's specifications, stricter requirements than class 1						
1	≤20,000	≤400	≤10	≤-100	≤0.01		
2	≤400,000	≤6,000	≤100	≤-40	≤0.1		
3	-	≤90,000	≤1,000	≤-4	≤1		
4	-	-	≤10,000	≤37	≤5		
5	-	-	≤100,000	≤45	> 5		
6	-	-	-	≤50	-		

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Measured in accordance with ISO 8573-3

Measured in accordance with ISO 8573-2 and ISO 8573-5, ref. conditions 14.5 psi [a] absolute, 68 °F, 0% RH

Compressed Air Treatment - Particulates

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Solid particles per ft ³ in typical industrial air	Solid particles per ft ³ @ 100 psig	80% of the solid particles below 10 μm	Efficiency of a compressor intake filter < 5 μm	Potential remaining solids particles per ft ³ @ 100 psig
4,000,000	32,000,000	25,600,000	90%	2,560,000





Compressed Air Treatment - Particulates





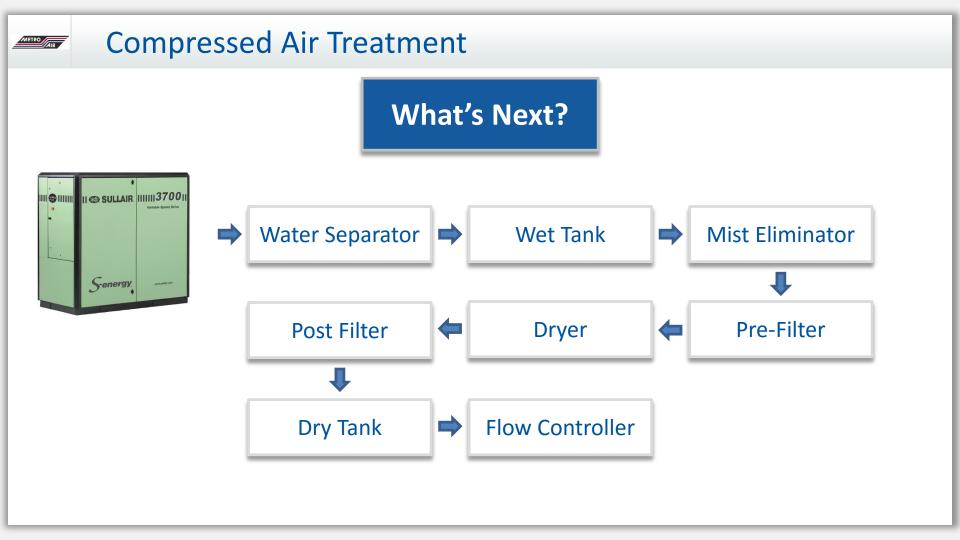
Point Of Use Filtration!!!

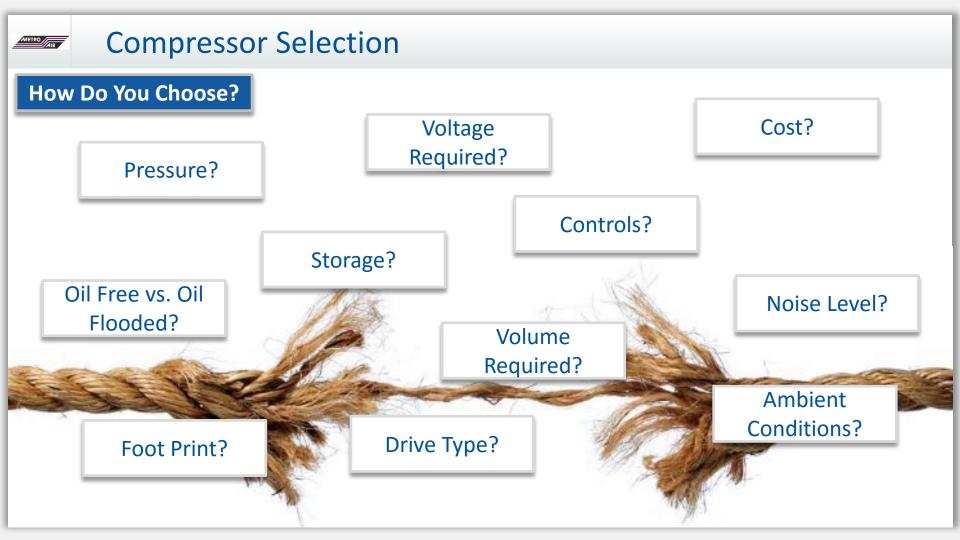
Compressed Air Treatment - Mircoorganisms

Removal of Microorganisms

Appropriate Filtration

Pressure Dew Points Under -15°F Catalyst Technology

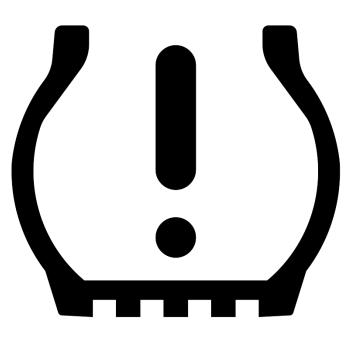


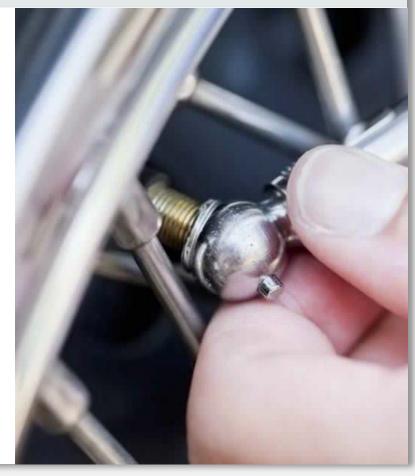


Compressed Air Treatment - Measurement



Compressed Air Treatment - Measurement

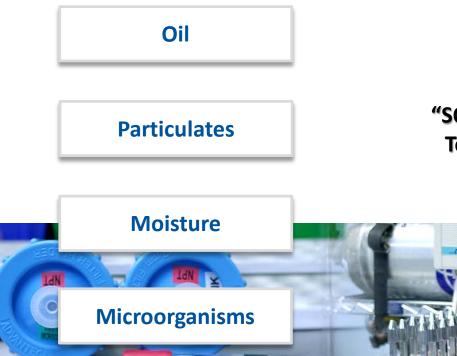








Compressed Air Treatment – Measurement (Air Sampling)



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"SQF Module 11.5.7 Requires Compressed Air To Be Regularly Monitored For Quality And Microbiological Purity."

TRACEAnalytics

Compressed Air Maintenance



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Unmaintained systems will pass more oil, remove less water, and allow more particulates into system.

A good maintenance, control, and measurement program are your best defenses!



Questions???