



**GAS DETECTION
SPECIALISTS**



Although CTI is new to the renewable energy space,
we are not new to Ammonia Detection.



CTI

GAS DETECTION SPECIALISTS







ACCURACY IN AMMONIA DETECTION

Why is it important?
How do we assure it?

Characteristics of NH₃

Naturally Occurring

Long history in agriculture and refrigeration

Very cold
-28F / -33C

Affinity for water

Distinctive Smell

The human nose can detect it but not measure it.

Effects are immediate & acute, not chronic

Direct contact will cause permanent damage.

B2L: Highly Toxic,
Slightly Flammable

Levels of Concern

5-10ppm Odor Threshold

25ppm TWA

100ppm EEGL

300ppm IDLH

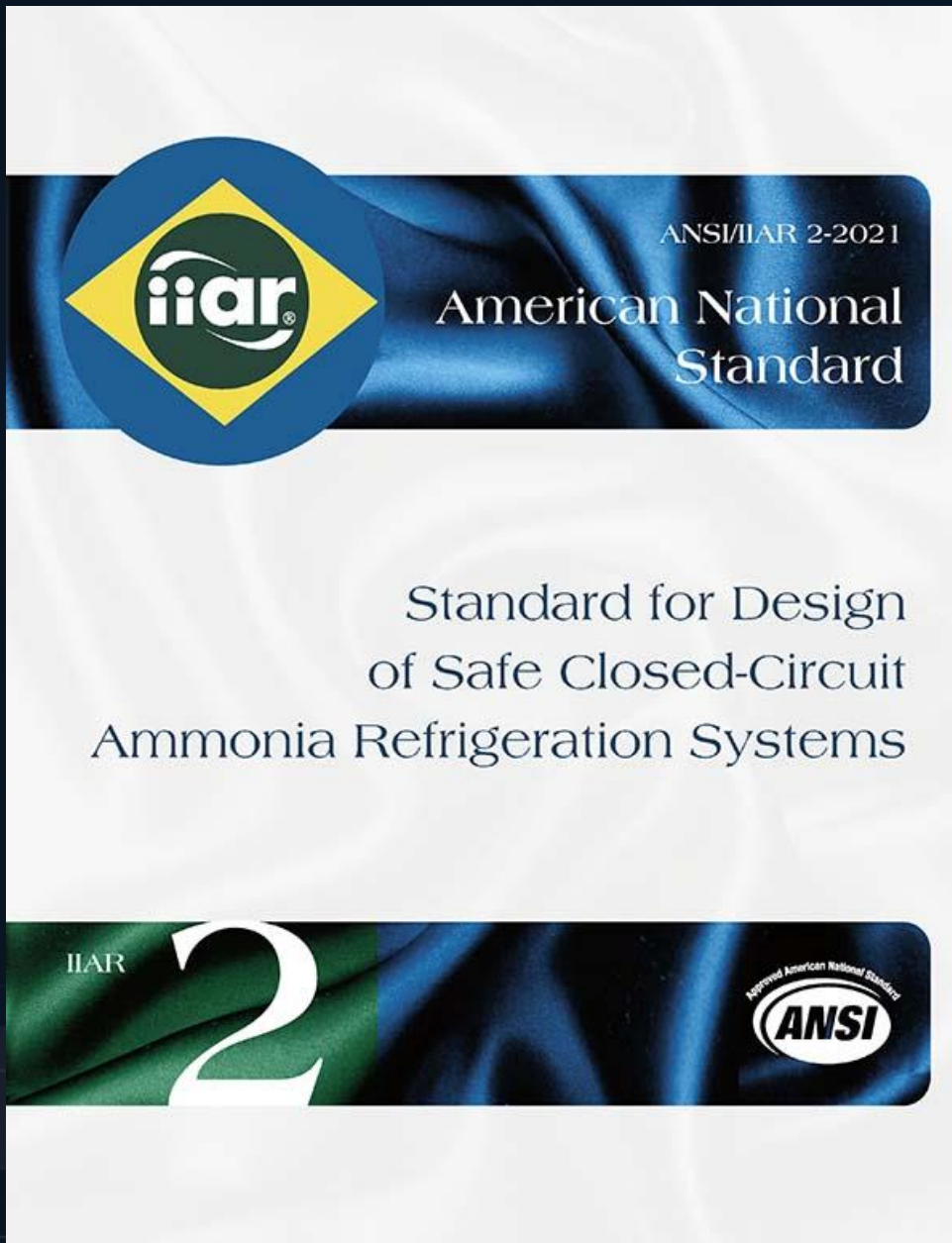
150,000-280,000ppm Flammability Range

Direct Contact with Liquid Burns



AMMONIA ENERGY
ASSOCIATION

CTI GAS DETECTION
SPECIALISTS



IIAR Standards

TAKE ACTION AT:

- 25ppm
- 150ppm
- 40,000ppm

How to Assure Accuracy:

1. Match the detection method to the detection level

Low Level (25-1000): Electrochemical - High Level (>1000): Catalytic Bead

2. 10% rule

Set alarm trigger for no less than 10% of the detection range

3. Regular testing and calibration

Bump Testing vs. Calibration

4. Correct mounting location

Within 30 feet of any leak source, easily accessible for maintenance, in the breathing zone.

Why is Accuracy important in NH3 Detection?

Working in an enclosed space that contains a potential for an NH3 leak is dangerous. Concentrations can change rapidly and vary significantly. The human nose cannot be trusted to assess the level of danger.

The action you take depends on the level that is detected.

Overreacting to a small leak can be costly.

Underreacting to a significant leak can be deadly.

Goals of NH₃ Detection

Provide fast and accurate readings of the Ammonia level in the space

In a manner that minimizes and prevents false alarms

So that AUTOMATIC, IMMEDIATE and APPROPRIATE actions can be taken

To protect people and property