



CHEMTEK

Cured Biomass Filtration SOP

Introduction

Cured material will have developed some oxidation due to the curing process. This oxidation is usually only due to oxygen and moisture which will break down the plant material thus releasing more undesirables and pigments into the oil during the extraction process. Most terpenes are still present and the majority of the cannabinoids are still in their acidic form, varying more with time and storage conditions. If material is stored in an unsealed container such as regular bags or plastic bins, it will have oxidized to a greater degree and will require more acidic sorbents. If the material is stored in vacuum sealed containers, the degree of oxidation is much lower and will require less acidic sorbents. The biomass structure and anatomy can also help to estimate the amount of impurities such as chlorophylls, anthocyanins, xanthophylls, carotenoids, etc. by observing their leaf size, colors, and aromas.



SATIVA STRAINS

These are usually thin and have lighter colors.



INDICA STRAINS

These are usually wide and have darker colors.



HYBRID STRAINS

These usually vary in size and have a range of colors.

The following personal protection equipment should be worn by all lab personnel during extraction and preparation:

1. Safety Goggles
2. Lab Coat
3. Gloves
4. Breathing Mask

Materials needed:

1. 1um Filter spool (.22um recommended)
2. Paper filters
3. Silica 60
4. W1
5. Alumina150
6. Weight Scale
7. Cup

WARNING: Failure to follow safety precautions of all equipment can result in hazardous conditions. Material data safety sheets should be available in the laboratory on all chemicals used in this process.

1. Pick the adequate spool size needed to have proper height and diameter for optimal flow and results. (Check the recommended use for each adsorbent to calculate the required spool size.)
 2. Place paper filter directly above the sintered disc to facilitate cleaning after use.
 3. Measure the recommended amount of Alumina 150 required and pour directly above the paper filter. Alumina 150 will remove excess water that could have been potentially picked up from the other sorbents during the filtration process to slow down the oxidation process of the oil.
 3. Make a decision on whether to use W1 or W5 based of the condition and characteristics of the biomass. W1 will be more aggressive due to it being acidic when compared to W5 which is acid activated as well but neutralized.
 4. Measure the recommended amount of W1/W5 required and pour directly above the Alumina 150 layer.
 5. Optional: If pesticides are suspected, measure the recommended amount of W4 required and pour directly above the W1/W5 layer.
 6. Optional: If material has reached over maturity before harvest, measure the recommended amount of Silica 60 required and pour directly above all the other layers.
 7. Ensure all clamps on the filtration unit are properly torqued before use. Priming the filtration unit with solvent is required if using a spool size wider than 6".
- 50 - 60psi is the recommended operating pressure.
60 - 75f is the recommended operating temperature.

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