

**STANDARDS PRESENTATION
TO
CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS BOARD**

PROPOSED STATE STANDARD,
TITLE 8, CHAPTER 4

Amend Section 5154.1 to read:

§5154.1. Ventilation Requirements for Laboratory-Type Hood Operations.

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(b) Definitions.

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Hazardous Substance. One which by reason of being explosive, flammable, poisonous, an irritant, or otherwise harmful, is likely to cause injury or illness if not used with effective control methods.

Laboratory-Type Hood. A device enclosed except for necessary exhaust purposes on three sides and top and bottom, designed to draw air inward by means of mechanical ventilation, operated with insertion of only the hands and arms of the user, and in which used to control exposure to hazardous substances are used. These devices are also known as laboratory fume hoods.

(c) Ventilation Rates.

(1) Laboratory-type hood face velocities shall be sufficient to maintain an inward flow of air at all openings into the hood under operating conditions. The hood shall provide confinement of the possible hazards and protection of the employees for the work ~~which~~ that is performed. The exhaust system shall provide an average face velocity of at least 100 ~~linear~~ feet per minute with a minimum of 70 fpm at any point, except where more stringent special requirements are prescribed in other sections of the General Industry Safety Orders, such as Section 5209. The minimum velocity requirement excludes those measurements made within 1 inch of the perimeter of the work opening.

(2) When a laboratory-type hood is in use to contain airborne hazardous substances and no employee is in the immediate area of the hood opening, the ventilation rate may be reduced from the minimum average face velocity of at least 100 feet per minute to a minimum average face velocity of 60 feet per minute if the following conditions are met:

(A) The reduction in face velocity is controlled by an automatic system which does not require manual intervention. The automatic system shall increase the airflow to the flow required by (c)(1) when the hood is accessed.

(B) The laboratory-type hood has been tested at the reduced flow rate according to the tracer gas method specified in Section 7, Tracer Gas Test Procedure, of ANSI/ASHRAE 110-1995, Method of Testing Performance of Laboratory Fume Hoods, which is hereby incorporated by reference, and has a hood performance rating of 4.0 AU 0.1 or less. The test may be performed with or without the mannequin described in the ANSI/ASHRAE 110-1995 tracer gas method.

(C) The record of the most recent tracer gas test results and the "as used" test configuration shall be maintained as long as the automatic system is operable and thereafter for five years.

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(e) Special Requirements.

(1) The face velocity required by subsection (c) should be obtainable with the movable sashes fully opened. Where the required velocity can only be obtained by partly closing the sash, the sash or jamb shall be marked to show the maximum opening at which the hood face velocity will meet the requirements of subsection (c). Any hood failing to meet the requirements of subsection (c) and this paragraph shall be considered deficient in airflow and shall be posted with placards, plainly visible, which prohibit use of hazardous substances within the hood.

(2) When flammable gases or liquids are used, or when combustible liquids are heated above their flashpoints, hoods ~~that are not bypassed shall have permanent stops installed which will restrict closure of the sash so that sufficient airflow is maintained to prevent explosions~~ shall be designed, constructed, and installed so that hood openings at all sash positions provide sufficient airflow to prevent ignitable concentrations. Concentrations in the duct shall not exceed 20% of the lower explosive limits.

(3) In addition to ~~requirements in being tested as required by Section 5143(a)(5), a means shall be provided at the hoods shall meet the following requirements:~~

(A) By January 1, 2006, hoods shall be equipped with a quantitative airflow monitor that to continuously indicates whether that air is flowing into the exhaust system during operation. The quantitative airflow monitor shall measure either the exact rate of inward airflow or the relative amount of inward airflow. Examples of acceptable devices that measure the relative amount of inward airflow include: diaphragm pressure gauges, inclined manometers, and vane gauges. The requirement for a quantitative airflow monitor may also be met by an airflow alarm system if the system provides an audible or visual alarm when the airflow decreases to less than 80% of the airflow required by subsection (c).

(B) Qualitative airflow measurements that indicate the ability of the hood to maintain an inward airflow at all openings of the hood as required by subsection (c)(1) above shall be demonstrated using smoke tubes or other suitable qualitative methods upon initial installation. This demonstration shall be performed:

1. Upon initial installation;
2. On an annual basis;

EXCEPTION TO SUBSECTION (3)(B)2.: The frequency of the tests may be reduced to every two years if a calibration and maintenance program is in place for the quantitative airflow monitor or alarm system.

3. After repairs or renovations of the facility, hood or the ventilation system in that part of the facility where the hood is located; or
4. After the addition of large equipment into the hood.

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(7) When perchloric acid is evaporated in laboratory-type hoods, the provisions of Section 5143(a)(4) shall apply. The materials of construction shall be ~~nonorganic (except for unplasticized polyvinyl chloride)~~ inert, smooth, and nonabsorbent. Organic polymers shall not be used except for inert fluoropolymers, such as polytetrafluoroethylene [PTFE] and tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene copolymer [Teflon FEP], or similar nonreactive material. The hood and exhaust system shall be washed down with water for decontamination and prior to opening for maintenance.

EXCEPTION: Portable laboratory scrubbing apparatus for perchloric acid digestions may be used in lieu of the special requirements of this paragraph.

(f) Operator Qualifications. The employer shall ensure that employees who use laboratory-type hoods are trained to:

(1) Use the hood and its features safely;

(2) Determine the date of the last performance test and if the hood performance met the requirements of this section;

(3) Understand the general hood purpose, airflow characteristics, and potential for turbulent airflow and escape of hazardous substances from the hood; and,

(4) Know where the quantitative airflow monitor or alarm system is located on the hood and how it is used to indicate an inward airflow during hood operation.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3, Labor Code.