

Lab Vent Control Banding Assessment v.1.5

1. Building Information

General information about building personnel and ventilation systems.

Questions in red are key information to be collected in the field

*1. Building Name

2. Building Wide Facility Coordinator or User Representative

3. Primary form of hood flow controls

- Constant Air Volume, continuously operating
- Variable Air Volume, high and low flows
- Constant Air Volume, on and off
- Variable Air Volume, continuously variable

4. Primary type of hood sash

- Vertical sash
- Combination sash
- Horizontal sash
- No sash

5. Primary Hood Operation Indicators

- Paper tell tale
- Pressure gauge
- Hood alarm - audible only
- Velocity readout

6. Occupancy Detectors

- None
- Ultrasound
- Tied to Light Switch
- Double detection
- Infrared

7. Notes on building systems

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2. Room Specific Information

Questions in red are key information to be collected in the field

*8. Rooms in this ventilation zone

Room 1	<input type="text"/>
Room 2	<input type="text"/>
Room 3	<input type="text"/>
Room 4	<input type="text"/>

9. Primary Lab Use

- Teaching - limited number of chemicals that change predictably
- Production - specific chemical processes that seldom change
- Changing Research - chemical process change routinely and unpredictably
- Stable Research - chemical process change infrequently

10. Lab Design Category

i.e. What was the original design concept for this lab?

- Wet Laboratory (hoods and sinks provided)
- Dry Laboratory (no hoods provided)
- Instrument Laboratory (point source exhausts provided)
- Chemical Storage room
- Photographic Darkroom
- Low Chemical Use Workroom or Studio

11. Primary Type of Chemistry

- Nanochemistry
- Inorganic chemistry
- Biochemistry
- Low, but significant, chemical use
- Organic chemistry

12. Number of hoods

	Width
1	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>
5 or more	<input type="text"/>

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13. Are there Ventilation Effectiveness Concerns?

"Ventilation effectiveness" refers to how well air within the laboratory is mixed so that all areas of the room receive the same air change rate. This can be assessed based on computational fluid dynamics modeling, measurement of air contaminants at different locations in the space, or use of visualization techniques.

A possible approach to addressing this concern within a specific laboratory is to provide local exhaust ventilation for sources located outside a fume hood. Assessing and addressing this issue relies upon the professional judgment of the qualified person identified by the Laboratory Ventilation Management Plan.

- Yes, explain in Comments box for this section
- No

14. What are the primary uses of the hoods in this lab?

	Active chemistry	Chemical storage	Equipment storage	Empty
Hood 1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hood 2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hood 3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hood 4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hood 5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

15. Pressurization relative to hallway

- Positive
- Neutral
- Negative
- Unclear

16. Hood make up air requirements

Floor area (sq feet)

Ceiling height (ft)

Total width of hoods (ft)

Date of last certification

Certification velocity (fpm)

Certification sash height (ft)

17. Laboratory Supervisor(s)

18. Room ventilation notes or variations from rest of building

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3. Key Chemical Classes

This section identifies relevant properties of the laboratory chemical classes that the ventilation system is expected to control. This information is gathered based on information from a laboratory visit, review of chemical inventories and information from the laboratory workers.

*19. Chemical Class

Small amount indicates that less than 1 liter is actively used; medium amount is between 1 and 5 liter; large amount is more than 5 liters.

Weak concentration indicates that dilution lowers the hazards associated with the chemical as described on the MSDS; Reagent concentration indicates that the MSDS describes hazards adequately; Concentrated concentrations indicate that the hazards are greater than indicated by MSDS due to concentration

	Small amount	Medium amount	Large amount	Weak	Reagent	Concentrated
Flammable solvents	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Halogenated solvents	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Corrosives	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Volatile toxics	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Flammable gases	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Asphyxiants	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Toxic gases	<input type="checkbox"/>					

Specific information and notes

20. Chemical Warning Properties

- None (no odor associated with the chemical)
- Moderate (odor threshold near exposure levels of concern)
- Poor (odor threshold below exposure levels of concern)
- Good (odor threshold above exposure levels of concern)

21. Highest GHS warnings and other notes for chemicals

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4. Other Laboratory Factors

Other laboratory process factors that affect the ventilation recommendation

22. Specific heat or contaminant sources

	0	1	2-5	5-10	>10
Number of Refrigerator(s)	<input type="radio"/>				
Number of Freezer(s)	<input type="radio"/>				
Number of Ultra Low Freezer(s)	<input type="radio"/>				
Number of Ventilated Autoclaves	<input type="radio"/>				
Number of Unventilated Autoclaves	<input type="radio"/>				
Number of heating element(s) or bunsen burners	<input type="radio"/>				
Number of ovens	<input type="radio"/>				
Vacuum pumps	<input type="radio"/>				
Number of other significant plug load appliances (e.g. centrifuge(s))	<input type="radio"/>				
Containers of cryogenic liquids	<input type="radio"/>				
Laser based instrumentation	<input type="radio"/>				

23. Are there other local exhaust points?

(e.g. autoclave exhaust systems; operable windows; point source exhausts; canopy hoods)

24. What is the average number of people in the room when chemicals are used?

- unknown 4 to 10
 3 or fewer more than 10

25. Are animals or plants housed or used in the room?

- Yes No Unknown

26. Notes on Other Factors

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5. Control Band Recommendation

*27. Primary criteria for selecting ventilation rate

Makeup air for exhaust systems

Heat sources

Control of volatile chemicals

Occupancy requirements

Other (please specify)

*28. Ventilation Control Band Recommendation

- High ventilation rate
- Medium ventilation rate
- Low: single pass ventilation based on requirements for occupancy and temperature control
- Single pass ventilation not required: follow ASHRAE occupancy requirements
- Specific design required

29. Potential Indicators of under- or over- ventilation

Temperature issues

Health symptoms

Humidity issues

Oxygen deficiency

Odors

Flammable atmosphere

Other (please specify)

30. Assessment Dates

Date of this assessment

Recommended date of next assessment

31. Assessor