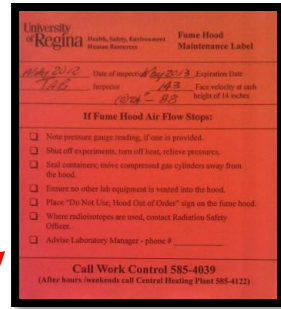


What to look for

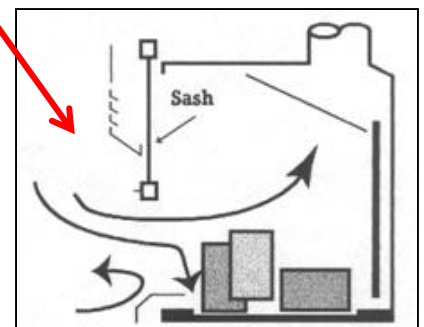
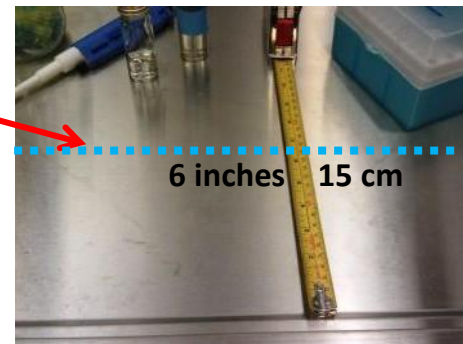


- First of all, make sure the fume hood is operational and that there is air flow
- These hoods have low-flow alarms, check to make sure the light is green or yellow (standby). There will be an audible alarm if the air flow drops
- Check the inspection sticker to make sure the face velocity has been checked in the past year
- The fume hoods are equipped with motion sensors, which will turn up the face velocity to the hood when workers are nearby.



It's all about the air flow:

- Improper air flow can lead to backspill of contaminants out of the fume hood
- Make sure you are working as far back as possible – at least six inches (~ 15 cm) from the front of the fume hood
- Clutter (chemical or equipment storage) in a fume hood creates turbulence
- Materials sitting directly on the work surface block the incoming air and propel it back toward the chemical fume hood face.
- If chemical containers or bulky devices must be kept in the chemical fume hood during an experiment, they should be elevated 2 to 3 inches above the interior work surface using jacks, apparatus scaffolding, support stands, ring stands, etc.



Using the Sash

- Make sure the sash is no higher than it needs to be
- You want the sash to be pulled down in front of your face
- Do not use a prop – if a sash won't stay up on it's own, report it to work control to get fixed
- Make sure you close the sash all the way when you are not using the fume hood. This saves energy.

