3.5 New Make-Up Air Systems (Con'd)

rate as determined from standard heat loss calculations. (This will eliminate the necessity to include the infiltration in the building heat loss calculations.) An exception to this is a situation where it is desirable to maintain the space under a slight negative pressure.

For additional information on make-up air systems, refer to ANSI Z9.2, 1971, paragraph 3.6, page 9.

4. EXHAUST HOODS

4.1 Purpose. It is the purpose of exhaust hoods to enclose, as effectively as practical, the points where the contaminant is released, or to create air flow through the zone or zones of contaminant release of such magnitude and direction as to carry the contaminated air into the exhaust system. Exhaust hoods and enclosures may also serve the important function of keeping materials in process by preventing their dispersion.

4.2 Production and Dispersion of Contaminants. Distinction should be made between the production of a contaminant and its dispersion. Contaminants are often produced without contamination of the atmosphere; on the other hand, dusts are frequently dispersed from areas where they are not produced.

4.3 Kinetic Energy of Atmospheric Contaminants. The method by which particulate contaminants become airborne determines the kinetic energy level.

8005 1289 PQ

PRODUCED BY FORD