











**NEED** 

CLEAN

# TO AVOID "CONTAMINATION"

### THEANSWER

ANDY BACON

### CONTAMINATION

Contamination is a process or act that causes materials or surfaces to be soiled with contaminating substances.

### Sources of Contamination:

1:Facilities

2:People

3:Tool generated

4: Fluids

5: Product generated

#### 1. Facilities

Walls, floors and ceilings
Paint and coatings
Construction material (sheet rock, saw dust etc.)
Air conditioning debris
Room air and vapors
Spills and leaks

### 2. People

Skin flakes and oil Cosmetics and perfume Clothing debris (lint, fibers etc.) Hair

### 3. Tool Generated

Friction and wear particles Lubricants and emissions Vibrations mops and dusters

### 4. Fluids

Particulates floating in air
Bacteria, organics and moisture
Floor finishes or coatings
Cleaning chemicals
Deionized water

### 5. Product generated

Silicon chips Quartz flakes Cleanroom debris Aluminum particles



### WHAT ARE THE CONTAMINATED SOURCES? CONTAMINATION **AWARENESS** Sources of contaminants WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES? WHAT DO I NEED CONTROL FOR? CONTAMINATION CONTROL Contaminants Specifics needs definitions categorisation CONTAMINATION CONTROL MANAGEMENT Adequate product selection

WHICH PRODUCT WILL GIVE FULL PROTECTION?



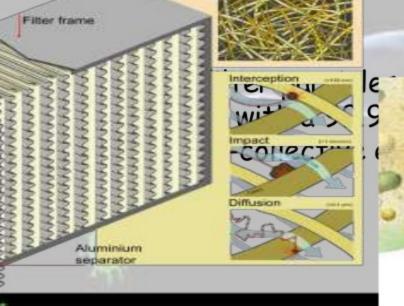
# HVAC SYSTEM (heating, ventilation & air-conditioning)

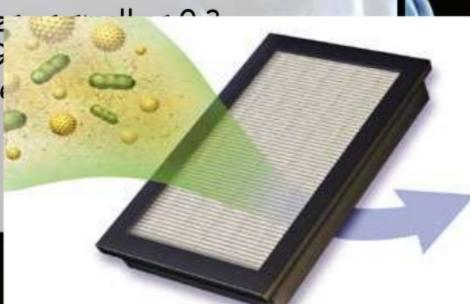
What can HVAC do?

HVAC system performs four basic functions:

1. Control airborne particles, dust and micro-organisms

- Thru sin filtration using high efficiency particulate





### 2. Maintain room pressure (delta P) - Areas that must remain "cleaner" than

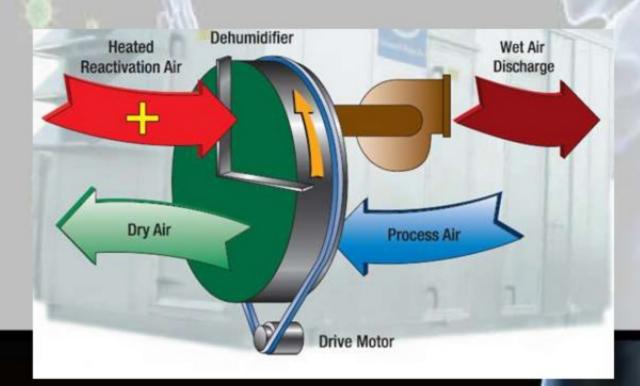
surrounding areas must be kept under a "positive" pressurization,

This is achieved by the HVAC system providing more air into the "cleaner" space than is mechanically removed from that same space.



## 3: Maintain space moisture (Relative Humidity)

 Humidity is controlled by cooling air to dew point temperatures or by using desiccant dehumidifiers.



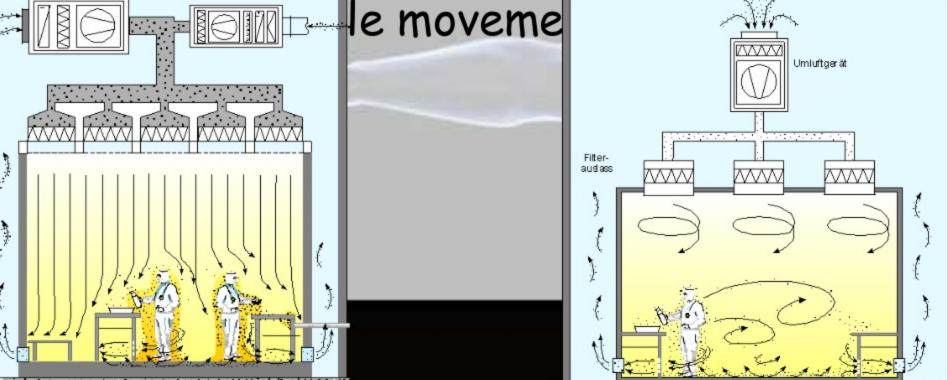
### 4. Maintain space temperature -

Temperature can affect production directly or indirectly by fostering the growth of microbial contaminants on workers.

### CLEANROOM ARCHITECTURE

This air flow is called laminar flow. The more restriction of air flow the more turbulence. Turbulence can





### Laminar flow cabinet

•Lamino filtera filters (down Biologie • A conseither drawn

ters of

through pre and Hepa filters on to the work surface.

### COMPONENTS OF LAMINAR

### FLOW CA

Prefilters: /
material.

Hepa Filters corrugated all Blower Units

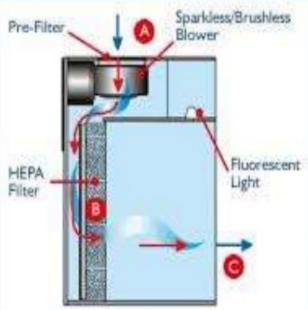
balanced blow with minimum

Lighting : Flucture Sterilization

tube.

manometer

How the Horizontal Clean Bench Works:



 Room air enters at "A" where it is cleaned via electrostatic pre-filtration.

Air then moves to the rear of the bench and exits at "B" through the HEPA filter.

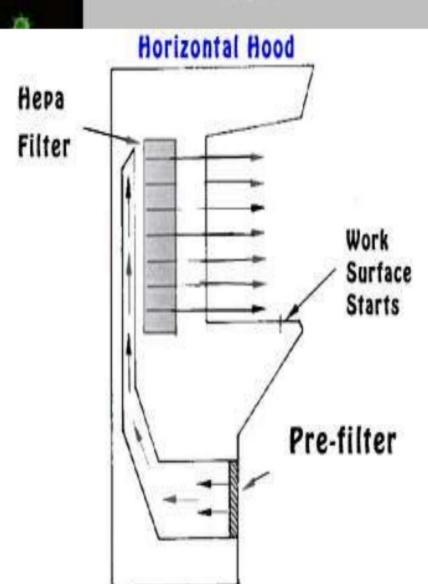
Ultra-clean, Class 100 air exits the workstation at "C". ynthetic

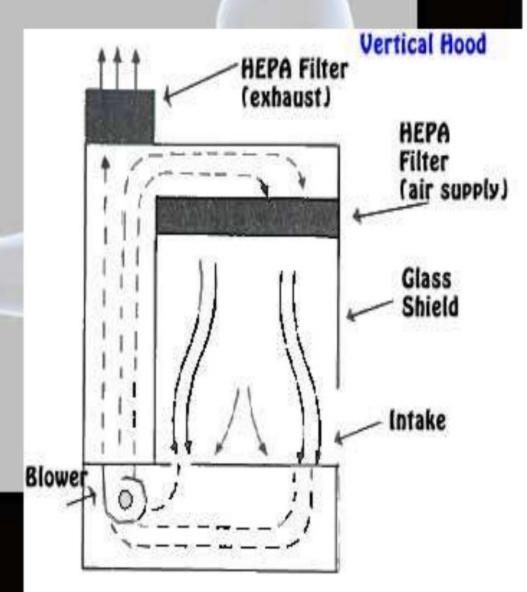
ss fibre with ors. imically least vibrant

iolet (UV)

device

# TYPES OF LAMINAR FLOW CABINETS





### CLEANROOM GARMENTS

The requirements for cleanroom garments will vary from location to location.

Gloves, face masks and head covers are standard in nearly every cleanroom

environment

