

SEGREGATION

Segregation of the source is defined as isolation of sources from the work environment in a separate room without direct containment of the source itself. Segregation is very similar to personal enclosure in that segregation also isolates the emission source from the worker by means of material barriers. The difference is that a segregated area is big enough for the worker to be able to physically enter the segregation (e.g. a separate room with the source). In fact, within a segregated area a source can additionally be enclosed and/or ventilated. The segregated area could be partial or complete and with or without ventilation. The segregation of the source is foreseen during the conception of a workshop.



Photo from FAAC B.V.

RMM SPECIFICATION



Effectiveness

Mean: 65%

50% ————— 90%

Implementation

- Ready to use
- Development required
- Without any maintenance
- With regular maintenance

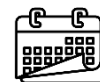
Cost

Without ventilation: € €
 With ventilation: € €

Target group

- Workers
- Consumer
- Environment

Lifetime



Years of use

ADVICES TO ENSURE THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVENESS

The most important factors for a segregation to be effective in reducing exposure levels in adjacent rooms are:

1. Full floor-to-true-ceiling walls
2. No return air from the segregated area (with emission source) to adjacent work areas
3. Exhaust from the segregated area (with emission source) to the outside (not to adjacent areas)
4. Maintain a negative pressure in the segregated area compared with adjacent areas
5. Good practices

In case the worker enters the segregation or is working within the segregated area, this segregated area is considered to be the work area and 'segregation' does no longer apply to the activity.



To know more

- Development of a mechanistic model for the Advanced REACH Tool (ART)

