Australian Standard™

Cleanrooms, workstations, safety cabinets and pharmaceutical isolators—Methods of test

Method 24: Determination of recovery times of cleanrooms

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out a recommended method for determining the recovery time(s) after contamination of a cleanroom.

NOTE: This test method is not mandatory for laminar flow and non-laminar flow cleanrooms in accordance with AS 1386.2, AS 1386.3, and AS 1386.4. Therefore, deviations from the test method or a different test method for the determination of recovery times are acceptable subject to agreement by the user of the cleanroom.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
1386	Cleanrooms and clean workstations
1386.1	Part 1: Principles of clean space control
1386.2	Part 2: Laminar flow cleanrooms
1386.3	Part 3: Non-laminar flow cleanrooms—Class 350 and cleaner
1386.4	Part 4: Non-laminar flow cleanrooms—Class 3500
1807	Cleanrooms, workstations, safety cabinets and pharmaceutical isolators—Methods of test
1807.0	Part 0: List of methods and apparatus
AS/NZS	
1716	Respiratory protective devices

3 DEFINITIONS For the purpose of this Standard the definitions given in AS 1386.1 and AS 1807.0 apply.

4 PRINCIPLE The cleanroom is challenged with a controlled particle release at specified locations and the times required for the cleanroom to return to its pre-test cleanness level(s) are measured.

5 CHALLENGE A process is employed that releases particles of size distribution centred between 0.4 μm and 0.6 μm, for example, an aerosol generated from cold polydisperse di-octyl phthalate (cold DOP).

NOTE: Some cleanroom users prohibit the use of DOP or oil-based aerosols. Therefore provision is made for alternatives, but these are not presently specified.

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