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## Gas monitor bump test log sheet

**Gas monitor bump test requirements. 4 gas monitor bump test log sheet. What is a bump test on a gas detector. How often should a gas monitor be bump tested.**

Users Reading a Free Preview Page 2 is not shown in this preview. U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration Directorate of Technical Support and Emergency Management (formerly Directorate of Science, Technology and Medicine) Office of Science and Technology Assessment This Safety and Health Information Bulletin is not a standard or regulation, and it creates no new legal obligations. The Bulletin is advisory in nature, informational in content, and is intended to assist employers in providing a safe and healthful workplace. Pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers must comply with hazard-specific safety and health standards and regulations promulgated by OSHA or by a state with an OSHA-approved state plan. In addition, pursuant to Section 5(a)(1), the General Duty Clause of the Act, employers must provide their employees with a workplace free from recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm. Employers can be cited for violating the General Duty Clause if there is a recognized hazard and they do not take reasonable steps to prevent or abate the hazard. However, failure to implement any recommendations in this Safety and Health Information Bulletin is not, in itself, a violation of the General Duty Clause. Citations can only be based on standards, regulations, and the General Duty Clause. The information in this Safety and Health Information Bulletin (SHIB) provides workers and employers guidance on calibrating and testing direct-reading portable gas monitors (hereafter, "DRPGMs" or "instruments"). These instruments protect workers from unseen workplace gas hazards. Proper maintenance and calibration of the instruments ensures that they are accurate and reliable. The instruments and instruments' introduction DRPGMs are designed to alert workers to toxic gases, as well as oxygen-deficient and combustible atmospheres that may exist in their workplace environments, such as permit-required confined spaces, manholes, and other enclosed spaces. Several OSHA standards require the use of gas monitors. See paragraph (c)(5)(ii)(C) of 29 CFR 1910.146 (Permit-required confined spaces); paragraph (c)(6) of 29 CFR 1910.120 (Hazardous waste operations and emergency response); and section 5 (Entry into bins, silos, and tanks) of Appendix A of 29 CFR 1910.272 (Grain handling facilities). OSHA recommends developing standard procedures for calibrating and using DRPGMs that include documentation to verify the proper maintenance and calibration of the instruments. Instrument inaccuracy due to improper or irregular maintenance and calibration can lead to exposure to hazardous levels of toxic gases or to an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. This exposure can cause workers to suffer serious injuries or illness, and even death.

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flammable gas explosions are often catastrophic, resulting in worker injuries and death, and destruction of property. The best way to verify that a DRPGM detects gas accurately and reliably is to test it with a known concentration of gas. This procedure will verify whether the sensors in the instrument respond accurately and whether the alarms function properly. The International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA), founded in 1933, is a trade association for manufacturers of protective equipment, including DRPGMs. The ISEA recommends, at a minimum, verifying the operational capability of these instruments before each day's use, with additional testing conducted as necessary. This ISEA SHIB incorporates recommendations developed by the ISEA A1 Calibration: The Key to Accurate Readings Operators use DRPGMs to detect the presence and concentration of toxic and combustible gases, as well as oxygen deficiency or oxygen enrichment (which is a fire and explosion hazard). Workers must not rely solely on their sense of smell to alert them to these hazards. Employers should ensure that workers use these instruments when working in areas with potential hazardous atmospheres. "Calibration" refers to an instrument's measuring accuracy relative to a known traceable concentration of test gas. DRPGMs compare the sensor's response to a known concentration of the test gas. To confirm the validity of this comparison, it is important to ensure the calibration gas has not expired (always check the expiration date of the gas before use). The instrument's response to the calibration gas serves as the reference point. The responsiveness of sensors will vary with workplace environmental conditions, such as temperature and humidity. Therefore, to the degree possible, operators should use the same environmental conditions that they are working in to calibrate their instruments. Follow the manufacturer's guidelines for proper calibration. Standard procedures for regular calibration that conform to the manufacturer's instructions, internal company procedures, or the appropriate regulatory standard will help to ensure that the DRPGM is producing accurate readings. If a calibration occurs within the DRPGM's calibration period, the DRPGM operators should follow the DRPGM operator's calibration records for the life of each instrument. This enables operators to quickly identify a DRPGM that has a history of excessive maintenance/repair, or is prone to erratic readings, and to track drift of the sensors to determine when they need replacement. Calibration Drift and Causes When an instrument's reference point shifts, the reading will shift accordingly and be unreliable. This is called "calibration drift," and it happens to all sensors over time. An instrument that experiences calibration drift can still measure the quantity of gas present, but it cannot convert this information into an accurate numerical reading. Calibration checks or full calibration? With a traceable gas concentration will verify or update the instrument's reference point. Operators should conduct these procedures daily, or more frequently if needed, to ensure that the instrument will continue to produce accurate readings. Calibration drift occurs most often because of: Degradation caused by exposure to phosphates Degradation of phosphorus-containing components Degradation of lead-containing components Gradual chemical degradation of sensors and drift in electronic components that occur normally over time. Use in extreme environmental conditions, such as high/low temperature and humidity, and high levels of airborne particulates. Exposure to high concentrations of the target gases and vapors.



The exposure of catalytic hot-head LEL sensors in the instruments to volatile silicones, hydride gases, halogenated hydrocarbons, and sulfide gases. Exposure of electrochemical toxic gas sensors to solvent vapors and highly corrosive gases. Handling/jostling of the equipment causing enough vibration or shock over time to affect electronic components and circuitry. Operators should validate a DRPGM's operability when any of these conditions occurs, or is suspected, during use. When attempting to calibrate an instrument after exposure to these conditions, the sensor often will either display a false message or will not allow the operator to fully adjust the display reading. Harsh operating and storage conditions can affect instrument performance, leading to inaccurate readings or even failure. While a DRPGM may appear undamaged during visual inspection, it actually could be damaged internally. At this point, the operator should replace the damaged sensor or have qualified personnel service the sensor. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding sensor replacement and servicing.

Worker Safety: The Number One Reason for Proper and Regular Calibration

The primary reason for proper, regular instrument calibration is to provide accurate gas-concentration readings that could prevent worker illness, injury, or death. Correctly calibrating an instrument helps to ensure that the DRPGM will respond accurately to the gases it is designed to detect, thereby warning users of hazardous conditions before the conditions reach dangerous levels. Some DRPGMs have two levels of alarms - warning and danger. The warning alarm alerts the operator and workers that the work environment has a detectable elevated concentration of toxic gas and is, therefore, potentially hazardous. The danger alarm indicates that the toxic-gas concentration exceeds the programmed hazard threshold, and that the toxic gas in the work area is above the warning level and approaching a hazardous level. Whether a DRPGM provides a warning or danger alarm at the proper level depends on the type of gas being measured, the response time of the sensor, and the presence of other gases in the atmosphere. Calibration Rules, Categories, and Full Calibration

Calibration Rules are the minimum functional checks that must be performed to verify the change gas is passed over the sensor(s) at a concentration and exposure time sufficient to activate all alarms. The purpose of this check is to confirm that each of the instrument's sensors is functional, that the instrument's alarm is functional, and that the instrument's accuracy is acceptable. When performing a calibration check, challenge gas concentration should trigger the DRPGM's alarm(s). Calibration Check or Full Calibration: There are two methods for verifying DRPGM accuracy: a calibration check and a full calibration. Each method is appropriate under certain conditions. A calibration check verifies that the sensor(s) and alarms respond within the manufacturer's acceptable limits by exposing the instrument to a test gas. The operator compares the reading to the test-gas concentration (as indicated on the cylinder containing the test gas). If the instrument's response is within the acceptable range of the test-gas concentration (typically  $\pm 10\%$  of the test-gas concentration), then the calibration check verified the instrument's accuracy. (Note: OSHA recommends that operators check with the instrument's manufacturer for the acceptable tolerance ranges.) An operator should "zero" an instrument (reset the reference point, in some cases "zero air" gas may be needed) before conducting the calibration check to ensure that the calibration check results are accurate. When performing a calibration check, the test-gas concentration should be high enough to trigger the instrument's alarm(s). If the calibration-check results are not within the acceptable range, the operator should perform a full calibration. A full calibration adjusts the instrument's reading to coincide with a known concentration (i.e., a certified standard) of test gas. Test gas used for calibration gas should always be certified using a standard traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).<sup>3</sup>

When to Perform a Bump Test and When to Perform a Full Calibration

In the past, there has been some confusion regarding proper calibration procedures and frequency. To clarify this issue, ISEA updated its position statement on instrument calibration in 2010, stating, "A bump test . . . or calibration check of portable gas monitors should be conducted before each day's use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions." If an instrument fails a bump test or a calibration check, the operator should perform a full calibration on it before using it. If the instrument fails the full calibration, the employer should remove it from service. Contact the manufacturer for assistance or service. Calibration Rules

The following are a few basic calibration rules for DRPGMs: Follow the manufacturer's guidelines for proper calibration. Operators cannot perform any job, including DRPGM calibration, properly or safely without the right tools. The type and concentration of calibration gas, sample tubing, flow regulators, and calibration adapters are key links in the calibration chain. Operators should conduct any testing to verify the operation of the gas monitor in an environment that is the same as (or similar to) the work environment. The concentration of the test gas, particularly reactive gases such as hydrogen sulfide and chlorine, will only remain stable for a limited period. The instrument can only be as accurate as the test gas used to calibrate it. Be certain that the supplier can provide a certificate of analysis for every test-gas cylinder.



Conclusion Many workplaces have a risk of injury, illness, or death from respiratory hazards such as oxygen deficiency and the combustible or toxic gases. DRPGM technology and products exist to minimize such risks. Properly verifying the function and accuracy of instruments before each day's use will help to ensure that each worker finishes the job safely. For more information contact OSHA at: 1-800-321-6742 (OSHA) - OSHA Main Number [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) Twenty-seven states and territories operate their own occupational safety and health programs approved by OSHA. States enforce similar standards that may have different or additional requirements. A list of state plans is available at OSHA's On-site Consultation Program offers free and confidential advice to small and medium-sized businesses in all states across the country, with priority given to high-hazard worksites. On-site Consultation Programs are separate from enforcement and do not result in penalties or citations. To locate the OSHA On-site Consultation Program nearest you, call 1-800-321-6742 (OSHA) or visit: On-Line Resources: International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) 1901 North Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209-1762 (703) 525-1695 (OSHA Alliance 2003-2005) ISEA Statement on Validation of Operation for Direct Reading Portable Gas Monitors; Footnotes 1 See link to the "ISEA Statement on Validation of Operation for Direct Reading Portable Gas Monitors" at the end of this SHIB. 2 See the discussion of calibration checks and full calibration later in this SHIB. 3 The "Supplementary Materials for NIST Policy Review" page on NIST's website at (accessed 08/15/2013) provides the following definition of "traceable to NIST": "According to the internationally recognized VIM definition, metrological traceability is a property of a measurement result by which that result is related to specified reference standards, not to institutions. Accordingly, the phrase 'traceable to NIST', in its most proper sense, is shorthand for 'metrologically traceable to NIST's practical realization of the definition of a measurement unit' (see 2.43 in [JCGM 200:2008, International vocabulary of metrology - Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM Third Edition, 2008)]." When it comes to calibrating and using gas monitors to detect hazardous gases, you really need to do three things: 1. Calibrate your gas monitor.

Bump test it before each use.3. Document your testing activitiesCalibration and maintenance of gas detectors is essential for the safety of workers who may be exposed to hazardous gases or atmospheres. Regular calibration and maintenance helps to make sure that your gas monitors are doing what they are designed to - prevent serious injuries or illnesses, property damage, even death. In fact, OSHA recommends developing standard procedures that include documenting the proper maintenance and calibration of the instruments. Need a gas calibration log for that purpose? We've got you covered. Just scroll down to the bottom of this article to download your free log sheet right now. So how do you know if your gas monitor needs to be calibrated? Well, there are several signs that indicate that your gas monitor may need to be calibrated. These include: The gas monitor gives inconsistent readings. If the gas monitor gives inconsistent readings, it may be a sign that the sensor is wearing out or that the instrument needs to be recalibrated. The gas monitor gives false alarms. If the gas monitor gives false alarms, it may be a sign that the sensor is wearing out or that the instrument needs to be recalibrated. The gas monitor does not detect gas. If the gas monitor does not detect gas, it may be a sign that the sensor is wearing out or that the instrument needs to be recalibrated. These kind of environments are super dangerous and can lead to serious injuries or illness, and even death. Combustible gas explosions are often catastrophic, resulting in worker injuries and death, or destruction of property. With the proper maintenance and use of a handheld gas monitors, safety hazards of that nature can be prevented.Introducing the "Bump Test" The best way to make sure that a multi gas meter will detect toxic gas is to expose it to a known concentration of gas that will trigger its alarm. This procedure is known as a "bump test" and will tell you if the sensors in the instrument are providing accurate reading and whether the alarm works. The International Safety Equipment Association recommends testing your gas detection instruments before each day's use. The following are a few basic calibration rules for gas monitors: Follow the manufacturer's guidelines for proper calibration. You can't perform any job, including DRPGM calibration, properly or safely without the right tools. The type and concentration of the calibration gas used for testing, sample size, flow rate, regulators, and calibration adapters are key links in the calibration chain. You would also always test your gas monitor gas meter in an environment that is identical or similar to your working conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure).Only use a certified tcecentration test gas cylinder. They are available from many suppliers. Always check the expiration date and must be replaced. Never use a test gas after its expiration date.Train users on the proper methods of gas monitor calibration. Most instruments are designed to be field calibrated or you can bring them in for calibration services by an expert technician like us. Employers should train and test everyone responsible for performing DRPGM calibration. When should you service your multi-gas monitor? Calibration - Before first use and one a month. Bump Test - Prior to each day's use. Keep in mind a calibration should be performed immediately following any of these incidents: the unit falls, is dropped, or experiences another significant impact; is exposed to water; fails a bump test; or has been repeatedly exposed to over-range (positive or negative) gas concentration. Calibration service is also recommended after the installation of a new (or replacement) sensor. Using faulty portable gas monitors is not something you want to fiddle with. Don't just take our word for it, these recommendations are based on field data, safe work procedures, industry best practices, and regulatory standards. To ensure worker safety, need help calibrating your gas monitor? Safety Services, Inc. offers 4 gas monitor calibration services for instrumentation by Honeywell BW, MSA, GFC, and Industrial Scientific!Overall, regular maintenance and calibration of gas monitors is essential for ensuring the safety of workers and preventing accidents and injuries.

