**Type A1 Section 3.4.2.1 Definition (BC-2007-13)**

J. Hunter stated that public health is still an issue with leaks on positive pressure plenums. He requested that the Committee come to an agreement on whether to change the language to disallow construction of cabinets with potentially contaminated positive pressure plenums in direct contact with the surrounding environment. J. Hunter went on to state that there might be a need to maintain a place in the standard for cabinets with the lower inflow velocity requirements (current A1 requirements). R. Gilpin said the standard should keep the name the same as type A1 and just redefine it; or the Committee could change the test procedures to accommodate “old A1” versus new A1 in the standard. R. Gilpin stated the certifiers would have to know the new versus old in order to certify to whether they have positive pressure plenums in direct contact with the surrounding environment or not. D. Phillips stated the definition of type A1 states it “may” have positive pressure plenums in direct contact with the surrounding environment so no name change is needed. He also stated there should be a distinction of 75-100 fpm for higher level of protection in the cabinet. For some specialized applications it may be necessary to change to 100 fpm. Fume hoods require 100 fpm for volatiles. J. Hunter stated that the Committee should address the criteria for 100 fpm based on volatiles; and could also use the tracer gas test that shows inflow. S. Williams stated that the public needs cabinets that can use biologicals safely at whatever airflow rate. He added there are cabinets that fail at 105 fpm, however there are some that pass at 75 fpm. S. Williams posed the question of what the flow would be based on testing for biological contaminants. It was offered that as long as construction of the cabinet shows negative pressure as opposed to positive pressure for all plenums in direct contact with the surrounding environment, then it is acceptable. J. Wagner added that the flow rate should be based on actual inflow testing. D. Phillips wondered if the Committee should redefine type A1 and take out positive pressure plenums first. R. Gilpin agreed to separate inflow from positive pressure plenums.

**Motion:** J. Hunter made a motion to remove the exposed positive pressure plenums in type A1 biosafety cabinets. R. Gilpin seconded.

**Discussion:** C. Binder asked if this eliminates the cabinetry integrity testing. The consensus was that it does and should only apply to cabinets with positive pressure plenums in direct contact with the surrounding environment.

**Vote:** All in favor.

*Motion passes. Language to be balloted.*

**Motion:** Motion made by D. Phillips to only require the cabinet integrity test (for class II-amendment) cabinets with positive pressure plenums exposed to the outside (annex F). W. Peters seconded.

**Friendly amendment made by C. Binder to add A2.**

**Discussion:** None.

**Vote:** All in favor.

*Motion passed. Language to be balloted.*