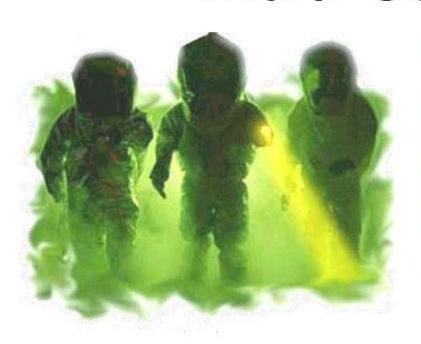
Multi-Gas Monitor







Learning Objective

- TASK: Operate the Multi-Gas Monitor
- **CONDITION:** In a classroom environment, given a fully charged Multi-gas Monitor with the manufacturer operator's manual, all monitor components/accessories, containers of multiple and single sensor standard reference gases, a clean air environment, flat-tip screw-driver, VOC simulant, a small piece of lint free cloth, a cotton swab, GC Grade methanol, a small container capable of holding enough GC Grade methanol to dip the PID sensor, and a Student Handout of the Lesson Plan.
- **STANDARD:** Operate the Multi-gas Monitor by performing start-up, calibration, bump test, and shut-down procedures; entering and exiting the monitor's programming function; recharging the battery pack; replacing a sensor; cleaning the Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) module/Ultra Violet (UV) lamp.







Lesson Administrative Data

- Safety Requirements: None
- Risk Assessment: Low
- Environmental Considerations: None
- Evaluation: Practical Exercise.







Enabling Learning Objective A

- TASK: Perform Basic Monitor Functions.
- CONDITION: In a classroom environment, given a fully charged Multi-gas Monitor with the manufacturer operator's manual, all monitor components/accessories, containers of multiple and single sensor standard reference gases, a clean air environment and a Student Handout of the Lesson Plan.
- **STANDARD:** Perform basic monitor functions by performing start-up, calibration, bump test, and shut-down procedures.







Introduction to the Multi-Gas Monitor

- 29 CFR 1910.120 Requires:
 - Monitoring the air with appropriate direct reading test equipment for IDLH and other conditions that may cause death or serious harm, including combustible or explosive atmospheres, oxygen deficiency, or toxic substances.



Introduction to the Multi-Gas Monitor

 The Multi-Gas Monitor is programmable and designed to provide continuous exposure monitoring of toxic gases, oxygen levels, and combustible gases in the environment.







Multi-Gas Monitor Characteristics

- Extremely rugged for extensive field use
- Weather Proof Case/Rubber Boot
- Operating temperature range of -4° to 113° F
- Power sources: Rechargeable Li-ion or Ni-Cd Battery Pack, 4 AA Alkaline battery adapter
- 10 14 hours optimum run time
- Intrinsically safe
- Integrated sampling pump
- Lightweight (16oz)







Multi-Gas Monitor Characteristics

- Internal Sampling Pump:
 - High and Low pump settings
 - Tube extension for stand off sampling
 - Liquid water trap for added protection
 - Pump stall feature
 - Capable of drawing a sample up to 100 feet

How much does the monitor weigh?

16 oz







Multi-Gas Monitor Capabilities

- Volatile Organic Compounds
- Lower Explosive Limits (LEL)
- Oxygen Levels
- Specific Toxic Industrial Compounds
- Short Term Exposure Limits (STEL)
- Time Weighted Averages (TWA)









Multi-Gas Monitor Capabilities

- Sensors:
 - PID monitors VOCs: 0.1 2000 ppm
 - Catalytic Bead Sensor/Combustible Gas Indicator for combustible gases: 0-100% of LEL calibrated to Methane.
 - Electrochemical Sensor for Oxygen Deficiency:
 - 0-30%
 - Electrochemical Sensors for Inorganic Toxic Industrial Compounds (measured in ppm)
 - Two chemical specific sensors can be installed.
 - Examples include: CO, H2S, Cl2, NH3, HCN, PH3

What type of sensor does the monitor use to monitor combustible gas LEL?

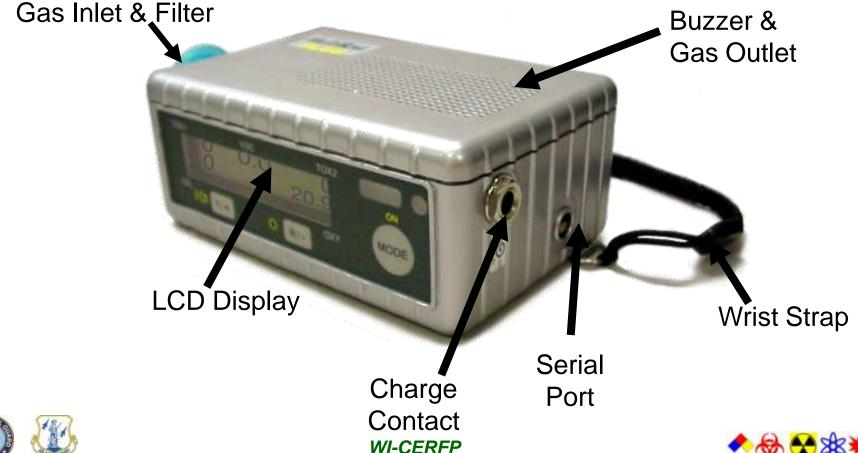
Catalytic Bead Sensor/CGI/Combustible Gas Indicator







Monitor Features



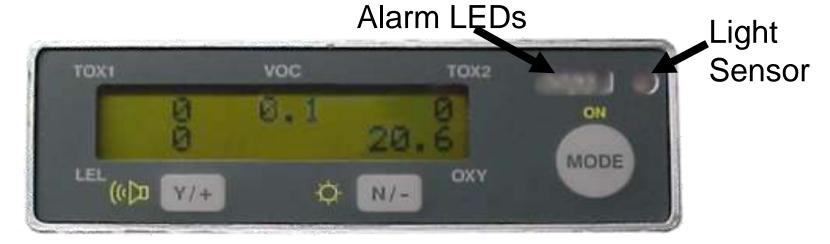








Monitor Features



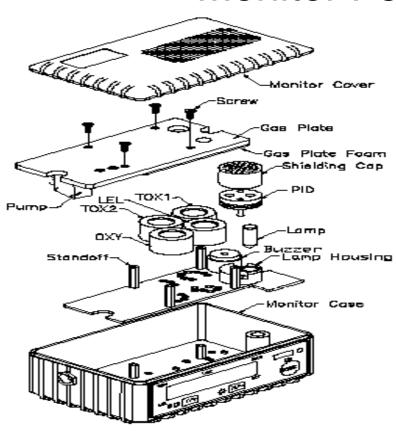
- Three buttons on a sealed membrane faceplate:
 - Y/+: Alarm test and acknowledgement; increases the numerical value or answers a question.
 - N/-: Decreases numerical value, denies a question, and manually turns on backlight.
 - MODE: Scrolls display menu items, exits the programming mode, turns on/off power.







Monitor Features



Name Five features of the monitor?

LCD, Light sensor, Mode key, Y and N buttons, Air exhaust port, RS-232 port, AC Adapter, PID, O2, LEL, CO, H2S Sensors, Buzzer, Pump, Gas Plate







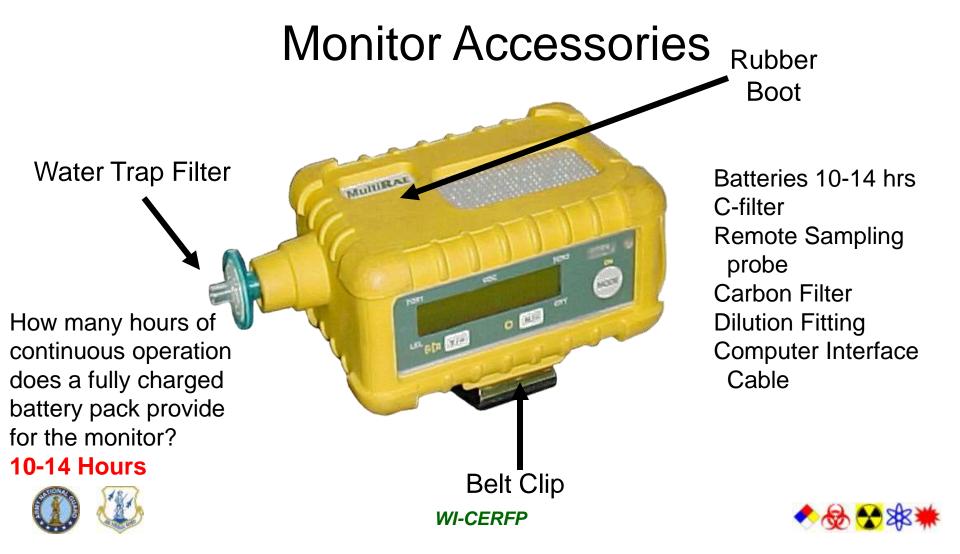


Photo Ionization Detector (PID)

- Utilized for VOC monitoring and some Inorganics.
- Uses ultraviolet (UV) light to ionize a gas sample.
- Molecules absorb the high energy UV light and become excited, temporarily losing their negative charge.
- They become positively charged and give off an electric current that is measured in electron volts (eV) and converted to ppm.







Photo Ionization Detector (PID)

An optical system using Current is measured and concentration is Ultraviolet lamp to breakdown 100.0 ppm displayed on the vapors and gases for meter. measurement Gas enters the It is now instrument "ionized" Charged gas ions flow to charged plates in the It passes by sensor and the UV lamp current is produced







Operational Concepts

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
- Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)
- Time Weighted Average (TWA)
- Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)
- Ionization Potential









Operational Concepts

- The MultiRAE and Decision Making:
 - PPE Assessment
 - Hazard Zone/Perimeter establishment and Maintenance
 - Leak Detection
 - Decontamination
 - Remediation







Operational Concepts

- The is the cornerstone for safety and survey.
- The monitor is a sensitive and accurate instrument that can provide continuous monitoring.
- The monitor PID is not a Selective Monitor.
- The utilization of Recognition and Identification clues is essential.
- Toxic Sensors provide accurate and specific measurement.

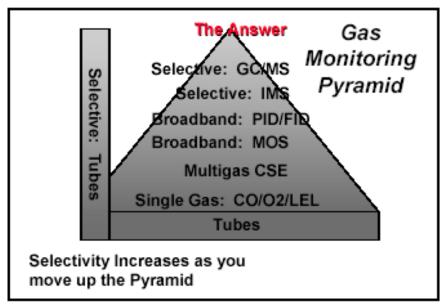






Gas Monitoring Program

- The monitor is a "tool" in the CST inventory.
- The "tip of the spear" for survey.



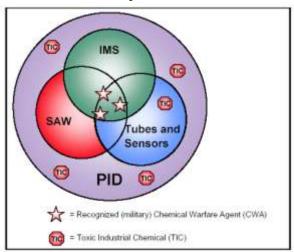






Gas Monitoring Program

The monitor's role in survey:



The Role of a PID in Screening for the Broadest Range of Hazards

What are the 3 hazard control zones?

Hot, Warm, Cold





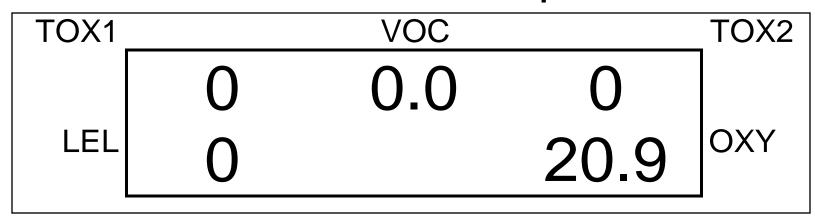


- Unplug monitor from charger
- Hold "MODE" Key to turn on
- Alarm will beep once
- Watch display screen for messages that include:
 - Sensors installed & their warranty expiration
 - Alarm limits
 - Last calibration date
 - User/Alarm/Datalog modes
- Warm-up will take approximately 90 seconds









- After the 90 second warm-up, the monitor should display the above readings.
- If there are no alarms and the sensor readings are in the ranges shown above, the monitor is ready for use.









- If this screen appears during the start-up just acknowledge it with the "Y" key and follow the procedure for setting the clock.
- The battery has gone dead and the monitor has detected a mismatch between the date code on the sensors and its internal clock.









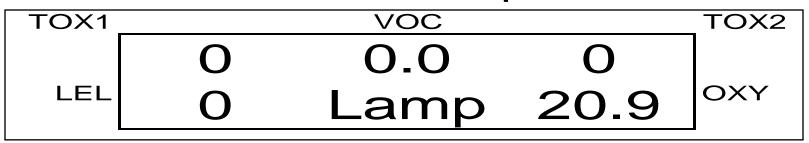
- Continued use is acceptable if proper calibration is achieved.
- Acknowledge by pressing the "Y" key to continue warm-up.
- For maximum performance, monitor recommends replacing sensors at the end of their warranty period.







Monitor Start-Up



- "Lamp" display along with audible alarm indicates the PID lamp has failed to light.
- Press "Y/+" key to clear alarm, if it clears, the monitor is ready for use.
- If alarm does not clear, wait a few minutes and check again.

How long does warm-up take?

Approximately 90 seconds

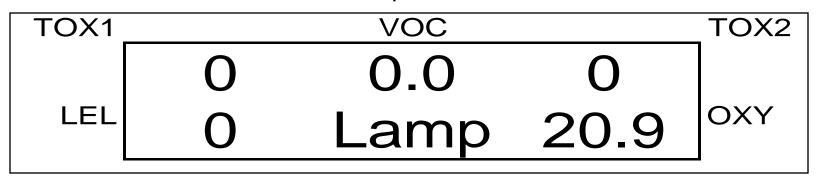






Monitor Start-Up

Lamp Alarm



- "Lamp" display along with audible alarm indicates the PID lamp has failed to light.
- Press "Y/+" key to clear alarm, if it clears, the monitor is ready for use.
- If alarm does not clear, wait a few minutes and check again.
- How long does warm-up take? Approximately 90 seconds







Modes of Operation

- Text Mode displays readings, sensor names and battery voltage and allows calibration.
- Display Mode displays text mode info plus peak, minimum, STEL, TWA, run time, temperature, datalog, LEL and VOC CF's and allows calibration.
- Programming Mode (Default Mode) displays the text and display mode information and allows the operator to adjust the operating parameters.

Can you get into calibration menu while in display mode?







Program Mode Displays

- Instantaneous Reading
- Sensor Names
- Peak Reading
- Minimum Reading
- STEL
- TWA
- Battery Voltage
- Run Time/Clock
- Start/Stop Datalog
- LEL/VOC Gas
- Print
- PC communication

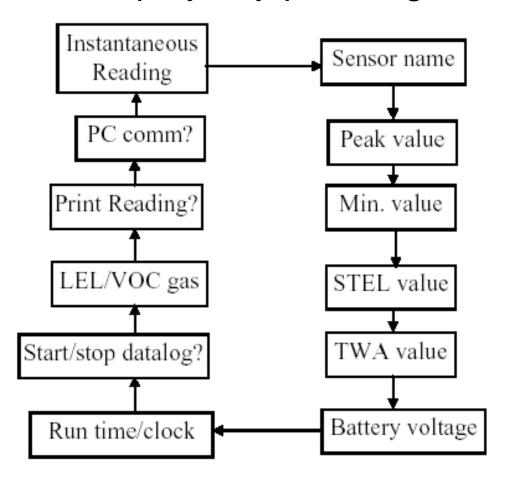








Access various displays by pressing the MODE key:

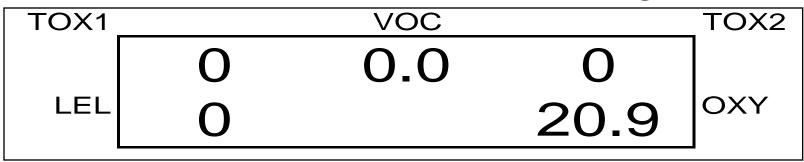








Instantaneous Reading



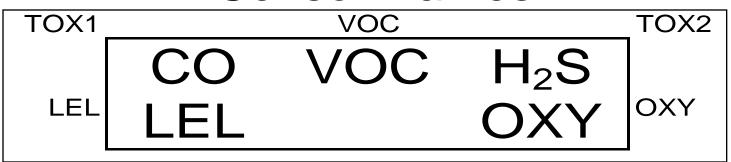
- Monitor will return to this screen in 60 seconds if left in any subsequent screen.
- Alternates between the instantaneous reading and the sensor name approximately every 3 seconds.







Sensor Names



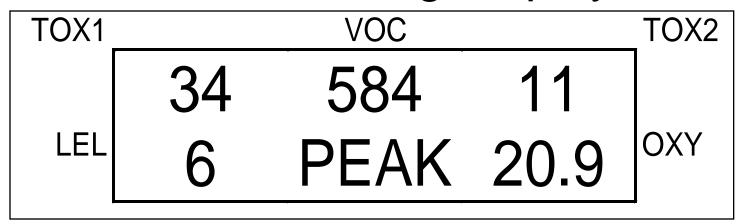
- Five Installed Sensors:
 - CO: Carbon Monoxide Sensor
 - **VOC**: Photo Ionization Detector (PID)
 - H₂S: Hydrogen Sulfide Sensor
 - LEL: Combustible Gas Sensor
 - OXY: Oxygen Sensor







Peak Reading Display



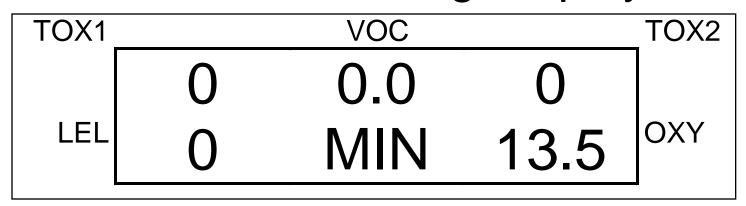
- The Highest reading of each gas concentration since the monitor was turned on.
- Updated once per second.







Minimum Reading Display



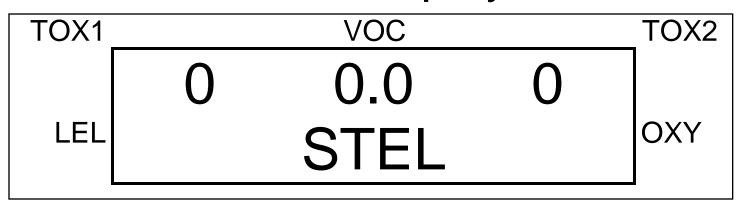
- The lowest reading of each gas concentration since the monitor was turned on.
- Updated once per second.







STEL Display



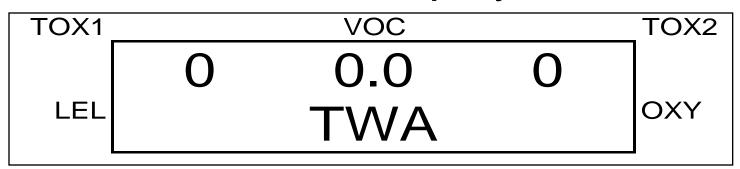
- Short Term Exposure Limit (average for the past 15 minutes).
- Displays "****" until monitor has been on for 15 minutes.
- STEL is only calculated for VOCs and TICs.







TWA Display



- Time Weighted Average is the accumulated reading of gas concentration divided by 8 hours since the monitor was turned on.
- TWA is only calculated for VOCs and TICs.







Battery Voltage Display

Battery = 4.8 V

Shut down at 4.2 V

LEL OXY

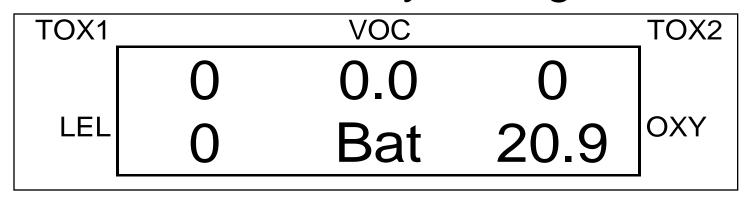
- Monitor shuts down when battery voltage drops below 4.2 volts.
- Normal Full Charge is 4.8 volts.







Low Battery Voltage



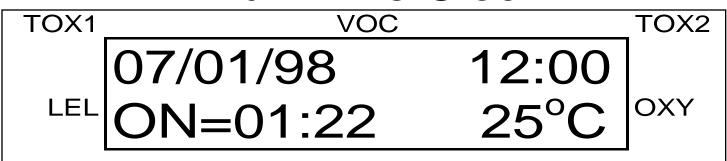
- A flashing "Bat" display along with a 1 beep alarm every 10 seconds indicates that the battery voltage has dropped below 4.4 volts.
- Automatic shutdown will occur in 20 30 minutes.







Run Time Clock



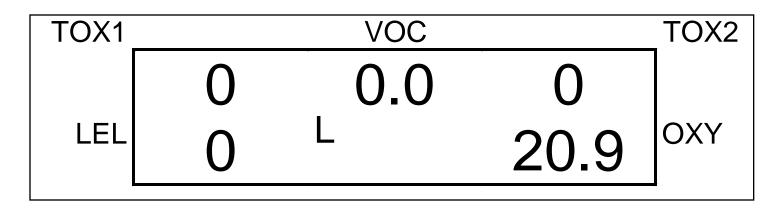
- Date
- Time
- Accumulated time in hours and minutes since the Monitor was turned on.
- Temperature in Fahrenheit or Celsius (operating range from -20°C to 45°C/ -4 to 113°F).







Datalog Mode Display



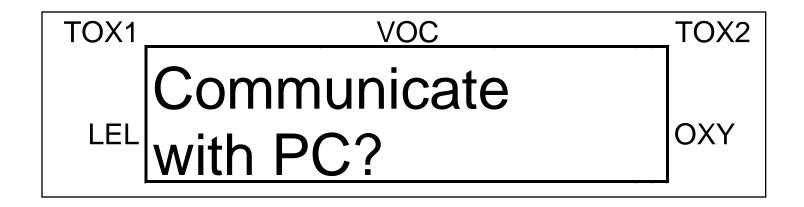
 A small "L" displayed in the left center of the LCD indicates datalogging.







Communicate with PC Display



The STEL and TWA displays apply to what type of gases?

VOC & Toxic Gases







Alarm Signals

- High Alarm
- Low Alarm
- STEL
- TWA
- Negative Drift (NEG) or Over Range (OVR)
- Pump
- OFF
- Lamp
- Bat
- Mem

Which alarm limits are factory set?









Calibrate the Monitor

- Calibration should be performed prior to each use and be incorporated into each unit's maintenance program.
- If time does not permit full calibration, perform a fresh air calibration and "Bump" test.
- The Calibration process includes:
 - Fresh Air Calibration
 - Multiple Sensor Calibration
 - Single Sensor Calibration

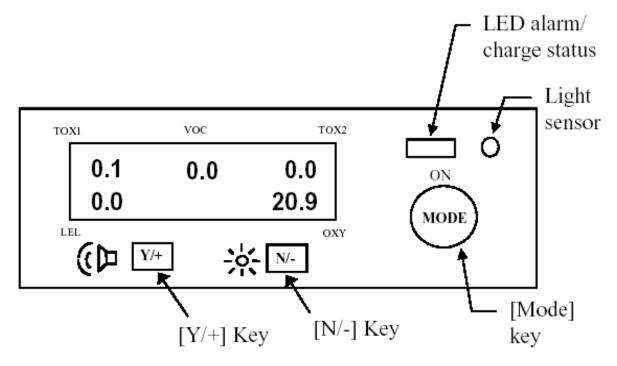






Calibrate the Monitor

 To access the calibration menu, simultaneously press and hold the MODE and N/- keys for 3 seconds.









Calibrate the Monitor

Calibration Sub-Menu

Fresh Air Calibration?

Multiple Sensor Calibration?

Single Sensor Calibration?

Modify Span Gas Value?

Change LEL/VOC Span Gas?

• Fresh Air Calibration? Will appear when accessed.



Press Y/+ to perform calibration.



Fresh Air Calibration

- Apply VOC free Oxygen or calibrate in a clean atmosphere
- Utilize the charcoal filter if the O2 content is unknown.

 Once "Zero Cal Done" is displayed, proceed to "Multiple Sensor Calibration."







Bump Test

Prior to using the monitor at an incident site, a bump test should be conducted to verify that the sensor's are within tolerance.

Why should you do a bump test prior to using the monitor at an incident?

To Verify that the sensor's are within tolerance







Monitor Shutdown Procedure

- Press and hold MODE Key for 5 seconds.
- Audible alarm will beep and display will read "Power-down in ...5 seconds."
- Following shut-down, Datalogged information will be preserved.
- Place the monitor on charger when not in use.

How long do you hold the mode key?

5 seconds







Enabling Learning Objective B

- TASK: Maintain the Multi-Gas Monitor.
- CONDITION: In a classroom environment, given a fully charged Multi-gas Monitor with the manufacturer operator's manual, all monitor components/accessories, a flat-tip screwdriver, a small piece of lint free cloth, a cotton swab, GC Grade methanol, a small container capable of holding enough GC Grade methanol to dip the PID sensor, and a Student Handout of the Lesson Plan.
- STANDARD: Maintain the Multi-Gas Monitor by: recharging the battery pack; replacing a sensor; cleaning the Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) module/Ultra Violet (UV) lamp.







Monitor Maintenance

- Inventory
- Serviceability
- Warranty expiration or Error Messages

How often should maintenance be performed on the Multigas Monitor?

Before and after every use







Operator Level Maintenance

Battery Replacement

Sensor Replacement

When should you clean the PID sensors module and lamp?

Only when malfunction is detected







Monitor Decontamination

 As a "front line" survey instrument, the monitor will likely become contaminated in the Hot Zone.

The protective rubber boot allows the monitor to be subjected to

decontamination.









Short Term Decontamination Procedures

- Upon completing down-range operations, exit the Hot Zone.
- Place the monitor in the equipment drop and allow it to run for 15 minutes.
- Turn the unit off.
- Remove the Rubber Boot and soak in decon solution.
- Remove any inlet filters (water trap), soak in decon solution, and discard as hazardous waste.





Short Term Decontamination Procedures

- Wipe the outside of the instrument with a moist cloth containing the selected decon solution.
- After the appropriate reaction time, wipe the monitor with clean water and allow it to air dry.
- If the remote probe was used, it may be decontaminated by running decon solution through it and the Teflon tubing; or discarded as hazardous waste.
- Check for residual Contamination.







Summary







