

Designation: E1792 - 20 E1792 - 24

Standard Specification for Wipe Sampling Materials for Lead in Surface Dust¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1792; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

- 1.1 This specification covers requirements for wipes that are used to collect settled dusts on surfaces for the subsequent determination of lead.
- 1.2 For wipe materials used for the determination of beryllium in surface dust refer to Specification D7707. This is mentioned to insure that users of wipes recognize that there is some relationship between the analytical backgrounds found in wipes and the analyte of interest.
- 1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.
- 1.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.
- 1.5 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

<u>ASTM E1792-24</u>

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/astm/2e6632a7-14c1-431c-9cb2-12f27f186251/astm-e1792-24

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D1356 Terminology Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres

D7707 Specification for Wipe Sampling Materials for Beryllium in Surface Dust

E105 Guide for Probability Sampling of Materials

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

E1605 Terminology Relating to Lead in Buildings

E1613 Test Method for Determination of Lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FAAS), or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GFAAS) Techniques (Withdrawn 2021)³

E1644 Practice for Hot Plate Digestion of Dust Wipe Samples for the Determination of Lead

E1728E1728M Practice for Collection of Settled Dust Samples Using Wipe Sampling Methods for Subsequent Lead Determination

E2239 Practice for Record Keeping and Record Preservation for Lead Hazard Activities

E3193 Test Method for Measurement of Lead (Pb) by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (FAAS)

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D22 on Air Quality and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D22.12 on Sampling and Analysis of Lead for Exposure and Risk Assessment.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2020 April 1, 2024. Published September 2020 April 2024. Originally approved in 1996. Last previous edition approved in 2016 2020 as E1792 – 03 (2016):E1792 – 20. DOI: 10.1520/E1792-20.10.1520/E1792-24.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.



E3203 Test Method for Determination of Lead in Dried Paint, Soil, and Wipe Samples by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES)

F141 Terminology Relating to Resilient Floor Coverings

3. Terminology

- 3.1 Definitions—For definitions of terms not listed here, see Terminologies D1356 and E1605.
 - 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:
- 3.2.1 lot, n—a finite quantity of a given product manufactured under production conditions that are considered uniform.
- 3.2.2 *shelf life*, *n*—for dust-wiping sampling, the maximum time interval during which a wipe can be stored in an unopened package and remain suitable for sampling of settled dust.
- 3.2.3 *vinyl-composite tile*, *n*—a resilient floor covering composed of binder, fillers, and pigments. The pigments, where the binder consists of one or more resins of poly (vinyl chloride) or vinyl chloride copolymers, or both, compounded with suitable plasticizers and stabilizers. Other stabilizers, though other polymeric resins may be incorporated as part of the binder (see Terminology F141).
 - 3.2.4 wipe, n—a disposable towelette that is moistened with a wetting agent.
 - 3.2.4.1 Discussion—

The towelette is used to collect a sample of settled dust on a surface for subsequent lead analysis.

4. Significance and Use

- 4.1 This specification is intended for use by manufacturers and suppliers to evaluate the performance of wipe sampling materials for lead in surface dust.
- 4.2 This specification may also be employed by users of wipes to compare the performance of candidate wipes for the sampling of lead in surface dust.

5. Manufacture

5.1 The wipes shall be made from materials using methods that ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 6 and 8, and shall be clean and free of imperfections that would affect their performance.

6. General Requirements

- 6.1 Wipes shall conform to the requirements in Paragraphs 6.1.1 to 6.1.8. Test procedures for each requirement are found in Section 8.
 - 6.1.1 Background Lead—The mean background lead content per un-spiked wipes tested shall be less than 1.0 µg.
- 6.1.2 Lead Recoveries—The mean lead recoveries from wipes spiked with Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) having 20 μg, 100 μg, and 500 μg (±10 %) (each at ±10 %) of lead per sample shall be 100 % ± 20 % of the mean lead recovery from the CRM alone, that is, without a wipe included in the analysis (1).³ The coefficient of variation of the recoveries of samples with lead levels of 20 μg shall not exceed 25 %. The coefficients of variation of the recoveries of samples with lead levels of 100 μg and 500 μg shall not exceed 10 %.
 - 6.1.3 Collection Efficiency—The minimum collection efficiency of at least 95 % of the wipes tested shall be 75 %.
 - 6.1.4 *Ruggedness*—Wipes shall be sufficiently rugged so as to be used on a smooth surface of a vinyl-composite floor tile such that a minimum of 95 % of wipes tested shall reveal no holes or tears.
 - 6.1.5 *Moisture Content*—Each wipe, when examined, must be wet both visibly and to the touch upon removal from the package. The coefficient of variation of moisture content of wipes tested shall be no greater than 25 %.

³ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this standard.