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# Standard Test Method for Measurement of Respirable Crystalline Silica in Workplace Air by Infrared Spectrometry<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7948; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This standard specifies a test method for collection and analysis of samples of airborne particulate matter for measurement of respirable crystalline silica by infrared (IR) spectrometry.

1.2 This test method is applicable to the analysis of crystalline silica (the polymorphs quartz, cristobalite and tridymite) over a working range of 0.025 to 0.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for a 400 L air sample or 0.02 to 0.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for a 1000 L air sample, depending on the analytical method.

1.3 The methodology is applicable to personal sampling of the respirable fraction of airborne particles and to static (area) sampling.

1.4 This test method describes three different procedures for sample preparation and infrared analysis of airborne crystalline silica samples, which are delineated in **Annex A1 – Annex A3**, respectively: (1) a potassium bromide (KBr) disc IR measurement method, (2) indirect IR analysis after redeposition onto a filter used for measurement, and (3) direct on-filter IR analysis.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.6 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

**D1356 Terminology Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres**

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D22 on Air Quality and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D22.04 on Workplace Air Quality.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

**D4532 Test Method for Respirable Dust in Workplace Atmospheres Using Cyclone Samplers**

**D4840 Guide for Sample Chain-of-Custody Procedures**

**D6061 Practice for Evaluating the Performance of Respirable Aerosol Samplers**

**E1370 Guide for Air Sampling Strategies for Worker and Workplace Protection**

2.2 *ISO Standards:*<sup>3</sup>

**ISO 7708 Air quality — Particle size fraction definitions for health-related sampling**

**ISO 3534-1 Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: Probability and general statistical terms in metrology**

**ISO 6879 Air quality — Performance characteristics and related concepts for air quality measuring methods**

**ISO 13137 Workplace air — Pumps for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents — Requirements and test methods**

**ISO 15202-1 Workplace air — Determination of metals and metalloids in airborne particulate matter by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry — Part 1: Sampling**

**ISO 15767 Workplace atmospheres – Controlling and characterizing errors in weighing collected aerosols**

**ISO 24095 Workplace air — Guidance for the measurement of respirable crystalline silica**

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology **D1356**.

3.2 *Definitions of General Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *respirable crystalline silica (RCS), n*—inhaled particles of crystalline silica that penetrate into the unciliated airways.

**ISO 24095**

3.2.2 *chemical agent, n*—any chemical element or compound, on its own or admixed as it occurs in the natural state or as produced by any work activity, whether or not produced intentionally and whether or not commercially available.

<sup>3</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

3.2.3 *breathing zone, n*—(general definition) space around the worker’s face from where he or she takes his or her breath.

**EN 1540 (1)<sup>4</sup>**

(technical definition) hemisphere (generally accepted to be 0.3 m in radius) extending in front of the human face, centred on the midpoint of a line joining the ears; the base of the hemisphere is a plane through this line, the top of the head and the larynx.

**ISO 15202-1**

3.2.4 *exposure (by inhalation), n*—situation in which a chemical agent is present in air which is inhaled by a person.

**EN 1540 (1)**

3.2.5 *limit value, n*—reference figure for concentration of a chemical agent in air.

**EN 1540 (1)**

3.2.6 *measurement procedure, n*—set of operations, described specifically, for the sampling and analysis of chemical agents in air.

**EN 1540 (1)**

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—A measurement procedure usually includes preparation for sampling, sampling, transportation and storage, preparation of samples for analysis and analysis.

3.2.7 *reference period, n*—specified period of time for which the (occupational exposure) limit value of a chemical agent applies.

**EN 1540 (1)**

3.2.8 *time-weighted average (TWA) concentration, n*—concentration of a chemical agent in the atmosphere, averaged over the reference period.

**E1370; ISO 15202-1**

3.2.9 *workplace, n*—defined area or areas in which the work activities are carried out.

**EN 1540 (1)**

3.3 *Definitions of Particle Size Fraction Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.3.1 *respirable convention, n*—target specification for sampling instruments when the respirable fraction is of interest.

**ISO 7708**

3.3.2 *respirable fraction, n*—mass fraction of inhaled particles penetrating to the unciliated airways.

**ISO 7708**

3.4 *Definitions of Sampling Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.4.1 *operating time, n*—period during which a sampling pump can be operated at specified flow rate and back pressure without recharging or replacing the battery.

**ISO 13137**

3.4.2 *personal sampler, n*—sampling device, attached to a person, which collects airborne particles in the breathing zone.

3.4.3 *personal sampling, n*—process of sample collection carried out using a personal sampler.

3.4.4 *(air) sampler, n*—device for collecting chemical agents from the surrounding air.

3.4.4.1 *Discussion*—Air samplers are generally designed for a particular purpose, for example, for sampling airborne particles.

3.4.5 *sampling instrument, n*—device for collecting airborne particles, including the sampler, sampling pump and sampling medium such as a filter.

3.4.6 *sampling train, n*—apparatus for collecting airborne particles including sampling pump, connecting tubing, respirable size selector, and collection medium (for example, a filter).

3.4.7 *static (area) sampler, n*—sampler, not attached to a person, which collects airborne particles at a particular location.

**EN 1540 (1)**

3.4.8 *static (area) sampling, n*—process of (air) sampling carried out using a static sampler.

**EN 1540 (1)**

3.5 *Definitions of Analytical Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.5.1 *sample preparation, n*—operations carried out on a sample, after transportation and storage, to prepare it for analysis, including transformation of the sample into a measurable state.

**ISO 24095**

3.5.2 *limit of detection (LOD), n*—lowest reliable mass of crystalline silica that is detected taking into consideration the matrix effects in the sample.

**ISO 24095**

3.5.3 *limit of quantification (LOQ), n*—lowest reliable mass of crystalline silica that is quantifiable taking into consideration the matrix effects in the sample.

**ISO 24095**

3.6 *Definitions of Statistical Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.6.1 *accuracy, n*—closeness of agreement between a test result and the accepted reference value.

**ISO 3534-1**

3.6.2 *analytical recovery, n*—ratio of the mass of analyte measured in a sample to the known mass of analyte in that sample.

**EN 1540 (1)**

3.6.3 *bias, n*—consistent deviation of the results of a measurement process from the true value of the air quality characteristic itself.

**ISO 6879**

3.6.3.1 *Discussion*—Bias is the total systematic error as contrasted to random error. There may be one or more systematic error components contributing to the bias.

3.6.4 *precision, n*—the closeness of agreement of results obtained by applying the method several times under prescribed condition.

**ISO 6879**

3.6.5 *uncertainty (of measurement), n*—parameter associated with the result of a measurement that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand.

**ISO 3534-1**

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Airborne particles are collected by drawing a measured volume of air through a filter mounted in a sampler designed to collect the respirable fraction of airborne particles. After sampling for a specified reference period at a given air sampling flow rate, the sampling substrate (normally a filter) and collected sample are treated to prepare the collected crystalline silica particulate matter for subsequent measurement by infrared (IR) spectrometry. Characteristic IR peaks for crystalline silica are measured and used to determine the mass of crystalline silica in the collected air sample. Three different procedures for sample preparation and infrared analysis of airborne crystalline silica samples are described: (1) a potassium bromide (KBr) disc IR measurement method (after initial

<sup>4</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

filter collection and subsequent sample treatment); (2) indirect IR analysis after redeposition onto a filter used for measurement; and (3) direct on-filter IR analysis. The measurement results can be compared to applicable occupational limit values (OELs) for crystalline silica in respirable airborne particulate samples.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Respirable crystalline silica is a hazard to the health of workers in many industries who are at risk through exposure by inhalation. Industrial hygienists and other public health professionals need to determine the effectiveness of measures taken to control workers' exposure, and this is generally achieved by taking workplace air measurements. This standard has been published in order to make available a method for making valid exposure measurements for crystalline silica exposures in industry. It will be of benefit to: agencies concerned with health and safety at work; industrial hygienists and other public health professionals; analytical laboratories; industrial users of silica-containing products and their workers, etc.

5.2 This standard specifies a generic sampling and analytical method for measurement of the mass concentration of respirable crystalline silica in workplace air using infrared (IR) spectrometric methods. Several different types of sampling apparatus are used to collect respirable dust, according to the occupational hygiene sampling convention. This standard is designed to accommodate a variety of appropriate samplers and sampling materials that are commercially available.

## 6. Interferences

6.1 The applicability and performance of the infrared technique(s) used to measure respirable crystalline silica (RCS) is (are) dependent on the ability to address matrix and mineral interferences (ISO 24095). It is necessary to consider the matrix and mineral interferences potentially present in airborne samples, and to take action to minimize these interferences in IR analysis of RCS. Numerous minerals that could be present along with crystalline silica in airborne respirable samples absorb infrared radiation in the spectral region of the quartz absorbance bands at 799  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 780  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , giving rise to positive interference (2 and 3). Some of the more frequently encountered of these minerals, along with their characteristic IR frequencies in the range 450–1000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , are presented in Table 1 (2-4). Examples of commonly encountered minerals that can interfere with IR analysis include kaolinite, a constituent of clays; muscovite, which is present in micas; and albite, anorthite and orthoclase, which are feldspars.

6.2 Quartz is a common component of soil, rocks, sand, mortar, cement, fluxes, abrasives, glass, porcelain, paints, and brick. Cristobalite is less common and may be a constituent of volcanic rocks and soils; it can be formed in high temperature work such as foundry processes, calcining diatomaceous earth, brick fabrication, ceramic manufacturing and silicon carbide production. Tridymite, which is rarely encountered in workplaces, is present in some volcanic rocks and soils.

6.3 If necessary, quartz and cristobalite can be determined in the presence of other mineral interferences absorbing at  $\approx 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  by measurement of the identifying bands at 694  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for

**TABLE 1 Minerals Potentially Encountered and Their Characteristic IR Bands (450–1000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )**

Mineral	Major/Interfering Peaks, $\text{cm}^{-1}$	Identifying peaks, $\text{cm}^{-1}$
Quartz	799, 780	694, 512, 467
Cristobalite	798	623, 490
Tridymite	789	617, 476
Amorphous silica	800	464
Kaolinite	795, 754	914, 547, 474
Muscovite	800, 750	535, 481
Mullite	837, 748	556, 468
Pyrophyllite	830, 814	948, 477, 457
Albite	788, 746	726, 652, 598, 470
Montmorillonite	797	918, 668, 526, 470
Daphnite	798, 771	667, 610, 539, 467
Anorthite	760, 730	577, 538, 481
Orthoclase	765, 745, 730	645, 593, 540
Talc	797, 778	668, 641, 620
Vermiculite	810, 755	685, 510

quartz and 623  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for cristobalite (56). Cristobalite and tridymite absorb at  $\approx 800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , although they are rarely encountered in practice (tridymite particularly). Kaolinite, which is a common component of coal, can interfere if it is present in appreciable quantities. Calcite, if present at amounts greater than 20 % of total dust loadings, can interfere by reacting with quartz during sample preparation. (Calcite is a prevalent constituent of limestone.) Amorphous silica may interfere if present in large amounts; its interference can be minimized by measuring alternative but less sensitive bands at 694  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for quartz and 623  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for cristobalite.

6.4 Besides minerals, matrix interferences from other materials can affect IR analysis. For example, carbonaceous materials are ubiquitous matrix interferants in, for example, coal mines, and iron oxide is a common matrix interferant in, for example, foundries. Numerous background matrix and mineral interferences may be present in airborne dust emanating from construction activities. Various techniques are used in sample preparation and IR measurement in efforts to account for and minimize matrix interferences.

6.5 Standard mixtures of potentially interfering minerals can be prepared using the same sample preparation techniques as for standard crystalline silica samples, and the effect of interference on the IR spectrum can then be assessed and corrected for mathematically. These techniques, which are used to minimize background and mineral interferences to IR measurement, are described in Annex A1 – Annex A3. Generally sample ashing techniques (described in Annex A1 and Annex A2) are more effective at addressing interferences and matrix effects that might not be adequately accounted for by use of the direct on-filter method (Annex A3).

6.6 Knowledge of and training in geochemistry and mineralogy is strongly recommended for users of this standard. Although many analytical chemists are familiar with IR spectroscopy (like as applied to organic analysis), mineralogical samples, such as samples containing airborne respirable crystalline silica, require additional knowledge of geochemistry and mineralogy to correctly interpret IR spectra and to account for matrix interferences and mineral transformations.

## 7. Occupational Exposure Assessment

7.1 The scope of this section pertains to the taking of personal and static (area) samples. Refer to relevant International, European or National Standards (for example, Guide E1370, Ref. (7)) for guidance on how to develop an appropriate assessment strategy and for general guidance on measurement strategy.

7.2 *Personal Sampling*—Exposure of workers to crystalline silica shall normally be determined by personal sampling, since the concentration of crystalline silica in the breathing zone is usually higher than their background levels in the workplace.

7.3 *Static (Area) Sampling*—Static (area) sampling may be carried out, if appropriate, to assess the exposure of workers in a situation where personal sampling is not possible; to characterize the background levels of crystalline silica in the workplace in order to give an indication of the efficiency of ventilation; or to provide information on the location and intensity of an emission source.

7.4 *Selection of Measurement Conditions and Measurement Pattern:*

7.4.1 Sampling shall be carried out in such a way as to cause the least possible interference with the worker and the normal performance of the job, and to provide samples that are representative of normal working conditions and that are compatible with the analytical method. The pattern of sampling shall take into consideration practical issues, such as the nature of the measurement task and the frequency and duration of particular work activities.

7.4.2 *Screening Measurements of Variation of Concentration in Time or Space, or Both*—Screening measurements of variation of concentration in time/and or space may be performed to provide information on the likely pattern of concentration of chemical agents. They can be used to identify locations and periods of elevated exposure and to set the duration and frequency of sampling for measurements for comparison with limit values. Emission sources can be located and the effectiveness of ventilation or other technical measures can be estimated (see, for example, Guide E1370; Ref. (8)).

7.4.3 *Screening Measurements of Time-Weighted Average Concentration and Worst-Case Measurements*—Screening measurements of time-weighted average concentration may be performed to obtain relatively qualitative information on the exposure level in order to decide whether an exposure problem exists at all and, if so, to appraise its possible seriousness. Such measurements can also be used to determine if the exposure is well below or well above the limit value (see, for example, Guide E1370; Refs. (8 and 9)). Screening measurements of time-weighted average concentration are typically carried out in the initial stages of an investigation to assess the effectiveness of control measures. Sampling may be carried out during representative work episodes to obtain clear information about the level and pattern of exposure, or worst-case measurements may be made.

NOTE 1—Screening measurements of time-weighted average concentration made to clearly identify work episodes during which highest exposure occurs are typically referred to as “worst-case measurements” (see Guide E1370).

7.4.4 *Measurements Near an Emission Source*—Measurements may be performed near an emission source to provide information on the location and intensity of the source. In association with other information, they can allow the elimination of a suspected source as a significant contributor to exposure (see Guide E1370; Refs. (7 and 8)).

7.4.5 *Measurements for Comparison with Limit Values and Periodic Measurements*—Measurements for comparison with limit values are performed to provide accurate and reliable information on, or allow the prediction of, the time-weighted average concentration of crystalline silica in the air that could be inhaled (see E1370; Refs. (7 and 8)). Periodic measurements are performed to determine whether exposure conditions have changed since measurements for comparison with limit values were made, or whether control measures remain effective (see Guide E1370).

NOTE 2—The best estimate of long-term exposure is obtained by taking samples for the entire working period, but this might not be practicable (for instance, because of the possibility of overloading the sampler).

## 8. Apparatus

8.1 *Sampling and Analytical Equipment:*

8.1.1 *Sampling equipment:*

8.1.1.1 *Respirable samplers*, designed to collect the respirable fraction of airborne particles, for use when the limit values for crystalline silica apply to the respirable fraction of airborne particles (Practice D6061). Cyclone-type samplers are typically used for personal sampling, although impaction devices are also used (10 and 11).

NOTE 3—Cyclone devices typically use sample collection on filters, although impaction devices may use filters or foams for sample capture.

NOTE 4—As an alternative to cyclones, cascade impactors are often used to characterize the particle size distribution in static (area) sampling.

8.1.1.2 *Filters*, normally composed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The filters shall be of a diameter suitable for use with the samplers (typically 37-mm diameter) and shall have a collection efficiency of not less than 99.5 % for particles with a 0.3 μm diffusion diameter (ISO 7708).

NOTE 5—Besides PVC, filters comprised of other materials (see ISO 15202-1) may be suitable, such as mixed cellulose ester (MCE).

NOTE 6—Apart from filters, other types of collection substrates may be suitable, such as foams.

8.1.1.3 *Filter holders*, of appropriate diameter for housing the filters used for sample collection, and preferably comprised of static-dissipative material.

8.1.1.4 *Back-up pads*, to support the filters within the filter holders.

8.1.1.5 *Sampling head holder/connector*, if required, for connecting the cyclone to the filter holder.

8.1.1.6 *Sampling Pumps*—Sampling pumps used should meet the requirements of ISO 13137. Pumps shall have an adjustable flow rate and be capable of maintaining the selected flow rate (from ≈2 L/min and ≈10 L/min for personal sampling pumps, and between ≈5 L/min and ≈40 L/min for high-volume static (area) sampling pumps) to within ±5 % of the nominal value throughout the sampling period. For personal sampling, the pumps shall be capable of being worn by the worker

without impeding normal work activity. The pump should have, as a minimum, the following features (12):

(1) an automatic control that keeps the volumetric flow rate constant (to within  $\pm 0.1$  L/min) in the case of a changing back pressure;

(2) Either a malfunction indicator which, following completion of sampling, indicates that the air flow has been reduced or interrupted during sampling; or an automatic cut-out, which stops the pump if the flow rate is reduced or interrupted;

(3) A facility for the adjustment of flow rate, such that it can only be actuated with the aid of a tool (such as a screwdriver) or requires special knowledge for operation (for instance via software), so as to preclude inadvertent readjustment of the flow rate during use;

(4) The pulsation of the flow rate does not exceed 25 %;

(5) A flow rate set within the nominal range does not deviate by more than  $\pm 5$  % from the initial value under increasing back pressure;

(6) Within the range of ambient temperatures from 5°C to 40°C, the flow rate measured under operating conditions does not deviate by more than  $\pm 5$  % from the flow rate at 20°C; and

(7) The operating time is at least 2 h, and preferably 8 h; the flow rate does not deviate by more than  $\pm 5$  % from the initial value during the operating time.

NOTE 7—An integral timer is a highly desirable additional feature.

NOTE 8—A flow-stabilized pump may be required to maintain the flow rate within the specified limits.

8.1.1.7 *Flow Meter*—The flow meter shall be portable and have an accuracy that is sufficient to enable the volumetric flow rate to be measured to within  $\pm 5$  %. The calibration of the flow meter shall be checked against a primary standard, that is, a flow meter whose accuracy is traceable to national standards. If appropriate, record the atmospheric temperature and pressure at which the calibration of the flow meter was checked. It is advisable that the flow meter used is capable of measuring the volumetric flow rate to within  $\pm 2$  % or better.

#### 8.1.2 Analytical Instrumentation:

8.1.2.1 Details regarding specific analytical instrumentation and reagents that are required for three different IR sample preparation and analysis procedures are provided in **Annex A1 – Annex A3** (KBr disc method, direct on-filter measurement, and indirect redeposition technique, respectively). Use only reagents of analytical grade.

8.1.2.2 *Infrared spectrometer*, double-beam dispersive or Fourier transform device, with  $4\text{ cm}^{-1}$  resolution or better.

8.1.2.3 *Analytical balance*, capable of weighing to the nearest 0.001 mg.

#### 8.1.3 Ancillary Equipment:

8.1.3.1 *Flexible tubing*, of a diameter suitable for making a leak-proof connection from the samplers to the sampling pumps.

8.1.3.2 *Belts or harnesses*, to which the sampling pumps can conveniently be fixed for personal sampling (except where the sampling pumps are small enough to fit in workers' pockets).

8.1.3.3 *Flat-tipped forceps*, for loading and unloading filters into samplers.

8.1.3.4 *Filter transport cassettes or similar*, if required, in which to transport samples to the laboratory

8.1.3.5 *Thermometer*, 0°C to 50°C minimum range, graduated in divisions of 1°C or less, for measurement of atmospheric temperature, if required.

8.1.3.6 *Barometer*, suitable for measurement of atmospheric pressure, if required.

8.1.3.7 *Laboratory oven*, for drying (to 110°C).

8.1.3.8 *Desiccator*, for dry storage.

8.1.3.9 *Laboratory glassware, borosilicate*—beakers, bottles, and flasks (etc.) of appropriate volumes and sizes; with stoppers to fit.

8.1.3.10 *Wash bottles*, plastic (for example, polyethylene).

8.1.3.11 *Pipets*, borosilicate or plastic; various sizes as required.

8.1.3.12 *Magnetic stirring device*, and stir bars.

8.1.3.13 *Tweezers*.

8.1.4 *Crystalline silica certified reference materials (CRMs)*—Quartz; cristobalite (plus others as applicable).

NOTE 9—Examples include quartz and cristobalite NIST SRMs 1878a, 1879a, 2950, 2951, 2958, 2960 and 2957.<sup>5</sup>

## 9. Sampling Procedure

9.1 Sampling of respirable crystalline silica should be carried out in accordance with Test Method **D4532**.

### 9.2 Preliminary Considerations:

9.2.1 *Selection and Use of Samplers*—Select samplers designed to collect the respirable fraction of airborne particles, as defined in ISO 7708. If possible, the samplers selected should be manufactured from static-dissipative material, since samplers manufactured in non-conducting material have electrostatic properties that can influence representative sampling. Use the samplers at their design flow rate, and in accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer, so that they collect the respirable fraction of airborne particles (Test Method **D4532**).

NOTE 10—Limit values for crystalline silica typically apply to the respirable fraction of airborne particles.

9.2.2 *Sampling Period*—Select a sampling period that is appropriate for the measurement task, but ensure that it is long enough to enable crystalline silica to be measured with acceptable uncertainty at levels of industrial hygiene significance. For example, consider the applicable limit value, and estimate the minimum sampling time required to ensure that the amount collected is above the lower limit of the working range of the analytical method when crystalline silica is present in the test atmosphere at an appropriate multiple of its limit value (for example 0.1 times for an 8 h time-weighted average limit value), using the following equation:

$$t_{\min} = \frac{m_{\min}}{q_v \times 0.1 \times LV} \quad (1)$$

where:

$t_{\min}$  = the minimum sampling time, in minutes;

<sup>5</sup> Available from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070, <http://www.nist.gov>.

- $m_{\min}$  = the lower limit of the analytical range, in micrograms, for crystalline silica;
- $q_v$  = the design flow rate of the sampler, in litres per minute; and
- $LV$  = the limit value, in milligrams per cubic metre, for crystalline silica.

9.2.3 When high concentrations of airborne particles are anticipated, select a sampling period that is not so long as to risk overloading the filter with particulate matter.

9.2.4 *Temperature and Pressure Effects*—Refer to the manufacturer’s instructions to determine if the indicated volumetric flow rate of the flow meter is dependent upon temperature and pressure. Consider whether the difference between the atmospheric temperature and pressure at the time of calibration of the flow meter and during sampling is likely to be great enough to justify making a correction to take this into account, for example, if the error could be greater than  $\pm 5\%$ . If a correction is necessary, measure and record the atmospheric temperature and pressure at which the calibration of the flow meter was checked and measure and record the atmospheric temperature and pressure at the start and at the end of the sampling period.

NOTE 11—An example of temperature and pressure correction for the indicated volumetric flow rate is given in [Appendix X1](#) for a constant pressure drop, variable area flow meter.

NOTE 12—If too great a correction is required, this could affect the sampler enough to perturb the sampled cut point and penetration curve away from the “ideal” respirable fraction definition.

9.2.5 *Handling of Sample Collection Media*—To minimize the risk of damage or contamination, only handle filters (or foams) using flat-tipped forceps, in a clean area, where the concentration of airborne particles is as low as possible.

### 9.3 *Preparation for Sampling:*

9.3.1 *Cleaning of Samplers*—Unless disposable samplers are used, clean the samplers before use. Disassemble the samplers, soak in detergent solution, rinse thoroughly with water, wipe with absorbent tissue and allow to them dry before reassembly. Alternatively, use a laboratory washing machine to clean the samplers.

9.3.2 *Loading the Samplers with Filters*—Load clean samplers with filters (pre-weighed to the nearest 0.01 mg, if desired, for gravimetric analysis of sampled dust). Label each sampler so that it can be uniquely identified, and seal with its protective cover or plug to prevent contamination.

NOTE 13—Alternatively, commercially available pre-loaded filter cassettes may be used.

NOTE 14—Samplers containing foam substrate may also be used.

9.3.3 *Attaching the Cyclone to the Sample Substrate Holder*—Connect the cyclone to the sample substrate holder so that the sampling head holder keeps the holder, cyclone and coupling device together rigidly. Ensure that sampled air will enter only at the cyclone inlet.

NOTE 15—For impaction devices, this step would not necessarily apply.

9.3.4 *Setting the Volumetric Flow Rate*—Perform the following in a clean area, where the concentration of airborne particles is low.

9.3.4.1 Connect each loaded respirable sampling apparatus to a sampling pump using flexible tubing, ensuring that no leaks can occur.

9.3.4.2 Remove the protective cover or plug from each sampler, switch on the sampling pump, attach the flow meter to the sampler so that it measures the flow through the sampler inlet orifice(s), and set the required volumetric flow rate to sample the respirable fraction of the aerosol.

NOTE 16—Typical sampling flow rates are  $\approx 2$  L/min for “low flow rate” personal samplers,  $\approx 4$  L/min for “higher flow rate” personal samplers, and  $\approx 10$  L/min for “high flow rate” personal sampling apparatus (12).

NOTE 17—If necessary, allow the sampling pump operating conditions to stabilize before setting the flow rate.

9.3.4.3 Switch off the sampling pump and seal the sampler with its protective cover or plug to prevent contamination during transport to the sampling position.

9.3.4.4 *Blanks*—Retain as blanks at least one unused loaded sampler from each batch of twenty prepared, subject to a minimum of three. Treat these in the same manner as those used for sampling with respect to storage and transport to and from the sampling position, but draw no air through the filters.

### 9.4 *Sampling Position:*

9.4.1 *Personal Sampling*—The sampler shall be positioned in the worker’s breathing zone, as close to the mouth and nose as is reasonably practicable, for example, fastened to the worker’s lapel. Attach the sampling pump to the worker in a manner that causes minimum inconvenience, for example, to a belt around the waist. Give consideration to whether the nature of the process is likely to result in a significant difference between the actual exposure of the worker and the concentration of airborne particles measured by a sampler mounted on the lapel. If this is the case, make special arrangements to mount the sampler as close as possible to the worker’s nose and mouth. When a cyclone is used it needs to remain in an upright position during the duration of sampling.

9.4.2 *Static (Area) Sampling*—If static (area) sampling is carried out to assess the exposure of a worker in a situation where personal sampling is not possible, the sampling position shall be in the immediate vicinity of the worker and at breathing height. If in doubt as to where to place the sampler, the sampling position chosen should be the location where the risk of exposure is considered to be greatest. If static (area) sampling is carried out to characterize the background level of crystalline silica in the workplace, select a sampling position that is sufficiently remote from the work processes, such that results will not be directly affected by airborne particles from emission sources.

### 9.5 *Collection of Samples:*

9.5.1 When ready to begin sampling, remove the protective cover or plug from the sampler inlet (if applicable) and switch on the sampling pump. Record the time and volumetric flow rate at the start of the sampling period. If the sampling pump is fitted with an integral timer, check that this is reset to zero. If appropriate, measure the atmospheric temperature and pressure at the start of the sampling period using the thermometer and barometer, and record the measured values.

NOTE 18—If the temperature or pressure at the sampling position is