
**Zrak na delovnem mestu - Določanje anorganskih kislin z ionsko kromatografijo -
1. del: Nehlapne kisline (žveplova kislina in fosforjeva kislina)**

Workplace atmospheres - Determination of inorganic acids by ion chromatography - Part
1: Non-volatile acids (sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid)

Air des lieux de travail - Détermination des acides inorganiques par chromatographie
ionique - Partie 1: Acides non volatils (acide sulfurique et acide phosphorique)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 21438-1:2022

ICS:

13.040.30	Kakovost zraka na delovnem mestu	Workplace atmospheres
71.040.50	Fizikalnokemijske analitske metode	Physicochemical methods of analysis
71.060.30	Kislina	Acids

oSIST ISO 21438-1:2026**en,fr,de**

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
21438-1

Second edition
2022-05

**Workplace atmospheres —
Determination of inorganic acids by
ion chromatography —**

**Part 1:
Non-volatile acids (sulfuric acid and
phosphoric acid)**

*Air des lieux de travail — Détermination des acides inorganiques par
chromatographie ionique —*

Partie 1: Acides non volatils (acide sulfurique et acide phosphorique)

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Reference number
ISO 21438-1:2022(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Workplace atmospheres*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21438-1:2007), which has been technically revised throughout.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21438 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

The health of workers in many industries is at risk through exposure by inhalation of particulate acids such as sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid compounds. 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 making workplace air measurements. This document has been published in order to make available a method for making valid exposure measurements for particulate acids in use 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; and industrial users of sulfuric and phosphoric acids, and their workers.

It has been assumed in the drafting of the ISO 21438 series that the execution of its provisions and the interpretation of the results obtained are entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.

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Workplace atmospheres — Determination of inorganic acids by ion chromatography —

Part 1: Non-volatile acids (sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the time-weighted average mass concentration of sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid in workplace air by ion chromatography. The anions are detected by conductivity.

The method is applicable to the personal sampling of airborne particles, as defined in ISO 7708, and to static (area) sampling.

The method does not apply to the determination of sulfur trioxide.

The procedure does not differentiate between the acids and their corresponding salts if both are present in the workplace air.

The procedure does not differentiate between phosphoric acid and diphosphorus pentoxide (phosphoric anhydride) if both are present in the workplace air.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 3585, *Borosilicate glass 3.3 — Properties*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

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

ISO 8655-1, *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 1: Terminology, general requirements and user recommendations*

ISO 8655-2, *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 2: Pipettes*

ISO 8655-6, *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 6: Gravimetric reference measurement procedure for the determination of volume*

ISO 18158, *Workplace air — Terminology*

ISO 21832:2018, *Workplace air — Metals and metalloids in airborne particles — Requirements for evaluation of measuring procedures*

EN 13205, *Workplace exposure — Assessment of sampler performance for measurement of airborne particle concentrations*