STUDY ON AIRBORNE CHRYSOTILE FIBER IN ROOFING INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA - 2016

Prepared for
The Chrysotile Information Center of Sri Lanka

Prepared by the
Environmental Studies and Services Division
National Building Research Organisation

REPORT OF

STUDY ON AIRBORNE CHRYSOTILE FIBER IN ROOFING INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA

(2016)

PREPARED BY

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND SERVICES DIVISION
NATIONAL BUILDING RESEARCH ORGANISATION
99/1, JAWATTA ROAD,
COLOMBO 5,
SRI LANKA

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AIR QUALITY STUDY ON AIRBORNE CHRYSOTILE FIBER IN ROOFING INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA

(2016)

This report was prepared by Environmental Studies and Services Division of National Building Research Organization on the study of Chrysotile fiber exposure levels in roofing industry in Sri Lanka from March 2016 to December 2016 for the request of Chrysotile information center of Sri Lanka

Investigation team:

Mrs. S.V. Dias	-	*Director*	*- ESSD*
Mr. H.D.S. Premasiri	-	*Coordinator/ Senior Scientist*	*- Air Quality Section*
Mr. D.M.M.R. Dissanayake	-	*Scientist*	*- NBRO*
Mr. P. Liyanaarachchi	-	*Scientist*	*- NBRO*
Mrs. K.L.G. Kaushalya	-	*Scientist*	*- NBRO*
Mr. Asanka Sanjaya	-	*Field Assistant*	*- NBRO*
Mr. Chamath Vithanage	-	*Field Assistant*	*- NBRO*
Mr. Krishnamoorthi	-	*Field Assistant*	*- NBRO*
Mr. W.A. Weerasinghe	-	*Field Assistant*	*- NBRO*

Report preparation and review team:

Mrs. S.V. Dias	-	*Director*	*- ESSD*
Mr. H.D.S. Premasiri	-	*Coordinator/ Senior Scientist*	*- Air Quality Section*
Mrs. K.L.G. Kaushalya	-	*Scientist*	*- NBRO*

List of Abbreviations

ACGIH	The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
EPL	Environmental Protection License
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDHS	Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NBRO	National Building Research Organisation
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCM	Phase Contrast Microscopy
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
TLAS	Thai Laboratory Accreditation Scheme
USA	United States of America

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Executive Summery

Exposure to Chrysotile fiber can cause several health risks depending on the level of exposure. Therefore, the ability of Chrysotile fibers to disperse into the air acts as a major factor in determination of extends of the risk it causes. The National Building Research Organization (NBRO) has been requested to conduct an Air Quality Study on Chrysotile Fiber in Roofing Industry in Sri Lanka by The Chrysotile Information Centre of Sri Lanka. The study has been carried as three different scenarios which represent different stages of the Chrysotile-cement products with suspected risk for the exposure of Chrysotile fibers into the environment.

1. Chrysotile Fiber exposure at Chrysotile-Cement Roofing sheet production factory environment
2. Chrysotile Fiber exposure at Chrysotile-Cement Roofing sheets used house environment
3. Chrysotile Fiber exposure at Chrysotile-Cement Roofing sheets used construction/ demolition site environment

In Sri Lanka there are four factories engaged in manufacture of asbestos fiber roofing sheets and all the factories follow the same process technology, Hatschek technology. Therefore, two factories out of those were selected for the investigation under study 1. The Factory 1 has been commenced in 2009 where 300 tons of cement and 24 tons of fiber are used per day in the production process with 100% recycling of waste. Factory 2 has been commenced in 2012 where 485 tons of cement and 38 tons of fiber are used per day in the production process with 100% recycling of waste. Both these factories had taken several precautionary steps in minimizing the risk of Chrysotile fiber to become air borne and personal exposures the fiber. Five air samples were taken from each factory as 4 static samples and one personal sample, at four different locations with high possibility for fibers to be air borne; raw material stores, bag opening area, mixing area, and final product stores.

Ten houses were selected for the investigation under study 2, which have Chrysotile-cement roofing sheets installed with different roof ages such that a vast area of the Colombo district to be covered by the selected locations of the houses. All the ten houses which were selected for the study had different natures of the building and had used Chrysotile – cement roofing sheets where the roof ceiling was not existed. Two air samples were taken from each house as static samples, at two different locations with high possibility for fibers to be air borne; bed room, and living room. Five construction and demolition sites were selected for the investigation under study 3, where Chrysotile-cement roofing sheets are to be installed or destroyed/ disturbed. Three air samples were taken from each construction or demolition site as 2 static samples and one personal sample, at two different locations with high possibility for fibers to be air borne; cutting area, and storage.

The sampling, identification and counting of Chrysotile fibers were done in compliance with the methodology given under the MDHS39/4 asbestos fibers in air - Sampling and evaluation by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) under the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations published under the MDHS Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances.

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Standard of Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for asbestos is one of the internationally-recognized safety thresholds which is employed in various countries as their Threshold limit. Hence 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter air as a time weighed average (air averaged over an 8-hour shift of a 40 hour workweek) is used as the Threshold limit for the study. All the exposure levels of dangerous fibers in all three studies are much below the threshold limit [OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Standard of Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)] which is 0.1 Fiber per cubic centimeter in all three studies while household environment shows the lowest levels of ambient fibers of Chrysotile while Construction sites show the highest values of that.

1. CHAPTER 1 – SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

1.1. Approach towards the project

Exposure to airborne Chrysotile fiber has high risk on health that causes lung cancers and mesothelioma as details given in Annexure 1. Therefore, the amount of airborne Chrysotile fibers, atmospheric conditions etc. are the critical factors in determination of its health risk. In Sri Lanka, there is no adequate studies conducted to assess the airborne Chrysotile fiber counts and hence do not have data available on its impacts to health. The National Building Research Organization (NBRO) has been requested to conduct an Air Quality Study on Chrysotile Fiber in Sri Lanka by The Chrysotile Information Centre of Sri Lanka. This study has to cover three different scenarios which represent different stages of the Chrysotile-cement products with suspected risk for the exposure of Chrysotile fibers into the environment. Those three different scenarios are,

1. Chrysotile Fiber exposure at Chrysotile-Cement Roofing sheets production factory environment
2. Chrysotile Fiber exposure at Chrysotile-Cement Roofing sheets used house environment
3. Chrysotile Fiber exposure at Chrysotile-Cement Roofing sheets used construction/ demolition site environment

Each of above scenarios are to be individually study to obtained reliable data sets to asses most important stages of Chrysotile-Cement roof sheet process industry where possibility of fiber to become airborne. Therefore a full-fledged study has been conducted by Environmental Studies and Services Division of NBRO in order to determine Chrysotile fiber levels in each environment conditions which could be useful for decision makers to provide reasonable suggestions and safety procedures to be adopt in each stage to minimize the risk associated with Chrysotile-Cement roof sheet.

1.2. Scope and Objectives

The objective of the study is to measure air borne Chrysotile fibers in each scenarios of manufacturing, handling and utilizing of Chrysotile -Cement roof sheet. Therefore, the objective of the study could be categorized in to three sub objectives such as,

1.2.1. Study 1

a) Examine Chrysotile fiber levels in working environment in Chrysotile -cement roofing sheets production factories
b) Make suggestions on the approach which Sri Lankan Chrysotile industry can implement the safe-use mandate

1.2.2. Study 2

a) Examine suspended Chrysotile fibres in the air within the household indoor environment
b) Establish a reasonable guideline, if necessary

1.2.3. Study 3

Based on the common belief that Chrysotile fibres could be released when the cement is destroyed or disturbed, it is also important to examine the level of fibres that may be released into the air from cement whilst handling, dismantling and installing Chrysotile-cement roofing tiles.

a) Determine suspended Chrysotile fibre during the handling, dismantlement and installation of Chrysotile-cement roofing tiles
b) Establish a reasonable guideline, if necessary, to ensure a clean occupational environment
c) Establish a code of conduct and good practice procedures for workers

2. CHAPTER 2 – METHODOLOGY OF THE PROJECT

2.1. Selection of Sampling sites and sampling locations

2.1.1. Study 1: Production Factories

In Sri Lanka, there are four factories engaged in Chrysotile fiber roofing sheets manufacturing process. Since, all factories follow the same process technology, Hatschek technology in their production process, two factories out of those were selected for the investigation, which represent different background environmental conditions.

Initial visits have been carried out on 29th March 2016 & 7th April 2016 at Factory 1 & Factory 2 respectively.

- Factory 1 – located in Rathmalana area, Western province – (Annexure 2 – Layout of Factory 1)
- Factory 2 – located in Ja-ella area, Western Province – (Annexure 3 – Layout of Factory 2)

2.1.2. Observations of study 1

2.1.2.1. General information of the factory 1

Company establishment	:	In 1955
Factory commencement	:	In 2009
Production technology	:	Hatschek technology
Fiber importing countries	:	Russia, Kazakhstan, Brazil

Production Details

Employees of the factory	:	85 workers
Ingredient ratio	:	Chrysotile 8% Cement 90 - 92% + water
Raw material usage	:	Cement 300 tons/day Chrysotile 24 tons/day Water as per the requirement
Production capacity	:	300 tons/day (70,000 m^2/day)
Waste generation - slurry	:	50 wheelbarrows/day (approximately) - 100% recycled
Damaged sheets out of the production	:	< 0.5%
Working hours	:	24 hrs. as three shifts of 8 hrs.
Cleaning process	:	1 day - after every 10 working days
Holidays	:	1 day off per month – Poya day
Corrugated sheet dimensions	:	1.75 x 1.09 m^2 x 6mm (thickness) 2.5 x 1.09 m^2 x 6mm (thickness) 3.0 x 1.09 m^2 x 6mm (thickness) (8 corrugated profiles)
Acceptable range of the thickness	:	6 mm $\pm$ 0.6 mm
Environment around factory	:	Mixed residential area

2.1.2.2. Brief description of the production process

The fiber, transported to the factory from the harbor is secured by a pressure pack and then covered with polysack and finally stacked on to the wooden pallets while the transportation. These fiber pallets are stored separately in a storage facility ensuring the feasibility of access. Cement is also transported to the site and stored in cement silos.

Fibers are transported from the storage to the bag opening area using a trolley and then the sack of fiber sack is manually fed onto the belt which carries the sacks to the fully automated bag opener. Inside the vessel, the bag gets opened and fiber is fed to the mill for the crushing. Crushed fiber, Cement and water get mixed and form the slurry.

Then the slurry is introduced to the Hatschek machine and the fiber-cement film is formed with required thickness as explained under Hatschek Process. The film is subjected to cutting in accordance with the required dimensions, given the corrugated nature by a mould, and stored for curing. Finally product is transported to the market (refer annexure 4 for process flow chart).

2.1.2.3. Waste management

All the waste generated within the factory is recycled within the production process. Below table consists information regarding waste generation and methods of management.

Table 1: Waste generation points and management – Factory 1

Types of waste and points of generation	Method of management
Empty fibre bags – automatic fibre bag opener	Crushed and mixed with the raw materials in a closed system
Residual volume of the slurry at the end of a process cycle	Kept in wet form till the next process cycle and introduced to the new batch of slurry
Rejected film of cement fiber mixture – sheet cutting area	Introduced into the next batch of the slurry in wet condition
Rejected and broken sheets	Crushed and recycled in a dust controlled system
Wastewater	Used in the process
Waste sludge	Introduced to the next batch of the slurry
Rain water	Collected to a tank and used in the process

2.1.2.4. Environmental and health and safety regulations

Along with the Environment Protection License (EPL), Trade License and Fire Safety License, the production process has been certified by ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.

2.1.2.5. Personal protection, health and safety aspects

All the workers are provided with Masks, Helmets, Ear plugs and Gloves to wear while the work. Three sets of uniforms and three pairs of shoes are given for each worker per annum by the company. All the workers are subjected to annual medical checkup and an x-ray report is taken ones in 3 years. A fire drill is carried out annually and Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Water and Foam Fire extinguishers are placed according factory fire safety requirement.

2.1.2.6. Steps taken to minimize the risk of fiber become air borne and personal exposure to fiber

- The entire fiber cement sheet manufacturing process is carried out in wet/ moist atmosphere. The wet moist environment minimizes all possibilities of fiber becoming air born or being retained in the breathing air
- All the workers are given necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Bag opener process is carried in enclosed environment and the process is fully automated in order to prevent release of fiber to air and the personal exposure with the free fiber.
- Final product storage and the sheets (kept for curing) is regularly wetted using water in order to eliminate fibers from being air born.
- All the waste in wet stage gets recycled including the water within the process in order to minimize the fiber exposure to the outside environment of the factory.
- Rain water is collected into a special underground tank and this water is introduced to the process as makeup water in order to eliminate release of fiber to the outside environment via storm water.

2.1.2.7. General information of the factory 2

Company Establishment	:	In 1962
Factory Commencement	:	In 2012
Production technology	:	Hatschek technology
Fiber importing countries	:	Russia, Kazakhstan

Production Details

Employees of the factory	:	150 workers
Ingredient ratio	:	Chrysotile 8% Cement 90 - 92% + water
Raw material usage	:	Cement 420 tons/day Chrysotile 34 tons/day Water as per the requirement
Production capacity	:	420 tons/day (98,000 m^2/day)
Waste generation - slurry	:	< 2 tons/week(approximately) - 100% recycled
Damaged sheets out of the production	:	< 0.7%
Working hours	:	24 hrs. as three shifts of 8 hrs.
Cleaning process	:	1 day - after every 5 working days
Holidays	:	1 day off after every 5 working days and Poya day
Corrugated sheet dimension	:	1.75 x 1.09 m^2 x 6mm (thickness) 2.5 x 1.09 m^2 x 6mm (thickness) 3.0 x 1.09 m^2 x 6mm (thickness) – Newly added (6 corrugated profiles)
Acceptable range of the thickness	:	6 mm $\pm$ 0.6 mm
Environment around factory	:	Mixed residential area

2.1.2.8. Brief description of the production process

The fiber, transported to the factory from the harbor has been secured by a pressure pack and then covered with polysack and finally stacked on to the wooden pallets while the transportation. These fiber pallets are stored separately in an enclosed storage facility ensuring the feasibility of access. Cement is also transported to the site and stored in cement silos.

Fibers are transported from the storage to the bag opening area using a forklift and then the sack of fiber sack is kept on the belt by a worker using a pneumatic bag lifter. The belt carries the sacks to the fully enclosed automated bag opener. Inside the vessel, the bag gets opened and fiber is fed to the mill for the crushing along with the fiber bag. Crushed fiber, Cement and water get mixed and form the slurry. Then the slurry is introduced to the Hatschek machine and the fiber-cement film is formed with required thickness as explained under Hatschek Process. The film is subjected to cutting in accordance to the required dimensions, given the corrugated nature by a mould, and stored for curing. Final product is transported to the market (refer annexure 4 for process flow chart).

2.1.2.9. Waste management

All the waste generated within the factory is recycled within the production process. Below table consists information regarding waste generation and methods of management.

Table 2: Waste generation points and management – Factory 2

Types of waste and points of generation	Method of management
Empty fibre bags – automatic fibre bag opener	Crushed and mixed with the raw materials in a closed system
Residual volume of the slurry at the end of a process cycle	Kept in wet form till the next process cycle and introduced to the new batch of slurry
Rejected film of cement fiber mixture – sheet cutting area	Introduced into the next batch of the slurry in wet condition
Rejected and broken sheets	Crushed and recycled in a dust controlled system
Wastewater	Used in the process
Waste sludge	Introduced to the next batch of the slurry

2.1.2.10. Environmental and health and safety regulations

Along with the Environmental Protection License (EPL), Trade License and Scheduled Waste Management, the production process has been certified by ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. The Health and Safety Management System of the factory has been certified by OHSAS18001.

2.1.2.11. Personal protection, health and safety aspects

All the workers are provided with Masks, Helmets, Ear plugs and Gloves to wear while the work. Three sets of uniforms and three pairs of shoes have been given for each worker per annum by the company. All the workers are subjected to a medical checkup including full blood pressure and special check-up for lung function test, annually. A fire drill is carried out once in six months and Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Water and Foam Fire extinguishers are placed according to the requirement.

2.1.2.12. Steps taken to minimize the risk of fiber become air borne and personal exposure to fiber

- Roads inside the production factory are consisted with distinct areas filled with stagnant water in order to trap the fiber particles which can go out of the factory premises attached with the vehicle wheels if there are any exposed fibers into the environment.

- Fiber storage facility has always been closed when no fiber transportation is done in order to give sufficient time for air born fibers to settle down, if there is any.
- All the workers are given Personal Protective Equipment.
- Fiber sack feeder to the bag opener is given a safety overall and all the personal protective equipment.
- Bag opener is fully automated and he process inside the bag opener is regularly observed through cameras in order to minimize the personal involvement with the free fiber while maintaining the process standards.
- Requirements of the safety procedures are displayed around the factory in order to remind workers to follow them.
- A water sprinkler system has been installed closer to the fiber crusher in order to bond the air born fibers with water and settle down without getting escaped to the environment, if there is any.
- Final product curing is done inside a covered area in order to minimize the fiber being exposed to the environment, if there is any.
- All the waste in wet stage gets recycled including the water within the process in order to minimize the fiber exposure to the outside environment of the factory.
- Rain water fallen onto the roofs are separately directed to the drains outside of the factory in order to eliminate the non-contaminated rain water from getting contaminated by the fiber.

2.1.3. Sampling locations of study 1

In each selected industry, 5 sampling locations were selected for the measurement of Chrysotile fiber count by considering the manufacturing processes and points with a potential for fiber to become air borne. The sampling locations are given bellow,

Storage area	: 1 sample
Bag opener	: 2 samples (working area and worker)
Raw material mixing	: 1 sample
Finished tiles storage	: 1 sample
Subtotal	: 5 samples per factory
Total	: 10 samples from both factories

2.1.4. Study 2: Utilization sites (Households)

Ten houses which have Chrysotile-cement roofing sheets installed were selected for the investigation by representing different roof ages and type such that a vast area of the Colombo district to be covered by the selected locations of the houses. Initial visits have been carried during the period of 2nd May 2016 to 10th June 2016 for all ten houses.

2.1.5. Observations of study 2

2.1.5.1. General information of the Houses

Ten houses has been selected depending on few constrains as below,

- Chrysotile – cement roofing sheets should be used for the roof
- Roof should not be covered by a ceiling
- Selected ten houses should have different ages of roofing
- Selected ten houses should represent different natures of the building

2.1.5.2. House 1

Figure 1: Front view of House 1

Address	:	No: 35, 1st Lane, Rubber Watta road, Gangodawila, Nugegoda.
Nature of house	:	One story building with two Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom
Age of roof	:	20 years
Owner	:	Mr. U. P. Jayasekara
Family members	:	5

2.1.5.3. House 2

Figure 2: Front view of House 2

Address	:	No: 46, 1st Lane, Rubber Watta road, Gangodawila, Nugegoda.
Nature of house	:	Two story building with three Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom on the second floor
Age of roof	:	5 years
Owner	:	Mr. K. L. I. Ranaraja
Family members	:	7

2.1.5.4. House 3

Figure 3: Front view of House 3

Address	:	No: 102/17, Kalinga Mawatha, Kirulapona
Nature of house	:	One story building with two Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom
Age of roof	:	10 years
Owner	:	Ms. V. M. Savithree
Family members	:	5

2.1.5.5. House 4

Figure 4: Front view of House 4

Address	:	No: 30/3, Kalinga Mawatha, Polhengoda, Colombo 5
Nature of house	:	Two story building with two Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom on the second floor
Age of roof	:	18 years
Owner	:	Mr. L. T. Asoka
Family members	:	3

2.1.5.6. House 5

Figure 5: Front view of House 5

Address	:	No: 606/17/1A, Meththarama road, Kottawa, Pannipitiya
Nature of house	:	Two story building with two Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom on the second floor
Age of roof	:	1 years
Owner	:	Ms. H. M. Thushari
Family members	:	5

2.1.5.7. House 6

Figure 6: Front view of House 6

Address	:	No: 606/17, Meththarama road, Kottawa, Pannipitiya
Nature of house	:	One story building with three Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom
Age of roof	:	12 years
Owner	:	Mr. A. P. Wikramarathne
Family members	:	4

2.1.5.8. House 7

Figure 7: Front view of House 7

Address	:	No: 569/2, Thuduwegedara, Ragama
Nature of house	:	One story building with two Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom
Age of roof	:	1 years
Owner	:	Mr. C. J. Wijesinghe
Family members	:	6

2.1.5.9. House 8

Figure 8: Front view of House 8

Address	:	No: 569, Thuduwegedara, Ragama
Nature of house	:	Two story building with two Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom
Age of roof	:	3 years
Owner	:	Mr. R. L. Jayaweera
Family members	:	4

2.1.5.10. House 9

Figure 9: Front view of House 9

Address	:	No: 102/51, Kalinga Mawatha, Polhengoda, Colombo 05
Nature of house	:	One story building with two Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom
Age of roof	:	8 months
Owner	:	Ms. T. W. Kumari
Family members	:	3

2.1.5.11. House 10

Figure 10: Front view of House 10

Address	:	No: 30/26, Kalinga Mawatha, Polhengoda, Colombo 05
Nature of house	:	One story building with two Bed rooms, Living room, Kitchen and a bathroom
Age of roof	:	2 years
Owner	:	Ms. W. M. Gajanayake
Family members	:	5

2.1.6. Sampling locations of study 2

Common area : 1 sample (living room, etc.)
Other regularly used area : 1 sample (bedroom, etc.)

Subtotal : 2 samples per house

Total : 20 samples from all ten houses

2.1.7. Study 3: Handling sites (Construction and Demolition sites)

Five construction and demolition sites were selected for the investigation where Chrysotile-cement roofing sheets are to be installed or destroyed/ disturbed.

2.1.8. Observations of study 3

All five selected site were construction sites with Chrysotile-Cement Roofing sheets cutting activities.

Table 3: General information of construction sites

Construction site	Address
1	No: 447, Thimbirigasyaya road, Narahenpita
2	No:823/13, Thalangama North, Malabe
3	No: 806/2, Thalangama, North, Malabe
4	No: 227/1, Hiripitiya, Pannipitiya
5	No: 227/1, Hiripitiya, Pannipitiya

2.2. Sample collection

Air samples were collected from selected locations as per the method stipulated in MDHS39/4 for the determination of asbestoses fiber in atmosphere at work place (Annexure 5).

2.2.1. Sampling categories

Sampling was carried out in two different categories in order to fulfill the requirements of the project.

- Static Samples – This type of samples are taken at a fixed location.
- Personal Samples – Personal samples are taken within the workers breathing zone. The workers breathing zone consists of a hemisphere of 30 cm radius extending in front of the face, and measured from a line bisecting the ears.

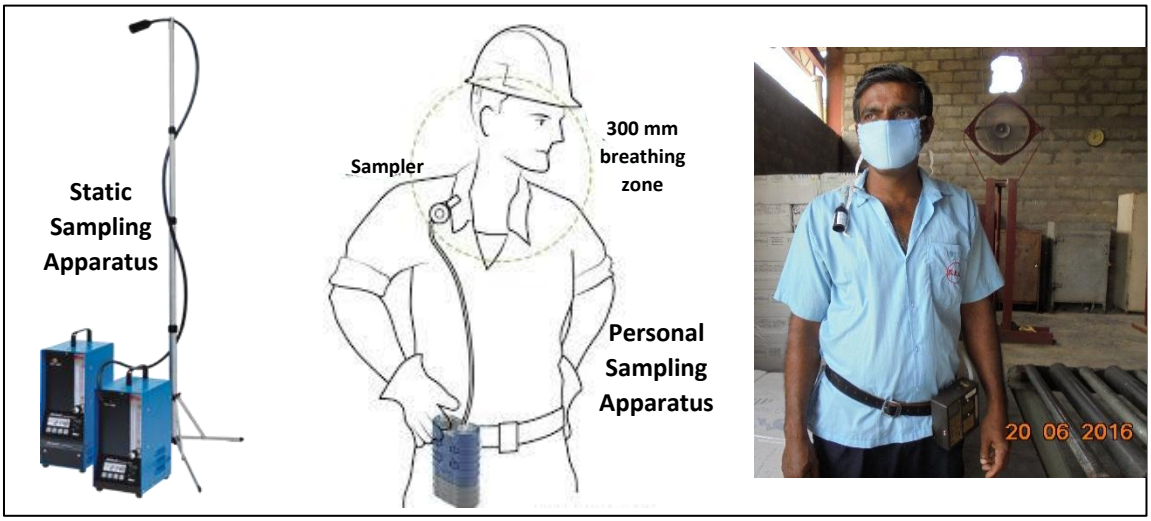

Figure 11: Static sampling apparatus and Personal sampling apparatus

2.2.2. Sampling materials and equipment

Figure 12: Filter paper and Filter holder

- Filter paper – Mixed cellulose ester membrane filters of 0.8µm pore size with diameter of 25mm were used with a secondary supporting membrane pad.
- Filter holder – The open faced filter holder fitted with a protective cowl was used in order to eliminate the accidental contaminations and physical damage. An electrically conducting cowl was required to reduce electrostatic effects on fiber sampling. Cowl was connected to the ground whenever possible, during the sampling.

- Sampling pump (Air Pump) – The portable battery operated GilAir3 Personal Air Sampler was used as the sampling pump and it was calibrated for the flow rate of 2 L/min.
- Rubber tubes – Rubber tubes with appropriate lengths were used to connect the filter holder with the Personal Air Sampler.
- Sample stand and stool – The sampling apparatus must have an appropriate height in order to represent the accurate exposure of the people. Therefore a sample stand with an appropriate height from the floor level (approximately 5 ft.) was used in order to make the height of the sampler equal to the nose level of an average person.

2.2.3. Sampling Procedure

At the laboratory, filter holders and rubber tubes were cleaned before preparing the apparatus. The filter paper and the supporting pad were mounted onto the filter holder and sealed using the cap in order to eliminate the accidental contaminations. Then all the equipment were packed and transported to the site and special arrangements were taken in transportation of the filter within the closed environment of the holders which were horizontally mounted.

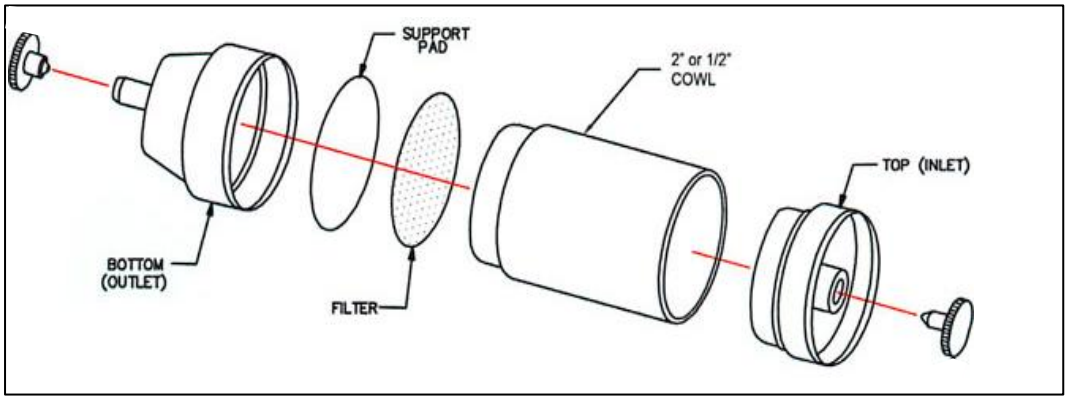

Figure 13: Filter paper and Filter holder arrangement

The other equipment was assembled at the site as shown in the Figure 2.1. The flow rate of the personal air sampler was checked before starting of the sampling process and the filter holder was opened immediately at the starting time of the sampling process. The sampling was generally carried out over a period of 8 hrs. in order to represent the total number of working hours of a worker per shift. Depending on the variations of the shifts of production factories and work duration of construction and demolition sites, sampling duration varied from 6 hrs. – 8 hrs. The sampling air flow rate was maintained throughout the sampling period, and the conditions of the filter holder, the hose, and the flow rate were observed and recorded, hourly. At the end of the sampling period, the filter holder was sealed immediately and was stored vertically. The filter holder was packed into a rigid container with a sufficient soft packing material to prevent both crushing and vibration of the filter.

2.2.4. Sampling details of study 1

Air sampling of two factories have been conducted on 20th June 2016 & 23rd June 2016 at Factory 1 & Factory 2 respectively.

2.2.4.1. Factory 1

Sampling date	:	20/06/2016
Weather condition	:	Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction	:	South – East

Table 4: Factory 1 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	M1	Raw material stores	Static sample
2	M2	Bag opening area	Static sample
3	M3	Bag opening area	Personal sample
4	M4	Mixing area	Static sample
5	M5	Final product stores	Static sample

Table 5: Factory 1 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
M1	13.14	20.26	432 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
M2	13.17	20.29	432 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
M3	13.59	20.32	392 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	SKC
M4	13.19	20.30	431 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	SKC
M5	13.10	20.22	432 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 14: Air sampling of the raw material stores – M1

Figure 15: Air sampling of the bag opening area – M2

Figure 16: Personal air sampling of the bag opening area – M3

Figure 17: Air sampling of the mixing area – M4

Figure 18: Air sampling of the Final product stores – M5

2.2.4.2. Factory 2

Sampling date	:	23/06/2016
Weather condition	:	Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction	:	North - West

Table 6: Factory 2 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	R1	Raw material stores	Static sample
2	R2	Bag opening area	Static sample
3	R3	Bag opening area	Personal sample
4	R4	Mixing area	Static sample
5	R5	Final product stores	Static sample

Table 7: Factory 2 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
R1	10.51	16.51	360 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	SKC
R2	10.56	16.56	360 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
R3	10.58	16.58	360 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	SKC
R4	10.59	16.59	360 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
R5	10.44	16.44	360 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 19: Air sampling of the raw material stores – R1

Figure 20: Air sampling of the bag opening area – R2

Figure 21: Personal air sampling of the bag opening area – R3

Figure 22: Air sampling of the mixing area – R4

Figure 23: Air sampling of the final product stores – R5

2.2.5. Sampling details of study 2

Air sampling of ten houses have been conducted during the period of 24th June 2016 to 5th July 2016.

2.2.5.1. House 1

Sampling date : 24/06/2016
Weather condition : Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction : North - West

Table 8: House 1 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**1H1**	Bed room	Static sample
2	**1H2**	Living room	Static sample

Table 9: House 1 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
1H1	09.10	17.12	482 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	SKC
1H2	09.09	17.10	481 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	SKC

Figure 24: Air sampling of the Bed room – 1H1

Figure 25: Air sampling of the Living room – 1H2

2.2.5.2. House 2

Sampling date : 24/06/2016
Weather condition : Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction : North - West

Table 10: House 2 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	2H1	Bed room	Static sample
2	2H2	Living room	Static sample

Table 11: House 2 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
2H1	09.25	17.28	483 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
2H2	09.24	17.26	482 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 26: Air sampling of the Bed room – 2H1

Figure 27: Air sampling of the Living room – 2H2

2.2.5.3. House 3

Sampling date : 27/06/2016
Weather condition : Dry weather
Wind direction : West

Table 12: House 3 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	3H1	Bed room	Static sample
2	3H2	Living room	Static sample

Table 13: House 3 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
3H1	11.02	19.05	483 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
3H2	11.04	19.08	484 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 28: Air sampling of the Bed room – 3H1

Figure 29: Air sampling of the Living room – 3H2

2.2.5.4. House 4

Sampling date : 27/06/2016
Weather condition : Dry weather
Wind direction : West

Table 14: House 4 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**4H1**	Bed room	Static sample
2	**4H2**	Living room	Static sample

Table 15: House 4 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
4H1	11.28	19.30	482 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
4H2	11.30	19.32	482 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

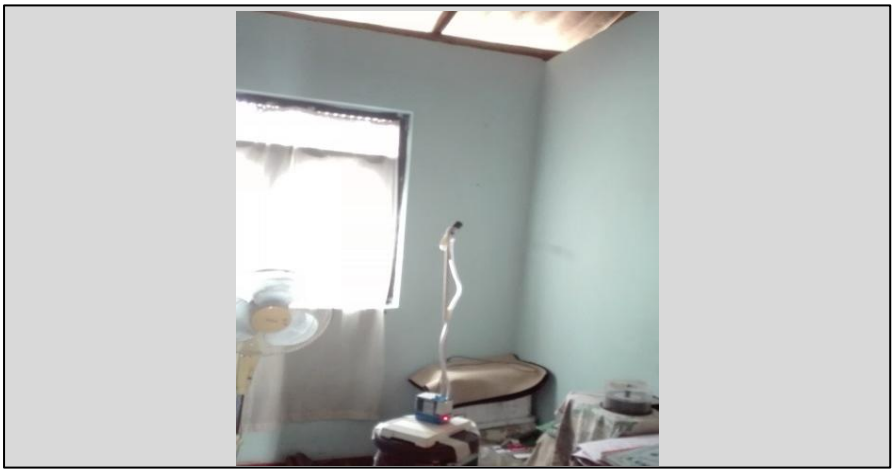

Figure 30: Air sampling of the Bed room – 4H1

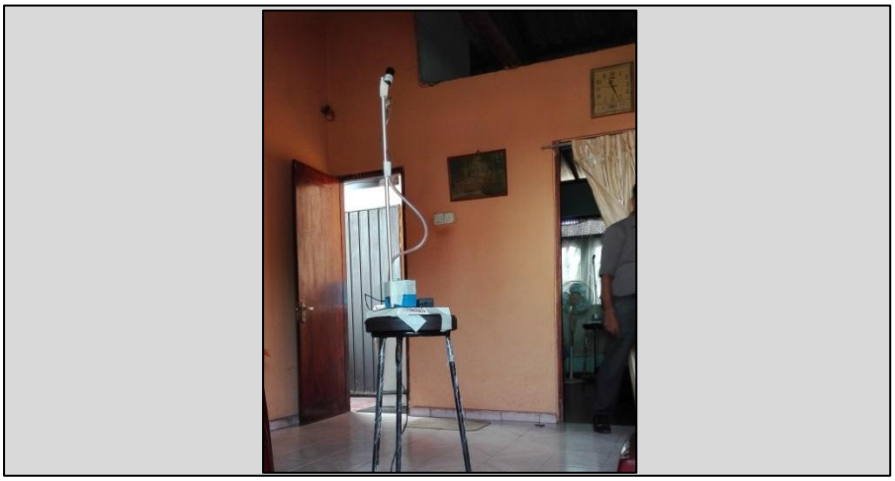

Figure 31: Air sampling of the Living room – 4H2

2.2.5.5. House 5

Sampling date : 28/06/2016
Weather condition : Cloudy weather
Wind direction : South - East

Table 16: House 5 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**5H1**	Bed room	Static sample
2	**5H2**	Living room	Static sample

Table 17: House 5 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
5H1	11.48	19.50	482 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
5H2	11.47	7.48	481 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

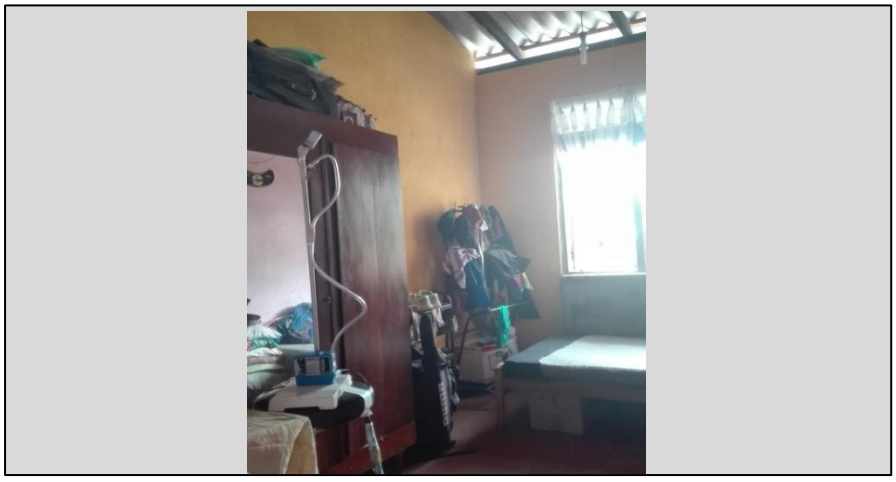

Figure 32: Air sampling of the Bed room – 5H1

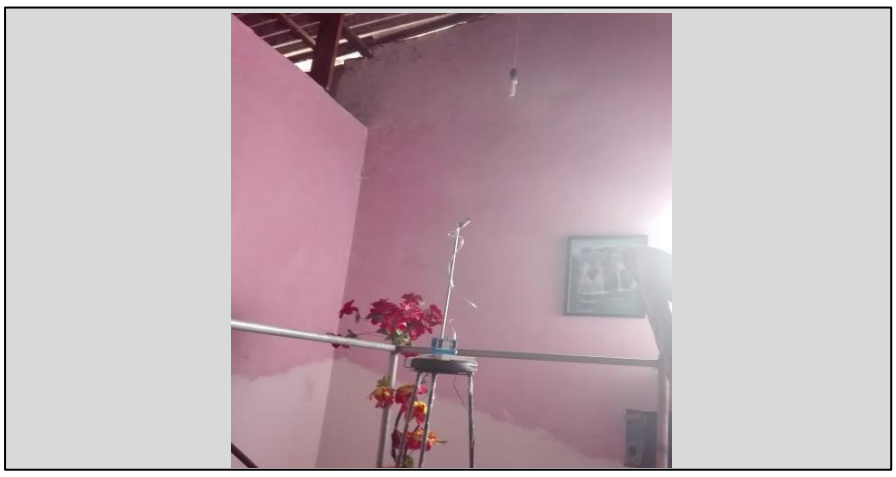

Figure 33: Air sampling of the Living room – 5H2

2.2.5.6. House 6

Sampling date : 28/06/2016
Weather condition : Cloudy weather
Wind direction : South - East

Table 18: House 6 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**6H1**	Bed room	Static sample
2	**6H2**	Living room	Static sample

Table 19: House 6 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
6H1	12.02	20.05	483 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
6H2	12.00	20.03	483 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

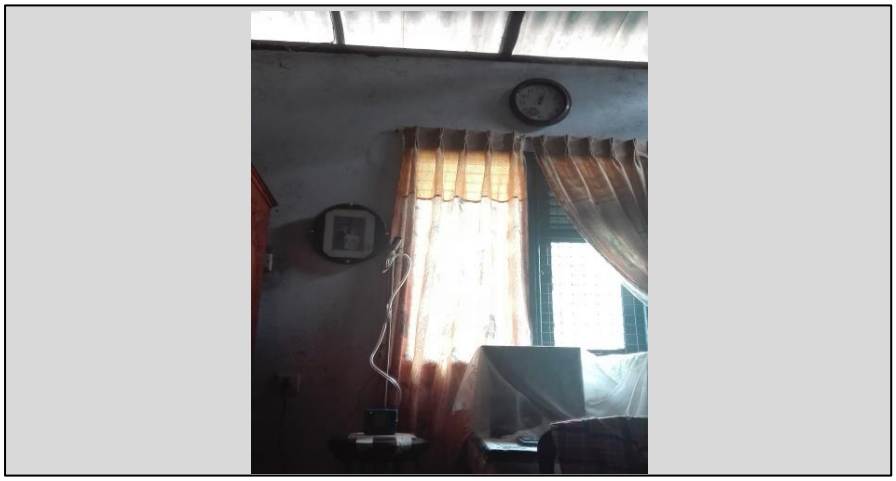

Figure 34: Air sampling of the Bed room – 6H1

Figure 35: Air sampling of the Living room – 6H2

2.2.5.7. House 7

Sampling date : 30/06/2016
Weather condition : Dry weather
Wind direction : South

Table 20: House 7 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**7H1**	Bed room	Static sample
2	**7H2**	Living room	Static sample

Table 21: House 7 – Sampling data

Sample code	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
7H1	10.50	18.50	480 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
7H2	10.48	18.48	480 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 36: Air sampling of the Bed room – 7H1

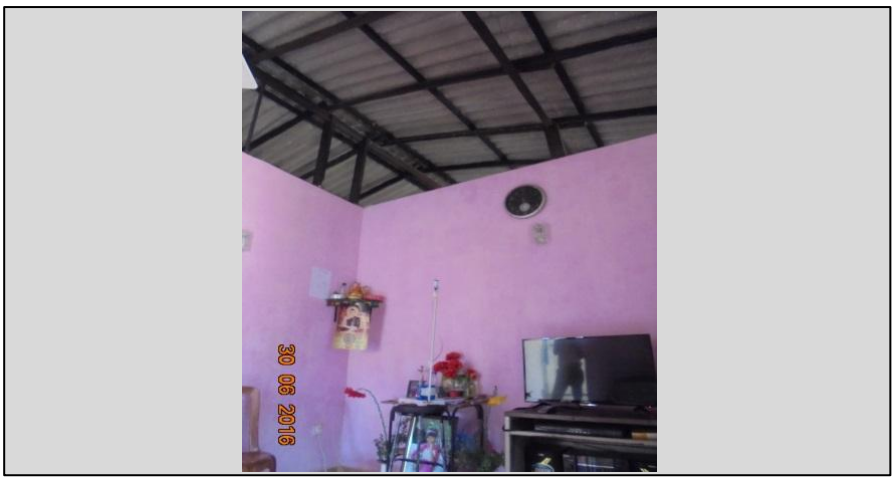

Figure 37: Air sampling of the Living room – 7H2

2.2.5.8. House 8

Sampling date : 30/06/2016
Weather condition : Dry weather
Wind direction : South

Table 22: House 8 – Sampling locations

	Sample code	Location	Sampling categories
1	**8H1**	Bed room	Static sample
2	**8H2**	Living room	Static sample

Table 23: House 8 – Sampling data

Sample code	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
8H1	11.06	19.08	482 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
8H2	11.07	19.10	483 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 38: Air sampling of the Bed room – 8H1

Figure 39: Air sampling of the Living room – 8H2

2.2.5.9. House 9

Sampling date : 05/07/2016
Weather condition : Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction : North

Table 24: House 9 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**9H1**	Bed room	Static sample
2	**9H2**	Living room	Static sample

Table 25: House 9 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
9H1	10.55	18.55	480 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
9H2	10.58	18.58	480 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

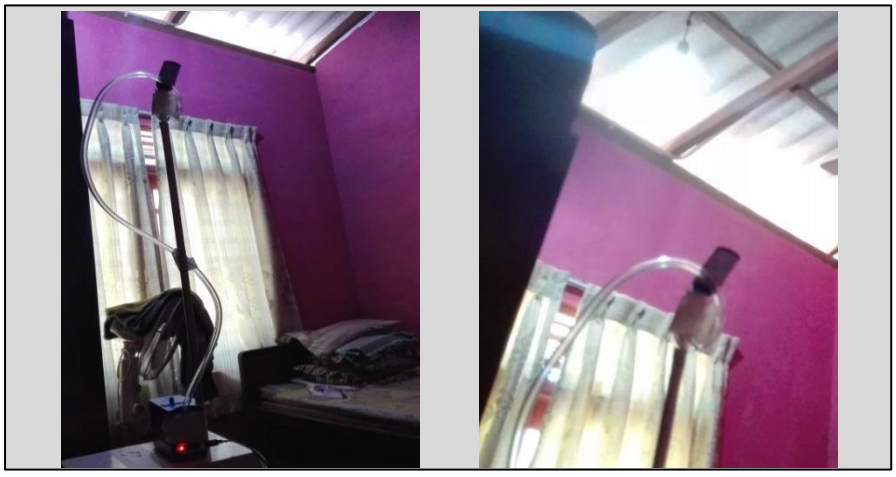

Figure 40: Air sampling of the Bed room – 9H1

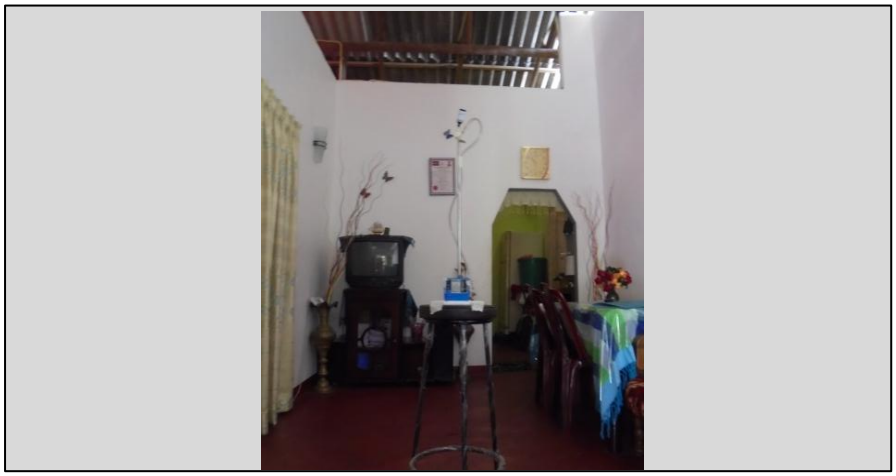

Figure 41: Air sampling of the Living room – 9H2

2.2.5.10. House 10

Sampling date : 05/07/2016
Weather condition : Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction : North

Table 26: House 10 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**10H1**	Bed room	Static sample
2	**10H2**	Living room	Static sample

Table 27: House 10 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
10H1	11.18	19.18	480 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
10H2	11.12	19.12	480 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 42: Air sampling of the Bed room – 10H1

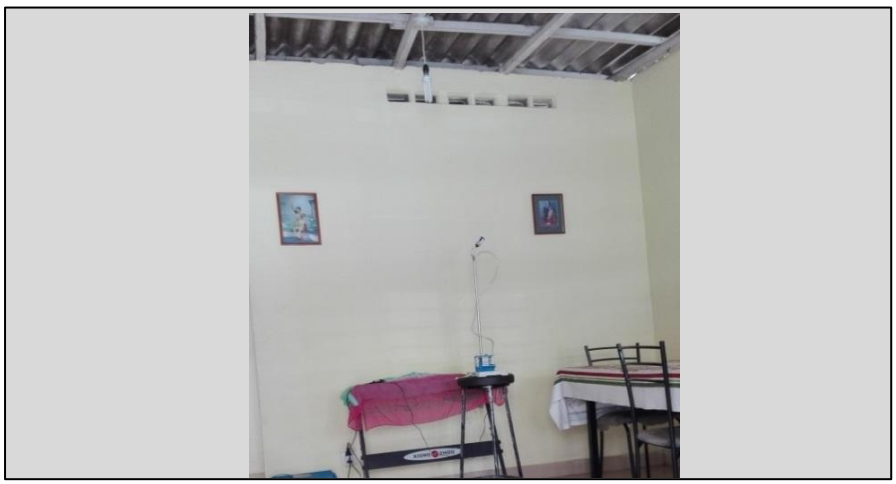

Figure 43: Air sampling of the Living room – 10H2

2.2.6. Sampling details of study 3

Air sampling of five sites of Construction and Demolition have been conducted during the period of 13th June 2016 to 15th August 2016.

2.2.6.1. Construction site 1

Sampling date : 13/07/2016
Weather condition : Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction : North

Table 28: Construction site 1 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**1C1**	Cutting area	Static sample
2	**1C2**	Cutting area	Personal sample
3	**1C3**	Storage	Static sample

Table 29: Construction site 1 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
1C1	10.20	14.42	262 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
1C2	10.30	14.37	247 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
1C3	10.18	14.44	266 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 44: Air sampling of the Cutting area – 1C1

Figure 45: Personal air sampling of the Cutting area – 1C2

Figure 46: Air sampling of the Storage – 1C3

2.2.6.2. Construction site 2

Sampling date	:	12/07/2016
Weather condition	:	Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction	:	North

Table 30: Construction site 2 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**2C1**	Cutting area	Static sample
2	**2C2**	Storage	Static sample
3	**2C3**	Cutting area	Personal sample

Table 31: Construction site 2 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
2C1	11.05	17.03	358 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
2C2	10.58	11.00	362 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
2C3	11.08	17.05	357 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 47: Air sampling of the Cutting area – 2C1

Figure 48: Air sampling of the Storage – 2C2

Figure 49: Personal air sampling of the Cutting area – 2C3

2.2.6.3. Construction site 3

Sampling date : 25/07/2016
Weather condition : Dry weather
Wind direction : North - West

Table 32: Construction site 3 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**3C1**	Cutting area	Static sample
2	**3C2**	Storage	Static sample
3	**3C3**	Cutting area	Personal sample

Table 33: Construction site 3 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
3C1	13.54	18.55	301 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
3C2	13.57	18.58	301 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
3C3	13.58	19.00	302 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 50: Air sampling of the Cutting area – 3C1

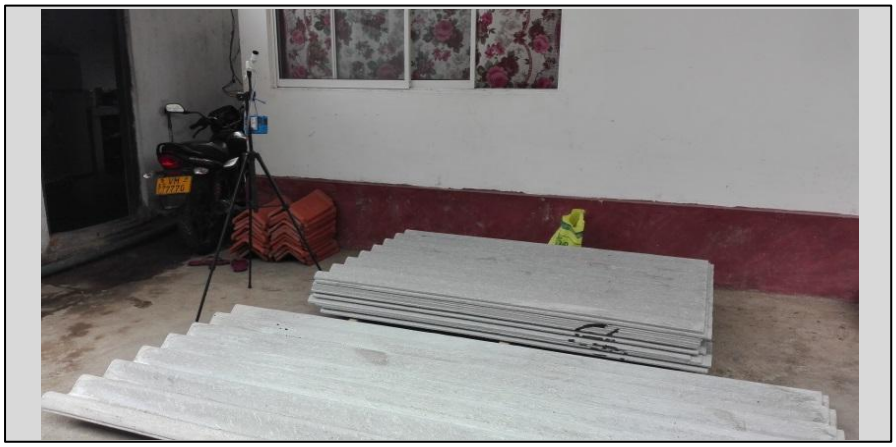

Figure 51: Air sampling of the Storage – 3C2

Figure 52: Personal air sampling of the Cutting area – 3C3

2.2.6.4. Construction site 4

Sampling date : 13/08/2016
Weather condition : Dry weather
Wind direction : North - West

Table 34: Construction site 4 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**4C1**	Cutting area	Static sample
2	**4C2**	Storage	Static sample
3	**4C3**	Cutting area	Personal sample

Table 35: Construction site 4 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
4C1	9.52	15.48	356 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
4C2	9.58	15.56	358 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
4C3	10.10	16.02	352 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 53: Air sampling of the Cutting area – 4C1

Figure 54: Air sampling of the Storage – 4C2

Figure 55: Personal air sampling of the Cutting area – 4C3

2.2.6.5. Construction site 5

Sampling date : 15/08/2016
Weather condition : Dry and cloudy weather
Wind direction : West

Table 36: Construction site 5 – Sampling locations

	Sample	Location	Sampling categories
1	**5C1**	Cutting area	Static sample
2	**5C2**	Storage	Static sample
3	**5C3**	Cutting area	Personal sample

Table 37: Construction site 5 – Sampling data

Sample	Sampling			Air flow			Pump type
	Start	Finish	Duration	Start	Finish	Average	
5C1	11.53	17.05	432 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
5C2	11.50	17.02	432 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian
5C3	11.55	17.10	435 min	2 L/min	2 L/min	2 L/min	Gilian

Figure 56: Air sampling of the Cutting area – 5C1

Figure 57: Air sampling of the Storage – 5C2

Figure 58: Personal air sampling of the Cutting area – 5C3

2.3. Sample transportation

Filter holders were transported to the NBRO while maintaining the vertical arrangement the same. Transported holders were stored in the same vertical arrangement in order to eliminate disturbances to the samples. All the samples were exported to the Life and Environment Co. Ltd laboratory - Thailand for the analysis of Chrysotile fibers along with the holders while maintaining the vertical arrangement The and packed into a rigid container with a sufficient soft packing material to prevent both crushing and vibration of the filter.

2.4. Sample analysis

The sample analysis was carried out according to the methodology given in NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy - PCM) which fulfills the requirements of MDHS39/4 methodology – The asbestos fibers in air - Sampling and evaluation by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM)" by NBRO team with the collaboration of Life & Environment Co., Ltd, Thailand.

2.4.1. Quality control of the Laboratory

Life & Environment Co., Ltd. has been accredited for an ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 laboratory under the Thai Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (TLAS) Thai Industrial Standards Institute (Accreditation NO. Testing 0259). The aim of the company is to provide accurate and precise sampling and analysis by using to advanced laboratory instruments. This laboratory was certified and permitted from the Ministry of Industry. Also, the company was registered as the "Industrial Hygiene Competency" by the Ministry of Labors in order to provide the physical assessments such as noise, heat, light, air etc. The recommendations on engineering administrative and personal control are there responsibility and the consultation will be arranged after the services.

2.4.2. Procedure of the analysis

Mounting fiber procedure - at the laboratory, sealed holders were opened and the filter papers were taken out of holders carefully using forceps. One fourth out of the total filter paper was separated for analysis. The separated section of filter paper was mounted onto a slide and then the slide was kept on stage of the acetone vapourizer by which the acetone vapour was generated and introduced to the filter paper. The filter paper turned into transparent nature with the contact of acetone vapour.

Figure 59: Acetone Vapourizer and one fourth of a filter paper

At the laboratory the sealed holders were opened and the filter papers were taken out of the holder carefully using forceps and one fourth out of the total filter paper was separated for the analysis. The separated section of the filter paper was mounted onto a slide and then the slide was kept on the stage of the acetone vapourizer by which the acetone vapour was generated and introduced to the filter paper. The filter paper was turned into transparent nature with contact of acetone vapour. Then the fiber was immersed in triacetin solution, immediately lower at an angle a clean coverslip onto the triacetin. Triacetin has a refractive index greater than 1.51 which provides optimum contact and better visibility of the fiber counting.

Then transparent slide was observed under PCM with a magnification of (x40). Asbestos fiber was differentiated form other air borne fibers by using there polarized colour (Pink/purple colour) size and shape of the fiber (Annexure 6). The identification of fibers is highly depended on the experience of the fiber observation through the PCM. The final result was calculated using few equations (Annexure 7) and given as fibers per cubic centimeter.

2.5. Safety Threshold

There are several global standards for the permissible exposure levels of asbestos fibers in working environment under occupational safety standards. But a permissible exposure level of asbestos fibers in residential environment has not been defined. Therefore one standard level is used in comparison of the result of all three studies.

Table 38: Global Standards on asbestos fiber exposure levels

Reference sources	Standard values (Chrysotile) In 8 hours.(Fiber /ml)
1. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration – USA)	0.1
2. MSHA (The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the United States Department of Labor)	2
3. NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health - USA)	0.1
4. ACGIH (The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)	0.1

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Standard of Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for asbestos is one of the internationally-recognized safety thresholds which is employed in various countries as their Threshold limit. Hence 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter air as a time weighed average (air averaged over an 8-hour shift of a 40 hour workweek) is used as the Threshold limit for the study.

3. CHAPTER 3 – RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chrysotile fiber counting was carried out during the period of July 2016 to October 2016 by Life and Environment Co. Ltd.

3.1. Results of study 1

3.1.1. Factory 1

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-227
Site code : Factory 1
Date of Sampling : 20/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 02/07/2016
Date of Analysis : 14/07/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 39: Factory 1 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
M1	Raw material stores	Area	20/06/2016	0.0241	< 0.1	Below the limit
M2	Bag opening area	Area	20/06/2016	0.0231	< 0.1	Below the limit
M3	Bag opening area	Personal	20/06/2016	0.0365	< 0.1	Below the limit
M4	Mixing area	Area	20/06/2016	0.0423	< 0.1	Below the limit
M5	Final product stores	Area	20/06/2016	0.0191	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.1.2. Factory 2

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-228
Site code : Factory 2
Date of Sampling : 23/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 02/07/2016
Date of Analysis : 15/07/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 40: Factory 2 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
R1	Raw material stores	Area	23/06/2016	0.0157	< 0.1	Below the limit
R2	Bag opening area	Area	23/06/2016	0.0398	< 0.1	Below the limit
R3	Bag opening area	Personal	23/06/2016	0.0169	< 0.1	Below the limit
R4	Mixing area	Area	23/06/2016	0.0205	< 0.1	Below the limit
R5	Final product stores	Area	23/06/2016	0.0084	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2. Results of study 2

3.2.1. House 1

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-230A
Site code : House 1
Date of Sampling : 24/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 02/07/2016
Date of Analysis : 16/07/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 41: House 1 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
1H1	Bed room	Area	24/06/2016	0.0099	< 0.1	Below the limit
1H2	Living room	Area	24/06/2016	0.0081	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.2. House 2

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-230B
Site code : House 2
Date of Sampling : 24/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 02/07/2016
Date of Analysis : 16/07/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 42: House 2 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
2H1	Bed room	Area	24/06/2016	0.0081	< 0.1	Below the limit
2H2	Living room	Area	24/06/2016	0.0045	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.3. House 3

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-390
Site code : House 3
Date of Sampling : 27/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 17/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 43: House 3 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
3H1	Bed room	Area	27/06/2016	0.0178	< 0.1	Below the limit
3H2	Living room	Area	27/06/2016	0.0177	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.4. House 4

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-390
Site code : House 4
Date of Sampling : 27/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 17/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 44: House 4 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
4H1	Bed room	Area	27/06/2016	0.0127	< 0.1	Below the limit
4H2	Living room	Area	27/06/2016	0.0204	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.5. House 5

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-390
Site code : House 5
Date of Sampling : 28/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 17/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 45: House 5 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
5H1	Bed room	Area	28/06/2016	0.0093	< 0.1	Below the limit
5H2	Living room	Area	28/06/2016	0.0093	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.6. House 6

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-390
Site code : House 6
Date of Sampling : 28/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 18/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 46: House 6 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
6H1	Bed room	Area	28/06/2016	0.0169	< 0.1	Below the limit
6H2	Living room	Area	28/06/2016	0.0135	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.7. House 7

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-390
Site code : House 7
Date of Sampling : 30/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 18/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 47: House 7 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
7H1	Bed room	Area	30/06/2016	0.0162	< 0.1	Below the limit
7H2	Living room	Area	30/06/2016	0.0153	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.8. House 8

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-390
Site code : House 8
Date of Sampling : 30/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 18/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 48: House 8 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
8H1	Bed room	Area	30/06/2016	0.0144	< 0.1	Below the limit
8H2	Living room	Area	30/06/2016	0.0135	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.9. House 9

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-390
Site code : House 9
Date of Sampling : 05/07/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 19/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 49: House 9 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
9H1	Bed room	Area	05/07/2016	0.0153	< 0.1	Below the limit
9H2	Living room	Area	05/07/2016	0.0179	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.2.10. House 10

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-390
Site code : House 10
Date of Sampling : 05/06/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 19/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 50: House 10 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
10H1	Bed room	Area	05/06/2016	0.0119	< 0.1	Below the limit
10H2	Living room	Area	05/06/2016	0.0111	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.3. Results of study 3

3.3.1. Construction site 1

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-391
Site code : Construction site 1
Date of Sampling : 13/07/2016
Date of Receiving : 02/07/2016
Date of Analysis : 16/07/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 51: Construction site 1 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
1C1	Cutting area	Area	13/07/2016	0.0374	< 0.1	Below the limit
1C2	Cutting area	Personal	13/07/2016	0.0662	< 0.1	Below the limit
1C3	Storage	Area	13/07/2016	0.0630	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.3.2. Construction site 2

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-391
Site code : Construction site 1
Date of Sampling : 22/07/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 20/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 52: Construction site 2 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
2C1	Cutting area	Area	22/07/2016	0.0331	< 0.1	Below the limit
2C2	Storage	Area	22/07/2016	0.0169	< 0.1	Below the limit
2C3	Cutting area	Personal	22/07/2016	0.0561	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.3.3. Construction site 3

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-391
Site code : Construction site 3
Date of Sampling : 25/07/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 20/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 53: Construction site 3 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
3C1	Cutting area	Area	25/07/2016	0.0421	< 0.1	Below the limit
3C2	Storage	Area	25/07/2016	0.0353	< 0.1	Below the limit
3C3	Cutting area	Personal	25/07/2016	0.0325	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.3.4. Construction site 4

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-391
Site code : Construction site 4
Date of Sampling : 13/08/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 21/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 54: Construction site 4 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
4C1	Cutting area	Area	13/08/2016	0.0149	< 0.1	Below the limit
4C2	Storage	Area	13/08/2016	0.0251	< 0.1	Below the limit
4C3	Cutting area	Personal	13/08/2016	0.0464	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.3.5. Construction site 5

Job Number : SEN/Lab/59-391
Site code : Construction site 5
Date of Sampling : 15/08/2016
Date of Receiving : 20/09/2016
Date of Analysis : 21/10/2016
Method : NIOSH 7400 (Phase Contrast Microscopy)

Table 55: Construction site 5 – Results

Sample code	Location	Type of Sample	Date of sampling	Result Asbestos (Fiber/cc)	Threshold value (Fiber/cc)	Level of Exposure
5C1	Cutting area	Area	15/08/2016	0.0388	< 0.1	Below the limit
5C2	Storage	Area	15/08/2016	0.0104	< 0.1	Below the limit
5C3	Cutting area	Personal	25/07/2016	0.0325	< 0.1	Below the limit

3.4. Discussion

Figure 60: Results of measured fiber counts in production factories

Figure 60 illustrates the measured fiber count results of production factories. Production factory 1 shows relatively high fiber level in Mixing are while production factory 2 shows a relatively high fiber level in Bag opening area. Both factories show a trend of high fiber exposure levels in Mixing area while a relatively low fiber exposure levels in Final Product stores.

Result of personal sample done at the bag opening area of production factory 2, shows comparatively a low value where the personal involvement closest to the bag opener is occurring only 3 meters away from the bag opener while the result of the personal sample done at bag opening area of production factory 1 shows relatively a high value. This may be due to the impact of prevailing weather condition during the period of sampling.

In overall, the measured fiber levels in production factory 2 lower than that of production factory 1, except for the bag opening area which is fully automated in production factory 2. This may be due to the impact of the differences in surrounding environment conditions and differences of prevailed weather conditions during the period of sampling of two production factories. However all the fiber levels are well below the threshold limit, which is 0.1 Fiber/cc.

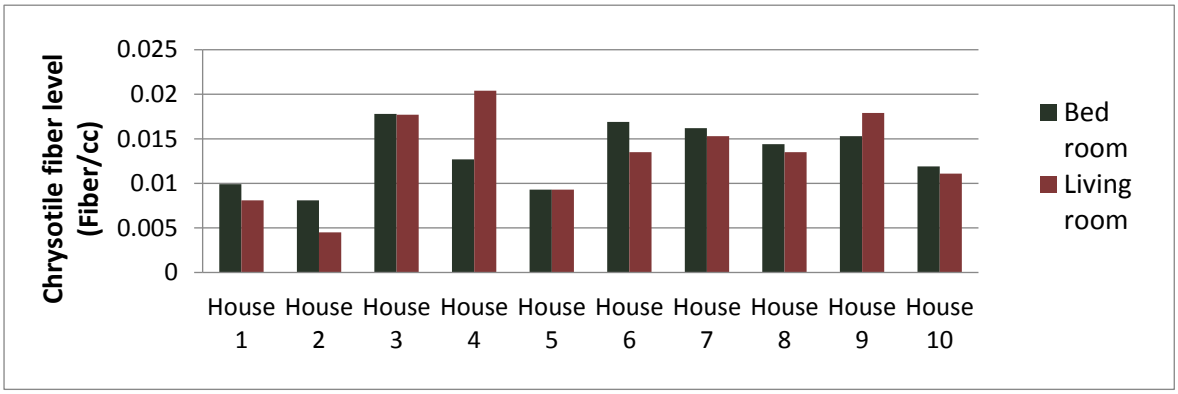

Figure 61: Results of measured fiber counts in houses

Figure 61 illustrates the measured fiber count results of houses. Majority of the results shows that the fiber levels are higher in bed rooms than living rooms. This may be due to the good ventilation conditions in living rooms compared to the bed rooms. All the fiber levels are well below the threshold limit, which is 0.1 Fiber/cc.

Figure 62: Results of measured fiber counts in construction sites

Figure 61 illustrates the measured fiber count results of houses. Majority of the results shows that the fiber levels are higher in cutting area – Personal sample while all the fiber levels are well below the threshold limit, which is 0.1 Fiber/cc.

According to the outcomes of the study, the ambient levels of dangerous fibers remained much below the OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Standard of Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for asbestos in all three studies which is 0.1 Fiber per cubic centimeter and it is illustrated in Figure 63.

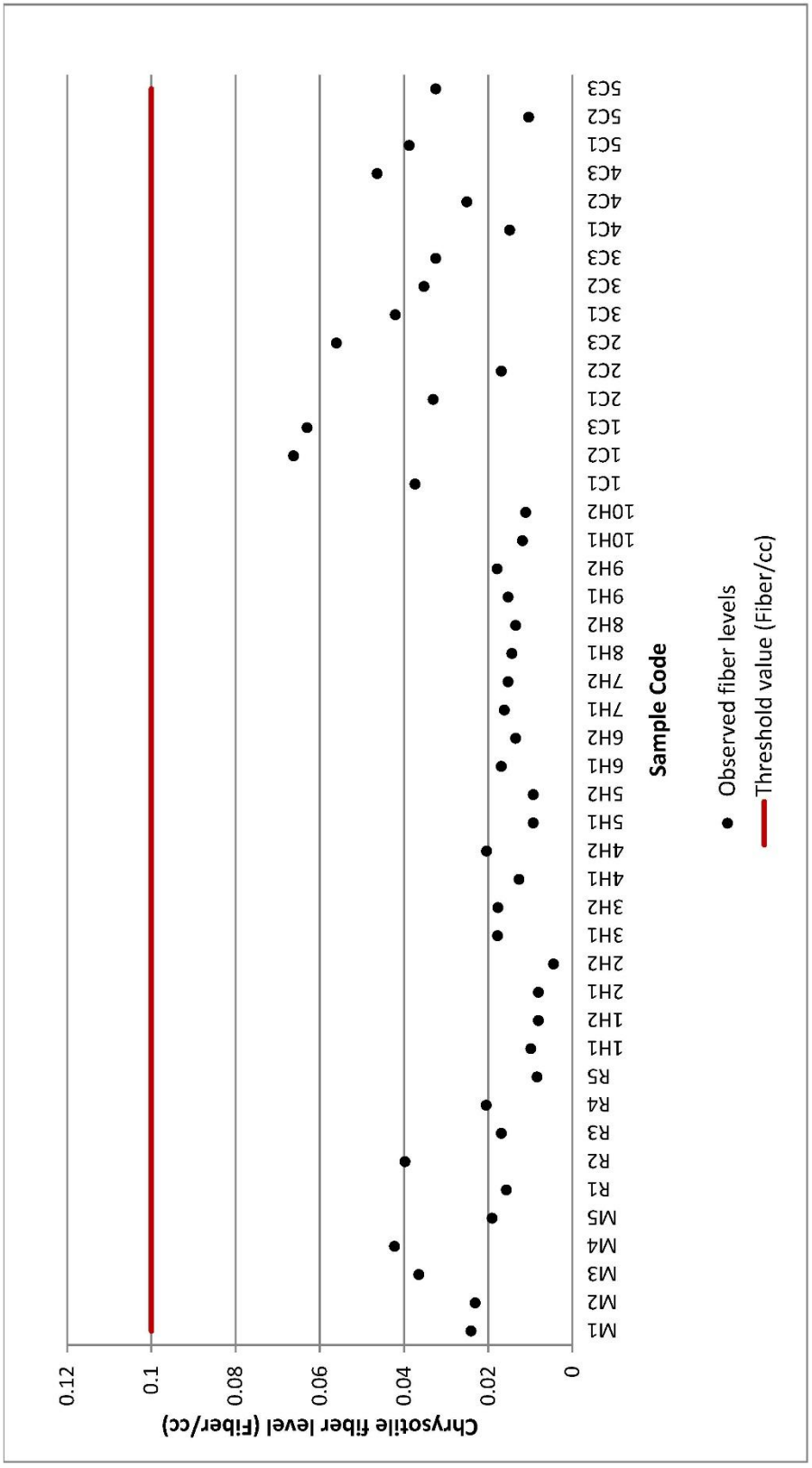

Figure 63: Ambient fiber levels of Chrysotile fibers at sampling locations with respect to the threshold value

4. CHAPTER 4 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMONDATIONS

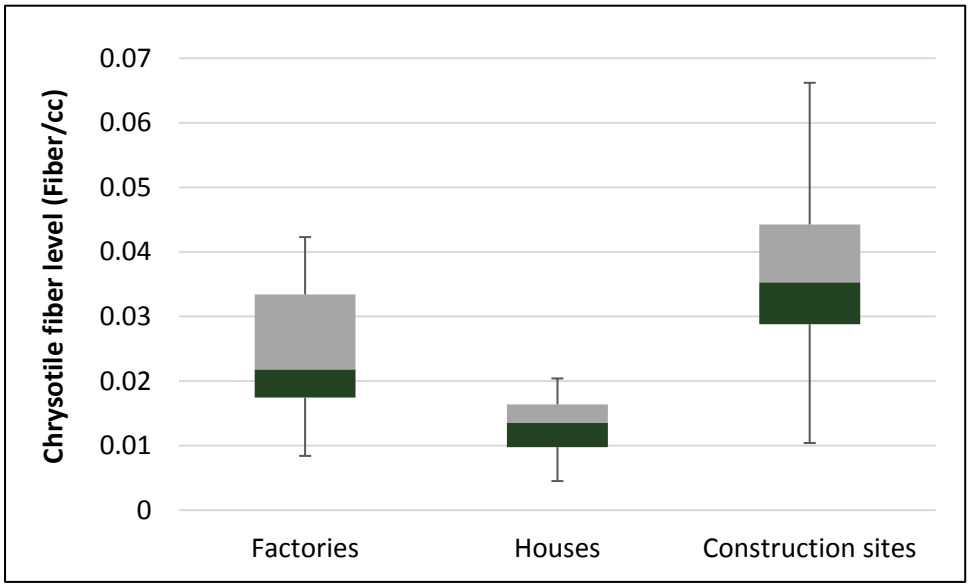

Figure 64: Distribution of ambient fiber levels of Chrysotile fibers

The figure 63 illustrates the distribution of ambient fiber levels of Chrysotile fibers with respect to the three studies. It clearly shows that the ambient fiber levels are much below the OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Standard of Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for asbestos in all three studies which is 0.1 Fiber per cubic centimeter. Household environment shows the lowest levels of ambient fibers of Chrysotile while Construction sites show the highest values of that.

The fiber waste is considered as a hazardous waste and, therefore the fiber based waste management in the inspected factories was maintained at a level to ensure that all waste products generated at different processing steps are recycled within the system according to the observations and information provided by factory management.

The steps where dangerous fiber to become air borne are mainly, possible free fiber releases at storage and at the feeding step. Hence, all free fiber processing steps are kept hundred percent enclosed conditions. The fiber is received in double wrapped pressure packs and stored in a manner to ensure that damage is retrained zero. According to the factory management, regular inspections are done to ensure that no free fibers are exposed from damaged packages. If any damaged package is found, a system is in place to seal the pack immediately and send to production line as soon as possible. All the feeding steps also special inspecting methodologies are in place to ensure that no damaged/ opened bags are received to production line.

The possibility of dangerous fibers to become air borne is practically low once fiber is mixed with cement as there is a chemical bonding between cement and fiber. Hence possibility of fiber in the dangerous range to become air borne from waste products are much low. Similarly entire production line up to sheet maturation takes place in wet environment. Therefore possibility of fiber in the dangerous range to become air borne is low. The possible release of dangerous fiber to factory outdoors and to neighbouring environments was prevented by keeping production line hundred percent within a closed system. The storm water generated within the factory premises is harvested in one factory to be used as production makeup water and in the other factory water ramps are maintained to prevent any fiber material to be carried away with vehicle tires.

According to the factory management, workers are given PPE as per the ILO (International Labour Organization) standards and high level of worker safety is maintained to minimize possible long term exposure of worker to fiber according to ILO standards.

In conclusion it can be stated that according to the information provided by the factory management and the observations made at inspections, two factories are maintaining high level of safety to control possible emission and exposure to dangerous fibers. The fiber levels observed in the household environment may be due to the natural ambient fiber levels of the normal environment.

Though all the fiber levels are well below the threshold level, the risk of fibers to be airborne in construction and demolition sites is comparatively higher than the other two environments; production factory environment and household environment. This may be due to the lack of awareness of the contractors and workers who engage in construction and demolition site work.

Even this risk can be controlled by enhancing the awareness of involving personals and introducing advanced technologies. Workers must be given Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the process of sheet cutting can be done in a wet condition by using water injecting cutters.

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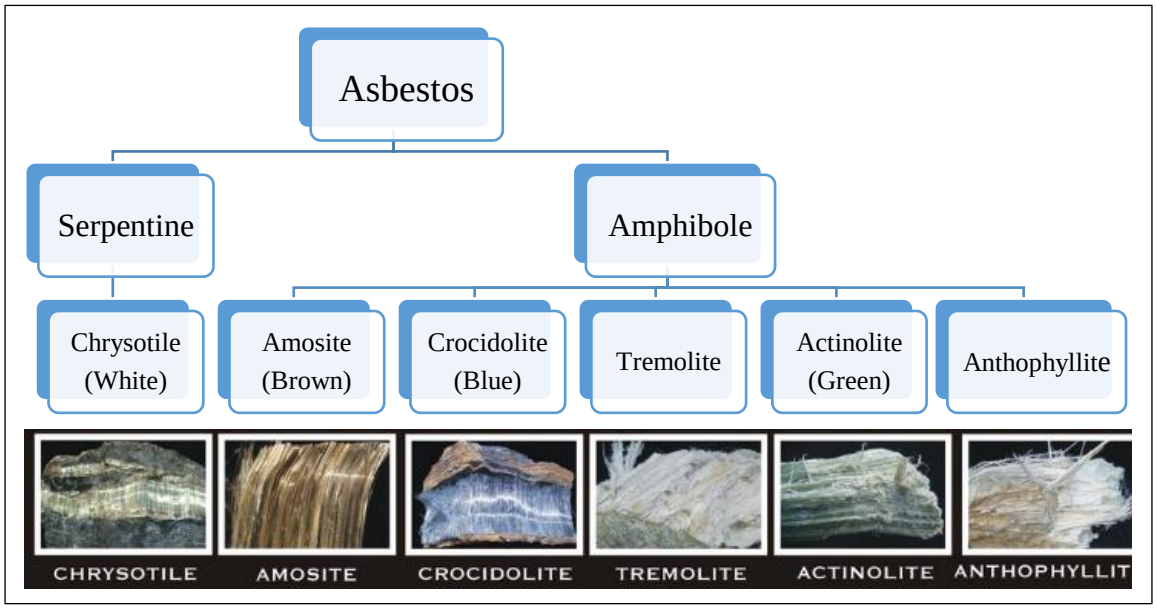
Annexure 1

Background

Asbestos fibers

The term Asbestos has come from the ancient Greek which means "Unquenchable" or "Inextinguishable". It is used to represent a group of six different types of unique fibrous minerals with different properties. All the types of fibrous minerals are naturally occurring silicates and all have their eponymous asbestiform crystal habit in common. That is long (roughly 1:20 aspect ratio – ratio between the diameter and the length of the crystal fiber), thin fibrous crystals, with each visible fiber composed of millions of microscopic "fibrils" that can be released by abrasion and other processes.



Classification of Asbestos fiber types

These six different asbestos mineral types are belonging to two distinct mineral families that are Serpentine and Amphibole in name. Serpentine class fibers are curly and this class is having only one member from the asbestos family, which is Chrysotile. Amphibole class fibers are needle-like and all the other asbestos fibres are belonging to this class, which are Amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, actinolite, and anthophyllite. It is important to stress that the two mineral families of the asbestos are chemically and mineralogically distinct.

- Chrysotile - Chrysotile is having an idealized chemical formula of $Mg_3(Si_2O_5)(OH)_4$ and it is visible under the microscope as a white fiber. The most common use of Chrysotile is corrugated asbestos cement roofing sheet production.
- Amosite - Amosite often referred to as brown asbestos and seen under a microscope as a grey-white glasslike fiber. One of the formulas represent amosite is $Fe_7Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$. It is found most frequently as a fire retardant in thermal insulation products, asbestos insulating board and ceiling tiles.
- Crocidolite - Crocidolite is the fibrous form of the amphibole riebeckite (a sodium-rich crystal). One of the formulas represent crocidolite is $Na_2Fe^{2+}{}_3Fe^{3+}{}_2Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$. Crocidolite is commonly occurred as soft friable fiber and seen under a microscope in blue.
- Tremolite - Tremolite has a formula of $Ca_2Mg_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$ and a very low industrial usage.
- Actinolite - Actinolite has a formula of $Ca_2(Mg, Fe)_5(Si_8O_{22})(OH)_2$ and a very low industrial usage.
- Anthophyllite - Anthophyllite has a formula of $(Mg, Fe)_7Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$ and a very low industrial usage.

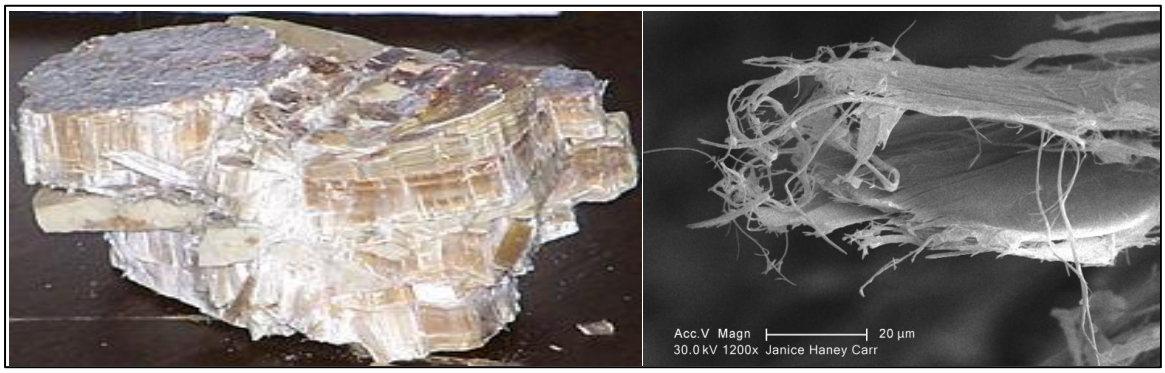
Uses of Asbestos

The use of asbestos dates back at least 4,500 years, when the inhabitants of the Lake Juojarvi region in East Finland strengthened earthenware pots and cooking utensils with the asbestos mineral anthophyllite. The large scale asbestos industry had begun in the mid-19th century in the manufacture of yarn.

There after the use of asbestos has been increased greatly during World War II, the end of the 19th century, when its diverse applications had been identified as fire retardant coatings, concrete, bricks, pipes and fireplace cement, heat, fire, and acid resistant gaskets, pipe insulation, ceiling insulation, fireproof drywall, flooring, roofing, lawn furniture, and drywall joint compound. Since then, asbestos has been used in many industries. For example, the building and construction industries have used it for strengthening cement and plastics as well as for insulation, roofing, fireproofing, and sound absorption.

The shipbuilding industry has used asbestos to insulate boilers, steam pipes, and hot water pipes. The automotive industry uses asbestos in vehicle brake shoes and clutch pads. Asbestos has also been used in ceiling and floor tiles, paints, coatings, and adhesives, and plastics. In addition, asbestos has been found in vermiculite-containing garden products and some talc-containing crayons. Later on the commercial use of asbestos has mainly been made using the Chrysotile (white), Amosite (brown) and Crocidolite (blue) fibers.

Chrysotile fibers and Chrysotile-Cement roof sheet production



Chrysotile Fibrous mineral

Chrysotile is the most commonly encountered form of asbestos and it is a soft, curly, fibrous silicate mineral [$Mg_3(Si_2O_5)(OH)_4$]. The material has physical properties which make it desirable for inclusion in building materials such as Cement and Roofing materials while it is used for other purposes such as Gaskets, Insulation, Brake pads, Brake linings and Joint compound as well.

Chrysotile fiber is the only asbestos type which has been imported to Sri Lanka and Chrysotile-cement products are one of the most commonly used roofing and ceiling materials in the country, over decades. The production of Chrysotile-cement roofing and ceiling materials in the country had started in 1950's and currently the production is carried out in 4 factories, and of them, many are located in the Western Province of the country.

Even though, Sri Lankan communities have few options of roofing as Clay tiles, Chrysotile-Cement roof sheets, and Amano sheets, a relatively high usage of Chrysotile-Cement roof sheets can be observed. This has resulted mainly due to the properties of the Chrysotile - Cement roof sheets.

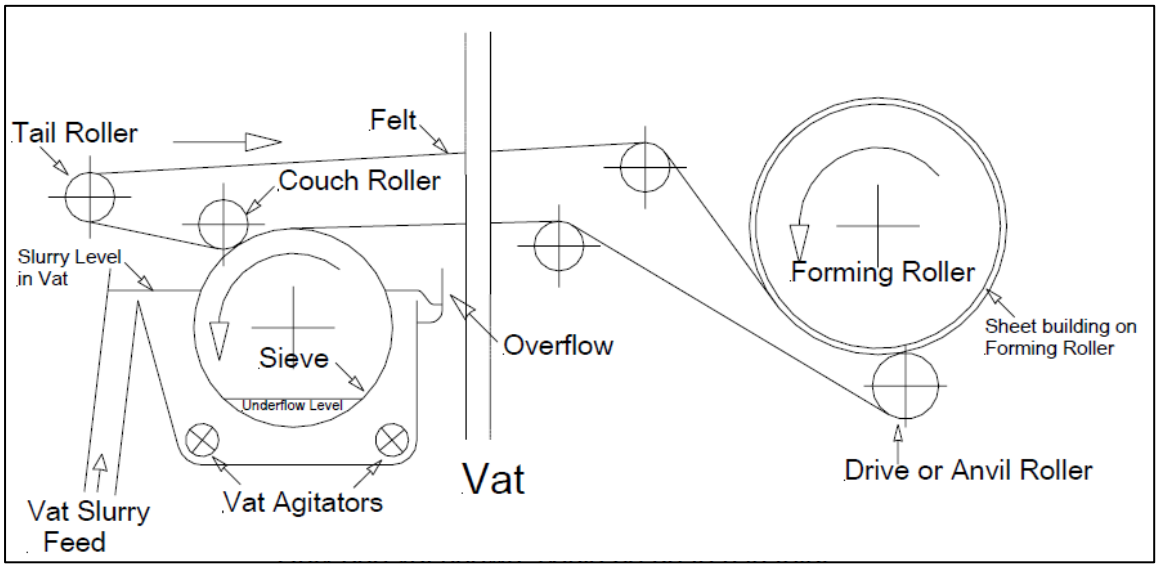
Properties of roofing materials

Property	Clay tiles	Chrysotile-Cement roof sheets	Amano sheets
Tensile strength	Moderate	High	Low
Water absorption	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Decaying and corrosion	Low decaying	Low decaying	High corrosion
Durability	Moderate	Very high	Low
Heat resistant	Very high	Moderate	Low
Cost per unit area	High	Moderate	Low

The Hatschek technology is used in local Chrysotile-cement roof sheet manufacturing process. The sheets are manufactured in the corrugated form for roof sheets and as flat sheets for ceilings. The mineral fiber used in the process is long, thin, strong and heat-resistant. These fibers are microscopic and do not readily dissolve or breakdown as individual fibers. But the Chrysotile fibers may have a possibility of becoming air borne during the manufacturing process in working environment.

Hatschek Process

The machine used in the process of Chrysotile-cement roof sheets production is called Hatschek machine and hence the process is named as “Hatschek Process”. This machine was first developed for the production of asbestos cement in the 1890’s and modernized throughout the time while the basic principal remained the same. Modern Hatschek machines have combination of four or more vats in series in order to increase the productivity.



Schematic of Hatschek Machine showing principal components

The fundamental part of the Hatschek machine consists of a vat in which a cylindrical sieve rotates in contact with a dilute water based slurry of fibers capable of forming a filtering film and mineral materials including cement (Figure 3.1) The sieve cylinder is mounted on an axle and driven by a continuous felt wrapped around the top of the sieve by a couch roller. The felt is threaded around a drive or anvil roller and a tail roller. The drive or anvil roller is pushed into hard contact with an accumulation roller. Sheet formation on the Hatschek machine can be list down as follows.

1. As the clean sieve is pulled under the slurry in the vat, water from the slurry runs through the sieve depositing a soft porous film of fibers and cement on the surface of the sieve.
2. The sieve carrying the film exiting the vat is brought into contact with the felt stretched tightly across the sieve. This removes much of the water from the film by forcing it back through the film. The solid film floats on this layer of water and is transferred to the felt partly in response to the effect of removal of water and partly because the felt has a greater affinity for the film than the sieve.
3. The film is carried on the felt to an accumulator roll to which it is transferred by further removal of water at high pressure.
4. A sufficient number of films are wrapped on the accumulator roll to form a sheet of the desired thickness (0.6 mm). The stack of films is then removed from the roller and laid out flat to form the sheet. The action of dewatering successive films in contact with each other under pressure is sufficient to bind the films together to form a contiguous solid sheet.

Possibility of Chrysotile Fibers to be airborne

Possibility of Chrysotile fibers to be airborne may change alone process of the Chrysotile-Cement roof sheet production. Stages with high possibility to fibers to be airborne can be listed as below (within the factory premises).

- Fiber transportation to the factory and unloading
- Fiber transportation within the factory
- Fiber storage at the factory
- Raw material processing – Fiber bags opening
- Raw material processing – Fiber crushing
- Raw material processing – Fiber/ Cement and Water mixing
- Chrysotile-Cement roof sheet storage – Final Product
- Chrysotile-Cement roof sheet transportation
- Dry stage waste recycling – Sheet crushing

Discovery of the toxicity of Asbestos

Pliny the Younger who was a lawyer, author, and magistrate of the Ancient Rome had wrote in AD 61–114 that slaves who had worked with the mineral asbestos became ill. Much later in 1899, Dr. Montague Murray has noted the negative health effects of asbestos. The first documented death related to asbestos was reported in 1906.

In the early 1900s researchers had started to notice a large number of early deaths and lung problems in asbestos-mining towns. After several studies, the asbestos has been included in the British list of harmful industrial substances in 1902 and lately in France and Italy as well. The first diagnosis of asbestosis was made in the UK in 1924 and it had stated that the primary cause of the fibrosis of the lungs and therefore of the death is asbestos. It has led to the first publication of Asbestos Industry Regulations in 1931. Similar legislation followed in U.S. about ten years later. Also, the term mesothelioma was first used in medical literature in 1931, and its association with asbestos was noted in the 1940s.

The characteristic that contributes to the relative respiratory hazard of different fiber types is bio persistence, that is, the degree to which fibers remain or persist in the body. Bio persistence is influenced by fiber size which in turn dictates respirability, deposition, and clearance from the lung. Chrysotile, when compared to numerous mineral fibers, has appreciably greater solubility and less bio persistence, whereas amphiboles are considerably more persistent and hence have a greater potential for carcinogenicity.

Even though, Chrysotile is also considered as a cause for several health risks when dispersed into air and inhaled, there is increasing evidence that the curly nature of the fiber helps the human body to remove Chrysotile fibers from the lung easier than other types of asbestos.

Health hazards of exposure to asbestos fibers

- Can cause scarring and inflammation in the lungs, which can affect breathing and lead to serious health problems
- Can cause lung cancers and mesothelioma
- Can cause asbestosis and other nonmalignant lung and pleural disorders, including pleural plaques pleural thickening, and benign pleural effusions

Standards for Airborne Chrysotile fiber Threshold limit

Threshold limit Standards

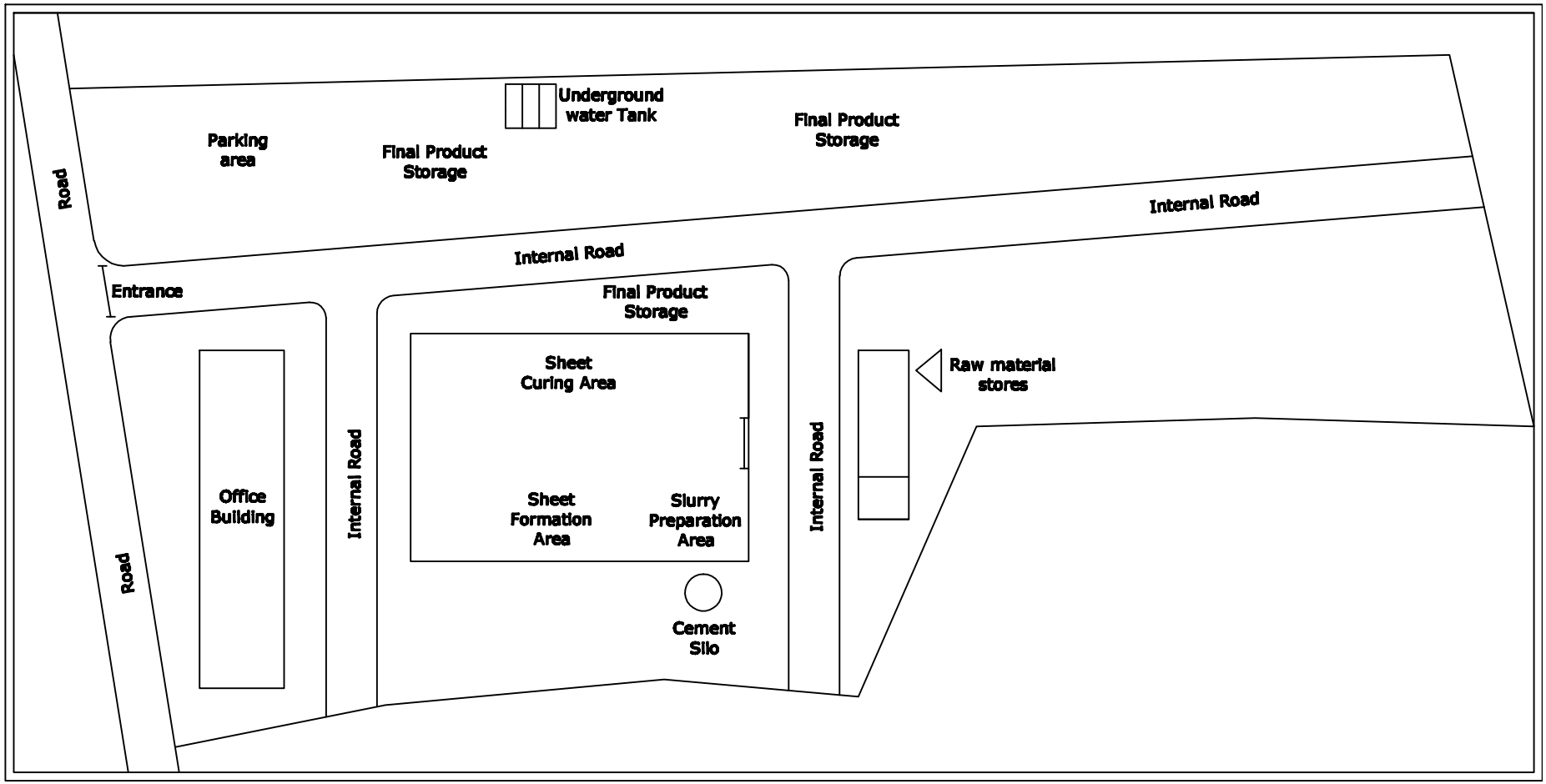
Reference sources	**Standard values (Chrysotile) In 8 hours.(Fiber /ml)**
1. OSHA	0.1
2. MSHA	2
3. NIOSH	0.1
4. ACGIH	2

1. Occupational Safety and Health Administration - US
2. The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the United States Department of Labor
3. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health - US
4. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - US

Annexure 2

Layout of Factory 1

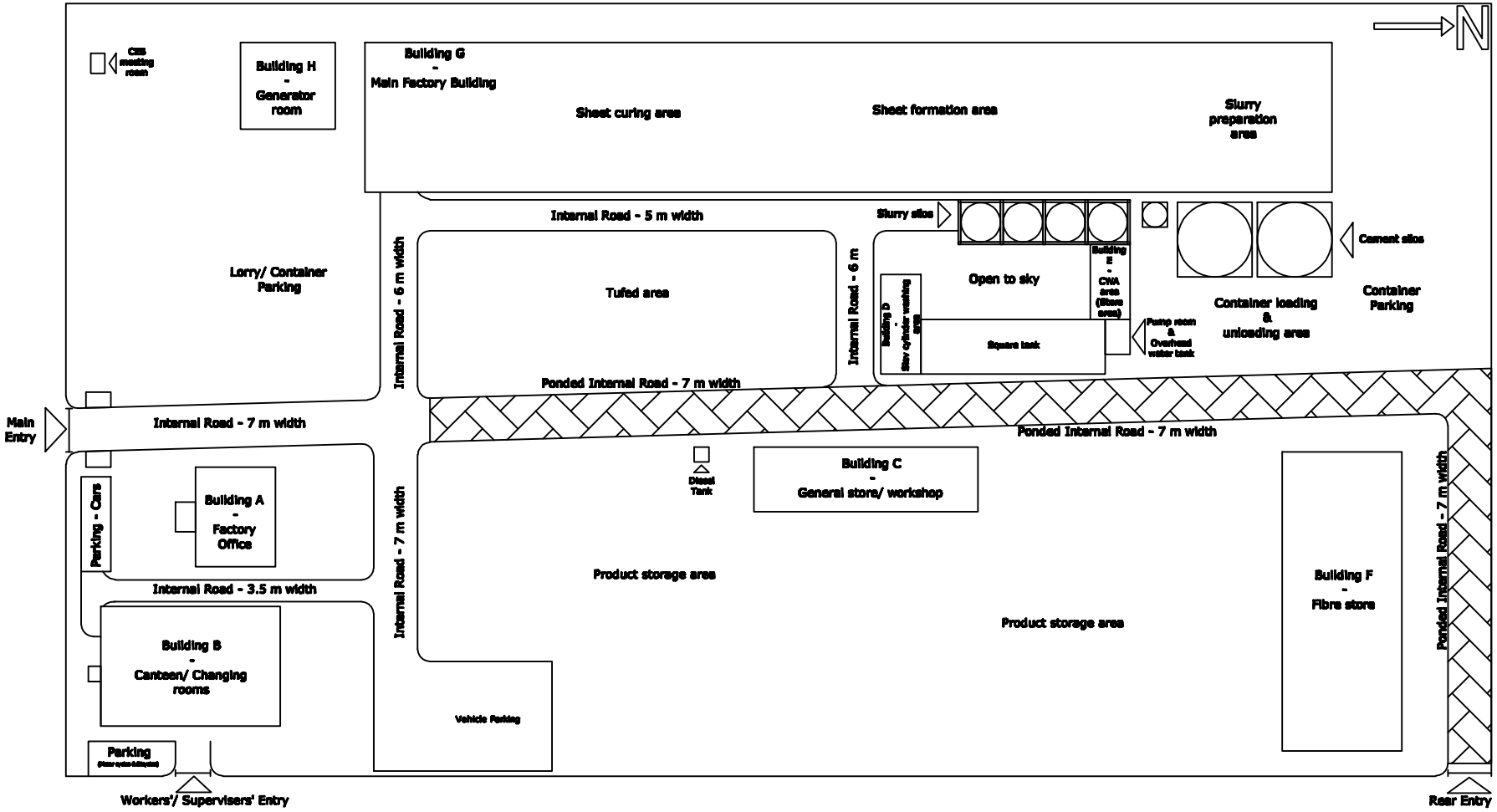
(Not to the scale)


Road
Parking area
Underground water Tank
Final Product Storage
Final Product Storage
Internal Road
Internal Road
Entrance
Final Product Storage
Sheet Curing Area
Raw material stores
Office Building
Internal Road
Internal Road
Sheet Formation Area
Slurry Preparation Area
Road
Cement Silo

Annexure 3

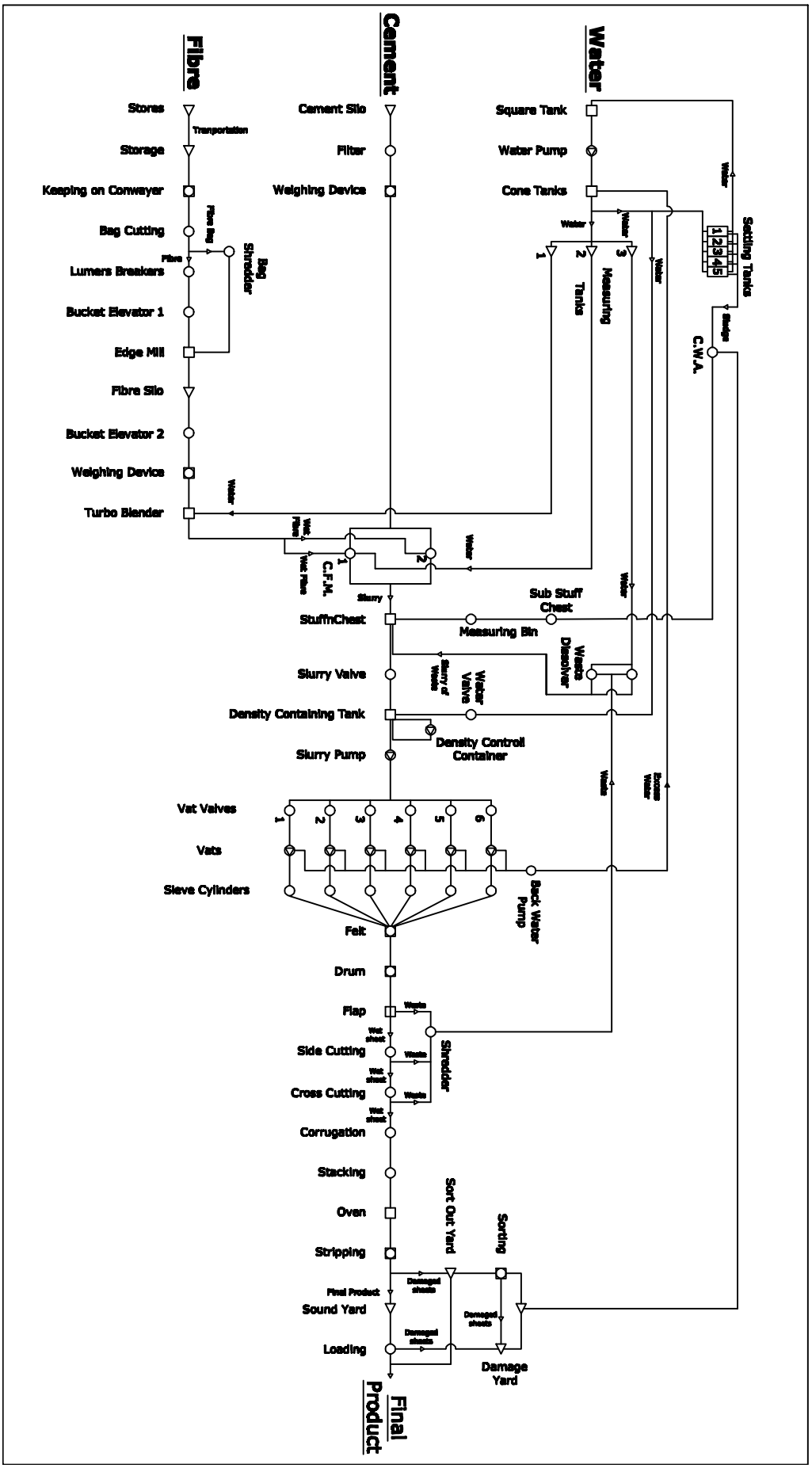
Layout of Factory 2

(Not to the scale)


CMS meeting room
Building H - Generator room
Building G - Main Factory Building
Sheet curing area
Sheet formation area
Slurry preparation area
Internal Road - 5 m width
Slurry silos
Cement silos
Lorry/ Container Parking
Internal Road - 6 m width
Tufed area
Internal Road - 6 m
Building D - Slow cylinder washing area
Open to sky
Building E - CWA area (Store area)
Square tank
Pump room & Overhead water tank
Container loading & unloading area
Container Parking
Ponded Internal Road - 7 m width
Main Entry
Internal Road - 7 m width
Ponded Internal Road - 7 m width
Diesel Tank
Building C - General store/ workshop
Parking - Cars
Building A - Factory Office
Internal Road - 7 m width
Product storage area
Building F - Fibre store
Internal Road - 3.5 m width
Product storage area
Ponded Internal Road - 7 m width
Building B - Canteen/ Changing rooms
Vehicle Parking
Parking
Workers'/ Supervisers' Entry
Rear Entry

Annexure 4

Chrysotile-Cement Roofing sheets production process flow chart


Fibre
Cement
Water
Stores
Transportation
Storage
Keeping on Conwayer
Bag Cutting
Fibre Bag
Fibre
Bag Shredder
Lumers Breakers
Bucket Elevator 1
Edge Mill
Fibre Silo
Bucket Elevator 2
Weighing Device
Turbo Blender
Water
Wet Fibre
Wet Fibre
C.F.M.
1
2
Slurry
Cement Silo
Filter
Weighing Device
Water
Square Tank
Water Pump
Cone Tanks
Water
Water
Water
1
2
3
Measuring Tanks
Water
Settling Tanks
1 2 3 4 5
Sludge
C.W.A.
Water
Sub Stuff Chest
StuffnChest
Measuring Bin
Waste Dissolver
Slurry Valve
Slurry of Waste
Water Valve
Density Containing Tank
Density Controll Container
Slurry Pump
Waste
Excess Water
Vat Valves
Vats
Sieve Cylinders
1 2 3 4 5 6
Back Water Pump
Felt
Drum
Flap
Waste
Wet sheet
Side Cutting
Waste
Wet sheet
Cross Cutting
Waste
Wet sheet
Shredder
Corrugation
Stacking
Oven
Stripping
Sort Out Yard
Sorting
Damaged sheets
Final Product
Sound Yard
Damaged sheets
Damaged sheets
Loading
Damage Yard
Final Product

Annexure 5

MDHS 39/4

MDHS

Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances

Health and Safety Laboratory

HSE
Health & Safety Executive

39/4

Asbestos fibres in air

Sampling and evaluation by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) under the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations

November 1995

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Nomenclature, health effects and legislation

1 Asbestos is a term used for the fibrous forms of some naturally occurring silicate minerals which have been exploited commercially for their useful properties of flexibility, high tensile strength, incombustibility, low thermal conductivity and resistance to chemical attack. The term 'fibrous' in this context means asbestiform, consisting of bundles of parallel, very high aspect ratio fibres (generally 20:1 to 1000:1) that split easily, may be curved, or that occur as thin needles or in matted masses. For regulatory purposes in Britain, the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations (CAWR)[1,2] define asbestos as any of the following minerals (or any mixture containing them): chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, fibrous actinolite, fibrous tremolite and fibrous anthophyllite. These fibrous minerals have been associated with the diseases that can result from the inhalation of asbestos, ie asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. Information on medical effects is given in an HSE Medical Series Guidance Note[3] and information on legislation, product types and control measures is given in Approved Codes of Practice[4,5] and other HSE publications.[6-11] In particular, the use of measurements is detailed in Guidance Note EH10.[6] Also, the Department of the Environment gives information on the use of asbestos in buildings.[12]

Outline of method and changes from previous MDHS

2 The following method is described for the measurement of airborne asbestos fibre concentrations, and revokes the previously recommended MDHS 39/3. The method involves the collection of air samples and the analysis of those samples using phase contrast microscopy (PCM).

The major changes are as follows:

- The control limits and action levels now apply to two distinct groups of asbestos: (a) all amphibole asbestos minerals; and (b) chrysotile alone;
- The action level for chrysotile is now 96 fibre-hours/ml (f-hr/ml);
- The clearance indicator level is now <0.01 fibres per millilitre of air (f/ml);
- Guidance is given on the situations where discrimination of fibre types is allowed;
- DMF/Euparal for clearing filters is no longer supported; and
- Flow rates up to 16 l/min may be used for static sampling.

Specified concentrations and methods

3 Control limits are specified by CAWR[1,2] as follows:

(a) for asbestos consisting of, or containing, one or more of the 5 amphibole asbestos minerals (amosite, crocidolite, fibrous actinolite, fibrous tremolite and fibrous anthophyllite, or any mixture of any of these minerals with chrysotile):
  (i) 0.2 f/ml averaged over any 4 hours;
  (ii) 0.6 f/ml averaged over any 10 minutes;

(b) for chrysotile alone:
  (i) 0.5 f/ml averaged over any 4 hours;
  (ii) 1.5 f/ml averaged over any 10 minutes.

The Health and Safety Commission has approved a method for determining airborne concentrations for comparison with the control limits and action levels. The approved method is described in the CAWR regulation 2[1] and is reproduced in Appendix 1. The application of these specified concentrations is discussed in Guidance Note EH10.[6] This MDHS aims to give further guidance on the method, but departure from it in details not covered by the CAWR Approved Method may be made provided that all changes are validated.

4 Action levels accumulated over any 12 week period are specified by CAWR[1,2] as follows:

(a) for asbestos consisting of, or containing, one or more of the 5 amphibole asbestos minerals (amosite, crocidolite, fibrous actinolite, fibrous tremolite and fibrous anthophyllite, or any mixture of any of these minerals with chrysotile): 48 f-hr/ml;

(b) for chrysotile alone: 96 f-hr/ml;

(c) where both types of exposure occur separately during the 12 week period: a proportionate number of f-hr/ml may be applied to a composite action level.

Clearance indicator

5 The Approved Code of Practice *Work with asbestos insulation, asbestos coating and asbestos insulating board* (the 'Insulation ACOP')[5] also refers to an airborne fibre concentration level < 0.01 f/ml. This is fundamentally different from the concentrations specified in CAWR,[1] being "a transient indication of site cleanliness, in conjunction with visual inspections and not an acceptable permanent environmental level".[5] This level is designated 'clearance indicator' in this MDHS. For measurements related to the clearance indicator the Approved Method does not apply, but the Insulation ACOP[5] sets a standard of cleanliness of <0.01 f/ml measured by the present MDHS. Any variation from the method described must result in at least as high a standard of cleanliness, and be shown in properly conducted and fully documented tests.

PRINCIPLE

6 A measured volume of air is drawn through a membrane filter, which is subsequently mounted on a microscope slide and rendered transparent. Fibres on a measured area of filter are counted using phase contrast microscopy (PCM), and the number concentration of fibres in the air is calculated.

SAMPLING APPLICATIONS

7 This measurement technique is applicable to different sampling situations as follows:

(a) **compliance sampling**: this refers to the use of the approved method as detailed in Appendix 1 to assess whether or not the personal exposures of workers are in compliance with the 4h or 10 min control limits and the 12 week action level as defined in CAWR;

(b) **background sampling**: this is conducted to establish fibre levels prior to any activity which may lead to airborne asbestos contamination;

(c) **leak (enclosure check) sampling**: this is performed outside the enclosure while asbestos removal work is in progress to check that the environmental control systems are adequate;

(d) **assessment of the suitability of respirator protection**: this is monitoring inside enclosures while asbestos removal is in progress and is conducted to assess the effectiveness of dust suppression measures and the suitability of respiratory protection;

(e) **clearance indicator sampling (clearance testing)**: this requires air monitoring in a cleaned and visually examined enclosure from which asbestos has been removed or encapsulated;

(f) **reassurance sampling**: this is monitoring which may be conducted in certain circumstances (such as when an enclosure has been removed) to confirm that the residual asbestos fibre concentrations are <0.01 f/ml.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

8 The method measures the airborne concentration of countable fibres using phase contrast microscopy (PCM). Countable fibres are defined as particles with length >5 µm, width <3 µm and aspect ratio (length : width ratio) >3:1. Fibres having widths <0.2 µm may not be visible using this method,[13] and the PCM count represents only a proportion of the total number of fibres present. Therefore the count is only an index of the numerical concentration of fibres and not an absolute measure of the number of fibres present. The method does not permit the determination of chemical composition or crystallographic structure of fibres, and therefore cannot be used on its own to distinguish unambiguously between different fibre types. Hence, use of this method requires all fibres meeting the size definition to be counted.

Fibre discrimination

9 It is not permissible to discriminate between asbestos and non-asbestos fibres to determine compliance with the control limit or with the action level. However, it may be possible to discriminate between such fibres for sampling situations other than compliance sampling. Fibre discrimination will be dependent on the range of analytical techniques available and the skills of the microscopist. A hierarchy of methods is available to eliminate non-asbestos fibres such as man-made mineral fibres (MMMF), vegetable, aramid and other fibre types. Detailed discussion of these techniques is beyond the scope of this MDHS, and other reference documents should be consulted (an MDHS on discrimination strategy is in preparation). The report of the evaluation should include a statement on the type and numbers of interfering fibres which were present and the method by which the number of non-asbestos countable fibres have been eliminated from the original PCM count.

Hierarchy of methods	*Application*
Phase contrast microscopy (PCM)	Technique for all countable fibres
Polarised light microscopy with dispersion staining (PLM/DS)[14]	Allows subtraction from a count of some sizes and types of non-asbestos fibre
Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)[15]	Allows subtraction from a count of some fibres of regulated sizes: introduce elemental determination to the discrimination
Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)[16,17]	Ultimate technique for discrimination; includes quantitative elemental analysis as well as crystal structure determination

Lower concentration limit

10 Errors become very large when small numbers of fibres are counted. Statistical considerations show that, for a mean density of 10 fibres per 100 graticule areas, a count of 5 or fewer fibres per 100 areas will be obtained on about 5% of occasions. This relates to the 'blank count' allowed by paragraph 33, so that it can be argued that 10 fibres per 100 graticule areas should be regarded as the lowest reliably detectable count above background. For a sample volume of 480 litres, this corresponds to a calculated result of about 0.010 f/ml in the air. Moreover, there is some evidence that counters underestimate a blank count if they know it to be so.[18] This MDHS is written so that determination of the specified concentrations in paragraph 3 is never based on counts of fewer than 20 fibres. Bias and inter-laboratory differences will degrade the reliability of low concentration results even further. Therefore, the limit of detection of this method, assuming a 480 litre sample and 200 graticule areas examined, is 0.010 f/ml (see example, Appendix 3).

REAGENTS

11 Acetone and glycerol triacetate ('triacetin') are required for filter clearance. Analytical grade reagents are not essential, although excessive water in the acetone may reduce filter clarity. The triacetin should be clean, free from dust and moisture, and with no evidence of hydrolysis (possibly indicated by a smell of acetic acid) or other contamination.

APPARATUS

Sampling equipment

12 To comply with the standard method, an open-faced filter holder (Fig 1) fitted with an electrically-conducting cylindrical cowl extending between 33 mm and 44 mm in front of the filter, exposing a circular area of filter at least 20 mm in diameter, should be used for sampling. This type of holder is intended to protect the filter, while still permitting a uniform deposit. The cowl will point downwards when sampling. If O-rings are used, they should be made of PTFE or similar material. Flexible tubing is required to connect the filter holder to the pump, and a cap or bung is needed for the cowl entrance to protect the filter from contamination during transport.

13 The exposed area of each filter must be known and should be measured at least every time a type of cowl or O-ring is changed. A suitable method of measuring this is to use the filter holder and cowl to sample from a cloud of dark coloured dust and then to mount the filter on a slide in the usual way. The diameter of the dark deposit can be measured with vernier callipers, or by placing the slide on a microscope stage and observing the filter at low (100x) magnification while a diameter of the dark area is traversed by moving the stage. The distance moved can be obtained from the stage vernier scale. Two diameters should be measured at right angles, and three filters in separate holders should be checked in this way.

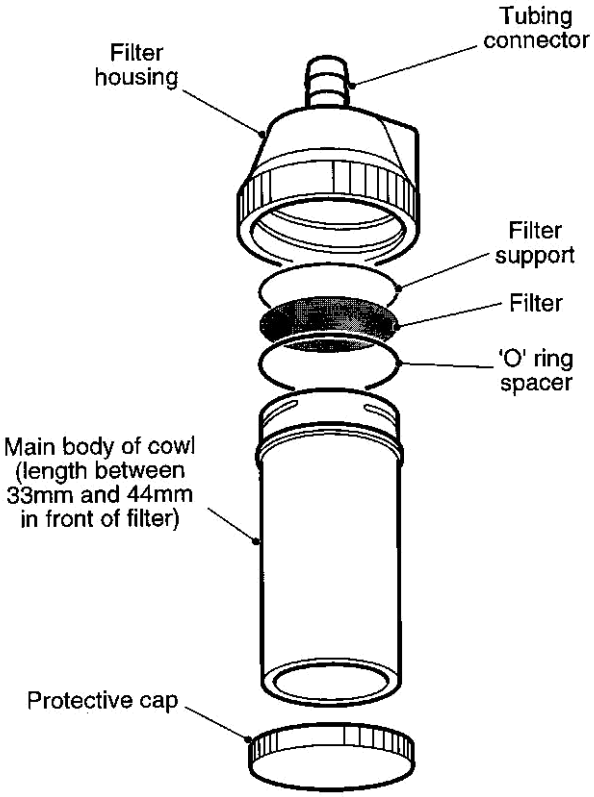


Figure 1 *Sample head*

(Differences between these six measurements of more than one millimetre may indicate either a poorly fitting filter holder or an unsatisfactory clearing technique.) An uneven appearance of the deposit may show that there is a leak in the sampling head.

14 The membrane filters must be of mixed esters of cellulose or cellulose nitrate, of pore size 0.8 to 1.2 µm (preferably optically clear grade), and 25 mm in diameter with a printed grid. Care must be taken to avoid contamination when handling filters. Printed grids aid both focusing on the plane of fibres and identifying positions: any distortion of grid lines indicates disturbance associated with poor mounting procedure.

15 The pump must give a smooth flow and be capable of having the flow set to within ±10% (and preferably to within ±5%) of the required flowrate, and of maintaining this flowrate through the filter to within ±10% during the period of sampling. This variation includes any change of flowrate with pump orientation. For personal sampling, the pump must be light and portable, and fitted to a belt worn by the worker, or carried in a pocket. The pump's battery must have sufficient power to operate within the specified flow limits for the duration of the measurement. When pumps for static samples operated by mains electricity are used, due regard must be given to appropriate safety precautions. Static sampling pumps should have the facility to enable the sampling head to be positioned 1 to 2 m above ground level.

Flow measurement

16 Recommended flowrates for use at various sampling situations are discussed in paragraph 23.

17 The airflow must be measured by a flowmeter, capable of measuring the appropriate flowrate to within ±10% (preferably to within ±5%), and which has been calibrated against a primary standard.

(a) The flowmeter incorporated in the pump may only be used if it has adequate sensitivity, ie that it has been calibrated against a primary standard with a loaded filter in line, that it is read in a vertical orientation if it is the float type, and that it has the facility for the flow to be read with the required accuracy. It is important to ensure that there are no leaks in the sampling train between the sampling head and the flowmeter, since in this event a flowmeter in the pump or elsewhere in line will give an erroneous flowrate.

(b) The primary standard should preferably be a bubble flowmeter whose accuracy is traceable to national standards and which is used with careful attention to the conditions of the calibration certificate. A bubble flowmeter is an arrangement whereby the pump under test draws a soap film up a calibrated tube. The passage of the film is accurately timed between two marks whose separation defines a known volume. A one-litre burette may be used as a bubble flowmeter for flows up to 4 l/min and film calibrators are available up to 10 l/min. The volume between the marks can be checked by filling the burette with water, allowing temperatures to stabilise, drawing off a known volume and weighing the water, making allowance for the dependence of volume on temperature. A suitable bubble solution can be made by mixing one part of concentrated washing-up liquid, two parts glycerol and four parts water. The burette must be thoroughly wetted with the solution and several attempts at drawing the film up the tube may be necessary before the tube is wet enough for this to be achieved consistently. (Traceability of the calibration will require calibration of the timing device and the use of certificated weights or calibrated balances.)

(c) If there are large differences in ambient temperature or pressure between the calibration and the sampling site, corrections should be made to the flowrates.[19] This is described in Appendix 4.

Equipment for filter clearance

18 Filter clearing should be accomplished by the acetone/triacetin hot block method (Fig 2). In this, just enough acetone to clear a filter is injected into a block with an integral heater (see paragraph 36). The acetone is vaporised and emerges as a vapour jet from an orifice below which the filter is placed. A washer (or ring of metal or plastic) may be used to form a well, restricting the spread of acetone vapour.

19 Fine-tipped pipettes, or other suitable droppers, are needed to dispense triacetin.

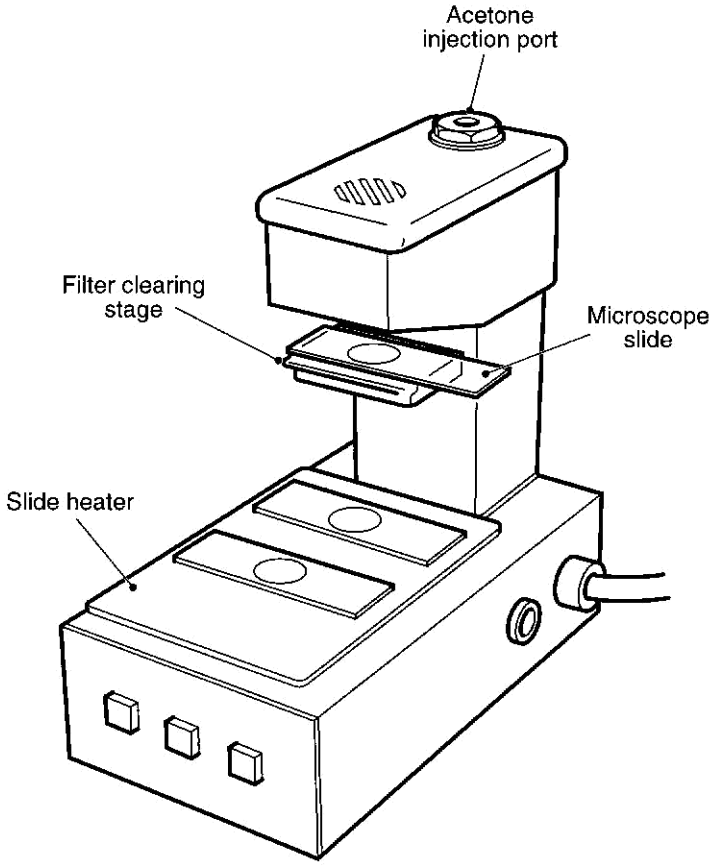


Figure 2 *Acetone hot block*

Microscopy

20 Differences between the smallest fibre diameters observable by phase contrast microscopes may contribute to inter-laboratory differences between counts (because fibre diameter distributions extend below the detection limit). Thus, it is essential to maintain a uniform level of detection at the limit of visibility; hence the quality of microscope (including adjustment and maintenance) is critically important. The characteristics of a satisfactory microscope system are as follows.

(a) A positive phase contrast par focal objective with magnification 40x; the numerical aperture (NA) of this objective (which determines resolving power) must lie between 0.65 and 0.70; the phase ring absorption must lie between 65% and 85%;

(b) The ridges of block 5 of an HSE/NPL Mark II Test Slide must be visible while only parts of block 6 ridges may be visible and none of block 7 ridges should be seen;

(c) Koehler, or Koehler type, illumination, with field iris incorporated;

(d) A substage assembly incorporating an Abbe, or an achromatic phase contrast, condenser in a centrable focusing mount, with phase annulus centring independent of the condenser centring mechanism;

(e) A mechanical stage with side clamps and x-y displacement;

(f) A stage micrometer;

(g) Binocular eyepieces, preferably of the 'wide field' type, with magnification of at least 12.5x to give a total magnification of at least 500x: one of the eyepieces must be of the focusing type and must permit insertion of a graticule;

(h) A Walton-Beckett graticule,[20] with an apparent diameter in the object plane of 100 ± 2 µm (when checked against a stage micrometer) must be used to define the viewing area when using the specified objective and eyepieces;

(i) The individual components of the microscope should be from the same manufacturer and optically compatible;

(j) Various accessories include:
(i) a phase telescope or Bertrand lens to ensure correct alignment of the phase rings and phase annuli;
(ii) a green filter which assists viewing (as the optics are corrected for the wavelength of green light);
(iii) a low power objective (par focal with the 40x objective) for locating stage micrometer and test slide grids, and for preliminary checks on evenness of dust deposits;
(iv) high eye-point wide field eyepieces for spectacle wearers.

21 Microscope slides must be glass and of conventional type: 76 mm x 25 mm (approximately) and 0.8 mm to 1.0 mm thick. Coverslips must be glass, No 11/2 (0.16 to 0.19 mm) thickness or as specified for the phase contrast objective used, and about 25 mm diameter or about 25 mm square. The microscope slides and cover slips should be clean and manufactured to British Standards.[21]

Ten Minute Sampling Nomogram

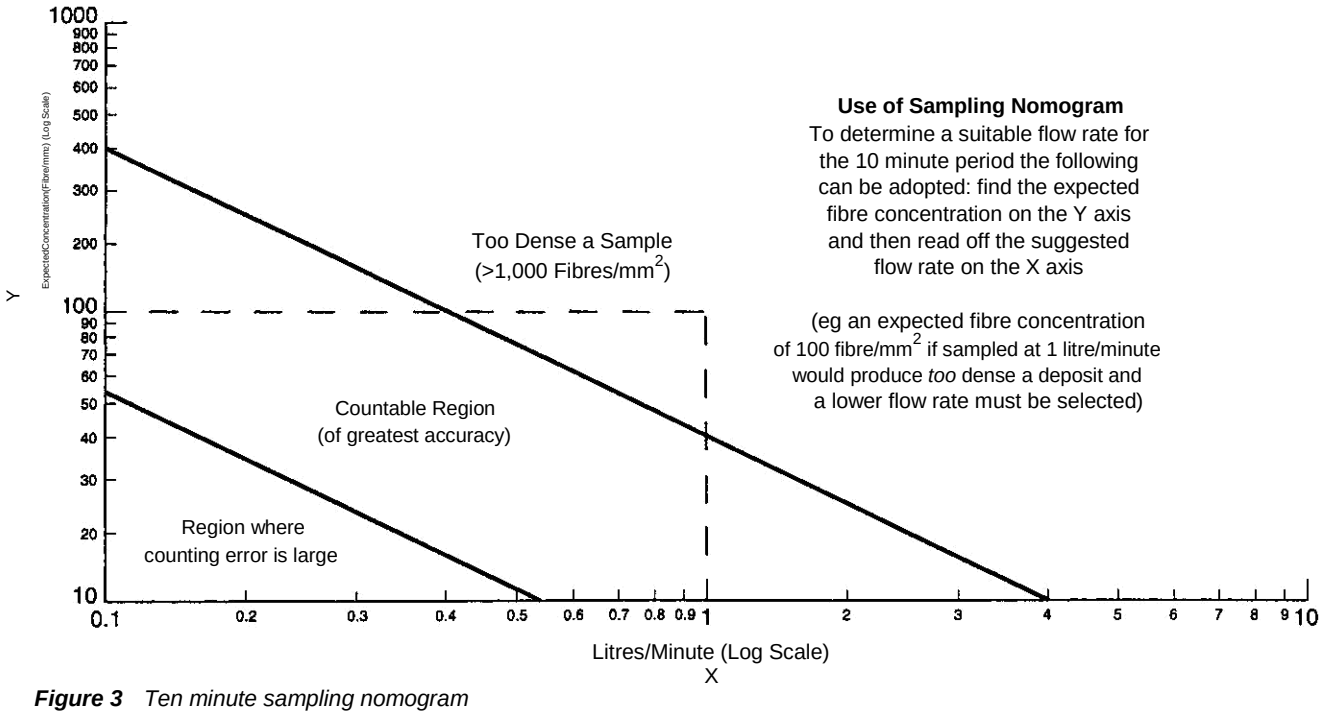


Figure 3 *Ten minute sampling nomogram*

SAMPLING

Preparation of filters

22 To minimise contamination, the filter holders and cowls must be cleaned before use, and the filters should be loaded, unloaded and analysed in an area as free from fibre contamination as practicable. Care must be taken to handle the filter at all times only with good quality flat tipped tweezers and only gripping the filter at the edge. The entrance to the cowl should be closed with a protective cap or bung when sampling is not in progress. The bung should not be made of plastic or any material which may become electrically charged.

Sampling period, flowrate and volume

23 The following procedures are designed where possible to give sample densities within the range for optimum accuracy and to ensure that at least 20 fibres are counted at important concentrations.

(a) For personal sampling to determine compliance in relation to 4h control limits, the flowrate must be 1 litre/min and the period of measurement must be representative of worker exposure over a 4h period; exposure at the control limit will give the preferred range of 100 to 400 f/mm^2 on a 4 hour sample (see Appendix 1).

(b) For personal sampling in relation to 10 min control limits, a flowrate of 4 litres/min (with a minimum of 1 litre/min) is recommended.

(c) For personal sampling in relation to action levels, the sampling period should be representative of exposure over a 12 week period. To obtain samples of acceptable fibre densities, it is recommended that individual samples should represent air volumes of about 480 litres (for example, 4 hours at 2 litres/min). These samples can be obtained cumulatively over the 12 week period to obtain a sufficient volume of air through the filter.

(d) For personal sampling to assess respiratory protection inside enclosures, a suitable strategy should be adopted according to the airborne fibre concentrations expected (especially peak concentrations) and the sampling duration and flowrate varied to produce a suitable fibre density on the filter. A suitable duration can be 10 minutes (but may be shorter if the accuracy of the measurement is not affected seriously). The flowrate should be >0.2 l/min. If the density of fibres collected on the filter exceeds 1000 f/mm^2, the airborne concentration may be seriously under-estimated. A nomogram is given (Fig 3) for a 10 minute period to assist in the selection of the flowrate.

(e) For sampling in relation to the clearance indicator, background, leak and reassurance samples, the flowrates should be between 1 and 16 litres/min to generate a total sample volume of 480 litres for each measurement; details are given in paragraphs 29 to 30. Sample volumes greater than 480 litres may reduce the filter area to be counted.

Various strategies for the above are illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1 *Examples of fibre counts expected at typical concentrations using the formula given in paragraph 41, assuming an exposed filter diameter of 22 mm and a graticule diameter of 100 µm*

Possible application	*Volume collected (litres)*	*Fibres counted*	*Graticule areas examined*	*Concentration in air (f/ml)*	*Legal requirement behind method*
4 hr control limit	240	250	100	0.50	European directive/ approved method
10 min control limit	40	124	100	1.5	Approved method
Action level	480	100	100	0.1	Approved method
Assessment of respiratory protection	10	103	100	5	This MDHS
Clearance indicator	480	20	200	0.01	This MDHS

Pump preparation

24 To stabilise flowrate, pumps may need to be run for a few minutes: a separate filter and filter-holder should be dedicated to this, and may be used for several pumps before being discarded. Pumps should be capable of maintaining flow for the intended period as described in paragraph 15. Particular care should be taken with short period samples because flow instability at the start may have a significant effect on the apparent volume collected.

Sampling strategies

Personal sampling for compliance under CAWR

25 The filter holder should point downwards and be fixed to the upper lapel or shoulder of the worker's clothing, as close to the mouth and nose as practicable, and preferably within 200 mm. Due regard must be given to localised concentrations: in such cases, the sampling head should be positioned on the side expected to give the higher result. If a respirator is worn, the sampling head should be positioned away from the clean air exhaust.

Background and reassurance sampling

26 The sampling strategy to be employed in these situations usually will be the same as in clearance indicator sampling. To achieve the limit of detection (0.01 f/ml), each measurement must result from a total of at least 480 litres in volume. Fewer measurements may be generated during background and reassurance sampling than for clearance sampling, but the distribution of samples should cover likely sources of fibre and likely areas of frequent human occupation.

Leak testing

27 This is testing to support the frequent thorough visual inspections of the enclosure as described in EH51.[11] A number of sample positions should be considered: for example, near an air lock, near a bag-lock, and near the exhausts of negative pressure units. For this type of testing it may be possible only to sample for a few minutes, in which case a high flowrate should be used and the cause of any fibres above background should be investigated. If fewer than 20 fibres are counted, or less than 480 litres of air is sampled, then a calculated result greater than 0.01 f/ml will have a large imprecision and account must be taken of this by proportionally increasing the limit of detection.

Personal sampling to assess respiratory protection

28 This can be achieved by personal sampling with the pump attached to the respirator belt and the filter holder attached to the hood of the wearer's overall. Airborne fibre concentrations may vary from the detection limit of 0.01 f/ml up to a level in excess of 650 f/ml (if dust control is poor).

Clearance indicator sampling (clearance testing)

29 Clearance indicator sampling should take place only when the enclosure is dry and a visual inspection confirms that it is free from dust.[6] Practical advice on the preparation of the enclosure, and application of clearance tests, is given in Guidance Notes.[11,22] The filter holders should point downwards, be fixed 1-2 m from the floor and be distributed throughout the enclosure. In tall enclosures (for example, vertical pipework or lift shafts), samplers should be placed at representative exposure heights, especially in areas where residual dust may be difficult to detect. There should always be at least two measurements (unless the volume of the enclosure is less than 10 m^3, in which case one measurement is adequate). With that overriding condition, the number of samples should be at least the integer (whole number) next below ($A^{1/3}$ - 1) where A is determined as follows:

(a) if the enclosure is less than or equal to 3 m in height, or in enclosures which are higher than 3 m but where exposure is likely to be at ground level only, A is the area of the enclosure in square metres;

(b) in other cases, A is one-third of the enclosure volume in cubic metres; if there are large items of plant (such as boilers) in the enclosure, their volumes may be subtracted from the gross volumes before calculating A.

The formula has no theoretical significance, and merely serves to generate reasonable numbers. It gives the minimum appropriate number of measurements; however, personnel responsible for sampling may judge that more measurements than indicated by this minimum are required. Thus, a larger number of measurements than this minimum may be needed where an enclosure is obviously subdivided, as for example when a whole floor of a building is comprised of many smaller rooms within the enclosure. Table 2 gives examples of the numbers of measurements required.

Table 2 *Examples of the numbers of measurements given by the formula ($A^{1/3}$ - 1)*

Enclosure size		
Area (m^2)	Volume (m^3)	Number of measurements
N/A	<10	1
<50	150	2
200	600	4
500	1500	6
1000	3000	9
5000	15 000	16
10 000	30 000	20

Each measurement should be based on a volume sampled of at least 480 litres. It is permissible to achieve a measurement by pooling two or more simultaneous or consecutive samples having a total volume of at least 480 litres. Samples which are pooled to generate a measurement should be taken within 1 m of each other.

30 Clearance indicator sampling must be accompanied by activities designed to raise dust from surfaces at least to a degree appropriate to possible future activity in the area. Dust disturbance should be conducted in the vicinity of samplers and in areas where visual inspection or the original siting of the asbestos leads to any suspicion of surface contamination. A suitable activity is repeated hitting of accessible surfaces. Other activities may be appropriate: the purpose should be to ensure that workers or members of the public using the area in future are not exposed to asbestos unnecessarily as a result of ineffective cleaning. These dust raising activities should take place for at least 5 minutes near the start of each full hour of sampling, or each time a new filter is used in an area. All equipment used for raising dust should be considered as being contaminated and therefore either cleaned or disposed of as asbestos waste.

Taking the sample

Time and flowrate recording

31 At the start of the sampling period, the protective cap must be removed from the filter holder, the pump started and the time noted. The flowrate should be measured and recorded at the start of sampling and should be checked periodically (for example, hourly) with a calibrated flowmeter during sampling, and should be readjusted to the chosen rate if necessary. At the end of the sampling period, the time should be noted, the pump stopped and the protective cap replaced on the filter holder. The sampling period must be measured to within ±2%.

Filter transportation

32 The preferred procedure is for the filter to be transported in the filter holder, but if for some reason this is not possible, the filter may be removed in a clean area and carefully placed in a clean tin or similar container. Sprays (eg cytology fixative) must not be used to 'fix' the dust to the filter. Adhesive tape can be used to secure the clean unexposed edge of the filter to the tin if one is used, and subsequently can be cut from the filter with a surgical scalpel. Care must be taken neither to contaminate the filter at any stage nor to dislodge any deposit. The filter holder and cowl must be cleaned before re-use.

BLANKS

33 There are three types of blanks:

(a) Sampling media blanks are generated when filters are extracted from an unused box of filters. They are mounted and counted before sampling to check that the batch of filters is satisfactory; the usual procedure is to select 4 blank filters from each box of 100, prior to the box of filters being used.

(b) Field blanks are generated when filters are taken from satisfactory batches to the sampling area and subjected to the same treatment as normal samples, but without having air drawn through them and without them being attached to the pump. They are mounted and counted with the main samples; the proportion of field blanks should be about 2% of total samples, unless there are reasons to believe that more may be needed. In the event of contamination, the airborne measurement should be regarded as a rough estimate only.

(c) Laboratory blanks are generated when filters, extracted from satisfactory filter batches, are mounted and counted to check for laboratory contamination when a field blank has indicated a need for investigation. A laboratory blank may be evaluated with each batch of routine samples, or afterwards if contamination due to laboratory sources is suspected. Laboratories should carefully investigate and monitor the batch-to-batch consistency of membrane filters. Individual blank filter counts should not normally exceed 3 fibres per 100 fields; not more than 1 in 10 of the blank filters tested should have a count of up to 5 fibres per 100 fields, and if laboratory records show that the proportion is higher, the causes (including the source of supply) should be investigated.

Median fibre densities for blank filters included in counting comparisons range from 0.3 f/mm^2 to 6.7 f/ mm^2. Whenever possible, the identity of blank filters should not be known to the microscopist until all counts have been completed. If elevated counts are obtained, potential internal causes should be investigated (for example, counter error or contamination of the coverslip). If it is

concluded that the problem lies with the filter, the whole box of 100 should be rejected. Blank counts must not be subtracted from sample counts (as may be done in other analytical procedures) because errors at the lower concentration limit are large and of a random nature rather than being systematic.

FILTER CLEARING AND MOUNTING

34 If additional analytical work (eg transmission electron microscopy (TEM)) is required, samples and blank filters may be cut in half with a scalpel using a rolling action, with the filter carefully held at the edge. Half of the filter can then be mounted, and the other half kept for subsequent investigation if necessary. (This may involve preparation and examination by transmission electron microscopy if non-asbestos fibres are suspected, or mounting and counting by PCM to check the result obtained with the first half-filter.)

35 The acetone-triacetin mounting method should be used. The principle is that condensing acetone vapour is used to collapse the filter pores, adhering the filter to the glass slide and turning it into a solid transparent plastic film with any asbestos fibres contained close to the upper surface. Triacetin is used to provide the interface between the collapsed filter and the coverslip. The mounted slide will keep for years without noticeable deterioration, although small-scale fibre movement may occur. Slides should be stored horizontally and not subjected to extremes of temperature. They should be preserved with all relevant records for at least six months so that the result can be checked if necessary.

36 The filter to be mounted is placed centrally on a clean microscope slide, sample side upwards, and with grid lines parallel to the slide edges. It is important that the filter is dry, as water interferes with the clearing process. A ring of metal or plastic forming a 'well' around the filter, but not touching the exposed filter area, helps to localise the spread of acetone and improves the efficiency of clearing, and should mean that 0.25 ml acetone is sufficient to clear the filter. The slide (which must be clean) is placed under the outlet orifice of the hot block (see Fig 2). The acetone is injected slowly into the hot block so that the vapour emerges in a steady stream over the filter. The filter should clear instantly. This small amount of acetone minimises fire and health risks. However, all sources of ignition should be remote, and the acetone storage bottle should be stoppered when acetone is not being extracted. Acetone vapour is highly flammable and slightly toxic, and the appropriate safety precautions should be taken before this procedure is used. (The procedure may be conducted in a fume-cupboard to minimise inhalation of acetone vapour.) The slide may be placed on a hot plate at 50^{o}C for a few minutes to evaporate any excess acetone before applying triacetin and the coverslip. When the acetone has evaporated, a micropipette or other suitable dropper is used to place a drop of triacetin (about 120 µl) on the filter: this must be just enough to cover the filter when the coverslip is in place, without overflow around the edges. The coverslip is lowered gently onto the filter at an angle so that all the air is expelled: it should not be pressed onto the filter. This procedure should enable counting to take place immediately. If there is no urgency to count, the slide may be kept in a dust-free environment overnight.

EVALUATION

37 The microscope must be adjusted according to the manufacturer's instructions, and its performance must be checked by the analyst at the beginning of each counting session (or more frequently if any adjustments have been made) using an HSE/NPL phase contrast test slide Mark 2. The fine focus and condenser focus may need re-adjustment before a slide is counted. The object plane diameter of the Walton-Beckett graticule should be checked using a stage micrometer with the microscope correctly adjusted for use. With some microscopes, adjustment of the inter-ocular distance changes the magnification, so the microscope in use should be checked for this effect. If it is apparent, the graticule diameter must be measured at the inter-ocular separation used. The diameter should be about 100 µm and must be within the range 98-102 µm; the measured diameter must be used in calculations.

38 The slide with the mounted filter is placed on the microscope stage. The sample may be examined with a low power objective to check uniformity of the deposit and should be discarded if badly non-uniform. Care must be taken if half filters are counted only to evaluate the portion of the slide with the mounted fraction. Fibres on the filter are counted using a 40x objective and at least 12.5x eyepieces (see paragraph 20) according to these rules:

(a) Graticule areas for counting must be chosen at random to avoid bias and to represent the whole exposed filter area. The fine focus must be adjusted upwards and downwards at each new area to ensure that all fibres are seen. If more than one-eighth of a graticule area is covered by an agglomerate of fibres and/or other particles, that area must be rejected and another selected for counting;

(b) A countable fibre is defined as any object which is longer than 5 µm, with a width less than 3 µm and having an aspect (length/width) ratio greater than 3:1, which does not touch (or appear to touch) a non-fibrous particle with a maximum dimension greater than 3 µm. A countable fibre with both ends within the graticule area is recorded as one fibre. A countable fibre with only one end in the graticule area is recorded as half a fibre. A countable fibre passing through the graticule area, and having no ends within that area, is not counted;

(c) A split fibre is taken to be one countable fibre if it meets the definition in (b), otherwise it should be ignored. A split fibre is defined as an agglomerate of fibres which at one or more points on its length appears to be solid and undivided, but at other points appears to divide into separate strands. The width is measured across the undivided part, not across the split part;

(d) Fibres in a bundle are counted individually if they can be distinguished sufficiently to determine that they meet the definition in (b). If no individual fibres meeting this definition can be distinguished, the bundle is taken to be one countable fibre if the bundle as a whole meets the definition in (b).

Examples depicting countable and non-countable fibres, and which display one or more of the features described in (b) to (d) above, are given elsewhere in a comprehensive review.[23]

39 The number of graticule areas counted depends on the sampling situation as follows:

(a) For evaluations related to personal sampling in connection with compliance sampling or assessment of respirator protection, at least 100 fibres must be counted or 100 graticule areas must be inspected, whichever is reached first; at least 20 graticule areas must be inspected even if these contain more than 100 fibres;

(b) For evaluations to the clearance indicator, background, reassurance and leak sampling, 200 graticule areas must be inspected on samples of the minimum of 480 litres volume (if the 0.010 f/ml detection limit is to be achieved). If the collected air volume (V) is more than 480 litres, the number (n) of graticule areas inspected may be reduced proportionately according to the formula $n = 96\,000 / V$. For example, if 960 litres is collected, only one hundred graticule areas need be examined. It may not be necessary to examine n graticule areas if a clear decision can be reached at an earlier stage. For example, if 30 fibres in 200 fields would give a concentration of 0.015 f/ml, it may be possible to report an enclosure as unsatisfactory as soon as a count of 30 fibres is reached (even if only a few graticule areas have been examined). Where two or more samples are being pooled to obtain 480 litres (or a larger volume, as described in paragraph 29), V is the total volume of the pooled samples and n is the same number of graticule areas inspected on each of the pooled filters.

40 Care should be taken to ensure that the working practices and the working environment in a laboratory do not influence the accuracy of counts. Different seating arrangements may influence counts produced by different microscopists. Different practices of recording data also may cause some disagreement between counters due to eye fatigue. Detailed writing of data involves refocusing the eyes after each field, whereas continuous registering with electrical or mechanical counters involves only a single period of continuous concentration. Where possible, the environment should be vibration free and such that the microscopist can sit in a relaxed and comfortable manner. Any peripheral view beyond the microscope should, if possible, be an unobstructed distant view in unchanging subdued light to avoid eye fatigue; alternatively, a matt background shield can be used. Counting should not be performed in bright sunlight (because this may reduce contrast between fibres and background). Limits must be placed on the amount of fibre counting undertaken by analysts in specified periods because fatigue can adversely affect the quality of counts, and the number of graticule areas examined in any 8-hour period should not normally exceed 2400, the equivalent of 12 samples if 200 graticule areas are examined in each. Counters are recommended to take 10-20 minute breaks from the microscope every one or two hours to limit fatigue. The length and frequency of breaks will depend on the microscopist, samples and laboratory conditions. The number of samples evaluated in a day differs from microscopist to microscopist: typically, counters may take 10-25 min to evaluate a sample with a sparse dust deposit, but longer for more difficult samples.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

41 The airborne concentration is given by the formula

$$C = 1000\ N\ D^2 / V\ n\ d^2 \text{ fibres per millilitre (f/ml)}$$

where: N is the number of fibres counted;
n is the number of graticule areas examined;
D (mm) is the diameter of the exposed filter area;
d (µm) is the diameter of the Walton-Beckett graticule; and
V (litres) is the volume of air sampled.

Where clearance measurement is obtained by pooling two or more samples, V is the total volume sampled, N is the total number of fibres and n is the number of graticule areas examined on each filter (which is the same for each filter and not the total number examined).

Reporting results

42 The following points should be noted in relation to measurements.

(a) Sampling for comparison with control limits by the above method will give one sample and one result per measurement.

(b) Sampling for comparison with action levels may give a series of 480 litre samples and a final sample of smaller volume. For each of these, a mean concentration applying to the sampled period in question will have been obtained. Additionally, there may be a number of periods for which the concentration can be estimated with reasonable accuracy, for example from previous measurements. These samples and estimates will be distributed over the 12 weeks to which the action level applies. For each period, sampled or estimated, the concentration (f/ml) is multiplied by the duration of the period (hr) to give a value in fibre-hours per millilitre (f-hr/ml) for the period. The values for all the periods are summed for comparison with the action level. Table 3 gives an example. If exposure is sometimes to amphibole asbestos types and sometimes to chrysotile, this calculation must be applied separately to these classes of asbestos and the results must be combined as explained in EH10.[6]

Table 3 *Example of calculation for comparison with action level*

Period number	*Duration (hours)*	*Mean concentration (f/ml)*	*Measured or estimated (M or E)*	*Number of occurrences in 12 weeks*	*Duration x concentration x number*
1	2	0.22	M	1	0.44
2	2	0.31	M	1	0.62
3-16	5	0.05	E	14	3.5
17	2	0.49	M	1	0.98
18	2	0.10	M	1	0.20
19 - 28	8	0.05	E	10	4.0
29 - 54	4	0.15	E	26	15.6
55	2	0.40	M	1	0.8
56	2	0.15	M	1	0.3

Total fibre hours per millilitre for comparison with action level: 26.44

(c) Except in very small enclosures, sampling for comparison with the clearance indicator will yield two or more measurements, each based on a sample volume of at least 480 litres. This may be obtained by pooling smaller sample volumes as described in paragraph 26. The 'insulation ACOP'[5] says that in most cases it is reasonably practicable to work in such a way that the concentration after cleaning, as measured by the method described in this MDHS, is less than 0.01 f/ml. The result from each measurement, whether from a single sample or pooled set of samples, should be compared with this value. At least 80% of the results should be less than 0.010 f/ml, and all should be less than 0.015 f/ml. Thus, in small enclosures requiring four or fewer samples, all should be less than 0.010 f/ml, but in larger enclosures one result in five may lie between 0.010 f/ml and 0.015 f/ml, and the ACOP details the action required if <0.010 f/ml is not achieved.

Reports of clearance indicator sampling should include:

(i) an estimate of the enclosure area or volume;
(ii) the number of measurements required;
(iii) the number of samples taken;
(iv) dust raising activities undertaken;
(v) time started and finished for each sample;
(vi) flowrate at the start, finish (and intermediate checks) for each sample;
(vii) volume of each sample;
(viii) number of graticule areas examined;
(ix) measurement of the graticule diameter;
(x) result from HSE/NPL test slide check;
(xi) number of fibres counted;
(xii) concentration result; and
(xiii) limit of detection for each measurement.

The concentration result must be calculated correct to 3 decimal places to distinguish between 0.009 f/ml (which is acceptable) and 0.010 f/ml (which is unacceptable); the recommended reporting procedure is as follows:

Calculated result	*Report as*
Result <0.010 f/ml	<0.010 f/ml
0.010≤Result≤0.015	result to 3 decimal places
Result >0.015 f/ml	result to 2 decimal places

The conclusion with respect to the clearance status then should be drawn from the results obtained as indicated above. Examples of measurements for comparison with the clearance indicator are set out in Appendix 3. An example of part of a report for clearance indicator sampling is given (Fig 4), illustrating some of the information required by Guidance Note EH10.[6]

(d) The laboratory should report the limit of detection of the calculated results.

ACCURACY

43 It is not possible to know the 'true' airborne fibre concentration of a given dust cloud and the absolute accuracy of the method cannot be assessed. However, some information is available about relative bias associated with sample evaluation. Microscopists generally undercount dense deposits. When sampling fibres in atmospheres relatively free from interfering particulates, the density range for optimum accuracy should be in the range 100-1000 fibres mm^2;[2,18] for densities above this, the results may be underestimates (but no attempt should be made to correct them). In mixed dust situations, the presence of other fibres and particles may interfere with the accuracy of results. Chance superimposition of non-fibrous particles may cause fibres not to be counted fully, by a proportion which depends on the mean size and concentration of the non-fibrous particles but not on the fibre concentration.[24] In practice, the effects of chance superimposition on counts are small compared with subjective effects and will not be important for the counting rules defined in this method. An important factor is that the microscopical counting procedure can result in systematic differences in counts produced by different microscopists within and, more particularly, between laboratories. Such differences must be controlled by proper training and periodic quality checks.

PRECISION

44 Counting precision depends on the number of fibres counted and on the uniformity of the fibre distribution on the filter. The latter may be described reasonably by the

CLEARANCE INDICATOR SAMPLING

Site Location **Date**

Asbestos Removal Contractor

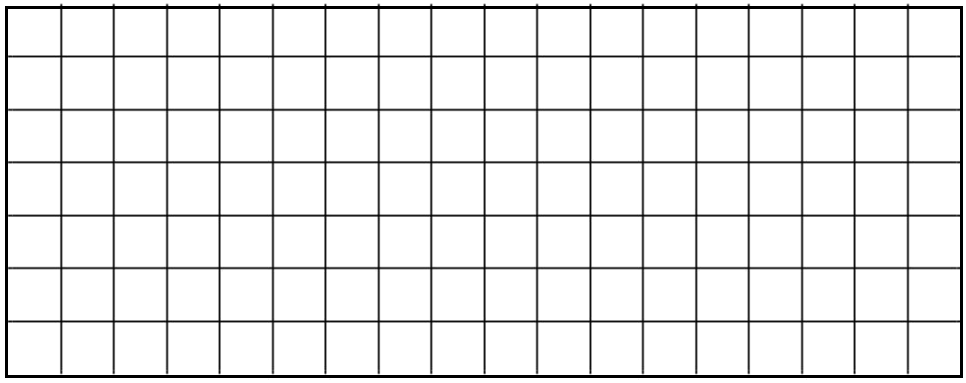
Client

Type of Test	**(Tick)**		**(Tick)**
Personal (compliance) sampling		Clearance indicator sample	
Background		Reassurance	
Leak (enclosure) test		On-site analysis	
RPE assessment		Other (specify)	

Type of removal operation involved:

Type of asbestos (if known):

Visual examination	**Y/N**	**Remarks**
Exterior of enclosure INTACT		
Interior of enclosure INTACT		
Interior of enclosure DRY		
Air mover OFF/SEALED		
Any visible DUST/DEBRIS during sampling		



Details of work area

Area = m^2

Volume = m^3

No. of measurements:

Enclosure area (m^2)	Enclosure volume (m^3)	No. of samples	**(Tick)**
	10	1	
	150	2	
	600	4	
	1,500	6	
other:			

Dust disturbance method:

Method used		Start time		Finish time	
	Clip board				
	Brushing/dusting				
	Other (specify)				

Remarks/observations:

Figure 4 *Clearance indicator sampling*

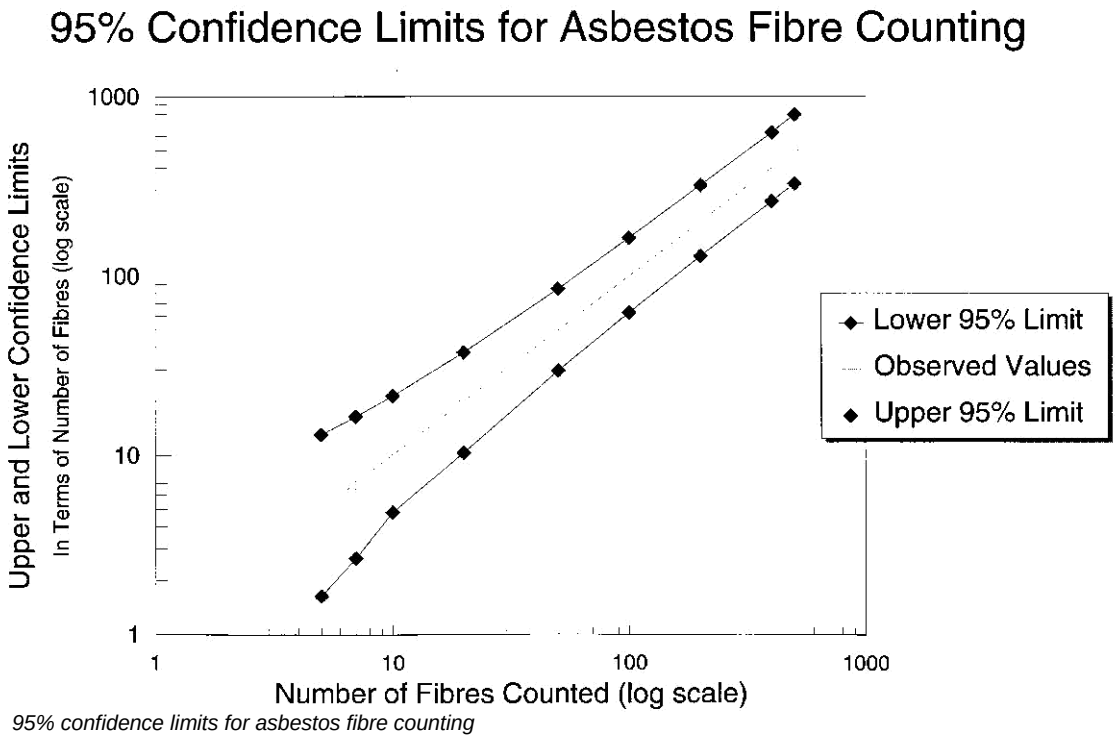


Figure 5 *95% confidence limits for asbestos fibre counting*

Poisson distribution. Theoretically, the process of counting randomly-distributed (Poisson) fibres gives a coefficient of variation (CV) = 1/√N, where N is the number of fibres counted. Therefore the CV is 0.1 for 100 fibres and 0.32 for 10 fibres counted. In practice, however, the actual CV is greater than these theoretical numbers due to an additional component associated with subjective differences between repetitive counts by one microscopist and between replicate counts by different microscopists: this CV is given approximately by the formula $(N + 0.04N^2)^{1/2}/N$, where N is the mean number of fibres per evaluation.[25] If n fibres are found in a single evaluation, the mean of many repeated determinations on equal areas is expected to lie within the confidence limits $M_{97.5}$ and $M_{2.5}$ on 95% of occasions[25] where:

$$0.866\ M_{97.5}^2 - (2n + 3.36)M_{97.5} + n^2 = 0,$$
$$0.745\ M_{2.5}^2 - (2n + 6.39)M_{2.5} + n^2 = 0.$$

Table 4

N	*Expected CV*	*Expected 95% confidence limits for the mean of repeated determinations*	
		Lower	*Upper*
5	0.49	1.64	13.01
7	0.43	2.66	16.38
10	0.37	4.81	21.32
20	0.3	10.34	37.41
50	0.25	29.66	84.77
100	0.22	62.59	163.16
200	0.21	128.87	319.67

These equations have been used to calculate the upper and lower confidence limits shown in Table 4 and Figure 5. It can be seen from this that counting more than 100 fibres gives only a small increase in precision. Also, the method loses precision as fewer fibres are counted; this loss of precision increases as counts drop below about 10 fibres. Inter-laboratory CVs can be twice the intra-laboratory coefficients, or even greater if quality control is poor.

QUALITY CONTROL

45 Employers are required by the ACOPs[4,5] to ensure that the laboratories which they use for the sampling and analysis of airborne asbestos meet the necessary standards. Guidance Note EH10[6] gives details. Employers can satisfy this responsibility by using laboratories who hold NAMAS (National Accreditation of Measurement and Sampling) accreditation for asbestos sampling and asbestos fibre counting. NAMAS publishes documents[26,27] which discuss accreditation for asbestos sampling and analysis (see also the list of suppliers in Appendix 2).

46 An essential part of quality assurance is participation in internal and external quality control schemes. This is particularly appropriate for this method because of the large differences in results within and between laboratories obtained with all manual fibre counting methods. Laboratories using this MDHS therefore must participate in the Regular Interlaboratory Counting Exchanges (RICE) scheme (see the list of suppliers in Appendix 2). This provides a measure of the laboratory's performance in relation to other counting laboratories.

Participation in RICE must be supplemented by checks on internal consistency which should aim to measure and control the individual counter's performance relative to other counters in the laboratory. The internal quality control scheme should incorporate the use of both reference samples (ie those which have a well defined result established as a mean of a number of determinations) and routine samples (ie those which have been analysed in the course of normal work). Participation and assessment of individual performance should be carried out at least once a month. Systematic records of quality control results must be maintained and the assessment of performance must be to a defined set of criteria.

47 If it is suspected that the HSE/NPL Mark II Test Slide has deteriorated in quality due to damage or wear, it should be re-evaluated. HSL should be contacted for advice (see paragraph 48).

ADVICE

48 Advice on this method may be obtained from the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL), Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ (tel: 0114 2892000). Suggestions for improvement should be sent to the same address.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

49 Revision of this document was overseen by a Working Group of the Committee on Fibre Measurement, consisting of Mr BE Tylee (HSL), Mr J Michell (HSL), Dr NP Crawford (IOM), Mr T Shenton-Taylor (UKAS), Mr R Webster (ECOS) and Mr B Wilkinson (Wilkinson Environmental Services Ltd).

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APPENDIX 1 The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974; Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987

Notice of Approval

The Health and Safety Commission has on 15 December 1987 approved the methods of measurement and calculation set out in the Schedule to this notice for the purpose of determining whether the concentrations and cumulative exposures of asbestos in air respectively exceed the control limits and action levels specified in Regulation 2(1) of the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987.

Signed AJ Lord
Secretary to the Health and Safety Commission 17 December 1987

Schedule

Sampling method

1 Samples for assessment shall be taken by drawing a known volume of air through a 25 mm cellulose ester membrane filter with a printed grid and of pore size 0.8 to 1.2 µm using a battery operated pump. The pump shall give a smooth flow and the flowrate shall be maintained within ±10% of the initial rate during the sampling period. The sampling time shall be measured to within 2%.

2 An open-faced filter holder fitted with an electrically conducting cylindrical cowl shall be used. The cowl shall extend between 33 mm and 44 mm in front of the filter and expose a circular area of the filter at least 20 mm in diameter. In use the cowl shall point downwards.

3 Filters shall be loaded into holders, unloaded and analysed in an area free from asbestos contamination. During transport through contaminated areas the entrance to a loaded holder and cowl shall be sealed.

4 The pump shall be attached to a loaded filter holder using flexible tubing and allowed to run at approximately 1 litre/min until the flowrate is stable. This step may be omitted if the pump is such that the flowrate is stable when the pump is switched on. Either contamination of the filter during warm-up shall be prevented or the filter used during warm-up shall be discarded.

5 The filter holder shall be fixed to the worker's clothing as close to the mouth and nose as possible, but in any case within 200 mm of them. The pump shall be carried by the worker on a belt or in a pocket.

6 At the end of the sampling period, the filter shall be placed in a clean container for transport, or transported in the filter holder which shall be sealed to prevent contamination. Fixatives shall not be used on the filter.

Filter clearing and mounting

7 The filter shall be placed on a microscope slide and cleared by immersion in acetone vapour. The sample

shall be treated with triacetin and covered with a glass cover slip, using sufficient triacetin to cover the whole filter when the cover slip is in place.

Microscope specification

8 A binocular phase contrast microscope shall be used for counting and shall have the following features:

(a) Koehler or Koehler-type illumination;

(b) a substage assembly incorporating an Abbe or achromatic phase contrast condenser in a centring focusing mount, with a phase contrast centring adjustment independent of the condenser centring mechanism;

(c) a 40x positive phase contrast achromatic objective with a numerical aperture of 0.65 to 0.70 and phase ring absorption within the range 65 to 80%;

(d) eyepieces of the wide field type with a magnification of at least 12.5x; at least one shall be of the focusing type and permit the insertion of a graticule;

(e) a Walton-Beckett circular eyepiece graticule with an apparent diameter in the object plane of 100 µm ± 2 µm when using the specified objective and eyepiece, checked against a stage micrometer.

Evaluation of samples

9 At the beginning of each day the microscope shall be set up according to the manufacturer's instructions and the detection limit checked using an HSE/NPL phase contrast test slide Mark 2. The microscopist shall be able to see group 5 on the slide when the microscope is used as specified by the manufacturer. The object-plane diameter of the Walton-Beckett graticule shall
be checked at suitable intervals using a stage micrometer, and the measured diameter shall be used in calculations.

10 Samples shall be counted in accordance with the following rules:

(a) a countable fibre is any object which is longer than 5 µm with a width of less than 3 µm and a length:width ratio greater than 3:1 which does not touch or appear to touch a particle with a maximum dimension greater than 3 µm;

(b) a countable fibre with both ends within the graticule area shall be counted as one fibre; a countable fibre with only one end within the area shall be counted as half a fibre;

(c) graticule areas for counting shall be chosen at random within the exposed area on the filter;

(d) an agglomerate of fibres which at one or more points on its length appears solid and undivided but at other points is divided into separate strands (a split fibre) is counted as a single fibre if it conforms to the definition in 10(a), the diameter measured being that of the undivided part, not that of the split part;

(e) in any other agglomerate of fibres in which individual fibres touch or cross each other (a bundle), the fibres shall be counted individually if they can be distinguished sufficiently to determine that they conform to the definition in 10(a); if no individual fibre meeting the definition can be distinguished, the bundle shall be considered to be a countable fibre if, taken as a whole, it conforms to the definition;

(f) if more than one eighth of a graticule area is covered by an agglomerate of fibres and/or particles, the graticule area shall be rejected and another counted;

(g) at least 100 fibres shall be counted or 100 graticule areas examined, but in any case at least 20 graticule areas shall be examined.

11 The effect on the count of marks on the filter and contamination shall be kept below 3 fibres/100 graticule areas and shall be assessed using blank filters.

12 The airborne concentration is given by:

$$(1000ND^2)/(Vnd^2) \text{ fibres/ml}$$

where N = number of fibres counted;
n = number of graticule areas examined;
D (mm) = diameter of exposed area of filter;
d (µm) = diameter of Walton-Beckett graticule as measured with a stage micrometer;
V (litres) = volume of air sampled.

Sampling period and flowrate

13 When a concentration is to be compared with a control limit specified as an average over a 4 hour period, the pump shall be capable of being set to 1 litre/min ±5% through the membrane filter used, and shall be set at this flowrate at the beginning of the sampling period. The sampling period shall be either:

(a) a continuous period of 4 hours ; or

(b) a shorter period which is nevertheless:
(i) representative of the exposure during the 4 hour period for which an average is to be calculated; and
(ii) sufficient for the expected fibre density on the filter to lie within or as close as possible to the range 100 to 400 fibres/mm^2.

14 When a concentration is to be compared with a control limit specified as an average over a 10 minute period, the sampling time shall be 10 minutes. A flowrate of up to 8 litres/min shall be used such that the expected fibre density on the filter lies within or as close as possible to the range 100-400 fibres/mm^2.

15 When a measured concentration is to form part of a calculation of cumulative exposure for comparison with the action level, a flowrate of 1 to 8 litres/min and an appropriate sampling time shall be used such that the

expected fibre density on the filter lies within or as close as possible to the range 100 to 400 fibres/mm^2, but in any case the sampling period need not be longer than 4 hours.

Action level for mixed exposure

16 Where a cumulative exposure to be compared with the action level is made up partly of exposure to amphibole asbestos or mixtures containing amphibole asbestos and partly of exposures to chrysotile only, the action level shall be either:

(a) the action level for amphiboles asbestos minerals; or

(b) deemed to be exceeded if

$$\frac{\text{Exposure 1}}{\text{AL1}} + \frac{\text{Exposure 2}}{\text{AL2}} > 1$$

Exposure 1 = the cumulative exposure to amphibole asbestos minerals and mixtures of them with chrysotile

Exposure 2 = the cumulative exposure to chrysotile alone

AL1 = the action level for amphibole asbestos minerals and mixtures of them with chrysotile

AL2 = the action level for chrysotile alone

APPENDIX 2 Suppliers of equipment and services

Acetone 'hotblock' vaporiser

Casella London Ltd
Regent House
Wolseley Road
Kempston
Bedford MK42 7JY

J S Holdings
Unit 5
Willows Link
Stevenage
Hertfordshire SG2 8AB

Filters

Millipore (UK) Ltd
The Boulevard
Blackmore Lane
Watford
Hertfordshire WD1 8YW

Filter tins

Barnsley Canister Co Ltd
Sackville
Barnsley
South Yorkshire S70 2DF

HSE/NPL Test Slide Mark II

Health and Safety Laboratory
Broad Lane
Sheffield S3 7HQ
Optometrics (UK) Ltd
Unit C6
Cross Green Garth
Leeds LS9 0SF

NAMAS accreditation

United Kingdom Accreditation Service
Queens Road
Teddington
Middlesex TW11 0NA

RICE inter-laboratory QC scheme

Institute of Occupational Medicine
8 Roxburgh Place
Edinburgh ES8 9SU

Walton-Beckett graticules and stage micrometers

Graticules Ltd
Morley Road
Tonbridge
Kent TN9 1RN

APPENDIX 3 Examples of measurement related to the clearance indicator

Example 1

Enclosure area 20 m^2, height 2.5 m.

Enter A = 20 in the formula ($A^{1/3}$ - 1) (see paragraph 29).

The whole number next below ($A^{1/3}$ - 1) is one, but this is overridden by the minimum requirement to generate two measurements, each based on a total volume sampled of at least 480 litres, unless the enclosure volume <10m^3.

Take two samples at 8 l/min for 60 min (480 litres/sample). Diameter of exposed area of filters D = 22 mm; diameter of Walton-Beckett graticule = 99 µm. Referring to paragraph 39(b), 200 graticule areas must be examined in each case.

Sample A. 17 fibres found. Referring to paragraph 41, N = 17, D = 22mm, V = 480 litres, n = 200 and d = 99 µm. Use the formula in paragraph 41 to calculate the concentration.
Concentration = $(1000 \times 17 \times 22^2)/(480 \times 200 \times 99^2)$ = 0.009 fibres/ml.

Sample B. 24 fibres found. As sample A, but N = 24.
Concentration = $(1000 \times 24 \times 22^2)/(480 \times 200 \times 99^2)$ = 0.012 fibres/ml.

Because only two measurements are required and one of these results exceeds 0.010 fibres/ml, the laboratory cannot recommend that clearance is satisfactory.

Example 2

Enclosure area 30 m^2.

Enter A = 30 in ($A^{1/3}$ - 1) (see paragraph 27). ($A^{1/3}$ - 1) = 2.1 in this case. Therefore, two measurements are required, each based on a total volume sampled of at least 480 litres. It is decided to use small pumps and to generate each of these measurements by pooling two samples using the procedure in paragraph 29. Thus, measurement A results from two filters, each exposed within 1 m of each other at 4 l/min for 60 min, and measurement B results from two filters, each exposed within 1 m of each other at 4 l/min for 60 min.

For each measurement, V (total volume) = 480 litres. From paragraph 39(b) it is necessary to analyse 200 graticule areas on each filter (n = 200). In each case, exposed filter diameter D = 23 mm, Walton-Beckett graticule diameter d = 101 µm.

Measurement A. 8 fibres counted on one filter, and 4 on the other.
N = 8 + 4 = 12. Use the formula in paragraph 41.
Concentration = (1000 x 12 x 23^2)/(480 x 200 x 101^2) = 0.006 fibres/ml.

Measurement B. 7 fibres counted on one filter and 9 on the other.
N = 7 + 9 = 16. Use the formula in paragraph 41.
Concentration = (1000 x 16 x 23^2)/(480 x 200 x 101^2) = 0.009 fibres/ml.

Both of these results are less than 0.010 fibres/ml, so the laboratory can report that the airborne concentrations do not exceed the clearance indicator.

Example 3

Enclosure is more than 3 m high. Volume is 190 m^3. Enter A = 190/3 = 63.3 in ($A^{1/3}$ - 1) = 2.99. Taking the whole number next below 2.99 means that two measurements, each based on a total volume sampled of at least 480 litres, are required. After consideration of pump and counter availability, it is decided to generate one measurement at a flowrate of 6 l/min and the other at 8 l/min, each for 100 min.
Measurement A. V = 6 x 100 litres. From paragraph 39, n = 160 graticule areas must be examined. N = 22 mm, Walton-Beckett graticule diameter = 100 µm. Use the formula in paragraph 40.
Concentration = (1000 x 29 x 22^2)/(600 x 160 x 100^2) = 0.015 fibres/ml.

Because this exceeds 0.010 fibres/ml, clearance cannot be given and it is unnecessary to examine the other sample. Had it been necessary, the volume V = 8 x 100 = 800 litres, so from paragraph 39 it would only have been necessary to examine n = 120 graticule areas on this filter.

Example 4

Enclosure is more than 4 m high. Volume is 7500m^3. Enter A = 7500/3 = 2500 in ($A^{1/3}$ - 1). ($A^{1/3}$ - 1) = 12.6. Twelve measurements are required. Evaluating as in previous samples, the results obtained are: 0.008, 0.008, 0.004, 0.014, 0.003, 0.010, 0.002, 0.009, 0.008, 0.007, 0.004, 0.003 fibres/ml.

At least 80% of these results are less than 0.010 fibres/ml, and all are less than 0.015 fibres/ml, so under the terms of paragraph 42(c) the air in this enclosure is acceptably clean.

Example 5

One sample is taken to detect a suspected leak from an enclosure. Only 240 litres are taken and only 100 fields are examined; 10 fibres are counted. Applying the formula in paragraph 41:
Concentration= (1000 x 10 x 22^2) / (240 x 100 x 99^2) = 0.021 fibres/ml

However, because the recommended volume and fields were not taken, the limit of detection = (96 000/V n) x 0.01
= (96 000/240 x 100) x 0.01 = 0.04 fibres/ml, and not 0.010 fibre/ml.

APPENDIX 4 Correction of flowrate for pressure and temperature differences

If differences in ambient temperature and/or pressure between the calibration and sampling sites are greater than 5%, a correction should be made to the flowrate.

Working flowmeters are used in widely varying environmental conditions. All air sampling measurements are concerned with volumetric flow (ie flowrate measured and expressed at the prevailing temperature and pressure) and not mass flowrate (ie flowrate corrected to standard temperature and pressure). Re-calibration or correction of flowrate is therefore essential if the pump is operated under conditions substantially different from those of calibration (eg differences in altitude). If possible, calibration should be conducted at the sampling site. If this is not possible, a correction may have to be made if the pump is affected by temperature and pressure changes. The actual flowrate will be given by:

$$QA = QC \sqrt{\frac{PcTa}{PaTc}}$$

where QA = actual flowrate
QC = calibrated low rate (the rotameter value)
Pc = air pressure at site of calibration
Ta = air temperature at sampling site (^0K)
Tc = air temperature at site of calibration (^0K)

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22 Benzene *thermal desorption/GC*
23 Glycol ethers *thermal desorption/GC*
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37 Quartz in respirable airborne dust *direct infra-red*
38 Quartz in respirable airborne dust *KBr disc technique*
39/4 Asbestos fibres *light microscopy (European reference version)*
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42/2 Nickel *AA*
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47 Rubber fume in air measured as total particulates and cyclohexane soluble material
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53 1,3 Butadiene *thermal desorption/GC*
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55 Acrylonitrile *diffusive/thermal desorption/GC*
56/2 Hydrogen cyanide *ion-selective electrode*
57 Acrylamide *liquid chromatography*
59 Manmade mineral fibres
60 Mixed hydrocarbons
61 Total hexavalent chromium compounds in air *colorimetric*
62 Aromatic carboxylic acid anhydrides
63 Butadiene *diffusive/thermal desorption/GC*
64 Toluene *charcoal diffusive/solvent desorption/GC*
65 Mine road dust: determination of incombustible matter
66 Mixed hydrocarbons (C_5 to C_{10}) in air *diffusive/ thermal desorption/GC*
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80 Volatile organic compounds *diffusive/thermal desorption/GC*
81 Dustiness of powders and materials
82 The dust lamp
83 Resin acids *GC*
84 Oil mist from mineral oil-based metalworking fluids
85 Triglycidyl isocyanurate in air *pumped filter/ desorption/liquid chromatography*
86 Hydrazine in air
87 Fibres in air
88 Volatile organic compounds in air *diffusive/solvent desorption/GC*
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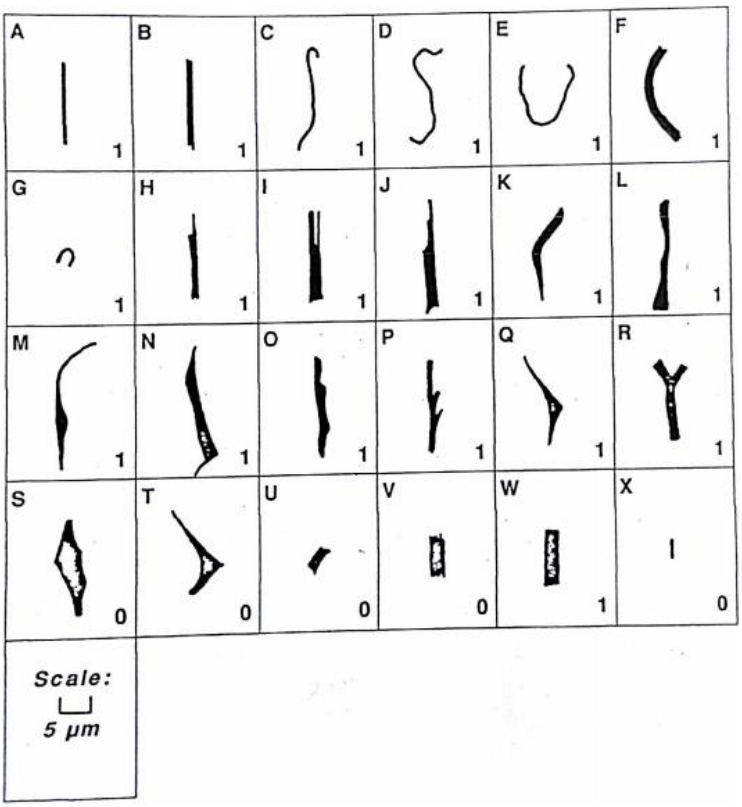
Annexure 6

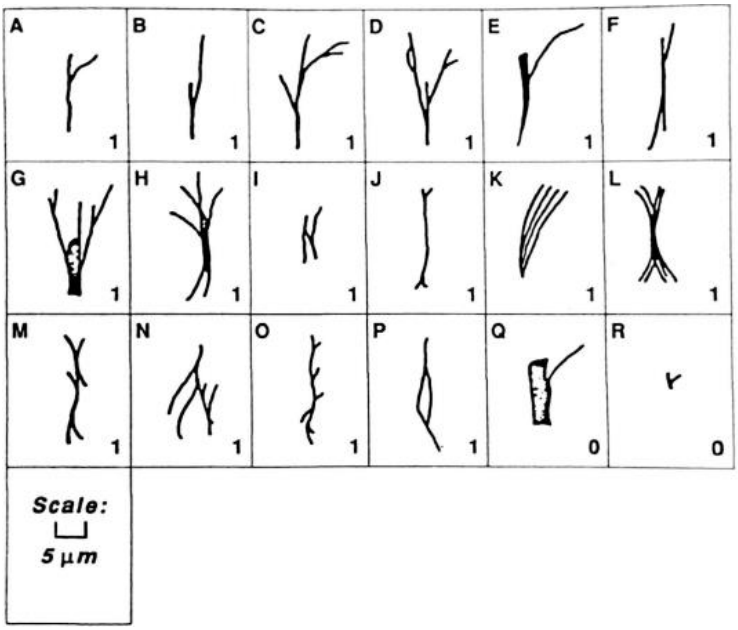
Asbestos fiber identification

Single fibers

These are the simplest fibers to identify and count.



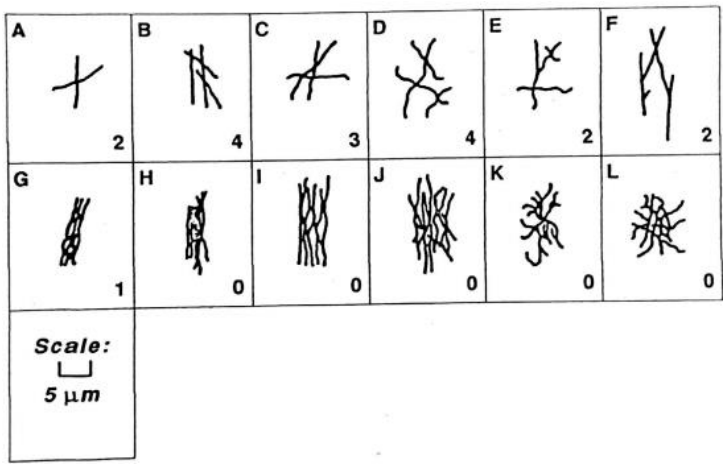
Split fibers



These appear generally as a fiber or fibers splitting away from a single stem.

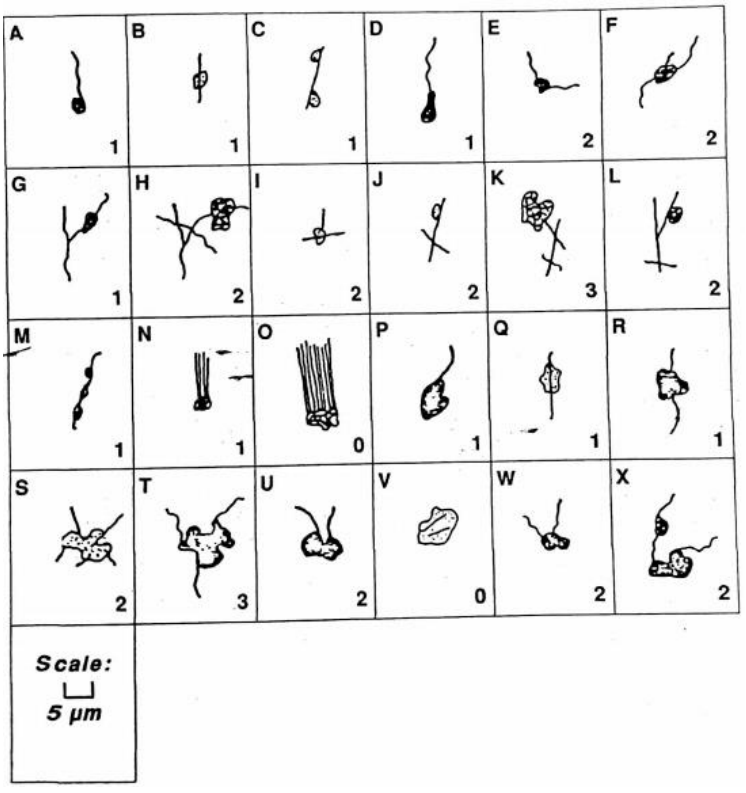
Grouped fibers

These are formed when fibers overlap, intertwine or packed together.



Fibers with other particles

This group consists of fibers attached to or embedded in particulate matter.



Annexure 7

Equations used in fiber counting

Equation 1:

$$E = \frac{(F/nf - B/nb)}{Af}$$

E = Fiber / mm^2
F = Number of fiber count
nf = Number of field count
nb = Number of blank count
B = Blank fiber count
Af = Walton Beckett graticule area

Equation 2:

$$C = \frac{E \cdot Ac}{V \times 1000}$$

C = fiber / mL
E = fiber density on the filter
Ac = collection of the filter area (385 mm^2 for a 25- mm fiber)
V = air volume sampled (L)