

Chapter

1. Asbestos Exposure Assessment, Risk Identification, and Substitutes

Section

B. Asbestos Exposure Assessment and Control in Occupational Settings

No./Title

a-3. Asbestos in air

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Bibliographic ID

Introduction

Asian context

This PCM-based method is inexpensive, time-efficient and suitable for the monitoring of airborne asbestos in work environment and its control. This method shows an example for Asian countries that PCM-based method can be used for the determination of compliance to national control limit on asbestos work.

Critical appraisal

OSHA adopted this method for the determination of compliance, although it does not provide positive confirmation of asbestos fibers. Practical maximum air sample volumes for specific environments are also suggested in this method.

Unique keywords

Abstract

Background: This document is a method for sampling and analyzing contaminants in workplace air. This method was designed and tested for internal use by OSHA personnel to determine compliance to OSHA permissible exposure level (PEL).

Objective: This method measures the airborne concentration of countable fibers using PCM. Countable fibers are defined as particles with length $>5\ \mu\text{m}$ and aspect ratio (length: width ratio) $>3:1$. The collection of airborne asbestos fibers using calibrated sampling pumps with mixed-cellulose ester (MCE) filters and the analysis by PCM are described.



Annotation

Fact 1

- Annotation is not provided for this factsheet.

Fact 2



Fact 3



Fact 4



Fact 5



References

www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/inorganic/id160/id160.html