

FROM RESULTS TO REPORT - IH CHEMISTRY -

February 22, 2021

Presenter: Andy Teague, CIH Analytics Corporation

GENERAL INFO

Analysis Cognotion

Preliminary Report

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Work Order 28/20024

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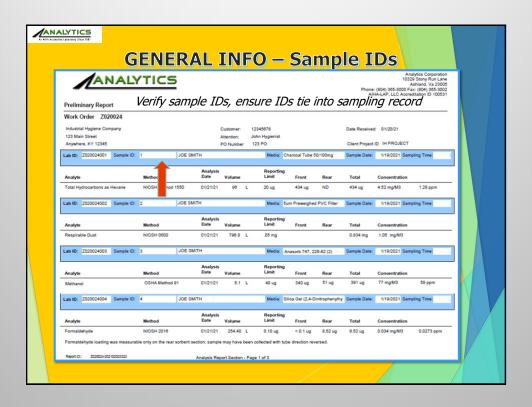
Sample Date 1100221

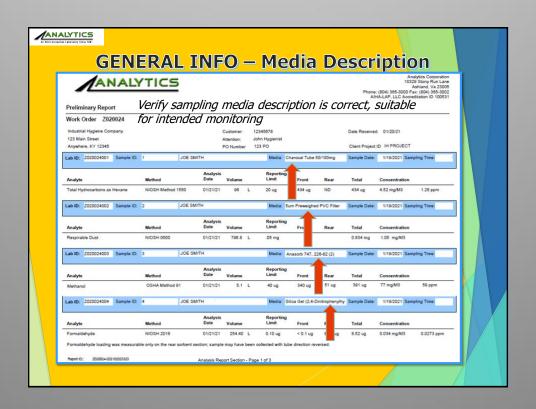
Sample Date 1100221

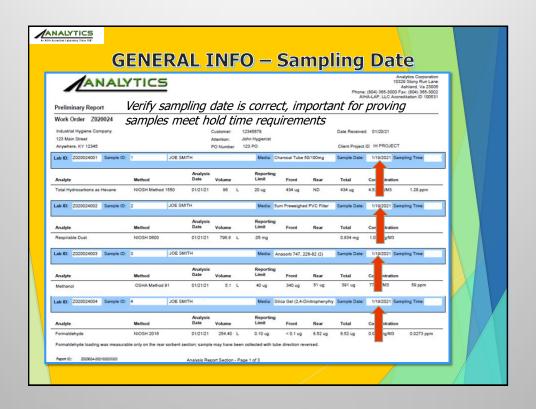
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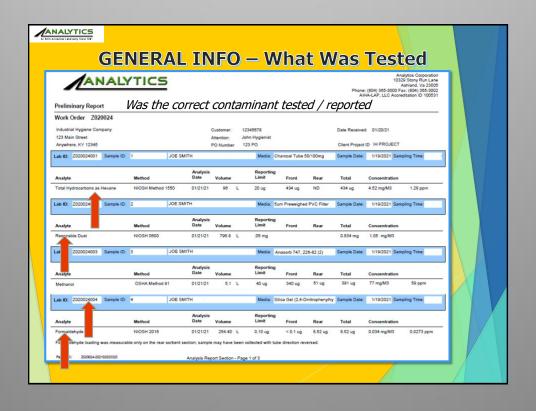
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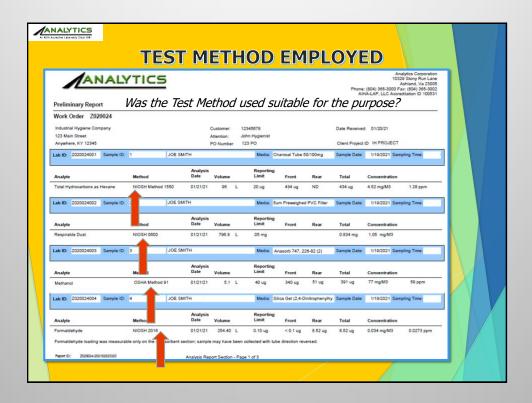
Sample











TEST METHOD EMPLOYED

Was the Test Method used suitable for the purpose? This is really a pre-sampling decision, based on various considerations:

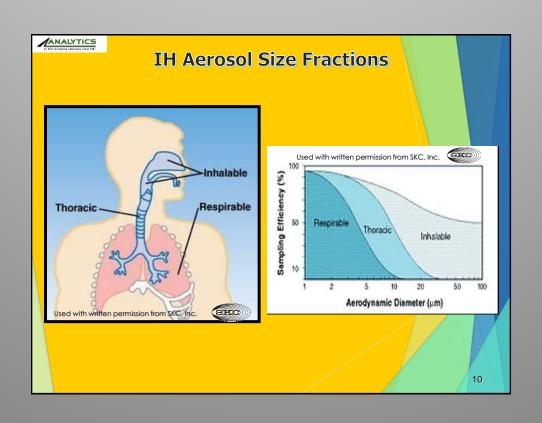
- Method validation available, complete, partial, defensible?
- OSHA doesn't require an OSHA method be used, but for some reasons a specific method may be preferred (side-by-side sampling)
- Non-agency method might not be viewed as sufficient

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TEST METHOD EMPLOYED

Was the Test Method used suitable for the purpose? This is really a pre-sampling decision, based on various considerations:

- Sampling approach must be consistent with the use to be made of the results
- ACGIH TLVs, with increasing frequency, require a different sampling/analysis approach versus PELs because they are:
 - Size-selective where PELs are not
 - Much lower than PELs
- Use of non-validated methods may be required

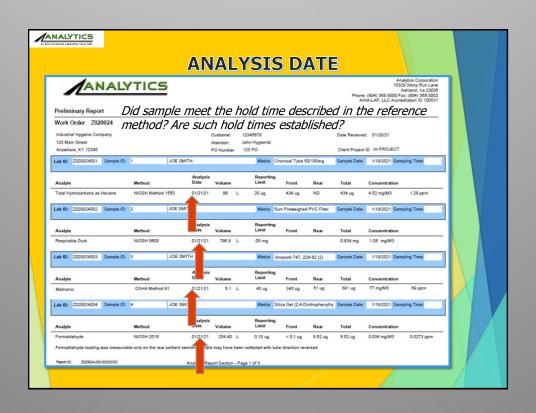


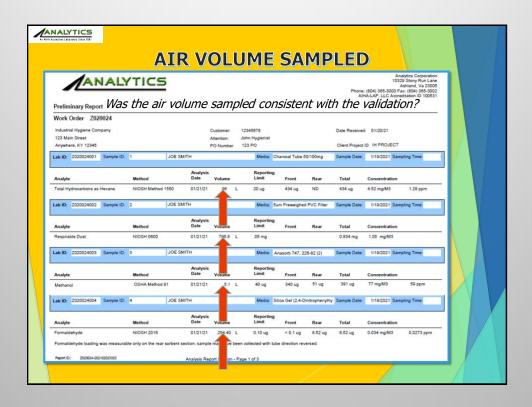
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TEST METHOD EMPLOYED

Was the Test Method used suitable for the purpose? This is really a pre-sampling decision, based on various considerations:

- Testing sensitivity needed might require a specific approach, for example ICP-OES vs. ICP-MS
- Interferences potentially present might dictate the method/chemistry choice – acid vs. anhydride, CrIII vs. CrVI
- Sample stability may be improved using a specific method/media





AIR VOLUME SAMPLED

Was the sample collected consistent with the test method? This is another pre-sampling consideration, impacting:

- Collection efficiency sample too fast and efficiency may suffer
- Air volume sampled test sensitivity requires adequate air volume
- Air volume sampled too much volume can invalidate the sample (breakthrough, stability, etc.)

AIR VOLUME SAMPLED

Is the sample volume you provided to the lab defensible? Considerations include:

- Did you volumetrically calibrate pumps onsite the day of sampling?
- Did you calibrate with a primary standard?
- What's the traceability of your secondary standard?
- When was your calibration standard last calibrated?
- Did you calibrate with media in-line?

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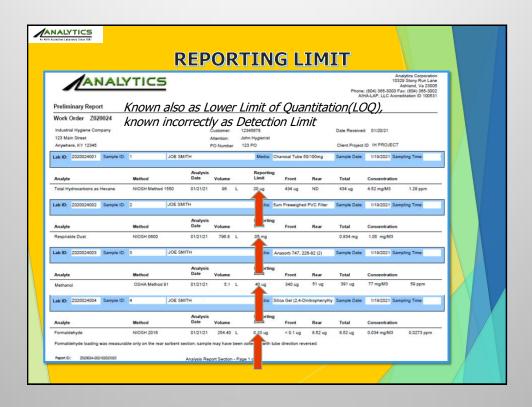
AIR VOLUME SAMPLED

Is the sample volume you provided to the lab defensible? Considerations include:

- Air volume sampled is the denominator in calculating air concentrations
- AIHA requires pretty tight documentation for testing performed by an accredited lab.
- Lab data may not be the most easily disputed aspect of exposure monitoring









REPORTING LIMIT

- The smallest analyte loading that is reported as a "hit"
- Samples measured with loading below the Reporting Limit are reported as "<" values
- Verified annually for that analyte/media/method combination
- May not be set at the lowest possible value, for numerous reasons

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REPORTING LIMIT

- Not typically the level at which method performance is optimum
- Not equivalent to "detection limit", which typically refers to the smallest loading that can be discerned above background.

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ANALYE LOADING MEASURED

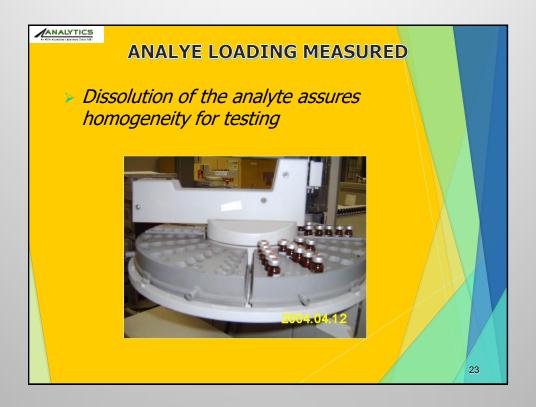
- Samples are not typically lab tested directly in terms of air concentration; rather, measurement is made for the mass of analyte in the sampler (whole air samples such as canisters and bags are an exception)
- IH chemical analysis techniques typically require the analyte to be in solution (crystalline silica is an exception)

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ANALYE LOADING MEASURED

- Contaminants collected on filters and tubes are typically extracted, desorbed, dissolved, digested, etc.
- Testing in solution facilitates measurement, sample introduction into instruments, etc.

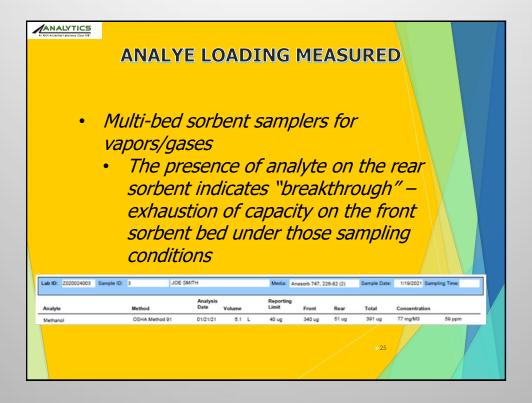




ANALYE LOADING MEASURED

- Reporting for multi-bed sorbent samplers for vapors/gases
 - Front and rear sorbents are tested separately in the lab
 - Consider the front sorbent to be the sampler
 - Consider the rear sorbent to be validation for the collection of that sample, under those exact sampling conditions

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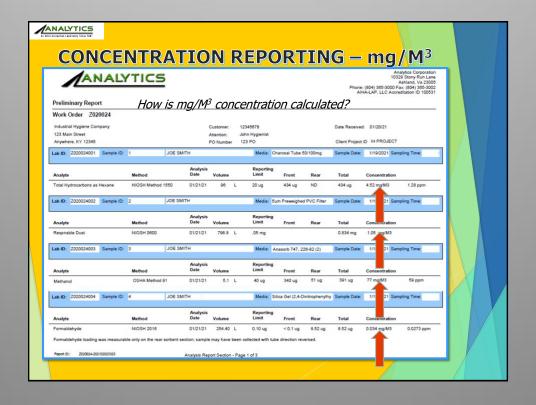
ANALYE LOADING MEASURED

- Multi-bed sorbent samplers for vapors/gases
 - The proportion of loading on the rear bed provides an estimate of the risk a sample is invalid due to analyte loss
 - It's typical to build a safety factor into determination of significant breakthrough.

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ANALYE LOADING MEASURED

- Multi-bed sorbent samplers for vapors/gases
 - You need to establish your own acceptance criteria for breakthrough and sample validity
 - A typical approach is this: when rear bed size/capacity is ½ that of the front bed, and using a 2X safety factor, significant breakthrough is indicated when rear bed loading reaches 25% of front bed loading.



Concentration Reporting – mg/M³

- Sample is tested for mass of contaminant, typically expressed in micrograms (µg)
- Sampler provides lab info for air volume sampled (Liters, or minutes samples plus sampling rate, or minutes sampled for diffusive sampler)
- Concentration is calculated in mass per volume units:

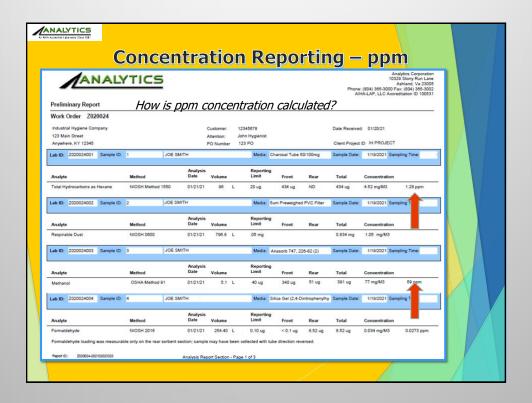
μg/Liter = mg/M3

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Concentration Reporting – mg/M³

- The reported concentration is a Time-Weighted Average (TWA) for the period monitored.
- 8-hour TWA calculations (or other interval) typically require separate calculation, for comparison to TWA OELS



Concentration Reporting – ppm

- Only appropriate if contaminant behaves as a vapor or gas (not applicable to aerosols)
- Not measured directly (whole-air methods are an exception)
- Calculated mg/M³ is mathematically converted to an equivalent volume-pervolume concentration
- Conversion assumes Normal Temperature and Pressure (NTP) of 25°C and 760 torr



Concentration Reporting – ppm

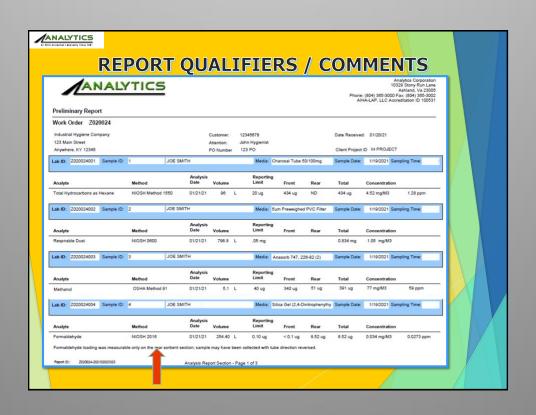
*Equation M-1 ppm(NTP)=mg/m3(24.46)/MW

Where: 24.46 = molar volume at 25°C (298°K) and 760 mm Hg

MW = compound Molecular Weight

NTP = Normal Temperature and Pressure, 25°C and 760 mm Hg.

*OSHA Technical Manual Section II: Chapter 1, Appendix M



REPORT QUALIFIERS / COMMENTS

The lab is trying to communicate important information regarding the testing performed. Issues that might be addressed include:

- Sample integrity as received (exceeding hold time, partial damage, etc.)
- Sample validity (breakthrough indicating sample loss, sample collected backwards, impact of interferences on test sensitivity, etc.)
- Sample loss during testing

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ITEMS NOT ON THE REPORT
(BUT OFTEN USEFUL)

Calculating Confidence Limits for Exposure Severity

- SAE = Sampling and Analytical Error (contact lab for SAEs)
- CVT = Square Root [CVA2 + CVS2]
 - CVT = Coefficient of Variation,
 Total
 - CVA = Coefficient of Variation, Analytical
 - CVS = Coefficient of Sampling (often assumed to be 0.05)
- $SAE = CVT \times 1.645$

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Statistics 2 – Confidence Limits

- Full-period sampling result = X
- Exposure severity = Y = X/PEL
- *UCL95%=Y+SAE*
- LCL95%=Y-SAE
- If the UCL < 1, a violation does not exist.</p>
- If LCL < 1 and the UCL > 1, classify as possible overexposure.
- If LCL > 1, a violation exists.

Statistics 3 – Confidence Limits Calculation Example

- TWA Measured concentration = 55 ppm
- PEL = 50 ppm
- SAE (from lab) = 0.12
- Exposure Severity = 55 ppm / 50 ppm = 1.1
- UCL 95% = 1.1 + 0.12 = 1.22
- LCL 95% = 1.1 0.12 = 0.98
- LCL < 1, UCL > 1, possible overexposure

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ANALYTICS

ASK QUESTIONS OF YOUR LAB

- The methods employed are not perfect, and may be impacted by interferences or other limitations
- Asking questions before sampling can often prevent a lot of grief
- Request discussion or review of results if you have questions – this is preferable to a lack of confidence in results.

