



Standard Practice for Determining Concentration of Airborne Single-Crystal Ceramic Whiskers in the Workplace Environment¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6058; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice is intended to assist individuals in the sampling and analysis of single-crystal ceramic whiskers (SCCW), such as silicon carbide and silicon nitride, in the workplace environment. It describes sampling and analytical techniques used to assess the airborne concentration and size distribution of SCCW, which may occur in and around the workplace where these materials are manufactured, processed, transported, or used.

1.2 The protocols currently in use for asbestos and other fibrous materials have been used as a guide in developing sampling and analytical procedures for characterizing fibers produced from the manufacture and use of SCCW. The sampling and analysis protocols described here have been written specifically for SCCW, however, they may be appropriate for other man-made mineral fibers (MMMMF).

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

[D1356 Terminology Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres](#)

[D6056 Test Method for Determining Concentration of Airborne Single-Crystal Ceramic Whiskers in the Workplace Environment by Transmission Electron Microscopy](#)

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D22 on Air Quality and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D22.04 on Workplace Air Quality.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[D6057 Test Method for Determining Concentration of Airborne Single-Crystal Ceramic Whiskers in the Workplace Environment by Phase Contrast Microscopy](#)

[D6059 Test Method for Determining Concentration of Airborne Single-Crystal Ceramic Whiskers in the Workplace Environment by Scanning Electron Microscopy](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology [D1356](#).

3.2 *Definitions*:

3.2.1 *man-made mineral fiber, n*—any inorganic fibrous material produced by chemical or physical processes.

3.2.2 *single-crystal ceramic whisker, n*—a man-made mineral fiber that has a single-crystal structure.

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—Although the terms *fiber* and *whisker* are, for convenience, used interchangeably in this practice, whisker is correctly applied only to single-crystal fibers whereas a fiber may be single- or poly-crystalline or may be noncrystalline.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice is based on a three-tier approach to the quantitative assessment of airborne SCCW levels. It includes detailed procedures to analyze standard air sampling cassettes by phase contrast microscopy (PCM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM).

4.2 The choice of a particular analytical method shall be based on the visibility limitation of each instrument and an understanding of the actual size distribution of the fibers being analyzed.

4.3 In general, PCM is suitable for the analysis of fibers that are greater than approximately 0.25 μm in diameter. Depending on the instrument and the sample preparation method used, the SEM may be capable of examining fibers as small as 0.10 μm in diameter. TEM has been shown to be suitable for the study of even finer fibers. The high resolution of this instrument makes it well suited for the determination of the fraction of a fiber population with diameters ≤ 0.10 to 0.25 μm .

4.4 In addition to an enhanced image resolution, SEM and TEM have the further advantage of providing elemental composition information on a single fiber. Furthermore, TEM may also be used to ascertain crystallographic data on the fiber. This additional information is frequently helpful in the analysis of samples which contain numerous unknown fibers and, thus, SEM or TEM, or both, are preferred in such instances.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The SCCW may be present in the workplace atmosphere where these materials are manufactured, processed, transported, or used. The test methods discussed in this practice can be used to provide guidance when monitoring airborne concentrations of SCCW in these environments.

5.2 Because of their visibility limitations, a significant fraction of the very small thin fibers that are present in some samples may not be detected by PCM or SEM. Therefore, TEM is considered to be the reference technique for the analysis of airborne SCCW. The TEM must be used to determine both fiber count and morphology when samples are from previously uncharacterized workplaces or materials.

5.3 Although TEM is the reference technique, PCM or SEM are considered to be the primary screening methods for the analysis of airborne SCCW.

5.4 Parallel TEM measurements shall be carried out, at least initially, to provide an index or relative measure of the fraction of total fibers that are seen by PCM or SEM. Only in instances when this percentage has been shown to be at a high and reproducible level may the lower resolution techniques (that is, PCM or SEM) be relied on exclusively.

6. Evaluating Potential Methods

6.1 The following three test methods address the determination of SCCW concentrations in airborne samples. Each has its own particular scope of application and varies from the other in the type of information provided. Thus, all are relevant in different situations, and the choice of which test method is used will depend on the primary objective of the monitoring program.

6.1.1 *Test Method D6057:*

6.1.1.1 Phase contrast microscopy is the analysis method required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for the monitoring of airborne asbestos in the workplace. The asbestos permissible exposure limit and action level are based on this technique. The test method which is discussed in this practice, although closely related to the asbestos method, differs in that the counting rules recommended for SCCW are those described in NIOSH 7400 B.³ In contrast, for asbestos the A Counting Rules are typically followed. Under the NIOSH 7400 A Counting Rules, fibers with aspect ratios $\geq 3:1$ are counted. The B Rules count fibers with aspect ratios $\geq 5:1$. The B Rules further place an upper limit on fiber diameter of 3 μm . The B Rules were selected to monitor SCCW

based on the nature of SCCWs which are not likely to split longitudinally as are asbestos fibers. While asbestos fibers of low aspect ratio, are, in reality, bundles of finer fibrils which may split longitudinally into high aspect ratio fibrils, the SCCW do not have this structure and thus would not be expected to split into higher aspect ratio fibers.

6.1.1.2 In practice, a portion of the membrane filter containing the airborne particles is placed on a glass slide and rendered transparent by exposure to acetone vapor. The slide is transferred to a phase contrast microscope and examined at a magnification of approximately 400 \times . Fibers fitting the counting rules definition are counted if they lie within a measured area. The B Rules require that fiber ends be counted and that this number then be divided by two to give the fiber count. From this fiber count, and knowing the volume of air sampled, it is possible to calculate the fiber concentration in the air that was sampled. This number is generally expressed in terms of fibers per millilitre (f/mL) of air.

6.1.1.3 The PCM method only counts fibers that fit within the dimensional constraints of the counting rules. Thus, the lower limit of length to be counted will be 5 μm and the maximum diameter counted will be 3 μm . The lower limit of diameter is determined by the resolution and contrast (visibility) of the microscope which is approximately 0.25 μm .

6.1.1.4 The PCM method is also restricted to counting fibers of all types; the method does not identify or differentiate between different fiber types. In consequence, the PCM method is applicable to measurement of those populations in which SCCW is the only, or the prevalent, fiber type present. The test method is rapid, inexpensive and may be readily performed on-site. It is therefore a useful screening tool for monitoring workplace environmental levels of fibers or potential worker exposure to fibers. However, one must bear in mind that this approach is inherently limited to the examination of fibers greater than approximately 0.25 μm in diameter, depending on the difference between the refractive index of the immersion medium and the fibers.

6.1.2 *Test Method D6059:*

6.1.2.1 The SEM may be used when a more definitive estimate of airborne concentration of SCCW is required. The technique covers the size range covered by PCM and may provide information on thinner fibers down to approximately 0.1 μm in diameter. Unlike PCM, however, the technique is capable of differentiating SCCW from other fibrous materials based on their elemental composition. Fiber counts are obtained, as for PCM, by counting the number of fibers per unit area on the filter, and, from this, calculating the fiber concentration per unit volume of air sampled.

6.1.2.2 Sections cut from the membrane filter may be mounted on SEM support stubs, carbon coated, and examined in the SEM. An alternative sample preparation procedure is described which involves collapsing the filter membrane by exposure to dimethyl formamide/acetic acid/water solution, then lightly etching it in a low-temperature asher prior to coating it with carbon or gold/palladium, or both. This alternative procedure gives less background interference from the filter structure, which may improve fiber visibility in the SEM. The prepared sample is examined in the SEM first at a

³ Baron, P., "Fibers, Method 7400 Issue 2-8-15-94," *NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods*, 4th ed., P. M. Eller, ed., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 93-113, Cincinnati, OH 45226.

magnification of approximately 100× to ensure that the filter is evenly loaded. Counting of the fibers is done at an accurately calibrated magnification of approximately 2000×, using counting rules similar to the NIOSH B Rules for PCM. Because the SEM enables discrimination between SCCW and other fibers, it is possible to provide a more specific count of the various fiber types present.

6.1.3 Test Method *D6056*:

6.1.3.1 TEM, because of the increased resolution and positive identification capabilities, provides the most definitive analysis of the airborne concentration of SCCW. Because of the high resolution of the TEM, there is no practical lower limit to the fiber diameter that may be observed. In addition, the technique permits identification of SCCW, based on a combination of elemental composition and crystal structure. Fiber counts are obtained by counting the number of fibers per unit area on the filter and, from this, calculating the fiber concentration per unit volume of air sampled. Because of the positive identification capabilities of the TEM, the counts may be validly expressed as fibers of SCCW per millilitre of air.

6.1.3.2 Sections cut from the membrane filter are prepared and mounted on TEM support grids. The fibers are identified, sized, and counted at a magnification in the range from 8000 to 12000× in the TEM, using criteria described in the protocol. Provision is also made in the protocol for a supplementary low magnification count in the range from 800 to 1200×. By using specific counting criteria, this approach provides a result that may be correlated with any previously obtained PCM data.

7. Recommended Guidelines for Analysis of Single-Crystal Ceramic Whiskers

7.1 Analyze SCCW samples for the presence and concentration of fibers using PCM or SEM techniques and NIOSH 7400 B Counting Rules (fibers >5 μm in length, less than 3 μm in width with an aspect ratio ≥5:1).

7.2 Analyze a statistically representative subset of SCCW samples for the presence and concentration of fine-diameter fibers (diameters ≤0.25 μm) using TEM techniques (fibers >0.5 μm in length, less than 3 μm in width with an aspect ratio ≥5:1).

7.3 Based on the results obtained in 7.1 and 7.2, a determination can be made on which analytical technique(s) is (are) appropriate to document airborne fiber concentrations in a

given workplace environment. For example, if the results of a TEM survey of all processes in use in a particular facility show that fine-diameter fibers are never present in the atmosphere, analysis by PCM or SEM on a routine basis would be appropriate. In situations such as these, TEM must be performed on a subset of at least 5 % of the samples on a continuing basis to confirm that the distribution of fibers in the workplace environment has not changed with time.

7.4 In situations where fine-diameter fibers are detected by TEM, then TEM analysis shall be performed in addition to the PCM or SEM analysis until such time that sufficient data have been acquired that a determination can be made regarding indexing of the PCM and SEM counts. With this scenario, PCM or SEM data are correlated with the TEM results. If the data are consistent, the fine-diameter fiber concentration can be estimated based on results obtained from PCM or SEM analysis. While this approach will be more cost-effective from an analytical perspective, the fine-diameter fiber results will be, at best, estimates. Therefore, if this approach is adopted, TEM shall be performed on a subset of, at least, 10 % of the samples on a continuing basis to confirm that the indexing procedures used are a reasonable estimate of the actual conditions.

7.5 Maintain a control chart of the TEM fraction of fine-diameter fibers. Use the data from 7.2 to determine the initial control limits as outlined in the *Manual on Presentation of Data and Control Chart Analysis*.⁴ If the fraction of fine-diameter fibers falls outside the control limits, then TEM shall be performed routinely on a subset of, at least, 25 % of the samples collected on a continuing basis.

7.6 For situations where a manufacturing change is made, a new TEM survey shall be conducted to establish that the screening methods are still appropriate for use in the new situation.

8. Keywords

8.1 phase contrast microscopy; single-crystal ceramic whiskers; scanning electron microscopy; transmission electron microscopy; workplace atmosphere

⁴ *Manual on Presentation of Data and Control Chart Analysis*, 6th ed., ASTM Manual Series; MNL 7, available from ASTM Headquarters.

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