

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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**Fume from welding and allied  
processes**

**Part 1: Guide to methods for the  
sampling and analysis of  
particulate matter**

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This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/31, Methods for Examination of Workplace Atmospheres. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 20 April 1990 and published on 11 February 1991.

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The following interests are represented on Committee CH/31:

Aluminium Development Council  
Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists  
Australian Institute of Petroleum  
Australian Mining Industry Council  
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers  
Chemical Confederation of Australia  
Clean Air Society of Australia and New Zealand  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared on behalf of the Standards Australia Committee for Workplace Atmospheres under the direction of the Chemical Standard Board. It is identical with and has been reproduced from BS 6691: Part 1—1986, *Fume from welding and allied processes, Part 1: Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of particulate matter*, with the permission of the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS, England. Important information on the health and safety aspects associated with welding may be obtained from Technical Note 7, *Health and Safety in Welding*, Welding Technology Institute of Australia, July 1989.

This Standard is part of a series which deals with safety in welding and allied processes.

For the purpose of this Australian Standard, the text of the British Standard should be modified as follows:

- (a) In Clause 2.1: to the end of paragraph 2, *add* 'A 25 mm diameter filter is often used in Australia.'
- (b) In Clause 2.3: to the end of paragraph 1, *add* 'The use of an automatic flow control pump is preferable.'
- (c) In Clause 2.4: to the end of paragraph 1, *add* 'if filter blocking is a problem using a 25 mm diameter filter, a lower flowrate may be used.'
- (d) In footnote † to page 2: *delete* 'British Occupational Hygiene Society Technical Guide No. 5' and *substitute* AS 3640 and AS 2985.
- (e) In Clause 2.6: to the end of paragraph 1, *add* 'At the conclusion of the sampling period record the time, re-measure the flow rate (a later check may give false results due to the temporary recovery of a discharged battery), switch off the pump and remove the sampling system from the worker.'
- NOTE: The final flow rate should not differ from the initial flow rate by more than 10%. If the flow rates vary by more than  $\pm 10\%$ , the sample should be rejected.
- (f) In Clause 2.6: to the end of paragraph 2, *add* 'The sampling period should be such that it is representative of the welder's work day. Short term sampling may be undertaken to examine the efficacy of engineering controls or to evaluate peak exposures.'
- (g) In Clause 4: *delete* the first sentence in paragraph 3 and *substitute* 'Each fume sample may be subjected to an appropriate analytical investigation.'
- (h) In Clause 5: *delete* the second sentence in Paragraph 3 and *substitute* 'The accuracy of the microbalance shall comply with the requirements in AS 3640.'
- (i) In Clause 5: to the end of the third sentence in paragraph 3, *add* 'Advice on filter conditioning and weighing can be obtained from AS 3640.'
- (j) In Clause 6: to the end of the Clause, *add* 'Reference should be made to AS 3640 with regard to the reporting of results.'
- (k) In Clause 7: to the end of the Clause, *add* 'Sampling procedures and analytical methods should be chosen so that the test results obtained are not at variance with those results obtained from methods used by the relevant Government Department or statutory authority.'
- (l) In Clause 7: to the end of paragraph 1, *add* 'Bisecting a filter for multiple analysis may only be carried out if the time collected is known to be uniformly deposited on the filter.'
- (m) In Clause 8: to the end of paragraph 1, *add* 'Reference should be made to the appropriate Australian state exposure standards.'
- (n) The references to other publications should be replaced by references to Australian Standards:

Reference to—	Australian Standard
BS 1890	AS 1580 Methods of test for paints and related materials
3900 Part B3	1580.501.1 Method 501.1: Soluble lead content (gravimetric method)
MDHS-14	2985 Workplace atmospheres—Method for sampling and gravimetric determination of respirable dust
	3640 Workplace atmospheres—Method for sampling and gravimetric determination of inspirable dust

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## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

## Fume from welding and allied processes

## Part 1: Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of particulate matter

## Guide

## 1 Scope

This Part of BS 6691 provides guidance on methods for the sampling and analysis of particulate matter in fume from welding and allied processes.

NOTE 1. Advice on sampling strategy may be obtained from HSE Guidance Note EH 42.

NOTE 2. The titles of publications referred to in this standard are listed on the back cover.

## 2 Breathing zone sampling

## 2.1 Sampling head

The sampling head should be constructed of a material that will not contaminate the sample; plastics, stainless steel and aluminium are suitable.

The head should be open ended and capable of holding

a 37 mm diameter\* filter. One suitable design is shown in figure 1.

## 2.2 Filtering medium

The type of filter should be such that it is free from relevant contaminants and compatible with subsequent analytical procedures and will give more than 95 % filtration efficiency of 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$  at a flow rate of 2 L/min. The filter should have a nominal pore size of 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ .

NOTE. A PVC or glassfibre filter is preferable for total fume measurement, whilst a PVC or cellulose ester filter is normally preferable when metal constituent analysis is required.

## 2.3 Pump†

The pump should be of a type and size capable of being worn by the worker.

The performance of the pump should be such that it provides a smooth flow having a peak-to-trough ratio of 2 to 1 or better.

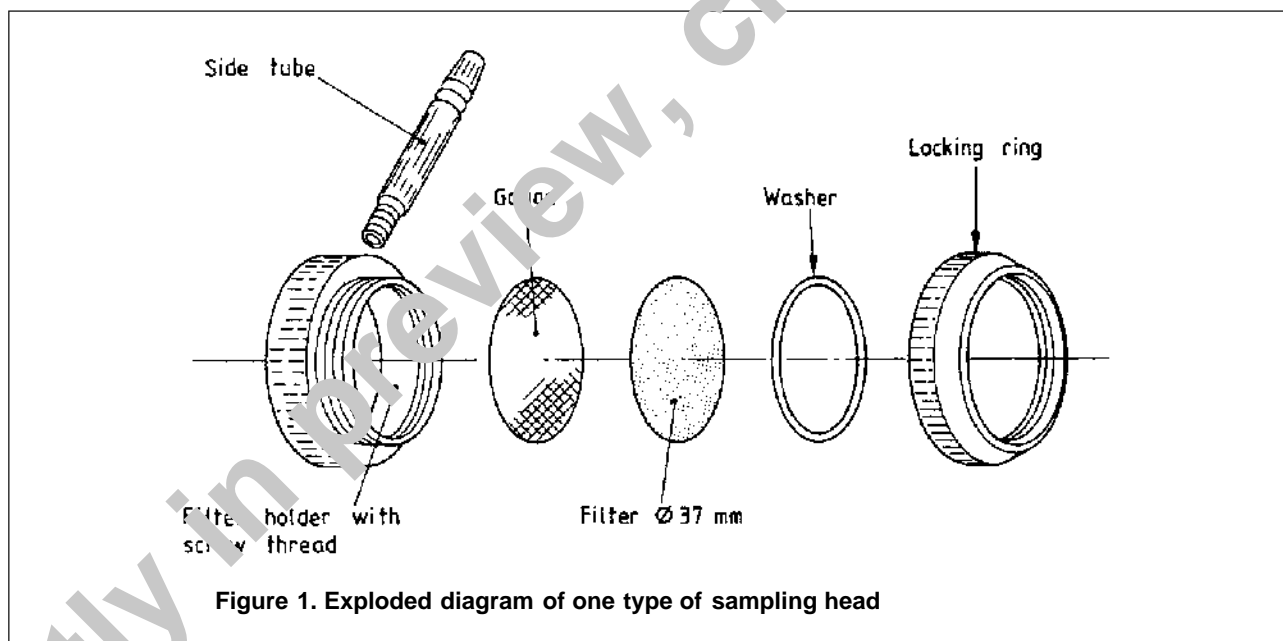


Figure 1. Exploded diagram of one type of sampling head

\*The size of filter has been included because:

- standardization of one diameter will facilitate reproducibility and comparability of results;
- 37 mm diameter filters with suitable sampling heads are frequently used in the United Kingdom and they have also been adopted by the American Welding Society;
- the risk of filter blocking is less than with a smaller diameter.

This does not preclude the use of other filter sizes.

†Advice on selection and use of sampling pumps is given in British Occupational Hygiene Society Technical Guide No. 5.