



Standard Test Method for Monitoring Diesel Particulate Exhaust in the Workplace¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6877; 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 approval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers determination of organic and elemental carbon in the particulate fraction of diesel engine exhaust, hereafter referred to as diesel particulate matter (*DPM*). Samples of workplace atmospheres are collected on quartz-fiber filters. The method also is suitable for other types of carbonaceous aerosols, but it is not appropriate for sampling volatile or semi-volatile components. These components require sorbents for efficient collection.

NOTE 1—Sample collection and handling procedures for environmental samples differ from occupational samples. This standard addresses occupational monitoring of *DPM* in workplaces where diesel-powered equipment is used.

1.2 The method is based on a thermal-optical technique (1, 2)². Speciation of organic and elemental carbon is achieved through temperature and atmosphere control, and an optical feature that corrects for sample charring.

1.3 A portion of a 37-mm, quartz-fiber filter sample is analyzed. Results for the portion are used to calculate the total mass of organic and elemental carbon on the filter. The portion must be representative of the entire filter deposit. If the deposit is uneven, two or more representative portions should be analyzed for an average. Open-faced cassettes give even deposits but are often not practical. Closed-face cassettes give equivalent results if other dusts are absent. Other samplers may be required, depending on the sampling environment (2-5).

1.4 The calculated limit of detection (*LOD*) depends on the level of contamination of the media blanks (5). A *LOD* of approximately 0.2 μg carbon per cm^2 of filter was estimated when analyzing a sucrose standard solution applied to filter portions cleaned immediately before analysis. *LODs* based on media blanks stored after cleaning are usually higher. *LODs* based on a set of media blanks from a commercial laboratory were *OC* = 1.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, *EC* = 0.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, and *TC* = 1.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, where *OC*, *EC*, and *TC* refer to organic, elemental, and total carbon, respectively.

1.5 *OC-EC* methods are operational, which means the analytical procedure defines the analyte. The test method offers

greater selectivity and precision than thermal techniques that do not correct for charring of organic components. The analysis method is simple and relatively quick (about 15 min). The analysis and data reduction are automated, and the instrument is programmable (different methods can be saved as methods for other applications).

1.6 A method (5040) for *DPM* based on thermal-optical analysis has been published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Method updates (3, 4) have been published since its initial (1996) publication in the NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods (*NMAM*). Both *OC* and *EC* are determined by *NMAM* 5040. An *EC* exposure marker was recommended because *EC* is a more selective measure of exposure. A comprehensive review of the method and rationale for selection of an *EC* marker are provided in a recent Chapter of *NMAM* (5).

1.7 The thermal-optical instrument required for the analysis is manufactured by a private laboratory.³ As with most instrumentation, design improvements continue to be made. Different laboratories may be using different instrument models.

1.8 *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.* Specific precautionary statements are given in 7.1.5, 8.3, and 12.12.2.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:⁴

D 1356 Terminology Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*:

³ The carbon analyzer used in the development and performance evaluation of this test method was manufactured by Sunset Laboratory, 2017 19th Avenue, Forest Grove, Oregon 97116, which is the sole source of supply of the instrument known to the committee at this time. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee which you may attend.

⁴ 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.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D22 on Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D22.04 on Workplace Atmospheres.

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² The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to references at the end of this test method.

3.2 For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology D 1356.

3.3 *limit of detection, LOD*—A value for which exceedence by measured mass indicates the presence of a substance at given false-positive rate: $3 \times$ estimated standard deviation of estimated mass.

3.4 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.4.1 *organic carbon (OC)*—Carbon volatilized in helium while heating a quartz-fiber filter sample to 870°C. Includes carbonates, if present, unless quantified separately. Also includes char formed during pyrolysis of some materials.

3.4.2 *elemental carbon (EC)*—Excluding char, light-absorbing carbon that is not removed from a filter sample heated to 870°C in an inert atmosphere.

3.4.3 *total carbon (TC)*—Sum of organic and elemental carbon.

3.4.4 *thermogram*—Digitized output signal of thermal-optical instrument. Shows detector and filter transmittance signals at different temperatures in nonoxidizing and oxidizing atmospheres.

3.5 *Symbols and Abbreviations:*

3.5.1 *DPM*—diesel particulate matter

3.5.2 *LOD* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)—limit of detection: $3 \times s_w$

3.5.3 s_w ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)—estimate of σ_w

3.5.4 σ_w ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)—standard deviation in collected mass loading determination

3.5.5 *OC, EC, TC* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ or μg)—organic, elemental, and total carbon

3.5.6 *RSD*—relative standard deviation

3.5.7 V (L)—sampled volume

3.5.8 W_b (μg)—field blank filter's EC mass reading

3.5.9 W_{EC} (μg)—active filter's EC mass reading

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The thermal-optical analyzer has been described previously (1-5). Design improvements have been made over time, but the operation principle remains unchanged. *OC-EC* quantification is accomplished through temperature and atmosphere

control. In addition, the analyzer is equipped with an optical feature that corrects for the char formed during the analysis of some materials. Optical correction is made with a pulsed diode laser and photodiode that permit continuous monitoring of the filter transmittance.

4.2 The main instrument components are illustrated in Fig. 1. The instrument output, called a *thermogram*, is shown in Fig. 2. For analysis, a known area (normally 1.5 cm²) of the quartz-fiber filter sample is removed with a sharp metal punch. Quartz-fiber filters are required because temperatures in excess of 850°C are employed. The portion is inserted into the sample oven, and the oven is tightly sealed. The analysis proceeds in inert and oxidizing atmospheres. First, *OC* (and carbonate, if present) is removed in helium as the temperature is stepped to a preset maximum (about 870°C in *NMAM 5040*). Evolved carbon is catalytically oxidized to CO₂ in a bed of granular MnO₂. The CO₂ is then reduced to CH₄ in a Ni/firebrick methanator, and CH₄ is quantified by a *FID*. Next, the sample oven temperature is lowered, an oxygen-helium mix (2% oxygen after dilution of the 10% oxygen in helium supply) is introduced, and the temperature is increased to 900°C (or higher) to remove the residual carbon. At the end of each analysis, calibration is made through automatic injection of a fixed volume of methane.

4.3 Some samples contain components (for example, cigarette and wood smokes) that carbonize (convert to carbon) or *char* in helium during the first part of the analysis. Like *EC* initially present in the sample, char strongly absorbs light, particularly in the red/infrared region. The char formed through pyrolysis (thermal decomposition) of these components causes the filter transmittance to decrease. Charring can begin at 300°C; the process may continue until the maximum temperature is reached. After *OC* removal, an oxygen-helium mix is introduced to effect combustion of residual carbon, which includes char and any *EC* originally present. As oxygen enters the oven, light-absorbing carbon is oxidized and a concurrent increase in filter transmittance occurs. The *split* (vertical line prior to *EC* peak in Fig. 2) between *OC* and *EC* is assigned

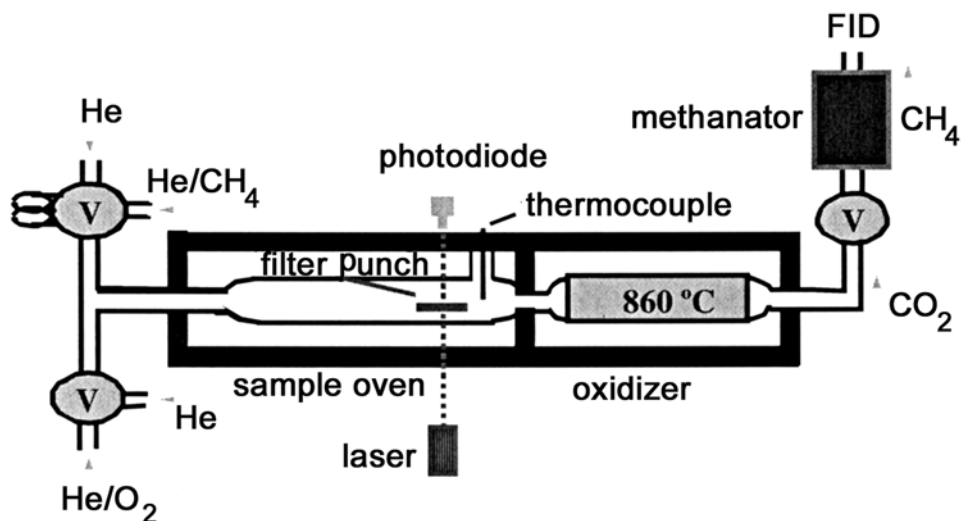
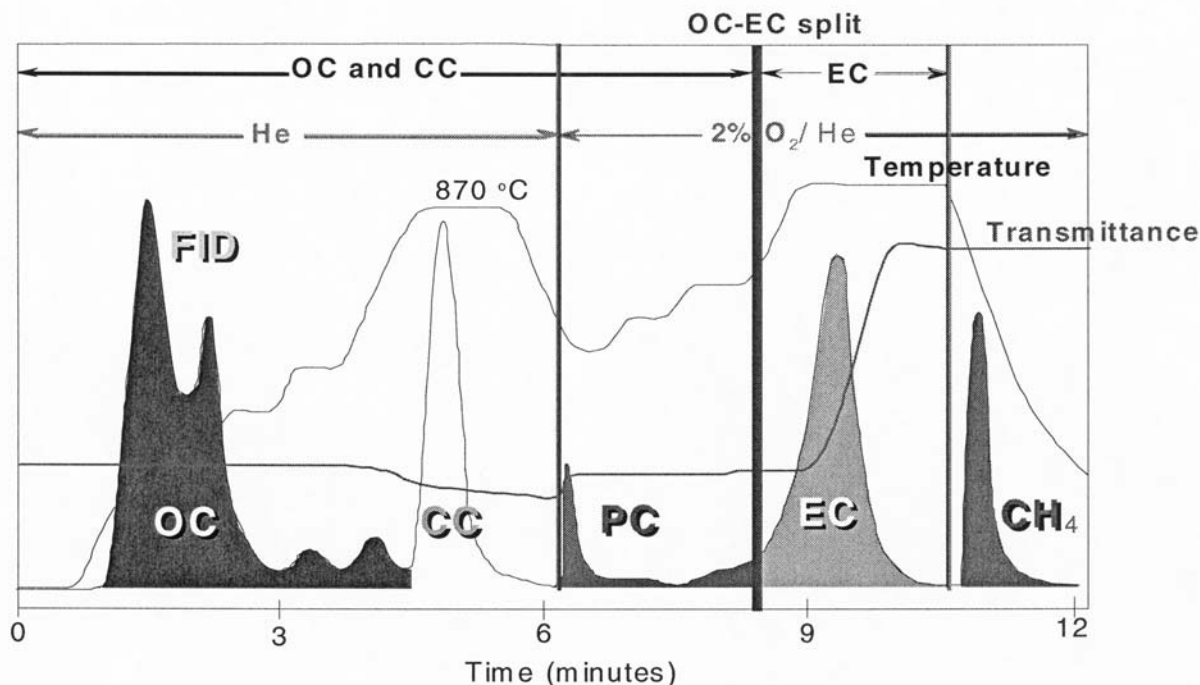


FIG. 1 Schematic of Thermal-Optical Instrument (V = valve) for Determination of Organic and Elemental Carbon in DPM and Other Carbonaceous Aerosols.



NOTE 1—PC is pyrolytically generated carbon (char). Final peak is methane calibration peak. Carbon sources: pulverized beet pulp, rock dust (carbonate), and diesel particulate.

NOTE 2—In the comparative test reported by Birch (28), participants used different maximum temperatures in helium (5). The actual maximum ranged from about 850-900°C. NMAM 5040 specifies 870°C, which is near the middle of the range.

FIG. 2 Thermogram for Filter Sample Containing OC, Carbonate (CC), and EC.

when the initial (baseline) value of the filter transmittance is reached. All carbon removed before the OC-EC split is considered organic; that removed after the split is considered elemental. If no char is formed, the split is assigned prior to removal of EC. Ordinarily, the split is assigned in the oxidative mode of the analysis.

4.4 Occasionally, original EC (as opposed to char) is lost with the fourth temperature step in helium. Loss of EC in helium is uncommon, but sometimes occurs, possibly due to oxidants in the sample. The OC-EC split is automatically assigned earlier (in helium) in these cases (5).

4.5 OC and EC results are reported in units $\mu\text{g per cm}^2$ of filter deposit. The total OC and EC on the filter are calculated by multiplying the reported values by the deposit area (slightly less than the filter area). A homogeneous deposit is assumed. The TC in the sample is the sum of OC and EC. If carbonate is present, the carbon in it is quantified as OC unless correction is made. Additional details about carbonates are given in a following section.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The test method supports proposed, occupational exposure standards (6, 7) for DPM. In the United States alone, over a million workers are occupationally exposed (8). An exposure standard for mines is especially important because miners' exposures are often quite high. NIOSH (8), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (9) (IARC), the World Health Organization (10) (WHO), the California Environmental Protection Agency (11), the U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency (12) (EPA), and the National Toxicology Program (13) have reviewed the animal and human evidence. All have classified diesel exhaust as a probable human carcinogen or similar designation.

5.2 The test method provides a measure of occupational exposure to DPM. Previous studies have produced equivocal results because exposure data are lacking. Given the economic and public health impact of epidemiological studies, accurate risk assessment is critical. An ongoing NIOSH/NCI study of miners exposed to diesel exhaust should provide a more quantitative estimate of the lung cancer risk. The test method was used for exposure monitoring. Since publication (in 1996) as NMAM 5040, the method has been routinely used for occupational monitoring (5).

5.3 The test method supports a proposed EPA air standard for fine particulate carbon. Recent studies indicate a positive association between airborne levels of fine particles and respiratory illness and mortality (14-22). The test method and others have been used for EPA air monitoring networks and air pollution studies. Because different methods produce different results, method standardization is essential for regulatory compliance determinations and valid comparisons of interlaboratory data.

5.4 The test method is being applied for emission-control testing.

6. Interferences

6.1 EC is a more selective marker of occupational exposure than other measures of DPM (for example, particulate mass,