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Irish Standard
I.S. EN 17199-2:2019

Workplace exposure - Measurement of dustiness of bulk materials that contain or release respirable NOAA or other respirable particles - Part 2: Rotating drum method

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I.S. EN 17199-2:2019

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This document is based on:	*Published:*
EN 17199-2:2019	2019-03-27

This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:	ICS number:
2019-04-14	13.040.30
	NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

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National Foreword

I.S. EN 17199-2:2019 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN 17199-2:2019, Workplace exposure - Measurement of dustiness of bulk materials that contain or release respirable NOAA or other respirable particles - Part 2: Rotating drum method

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 17199-2

March 2019

ICS 13.040.30

English Version

Workplace exposure - Measurement of dustiness of bulk materials that contain or release respirable NOAA or other respirable particles - Part 2: Rotating drum method

Exposition sur les lieux de travail - Mesurage du pouvoir de resuspension des matériaux en vrac contenant ou émettant des nano-objets et leurs agrégats et agglomérats (NOAA) ou autres particules en fraction alvéolaire - Partie 2: Méthode du tambour rotatif

Exposition am Arbeitsplatz - Messung des Staubungsverhaltens von Schüttgütern, die Nanoobjekte oder Submikrometerpartikel enthalten oder freisetzen - Teil 2: Verfahren mit großer rotierender Trommel

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European foreword

This document (EN 17199-2:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 137 “Assessment of workplace exposure to chemical and biological agents”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2019 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2019.

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Introduction

Dustiness measurement and characterization provide users (e.g. manufacturers, producers, occupational hygienists and workers) with information on the potential for dust emissions when the bulk material is handled or processed in workplaces. They provide the manufacturers of bulk materials containing NOAA with information that can help to improve their products and reduce their dustiness. It allows the users of the bulk materials containing NOAA to assess the controls and precautions required for handling and working with the material and the effects of pre-treatment (e.g. modify surface properties or chemistry). It also allows the users to select less dusty products, if available. The particle size distribution of the aerosol and the morphology and chemical composition of its particles can be used by occupational hygienists, scientists and regulators to further characterize the aerosol in terms of particle size distribution and chemical composition and to thus aid users to evaluate and control the health risk of airborne dust.

This document gives details on the design and operation of the rotating drum method that measures the dustiness of bulk materials that contain or release respirable NOAA or other respirable particles in terms of dustiness indices or emission rates. Dustiness indices as well as emission rates can be number-based or mass-based. In addition, the test method characterizes the released aerosol by measuring the particle size distribution using direct-reading aerosol instruments and collects samples for off-line analysis (as required) for their morphology and chemical composition. This test uses the same dust generation method as EN 15051-2. The determination of the health-related dustiness mass fractions of the released dust from a bulk material containing NOAA is carried out according to EN 15051-1 and EN 15051-2, an experimental set-up different from the one used to determine the number-based dustiness index and the number-based emission rate.

The rotating drum method is useful for addressing the ability of bulk materials including nanomaterials (in powder form), to release airborne particles (aerosol) during agitation, the so-called dustiness.

The rotating drum method has been designed to simulate workplace scenarios and to represent general bulk material handling processes, including processes where bulk material is tipped, poured, mixed, scooped, dropped or similar, either mechanically or by hand.

The rotating drum method presented here differs from the continuous drop, the small rotating drum and the vortex shaker methods presented in EN 17199-3 [1], EN 17199-4 [2] and EN 17199-5 [3] respectively. The rotating drum and small rotating drum methods perform, both, repeated pouring or agitation of a bulk material. The continuous drop method simulates continuous feed of a bulk material while the vortex shaker method simulates vigorous agitation of a bulk material.

This document was developed based on the results of pre-normative research [4]. This project investigated the dustiness of ten bulk materials (including nine bulk nanomaterials) with the intention to test as wide a range of bulk materials as possible in terms of magnitude of dustiness, chemical composition and primary particle size distribution as indicated by a large range in specific surface area.

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1 Scope

This document provides the methodology for measuring the dustiness of bulk materials that contain or release respirable NOAA or other respirable particles, under standard and reproducible conditions and specifies for that purpose the rotating drum method.

This document specifies the selection of instruments and devices and the procedures for calculating and presenting the results. It also gives guidelines on the evaluation and reporting of the data.

The methodology described in this document enables

a) the measurement of the respirable, thoracic and inhalable dustiness mass fractions,

b) the measurement of the number-based dustiness index of respirable particles in the particle size range from about 10 nm to about 1 µm,

c) the measurement of the number-based emission rate of respirable particles in the particle size range from about 10 nm to about 1 µm,

d) the measurement of the number-based particle size distribution of the released aerosol in the particle size range from about 10 nm to about 10 µm, and

e) the collection of released airborne particles in the respirable fraction for subsequent observations and analysis by analytical electron microscopy.

NOTE 1 The particle size range described above is based on the equipment used during the pre-normative research [4].

This document is applicable to the testing of a wide range of bulk materials including powders, granules or pellets containing or releasing respirable NOAA or other respirable particles in either unbound, bound uncoated and coated forms.

NOTE 2 Currently no number-based classification scheme in terms of dustiness indices or emission rates have been established. Eventually, when a large number of measurement data has been obtained, the intention is to revise this document and to introduce such a classification scheme, if applicable.

NOTE 3 The method specified in this document has not been investigated for the measurement of the dustiness of bulk materials containing nanofibres and nanoplates in terms of number-based dustiness indices or emission rates. However, there is no reason to believe that the number-based dustiness indices or emission rates could not be measured with the rotating drum method using the set-up described in this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CEN ISO/TS 80004-2, *Nanotechnologies - Vocabulary - Part 2: Nano-objects (ISO/TS 80004-2)*

EN 481, *Workplace atmospheres - Size fraction definitions for measurement of airborne particles*

EN 1540, *Workplace exposure - Terminology*

EN 13205-2, *Workplace exposure - Assessment of sampler performance for measurement of airborne particle concentrations - Part 2: Laboratory performance test based on determination of sampling efficiency*

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