

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ANALYSIS REPORT
Extension Sheet

Engineering Division
Hartford, Connecticut

ANALYSIS NO.: 900787

ANALYTICAL METHODS

CUSTOMER

Genuine Parts Co./Raylock Div.,

ADDRESS

Hancock, MD

Atomic Absorption - Furnace (AA-BGA)

Ion Chromatography (IC)

Atomic Absorption - Flame (AA-F)

Infrared Spectroscopy (IR)

Atomic Absorption - Hydride (AA-HYD)

Liquid Chromatography (LC)

Carbon Black - GRV/MIC¹

Mass Spectrometry (MS)

Carbon Black - OSHA VI-15

Microscopy (MIC)

Colorimetry

X Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM)

Extraction

Polarized Light Microscopy/
Dispersion Staining (PLM/DS)

Explosivity

Potentiometry

Flammability

Special

Flash Point - Closed Cup

Titrimetry

Gas Chromatography

Transmission Electron
Microscopy (TEM)

Gravimetry (GRV)

X-Ray Diffractometry (XRD)

Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma
Emission Spectroscopy (ICP)

Other

Analytical methods used to determine concentrations of requested substances are based on reference methods from NIOSH/OSHA/EPA/published literature or are specially developed at The Travelers Engineering Laboratory and are optimized to suit our sampling and analytical instruments and techniques.

¹Carbon black concentrations reported are estimated by microscopic examination of data.

Result(s) reported for respirable particulate exclude respirable silica fraction, which is reported separately.

NIOSH 7400 method does not distinguish between the asbestos and other fiber types present. This method requires that all fibers meeting the set criteria be counted. Transmission Electron Microscopy is recommended to identify the type(s) of fiber(s) and to determine the quantity present.

Refer to last two pages for Analytical Methods used and Explanation of Terms.