New Methods Offered by MAI

CARB 435 (Asbestos)

MAI is excited to announce that we now offer analysis of naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) by California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 435 using polarized light microscopy (PLM). This method screens for the presence of all types of asbestos, including Chrysotile, Actinolite and Tremolite. Reporting limits vary based on the counts used:

- 400 point analysis yields a reporting limit of 0.25%
- 1000 point analysis yields a reporting limit of 0.1%
- Sample prep – drying, grinding and sieving
- Quick turnaround times
- Competitively priced

![Chrysotile fiber under PLM Microscope](image)

Asbestos

Naturally occurring asbestos can form in the serpentine rocks that are frequently found along California’s fault lines, coastal ranges and the Sierra Foothills. Asbestos fibers can be released into the air from soil and rock as a result of all types of grading, drilling, excavation, crushing and related earth moving activities.

Asbestos is characterized by its long fibers and various optical properties which can be identified using a PLM microscope. Asbestos fibers have been known to cause a variety of serious health issues.
Incremental Sampling Method per the Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council (ITRC)

Collecting and analyzing a representative soil sample can pose challenges due to inherent differences in soil over large areas. This requires multiple samples to be collected and analyzed, which can be costly. ISM is designed to statistically reduce or limit the variability associated with discrete sampling by generating a single representative sample for a given area to be tested.

Our lab is equipped to process whole soil and sediment samples for representative sub-sampling and the analysis of semi-volatile compounds as specified by the ITRC. The Council originally prepared the guidance document in order to adhere to sampling recommendations in EPA method 8330B. Nonetheless, this technique can be applied to additional analyses such as EPA 8270, 8082, 8310, among others. ISM is not recommended for samples requiring the analysis of volatile compounds.

A typical field composite for ISM ranges from a sample size of 1Kg to 3Kg. The sub-sample weight distributed varies based upon the requested analyses. MAI offers a comprehensive list of analytical methods for semi-volatile analysis. Our list of analytical capabilities can be found at www.mccampbell.com.

To request a quote &/or for additional information, please email us at sales@mccampbell.com or call us at (925) 252-9262.