

**Table 9.2 Air sampling recommendations based on estimated intakes and airborne concentrations<sup>a</sup>**

Worker's estimated annual intake as a fraction of ALI	Estimated airborne concentrations as a fraction of DAC	Air sampling recommendations
<0.1	<0.01	Air sampling is generally not necessary. However, monthly or quarterly grab samples or some other measurement may be appropriate to confirm that airborne levels are indeed low.
	>0.01	Some air sampling is appropriate. Intermittent or grab samples are appropriate near the lower end of the range. Continuous sampling is appropriate if concentrations are likely to exceed 0.1 DAC averaged over 40 hours or longer.
>0.1	<0.3	Monitoring of intake by air sampling or bioassay is required by 10 CFR 20.1502(b).
	>0.3	A demonstration that the air samples are representative of the breathing zone air is appropriate if (1) intakes of record will be based on air sampling and (2) concentrations are likely to exceed 0.3 DAC averaged over 40 hours (i.e., intake more than 12 DAC-hours in a week).
Any annual intake	>1	Air samples should be analyzed before work resumes the next day when potential intakes may exceed 40 DAC-hours in 1 week. When work is done in shifts, results should be available before the next shift ends. (Credit may be taken for protection factors if a respiratory protection program is in place.)
	>5	Continuous air monitoring should be provided if there is a potential for intakes to exceed 40 DAC-hours in 1 day. (Credit may be taken for protection factors if a respiratory protection program is in place.)

<sup>a</sup>Source: Regulatory Guide 8.25, Revision 1, June 1992.