# University of Portsmouth

A Review of the Historical Exposure of Laboratory Workers to

Asbestos

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### Laboratory workers an under represented group

- Occupational groups that have appeared in articles in the Annals of Occupational Hygiene since 2010:
  - Wine cellar workers
  - Removers of sprayed on asbestos
  - Automobile mechanics
  - Brake maintenance workers
  - Transmission mechanics in automotive repair shop
  - South African diamond mine workers
  - Friction material manufacture workers
  - Asphalt roofers

#### Use of asbestos in the laboratory

### Asbestos Paper used to form acid resistant stoppers

#### ALIPHATIC COMPOUNDS

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and are prepared as follows. Cut thin asbestos paper in strips about 2.5 cm. wide and are prepared as follows. Cut thin asbestos paper in strips about 2.5 cm. wide moisten these with water glass solution, and wind the strips round the end of moisten these with water glass, and allow to harden overnight. a condenser, etc., until a stoppers with water glass, and allow to harden overnight. apparatus, coat the stoppers with water glass, and allow to harden overnight.

(3) The scale of this preparation may be considerably reduced, if desired, by obvious modifications of the apparatus.



From - Practical Organic Chemistry, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Arthur I Vogel

**Asbestos Paper** 

#### Asbestos Rope or String used for insulation of laboratory glassware

Fractionating column often lagged with asbestos string





Asbestos string

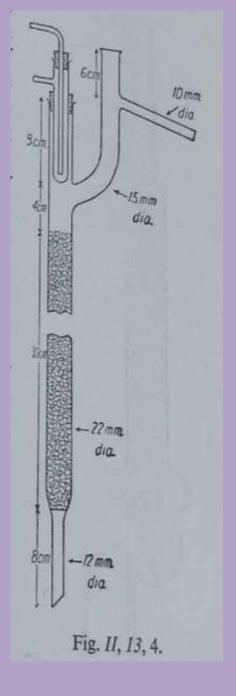
Fractional distillation apparatus

#### Insulation of fractionating column

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It is desirable to surround all the fractionating columns described above either by a glass jacket (held in position by split corks) or by a layer or two of asbestos cloth (held in place by turns of stout copper wire). The insulation will reduce the effect of draughts, and will improve the performance of the column. For liquids of boiling point above 100°, lagging of the column and of the side tube with at least two thicknesses of asbestos cloth is essential. In order to obtain improved results for liquids of high boiling point, the column should be heated electrically to a temperature only a few degrees below the

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### Asbestos mats and gauze used as a support







#### Asbestos used as filter media



Gooch gravimetric filtration assembly

**Gooch Crucible** 

Perforated base to support asbestos filter material



Witt Plate

#### Forming an asbestos filter mat

The crucible is first placed in the suction-filtering apparatus, and it is then half to two thirds filled with the suspension of asbestos in water. The whole is allowed to stand for 2 to 3 minutes in order to allow the larger particles to settle to the bottom and then suction is applied gently. When the water has passed, the pump is fully turned on, and the mat sucked down completely. The uniform pad of asbestos should have a finite thickness but the holes should be barely visible. If the pad of asbestos is too thin, more asbestos must be added and the process repeated. The asbestos pad is now thoroughly washed with distilled water under maximum suction of the pump until no fine fibres pass into the filtrate.

#### Asbestos as Filter Media



Filter mats often containing asbestos were fitted between the glass plates

Filtration apparatus often used to purify microbiological media

## Asbestos used as a catalyst support



Oxidation of Ammonia into Nitrogen Trioxide NOx using platinised asbestos

### Asbestos Stopper used in glass blowing

