Annual Pathology Asbestos Analysis Report

Bulk material and air filter data for 2019

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GLOSSARY

Asbestos	A group of fibrous silicate minerals that include chrysotile (white asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) and Amosite (brown asbestos) and others that were not mined in South Africa.
Samples	All materials received and analysed for asbestos.
Type of sample	The sample that was received, be it an air filter, piece of floor tile or roof grouped into either the air filter or bulk sample category.
Bulk samples	All samples that do not include air filters e.g. pieces of floor tiles, roofs, soil, ceiling, cement etc. This information is obtained from the description of the material that was sampled and submitted with the sample.
Air filters	Gold coated filters that were used in pumps to sample the air.
Province	The province where the sample was taken
Industry	The industry where the samples were taken was grouped into categories according the Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (7th Edition).
Activity	The activity that resulted in sending the sample to analyse for asbestos e.g. inventory purposes or identifying asbestos prior to demolition work

REPORT SUMMARY

A total of 163 samples were received and analysed in 2019. Of these, 39 (23.9%) contained asbestos.

A majority of the samples were received from South Africa, 139 (85.3%). The number of samples that were received from countries outside of South Africa were 24 (14.7%). Of these 16 (66.7%) were from Botswana and 8 (33.3%) were from Zimbabwe. Of the samples that were received from South Africa, a majority were received from Gauteng (n=53, 38.1%) followed closely by Northern Cape (n=37, 26.6%) then Mpumalanga (n=15, 10.8%). The least number of samples were received from the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape, both with the same number of samples (n=1, 0.7%). Free State and the North West had the same number of samples (n=2, 1.4%). The province of origin could not be determined for 9 samples (6.5%)

The majority of samples received were bulk samples (n=87, 53.4%). The most common types of bulk samples were cement (n=56, 64.4%), fibrous material (n=13, 14.9%), and vinyl floor tiles (n=5, 5.7%). Upon analysis, 37 (42.5%) bulk samples contained asbestos. Most of these samples contained serpentine asbestos (n=17, 45.9%) followed by serpentine amphibole mixtures (n=14, 37.8%).

Air filters made up 70 (42.9%) of the total number of samples received and on analysis two of the air filters contained asbestos. One contained Amosite and the other actinolite. It is worth noting that the actinolite sample originated from Zimbabwe.

Six soil (3.7%) samples were received and upon analysis, none of the soil samples contained asbestos.

The most common industries from which samples were received were mining and quarrying (n=40, 24.5%) followed by Real estate activities (n=28, 17.2%). The industry the samples were sent from could not be ascertained for 10 samples (6.1%).

BACKGROUND

In terms of the 2002 Asbestos Regulations, the first step when working with asbestos should be its identification. The regulations specify all precautions that need to be considered when conducting any work on any structure containing asbestos. Draft Asbestos Abatement Regulations have been gazetted by the Department of Labour and will replace the Asbestos Regulations of 2002. However, the draft suggests that the identification of asbestos in materials and air will continue to remain an integral part of the regulations.

Regulations to prohibit the use, manufacture, import and export of asbestos and asbestos containing materials were promulgated in 2008. Despite this prohibition, the legacy of asbestos remains and this legacy include environmental contamination due to activities such as mining, milling and transportation of asbestos as well as the presence of a large number of asbestos containing materials in the environment. Environmental contamination poses potential health risks to surrounding communities. These risks include the potential development of asbestos related diseases namely pleural plaques, asbestosis, lung cancer and malignant pleural mesothelioma. While occupational exposure through the mining and milling and manufacturing of asbestos has ceased, workers in other industries may be exposed. The incorrect removal of asbestos containing materials can result in the liberation of fibres, exposing workers in the construction and demolition industries as well as to the community.

The National Institute for Occupational Health (NIOH) analyses samples for the presence of asbestos using scanning electron microscopy combined with electron dispersive spectrometry (SEM/EDS). This technique enables the identification of the type(s) and size of asbestos fibres present in the sample. All samples received are analysed and reported. The Electron Microscopy Unit participates in the Asbestos in Materials Schemes from Health and Safety Laboratories in the United Kingdom. This external quality assurance scheme ensures that the unit produces reliable results.

In 2003 the NIOH was able to offer a service to meet the demand by contractors to identify asbestos in materials and to enumerate asbestos fibres in air. In addition to recording the results for samples that are submitted for analysis, the NIOH also captures the information that accompanies the samples in a database. The database was created using Epi Info and contains various fields including the origin of the sample, the industry as well as the activity taking place before, at or after sample collection e.g. demolition/renovation etc. The NIOH, being a national research institute, undertakes to study various aspects of occupational and environmental health in terms of asbestos exposure. Data from these studies are also captured in the database and are included in the results presented in this report.

While the legacy of asbestos is recognised as a national problem, detail of its extent and magnitude remain largely unknown. This database provides information about the location and type of asbestos that remains in the environment.

This report summarises the asbestos database. Data from the asbestos database are exported into, and analysed, using SAS enterprise guide v7.1.

SECTION 1 – SAMPLES RECEIVED AND TYPE OF ASBESTOS IDENTIFIED

The number of samples received in the period 2003 to 2019 is displayed in Figure 1.1. The total number of samples analysed in 2019 was 163. Of these, the types of samples received were bulk samples (n=87, 54.4%), air filters (n=70, 40.9%) and soil (n=6, 3.7%). The types of bulk samples are displayed in Table 1.1.

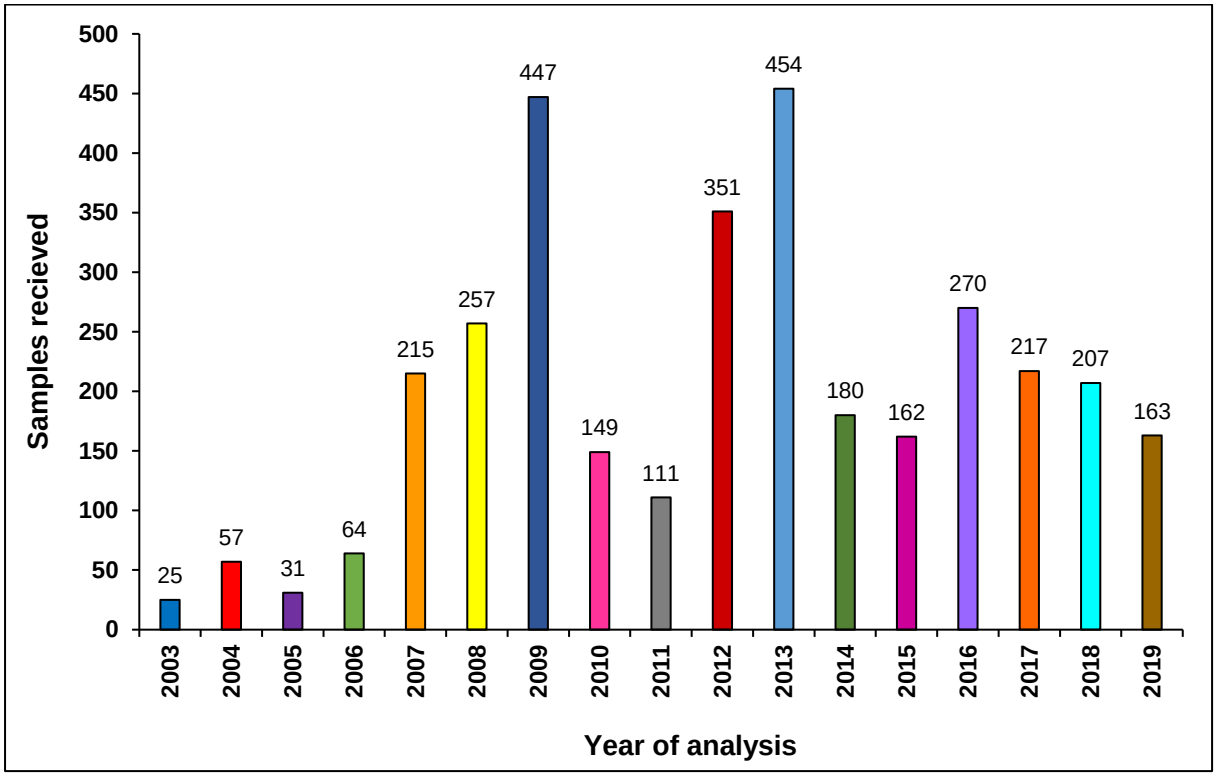

FIGURE 1.1: TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES RECEIVED (2003-2019)

TABLE 1.1: THE TYPES OF BULK SAMPLES RECEIVED 2019

Bulk type	N	%
Floor tile	5	5.7
Ceiling panel	2	2.3
Cement	53	60.9
Fibrous material	13	14.9
Cement roof/ sheet	1	1.1
Fascia board	1	1.1
*Other	10	11.5
Total	87	

*Other includes: Marley tile, wall section, artificial coal, bird proofing, board, brake lining, brick, cladding, clay material, flower pot, foam, gasket, gutter, heater, jewellers sheet, lagging, manhole cover, millboard, ore, panel, pedestals, pipe, plaster, powder, pressure cleaning, rock, rope, seal, ship gear, ship wall panel, sludge, sponge material, string, sweepings, textile, vermiculite, water, waterproofing material, window putty, windowsill, woven material

The number of samples that contained asbestos is displayed in Figure 1.2. Asbestos was identified in less than half of the bulk samples (n=37, 42.5%), only two (2.9%) of the air filters received contained asbestos and none of the soil samples contained asbestos. The type(s) of asbestos identified per sample type are displayed in Table 1.2.

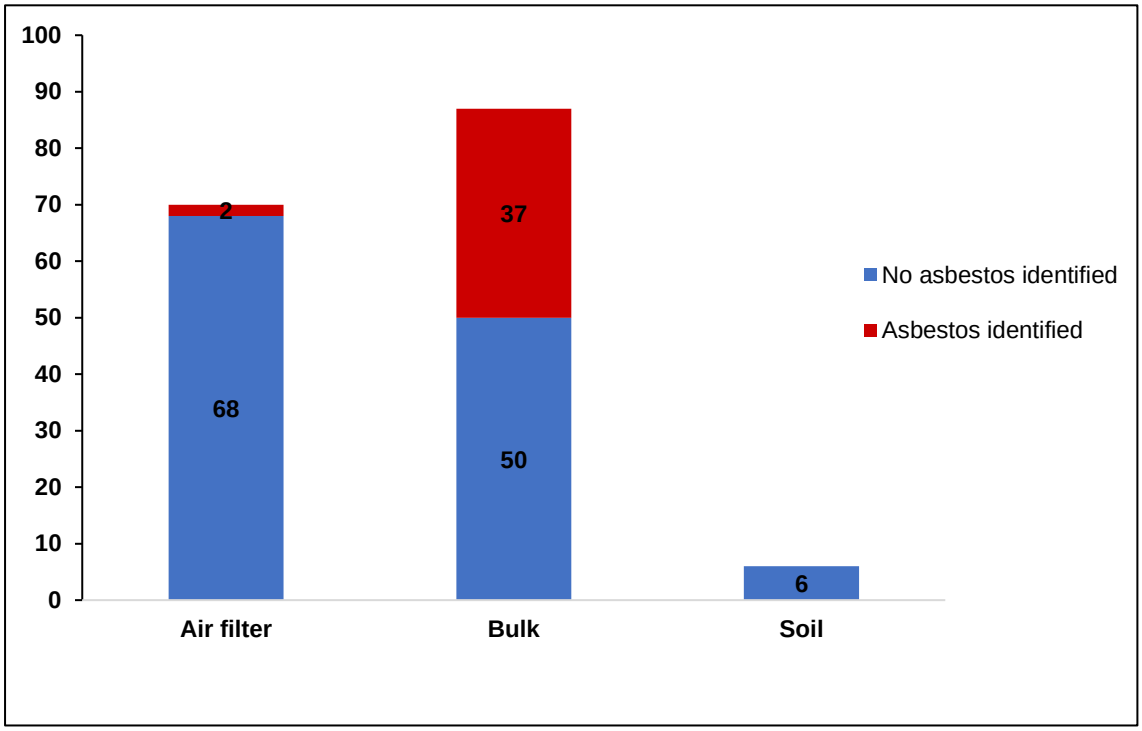

FIGURE 1.2: THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES THAT CONTAINED ASBESTOS PER SAMPLE TYPE 2019

TABLE 1.2: THE TYPES OF ASBESTOS IDENTIFIED PER SAMPLE TYPE 2019

Asbestos type	Bulk	Air filters
Chrysotile only	17	0
Chrysotile, crocidolite mixture	12	0
Chrysotile,amosite mixture	2	0
Amosite only	1	0
Crocidolite only	3	1
Actinolite only	0	1
Crocidolite, Amosite mixture	2	0
Total	37	2

SECTION 2 – SAMPLE ORIGIN

Each sample is received with accompanying information including the country or provincial origin of the sample. Information regarding the sample's country of origin was available for all samples received. The origins for the samples received in 2019 are displayed in Figure 2.1 below.

TABLE 2.1: THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR SAMPLES RECEIVED IN 2019

Country of origin	Number of samples	%
RSA	139	85.3
Botswana	16	9.8
Zimbabwe	8	4.9
Total	163	

In 2019, there were 139 (85.3%) that were received were from South Africa, and 24 (14.7%) were received from neighbouring countries. A majority of the samples were received from Gauteng (n=53, 38.1%) followed by Northern Cape (n=37, 26.6%) and Mpumalanga (n=15, 10.8%). The least number of samples were received from the Eastern Cape and Western Cape, both with one sample each (n=1, 0.7%).

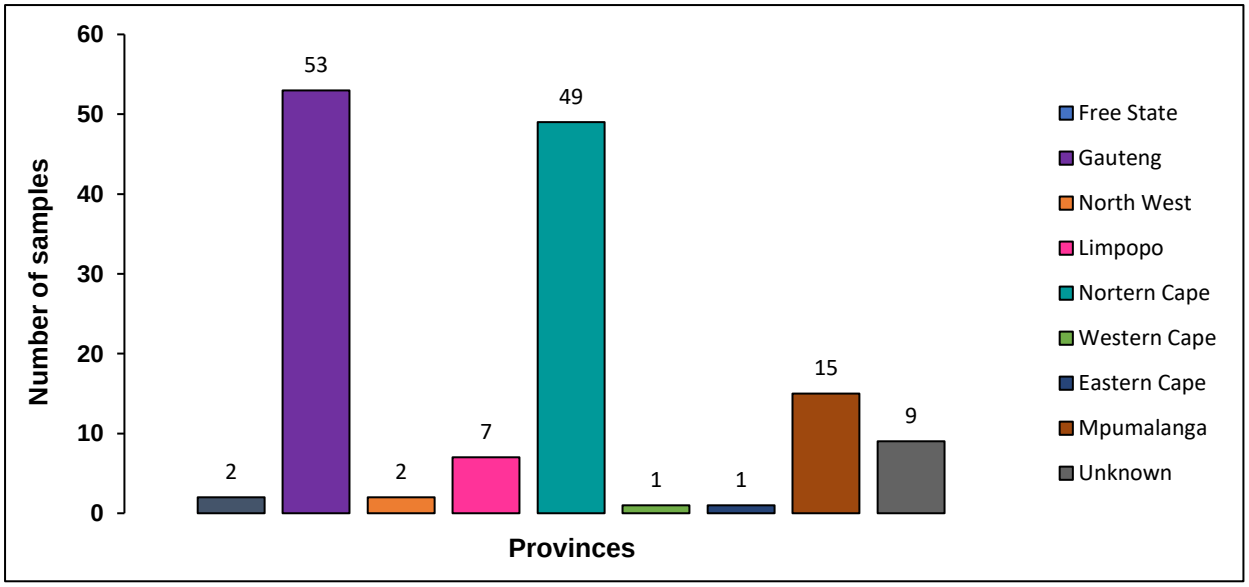

FIGURE 2.1: THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROVINCE FROM WHICH THE SAMPLES WERE RECEIVED 2019

SECTION 3 – INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLES

The industrial sector was assigned to each sample according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. Where no information regarding the sample's industry was received, the sample was classified as unknown (n=10, 6.1%). The various industries are displayed in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1: THE INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION FOR SAMPLES RECEIVED 2019

Industry classification	N	%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25	15.3
Mining and quarrying	40	24.5
Unknown	10	6.1
Transportation and storage	1	0.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8	4.9
Construction	10	6.1
Education	15	9.2
Manufacturing	17	10.4
Real estate activities	28	17.2
Human health and social work activities	4	2.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5	3.1
Total	163	

SECTION 4 – ACTIVITIES BEFORE, AT OR AFTER SAMPLE COLLECTION

The activities taking place before, at or after sample collection were categorised and displayed in Table 4.1. All of the air filter samples were sent for monitoring (n=70, 100%) and most of the bulk samples were sent because of renovations (n=53, 60.9%).

TABLE 4.1: ACTIVITIES BEFORE, AT OR AFTER SAMPLE COLLECTION 2019

Activity	Sample type					
	Air filters	%	Bulk	%	Soil	%
*Air monitoring	70	100	0	-	0	-
Demolition	0	-	1	1.1	0	-
Inventory	0	-	30	34.5	6	100
Renovation	0	-	53	60.9	0	-
Unknown	0	-	2	2.3	0	-
Total	70		87		6	

*Air monitoring includes, but is not limited to, the monitoring of asbestos landfill/waste sites, communities and clean ups.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS UTILISING THE ASBESTOS DATABASE

Publications:

Vorster T, Kgokong N, Phillips JI. Exploring the South African legacy of asbestos using routinely collected data. *Occupational Health Southern Africa,* 2018 pp 5-9.

Rees D, Phillips JI. The legacy of in situ asbestos cement roofs in South Africa, *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 2017;74 (Suppl 1):A76-A77.

Phillips JI, Norman G, and Renton K. Asbestos in soil around dwellings in Soweto. *Occupational Health Southern Africa*, 2009;15(2):24–27.

Phillips JI, Rent K, Murray J, Garton E, Tylee BE, and Rees D. Asbestos in and around Soweto dwellings with asbestos cement roofs. *Occupational Health Southern Africa*, 2007;13(6):3–7.

Milne SJ, Garton E, Nelson G, Murray J, Davies JCA, Phillips JI. A South African database of samples analysed for the presence of asbestos. *Occupational Health Southern Africa*, 2003;19(6):14–21.

Oral presentations:

Kgokong N, McCabe M, Mhlongo LN. The NIOH asbestos database (an update). Asbestos Land and Remediation workshop; 12 March 2020. Sierra Burgers Hotel, Pretoria

Rees D, Phillips JI. *In situ* asbestos and the risk of exposure for workers. An International challenge. EPICOH conference; 28 – 31 August 2017. Edinburgh Scotland

Kgokong N, Vorster T, Kereeditse KR, Phillips JI. The NIOH asbestos database – What can it tell us? World day for Safety and Health at Work; 30 May 2017. NIOH Braamfontein

Vorster T, Kgokong N, Kereeditse KR, Phillips JI. The NIOH asbestos database – What can it tell us? Research Forum; 19 April 2017. NIOH Braamfontein

Poster presentations:

Vorster T, Kgokong N, Phillips JI. The possible health implications of the legacy of asbestos cement roofs in South Africa. Pathology Research and Development Congress; 23-24 June 2017. Emperor's Palace, Johannesburg, South Africa