

Peak concentrations ranged from 0.45 (dry brush cleaning) to 14.54 (compressed air cleaning) fibers/cc.

Facility F

Personal samples collected from two mechanics at Facility F (Table 6) indicated exposures of 0.02 and 0.03 fibers/cc, respectively, while the one general area sample had a concentration of 0.01 fibers/cc of air.

Facility G

Facility G, which was surveyed in 1976 and again in 1977, was involved in the maintenance of truck brakes. Worker exposures tended to be somewhat different as the servicing was more complex and the number of vehicles serviced per day much less. However, due to larger wheels and drums, the brake pad replacement operation made it difficult for the workers to avoid the generated airborne dust. Consequently, the exposures were higher than those found during automobile brake maintenance.

Personal samples collected during the first survey in 1976 (Table 7-A) compared similarly to those sample results found at the auto brake service shops. The TWA concentration for brake mechanic I was 0.05 fiber/cc while the concentration for mechanic II was 0.18 fiber/cc. The second survey conducted in 1977 (Table 7-B), however, was found to be distinctly higher. The concentration for brake mechanic I was 1.68 fibers/cc, for mechanic II, 0.53, and for mechanic III, 0.52 fibers/cc of air. General area samples collected in the 1976 survey indicated concentrations which ranged from 0.03 fibers/cc in the eating area, 0.03 to 0.11 fibers/cc in