FILE NAME: Chrysler (CHRY)

DATE: 1975 Jan 17

DOC#: CHRY130

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Memo RE Friction Materials Laboratory Disc Grinder

To-Name & Department

S. C. Enders - Plant Manager

From-Name & Department

D. P. Glazier - Industrial Hygiene

Division

Stamping and Assembly

Personnel

Date

January 17, 1975

Trenton Chemical

Chrysler

[redacted]

Subject

FRICTION MATERIALS LABORATORY DISC GRINDER

In order to evaluate the local exhaust ventilation servicing the disc grinder in the Friction Materials Laboratory at the Trenton Friction Products Plant, the writer obtained air samples during a special test of the aforementioned disc brake pad grinding operation conducted on January 7, 1975. The airborne asbestos concentration i the breathing zone of [redacted], Friction Materials Laboratory, was found to be 25.2 fibers, longer than 5 microns, per cubic centimeter of air.

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Section 1910.93a of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Rules and Regulations states that, "No employee shall be exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of 10 fibers, longer than 5 microns, per cubic centimeter of air." Section 1910.93a also requires that any employee exposed to an airborne asbestos concentration of this magnitude be notified in writing of the exposure and informed of the corrective action being taken.

Industrial Hygiene Services recommends that in lieu of costly engineering control measures, work compliance can be achieved at the disc grinder through the use of an air purifying type respirator until July 1, 1976 at which point a type "C" supplied-air respirator would become mandatory. It should be noted that the use of the disc grinder could be eliminated entirely if the prototype disc brake pads were formed in the hot press already present in the Friction Materials Laboratory.

As required by Corporate Personnel Procedure #1137, a reply to this report is requested within 10 days.

D. P. Glazier
Industrial Hygienist

hm

cc: J. A. Lardie
E. R. Lenhard