

INTRODUCTION

During January, 1989, I was contacted by Mr. William Wright, Jr., Loss Control Engineer with The Travelers Atlanta Office, to discuss industrial hygiene air sampling requested by Rayloc Remanufacturing Division management. Mr. Wright serves as the Engineering Account Manager for Genuine Parts Company, Incorporated.

Rayloc Division management requested an industrial hygiene air sampling evaluation at selected remanufacturing locations to assess employees' potential exposure to airborne asbestos fibers during typical brake department operations.

I contacted Mr. Joe Huff, General Manager, to schedule an industrial hygiene air sampling survey at the Rayloc Remanufacturing facilities in Hancock, Maryland, Location Code 2-5-116. On February 28, I conducted an industrial hygiene air sampling survey at this location to assess employees' potential exposure to airborne asbestos fibers during typical brake department operations. Also, during this survey, I reviewed the Hazard Communication Program which has been developed and implemented.

This report documents the results of my industrial hygiene evaluation.

CONCLUSIONS

Personal samples were taken for operators while performing chopping, midas belt sorting, clutch disc drilling, debonding, and disc brake riveting operations. Eight-hour, time-weighted average (8-hour TWA) exposures to asbestos fibers, for those operators sampled, were calculated based upon the concentration of fibers identified as asbestos in each sample by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analysis. The eight-hour TWA exposure to asbestos fibers for all operators sampled approached or exceeded the Action Level of 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air.

The eight-hour TWA exposure to asbestos fibers, for the clutch disc drilling, the burn room, and the disc brake riveting operators sampled, exceeded the Permissible Exposure Level of 0.2 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as established by OSHA Standard 1900.1001.

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