IN USE AS OF November 1992

HWBB-0007193

TRAFFORD WORKS - PCB - INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SURVEY - October 9, 1975

PURPOSE OF TRIP:

To evaluate potential airborne asbestos dust created by cutting and hand sanding of gaskets (M 45723AA).

SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS:

Both breathing zone (BZ) samples were below the current OSHA standard (1910.93a). However, effective July 1976 a new asbestos standard (1910.1001) takes effect. The one (BZ) sample taken while worker was sanding gaskets will be above the TWA of 2 fibers/cc. The area sample which was taken 15 feet from the operation was well below the (19[illegible] 1) standard.

PERSONS CONTACTED:

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H. W. Kinsey (TC-5)

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATION AT TC-3

In response to a request by Accident [illegible] to collect air-samples for potential airborne asbestos dust, a s[illegible]ey was completed October 9, 1975. The total working time for these operations varies upon work load. Usually two days per week, 1-eight hour shift per day. It is dependent on work demand.

Two operations, which were considered the most hazardous, the cutting and sanding of gaskets (M 45723AA) were observed and analyzed. The worker cuts approximately fifty gaskets to specific dimensions on a Niagara cutter which takes approximately 45 minutes. During this operation the worker does not wear a respirator.

The next operation is the hand sanding of each gasket with emergy cloth while sitting at his work bench. The dust from sanding falls onto the workers clothing, and partially on the floor. This operation lasted approximately 20 minutes. The worker wears his respirator during the entire operation.

At the end of this operation, the worker cleans his clothes off with an air gun. The respirator was not worn during clean up.

The cutting and sanding operations are repeated until the end of the shift. Finally the worker cleans his machine and floor with an air gun.

The area sample was taken 15 feet from Pete Mitlo who was cutting and sanding gaskets. The reason for this sample is because occassionally the group leader works at a bench which is 15 feet away from P. Mitlo.

Ventilation over and around the cutting machine was almost stagnate. Dust was blown into the worker's face by just the normal air currents.

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SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS:

The two (BZ) air samples taken on P. Mitlo were below or 59.8% and 4.1% of present OSHA standard (1910.93a). The new standard (1910.1001) which takes effect July, 1976 would consider the air sample of the sanding operation above or 149.5% of the set standard. The area sample would be 1% of new standard. All results are shown in Table I.

COMMENTS ON OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS

Local ventilation of some type should be considered for these operations to draw the dust away from the worker. The worker, while sanding, should be wearing an apron to protect his clothing and prevent the dust from being recirculated.

The worker should not be using an air gun to blow dust from his clothing for two reasons. One reason being it is an unsafe practice and also the dust is being recirculated into his and his fellow worker's breathing zone. Respirators need not be worn during cutting operation, however, the respirator should be worn during sanding and clean up operations until personal and clean up practices are changed. The area sample shows that no changes need to be made.

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IN RE: ABRAMS November 1992

TABLE I - ASBESTOS STUDIES

I.H. Sample No.	Location	Date/Time of Survey	Results-Fibers/cc of air	Remarks
4709	TC-3	10/9, 82 min.	.2 ± .1	Breathing Zone P. Mitlo 25-TC-5 Cutting Operation Below TWA*
4710	TC-3	10/9, 90 min.	3* ± .2	Breathing Zone P. Mitlo 25-TC-5 Sanding Operation Below Present TWA*
4711	TC-3	10/9, 147 min.	<.03	Area 15 feet from Operation Below TWA*

*1910.93a OSHA - 8-hr. TWA for asbestos presently is 5 fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimer of air.

*1910.1001 OSHA - 8-hr. TWA New Standard to take effect July 1976 - 2 fiber/cc of air.

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MAP
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