WRG 002100

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT WRG-688

UTAH STATE DIVISION OF HEALTH
Report of Occupational Health Study
Howard Johnson Motor Lodge
c/o Western States Insulation Company
118 West South Temple

SURVEY DATE: 13, 14 & 16 October 1972

REPORT DATE: 17 October 1972

PARTICIPANTS:

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I PURPOSE:

As a supplement to an earlier survey, quantitative adbestos measurements of airborne and settled particulates were made on 13, 14 and 16 October, 1972, at the Salt Lake City Howard Johnson Motor Lodge construction site.

II GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

"Zonolite Monokote" fireproofing, which contains asbestos, is manufactured by Vermiculite Intermountain Salt Lake City. It is batch mixed at ground level on the construction site. The operator tending the mixer wears a respirator while opening and dumping the bags. He removes his respirator at all other times Respirators had not been worn by the tender prior to an inspection by the Industrial Commission during the first week of October 1972.

After mixing, the wet slurry is pumped to the appropriate floor and is sprayed on the structural steel. Two men handle the spray nozzle and both are subjected to exposure of the splash from spraying. The clothing of both of the spray gun operators is covered with dried insulation dust. There is an accumulation of overspray on the floors, planking, and scaffolding and the material is tracked over the entire work area by foot traffic of the workmen.

The spray gun operators are exposed to inhalation of asbestos fibers from the airborne spray, and from the heavy dust present on their clothing. Other workers on the job are exposed to the dust from foot traffic. Asbestos exposure from inhalation of spray is likely to be considerably lower for other workmen than for the sprayers.

Samples of breathable asbestos fibers were collected from worker's breathing zones and general work areas and were submitted to the laboratories of National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Salt Lake City, for asbestos fiber count. Samples of other sprayed materials used on the building were submitted to the same laboratories for determination of percentage of asbestos. Details of sampling procedures are shown in Section III.

III SAMPLING AND ANALYTIC PROCEDURES:

Breathable fibers were collected on a 37 mm diameter type AA filter using a portable battery powered air sampler pump, Mine Safety Appliance Company, Model 92814 or 456253. Count of fibers was made by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Salt Lake City personnel using 430x magnification phase contrast illumination and a Porton Reticle.

Determination of the percentage of asbestos content of bulk samples of the listed materials was performed by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Salt Lake City laboratories using standard laboratory procedures for such analysis.

IV RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:

Filter #	Location	Asbestos Fiber Count
1	Breathing Zone-spray gun operator #1 - 15 min. sample	4.7 fibers/cc
2	Breathing Zone-spray gun operator #1 - 30 min. sample	2.9 fibers/cc
3	Breathing Zone-spray gun operator #2 - 15 min. sample	2.7 fibers/cc
5	Breathing Zone-spray gun operator #2 - 30 min. sample	3.0 fibers/cc
4	Wet Spray Area, 6 ft. off floor 10-20 ft. from spray nozzle-30 min. sample	0.1 fibers/cc
6	Near workers who were operating hand grinders on floor 30-40 ft. away from spraying. Sprayers had not yet worked this portion of building-60 min. sample	0.2 fibers/cc
7	Breathing Zone of mixer tender-30 min. sample	0.9 fibers/cc
9	Breathing Zone of surveyor (2nd floor) during clean-up - 30 min. sample.	0.7 fibers/cc

ASBESTOS CONTENT:

Bulk Sample #	Location and Description	Percent of Asbestos
17	Soundproofing material (3rd floor)	none
19	Ceiling spray material (2nd floor)	none

V COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

No asbestos fibers were found in either the soundproofing materials or finish materials used on sprayed ceilings. It can therefore be assumed that the fireproofing material alone is the only source of significant amounts of asbestos fiber on this job.

In order to prevent asbestosis and otherwise comply with good industrial hygiene practices, the following work practices should be immediately set up: (1) Sprayers should be provided with and required to wear suitable respirators of a type approved by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health or the U.S. Bureau of Mines for protection from pneumoconiosis producing agents. (2) Spray gun operators should wear protective clothing which is disposable or