

the Finish Department where branch ducts terminate in open ended exhaust trunks which are either pushed out of the way and not used or placed in the vicinity of the point of dust generation. Either way, dust capture is minimal, and air volumes and energy are being wasted. The trunks should be connected to hoods or enclosures which surround the sources of dust release. Where trunks are unused or serve no purpose, they should be disconnected at their point of entry into the main duct and the opening sealed in a manner to prevent additional friction loss. Although mains and branches are basically well designed and amenable to systems balancing, ductwork should be thoroughly checked to insure that principles of good duct design are consistent throughout. Where elbow radii, aspect ratios, duct sizes, branch entries, duct enlargements, and duct contractions do not correspond to the appropriate examples in Figures 6-13, 6-20, and 6-22, redesign should be considered prior to systems balance.

Exhaust hood design at both weigh scales in upper compounding is not adequate either because of poor enclosure or excessive handling requirements by the operator. Redesign is planned for the powder weighing exhaust hood which should reduce handling and improve collection efficiency. The asbestos weigh scale should also undergo redesign to provide better enclosure and increased capture velocity at the face of the hood. The existing hood is open on two sides, reducing face velocity and resultant fiber capture. In addition, the exhaust duct opens directly into the hood with no plenum transition. This condition also interferes with entrainment of airborne fibers.

When exhaust systems have been improved in the areas discussed above, and/or as outlined in the "Recommendations", airborne control of both asbestos and lead exposures will ensue. However, lead absorption by ingestion must also be considered, and the plant should make extended efforts to reduce this source of exposure. Extensive clean-up and continued maintenance is required in all lead handling areas, but particularly in Compounding where spilled powders, settled fine dust deposits, and caked raw materials on floors in traffic areas were observed. These conditions enhance the possibilities of inadvertent lead ingestion, especially as the personal hygiene of operators also tends to deteriorate under these conditions. As indicated in the "Recommendations", smoking, and consumption of food and beverages should be strictly prohibited, not only in Compounding but in all production areas. Although other