

000850



J. P. Verhaleen

F. M. Stampf

December 15, 1966

## Dust Tests

The writer, with William Bradley of Bradley Associates, Newark, conducted tests in two locations. With R. Toth of Smith & Kanalar, we went to the Lord & Taylor job at Paramus, N. J. and had an opportunity of conducting only three tests since they were only spraying small areas. Results were:

- |                                                            |                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Outside under soffit area:                              | 4 1/2 parts per million |
| 2. Inside building at hopper:                              | 4 " "                   |
| 3. Inside building while spraying wall area with pole gun: | 7 " "                   |

Temperature inside at Noon was: Dry bulb - 46  
Wet bulb - 44 or 95+ percent R.H.

In New York City we were accompanied by Harry Wilson of B-E-N for their Ford Foundation job on 42nd Street. Results were:

- |                                                                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. At fiber gun on scaffold:                                                      | 26 parts per million  |
| 2. Sixty feet from fiber gun in corner of building:                               | 9 " "                 |
| 3. Thirty feet from fiber gun in corner of building:                              | 12 " "                |
| 4. Ten feet from fiber gun in corner of building:                                 | 7 " "                 |
| 5. Two floors below in a small room to house electrical switch gear as a control: | 2.7 parts per million |

Temperature in the little enclosure at 3 p.m. was: Dry bulb - 42  
Wet bulb - 39  
or  
relative humidity of 95

As a result of those tests, Mr. Bradley was quite alarmed, especially at the Baldwin Hill material which he indicated in his slide showed very poor quality asbestos, as compared to the long fibers in the Smith & Kanalar product. He said, based on the litigations he has been involved with, that our industry had perhaps better face up pretty quickly to this problem.

On mentioning that our people have X-ray tests taken by the Tuberculosis Association he indicated that this is a small 37 mm picture which does not reveal problems and for people in our industry, a full scale 14" x 17" plate x-ray should be taken.

The report will be addressed to the Sprayed Mineral Fibers Manufacturing Association but will be sent to the writer's attention. I mentioned that after the Association has had an opportunity to review this report, we would probably like to have Mr. Bradley visit us and further discuss this matter.

FMS/ec