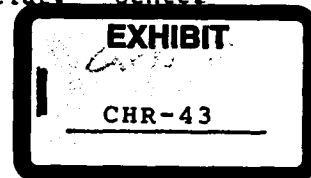


File C Date July 8, 1976
 To-Name & Department Division Plant/Office CIMS Number
 S. C. Enders Plant Manager Stamping & Assembly Trenton Chemical 453-00-0
 From-Name & Department Division Plant/Office CIMS Number
 D. P. Glazier Industrial Hygiene Employee & Indus. Relat. Chrysler Center 417-05-1

Subject: ASBESTOS SURVEY



On June 29, 1976 the writer obtained a series of thirteen air samples at four Friction Products work stations in order to calculate the time-weighted average (TWA) airborne asbestos concentration in these areas. The individual results of this survey are listed on the attached data sheet opposite the corresponding job location. These TWA air samples provide a more accurate index of employee exposure than the air samples of one hour duration obtained during the OSHA required semi-annual survey, because they have been integrated over a considerably longer period of time.

The results of this survey indicate that employee exposure to airborne asbestos dust was below the current OSHA permissible exposure level of two fibers per cubic centimeter of air at the four job locations tested. The observed reduction in employee exposure at the Myr oven inspection and Mopar packing operations is believed to be due to improved housekeeping methods and to the strategic location of pedestal fans. Although the pedestal fans are used for man cooling purposes, they can also incidentally reduce employee asbestos exposure if they are positioned properly. However, it should be noted that pedestal fans can also produce strong cross drafts which will overpower the lower air velocities which are generally associated with local exhaust ventilation systems. The removal of loose asbestos fibers from the disc brake shoes at the defuzzer cleaning operation has resulted in a significant reduction of employee exposure to airborne asbestos dust at the conforming Matrix washer work stations. It would appear that additional reductions in employee exposure should also occur at the assorted inspection and assembly operations which are performed downstream of this innovative and apparently effective defuzzer cleaning operation.

In regard to the results of this survey, neither respirators nor additional engineering control measures will be required at these four work stations.

D. P. Glazier
 Industrial Hygienist

Attachment

cc: G. D. Benson N. McCallum
 J. D. Cannon K. G. Mitchell
 J. A. Lardie W. M. O'Brien
 J. P. Lombard G. A. Sattelmeyer

bc: F. A. Burnett

Data Sheet
Trenton Friction Products

June 29, 1976

<u>Location</u>	Concentration (fibers per cubic centimeter of air)
July 1, 1976 OSHA Standard	2.0
1) Personal air sample, packing drum brakes into cardboard boxes on the Mopar line (time-weighted average concentration)	0.3
2) Personal air sample, inspecting the aluminum gasket and packing disc brake shoes after the Myr oven bonding opera- tion (time-weighted average concentration)	0.6
3) Personal air sample, loading disc brake shoes into the west side of the Conforming Matrix washer (time-weighted average concentration)	0.3
4) Personal air sample, loading disc brake shoes into the east side of the Conforming Matrix washer (time-weighted average concentration)	0.7

All determinations of airborne asbestos fiber concentrations were made by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory using the OSHA dictated membrane filter method at a magnification of 430X with phase contrast illumination.