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EXX-3

INTER - OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

LOUISIANA DIVISION

BATON ROUGE, LA.

November 2, 1951

TO: Dr. Howard Hansen, Medical Department

SUBJECT: Analysis of Air Samples for Asbestos Insulating Cement Dust - No. 2 Storehouse

On the morning of November 1, 1951, I collected air samples during the unloading of 150 fifty pound bags of No. 450 asbestos insulating cement at No. 2 Storehouse. The material was contained in paper bags.

Weather conditions of this date were cool, rainy and with a wind from the north. The railroad car containing the shipment of asbestos was spotted on the north side of No. 2 Storehouse and unloading was performed through the adjacent Storehouse door.

Five colored laborers were used in the unloading operation. A fork lift truck pallet was stacked with 20 bags and then conveyed into the storehouse where the pallet was stacked without removing the bags.

Two dust samples were collected using the midjet impinger apparatus. The collecting medium was a solution of 75% ethyl alcohol and 25% water:

Sample No.	Location	Dust Concentration (mppcf)*
1	Pallet loading operation Floor of Storehouse	Less than 1.0
2	Inside railroad car during unloading	2.9

* Million particles per cubic foot of air.

Results of these counts indicate no concentrations of dust, including asbestos, which could be considered excessive. The accepted maximum allowable concentration of asbestos dust is 5 million particles per cubic foot of air.

The next shipment of asbestos cement due to arrive within 1 to 2 weeks, will be that of #302 rubberoid, packed in 100# burlap bags. It is expected that dust concentrations will be greater for this unloading operation than for the #450 cement. Also, weather conditions may be more favorable for dust dispersion. I have ordered a standard counting cell to replace the haemocytometer cell which was used for the above counts. The haemocytometer has the distinct disadvantage of having a small sample aliquot volume.

Very truly yours,

Fred S. Venable

Fred S. Venable,
Industrial Hygienist

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