

The three samples collected at Disc Brake Preform showed an unusual reduction in airborne fibers. Only one of the units (No. 3) has been redesigned to any extent and would not account for the dramatic decline at all units to 0.43, 0.8, and 0.53 fibers/ml from previous levels above the five fiber limit. Since the asbestos hoppers above the preform machines were not manually filled at any time during the sampling periods, the omission could account for the reduced exposure. Heavy concentrations of airborne asbestos are generated during this phase of the operation.

One other location, Disc Brake Inspection, was found to be above the 2 fiber limit. Inspection exposures are generally caused by dust adhering to the surface of the brake pads. Steps should be taken to reduce this exposure either through precleaning of the pads or provision of adequate exhaust ventilation.

All collected asbestos samples were also analyzed for airborne lead. As indicated in Appendix 2, only two of the samples reached or exceeded the Threshold Limit Value of 0.15 mg/M^3 . The locations involved included Blok Preform No. 15 and Blok Preform No. 5. Since these were short-term samples, the listed values (Sample 19, $.149 \text{ mg/M}^3$ and sample 25, $.197 \text{ mg/M}^3$) do not represent time weighted concentrations or averaging over an 8 hour workday. The only inference that can be drawn from the values is that they may be representative of the airborne lead concentrations present during any other short term period during the 8 hour workday. This may or may not be the case. Blok Preform No. 5, which was sampled twice, showed the aforementioned short term level of $.197 \text{ mg/M}^3$ and an earlier level of 0.137 mg/M^3 for an average of 0.167 mg/M^3 . Since both exposure locations were Blok Preform units, it is apparent that further collection system improvements are needed.

Personal samples of printing inks were taken at Blok Finish Printer No. 2, Strip Finish Hand Printer No. 2, and Strip Finish Printer Machine No. 10. As anticipated, airborne concentrations of the methyl ethyl ketone solvent in the different inks were minimal, ranging from 2.17 mg/M^3 to 59.23 mg/M^3 versus the Threshold Limit Value of 590 mg/M^3 . From the standpoint of a fire and explosion hazard, ambient concentrations are not a problem since the Lower Explosive Limit is over $53,000 \text{ mg/M}^3$ in air. However, smoking and open flames in the immediate vicinity of the printing units should be prohibited.