



Inter Office

Personnel and Organization Staff

17 November 1983

Mr. M. K. Lindsey
Safety Engineer
Sharonville Plant

cc J. B. Condon
S. Grendel, M.D.
R. M. Hric
D. Shepler

Subject: Asbestos

References: 1) Volume 29, Code of Federal Regulations, 1910.1001
2) IRAM Industrial Hygiene Bulletins No. 4 and 4a

As requested, the samples which you submitted to the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory on 25 October 1983 were analyzed for asbestos content. The samples were ceiling liner from the Administration Building and pipe lagging from a washer steam line. Test results, as shown on the attached data sheet, reveal that the ceiling liner contains significant amounts of asbestos.

Excessive exposure to airborne asbestos fiber and dust may cause serious, irreversible adverse health effects many years after exposure. These include asbestosis, a progressively disabling lung disease, and cancer of the respiratory tract and of the chest and abdominal cavities. The long latency period between exposure and when disease may develop emphasizes the importance of preventive industrial hygiene control methods.

Steps must be taken to assure that the asbestos in the ceiling liner does not become airborne. Therefore, if the ceiling is friable and not sealed by a false ceiling, the ceiling should be encapsulated and removed when convenient. Further, the ceiling should be designated as asbestos and treated as an asbestos exposure area if it becomes necessary to repair the ceiling or otherwise drill, abraid, or cut the ceiling. If asbestos dust is generated, control methods including wet methods of dust suppression, use of effective respirators, vacuuming, local exhaust ventilation, debris containment, and protective clothing must be followed.

OSHA, as of 4 November 1983, has promulgated an Emergency Temporary Standard (ETS) for asbestos of 0.5 fibers greater than five microns in length per cubic centimeter of air. In addition to controls that went into effect at the old two-fiber standard (i.e., posting, isolation, and protective equipment) employees must be trained relative to asbestos health hazards if they will be exposed to asbestos concentrations exceeding the ETS.

H. B. Lick

H. B. Lick, Industrial Hygiene Associate
Industrial Hygiene Section
Employee Health Services

jb
Attachment

8006 1949

SCF-FORD-3392

PRODUCED BY FORD

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SECTION
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AFFAIRS
EMPLOYEE HEALTH SERVICES

Sharonville Plant

25 October 1983

Material	Asbestos Percent Composition Found
Administration Building ceiling liner	58%
Washer steamline pipe lagging	None detected

DATA RETRIEVAL NUMBERS: HBL 2105-2106

ANALYSIS: EPA Polarizing Microscope Method

11-17-83

8006 1950

PRODUCED BY FORD