

normal conditions of use, emissions of fibrous (asbestos) dust from the tested vacuum cleaner are not likely to result in room air concentrations in excess of present or proposed OSHA standards, assuming proper use and maintenance of the vacuum cleaner and its filtration system.

2. Airborne concentrations of fibrous dust in the breathing zone of the operator ranged from 0.09 to 0.33 fiber/cc during vacuuming test procedures, again well below the proposed OSHA ceiling limit for short-term exposures, and also below the proposed OSHA limit for eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures. Again, due to the severity of the test conditions, it is concluded with reasonable confidence that, under normal use conditions, workers using the vacuum cleaner are not likely to be exposed to concentrations of airborne fibrous (asbestos) dust in excess of present or proposed OSHA standards, assuming proper use and maintenance of the vacuum cleaner and filtration system.