3/5/76

Inter Office

Personnel and Organization Staff

Mr. S. F. Svoboda
Supplier Larson Engineer
Rotunda Evaluation
Service Research Center
Ford Parts and Service Division

March 5, 1976

Subject. Asbestos Dust Vacuum Cleaner Testing

I have reviewed the copy January 6, 1976, Clayton Environmental Consultants report on the Tempo Model 75-D vacuum cleaner. The report and its recommendation are valid. However, I doubt whether an industrial hygiene evaluation during actual use in brake rebuilding is completely necessary, but from a legal standpoint it is probably very desirable.

I believe it is necessary to formalize and modify the test procedure so that a prospective supplier may be aware of our requirements and submit test results from a consultant firm such as Clayton at the time he presents his vacuum for approval.

We have attached a testing procedure that incorporates the Clayton recommendations and modifies the amount of asbestos to be vacuumed.

Henry B. Lick

Henry B. Lick
Senior Industrial Hygienist
Industrial Hygiene Section
Employe Health Services Department

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Attachment

26
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SCF-FORD-1334

Ford Motor Company Industrial Hygiene Laboratory Test Procedure

Asbestos Laden Material Vacuum Cleaning Reliability

For Use During Friction Material Rebuilding

The vacuum cleaners shall be tested for effectiveness in a room having a volume of between 750 and 950 cubic feet. This room will be able to be sealed in such a way that the only air movement in the room will be that generated by the exhaust of the vacuum cleaner. The room will further have exhaust ventilation to completely evacuate contaminated air between tests.

The procedure will consist of three test series of ten minutes each. During each test five pounds of asbestos, Johns Manville JM-7T-15 or its equivalent, will be vacuumed from a closed container located at approximately waist height of the vacuum operator. During each test series a breathing zone air sample will be taken from the operator of the vacuum, and, in addition, two general air samples will be taken at opposite ends of the room equidistant from the vacuum. Between each test the room air shall be totally changed and the vacuum cleaner bag changed with notes taken of the condition of the bag, the filters, and the vacuum in general.

Air samples and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with the most current OSHA standard promulgated in the Federal Register that pertains to asbestos exposure. In addition, the vacuum operator should wear respiratory protection suitable for protection to at least ten times the OSHA Threshold Limit Value. Other OSHA requirements such as posting and labeling should be followed.

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