INTRODUCTION

During January 1989, I was contacted by Mr. William Wright, Jr., Loss Control Engineer with The Travelers Atlanta Office, to discuss industrial hygiene air sampling requested by Rayloc Remanufacturing division management. Mr. Wright serves as the Engineering Account Manager for Genuine Parts Company, Inc.

Rayloc division management requested an industrial hygiene air sampling evaluation at selected Remanufacturing locations to assess employees' potential exposure to airborne asbestos fibers during typical Brake Department operations.

I contacted Mr. Art Catlin, General Manager, to schedule an industrial hygiene air sampling survey at the Rayloc Remanufacturing facilities in Payson, Utah, Location Code 2-5-121. On March 29, I conducted an industrial hygiene air sampling survey at this location to assess employees' potential exposure to airborne asbestos fibers during typical Brake Department operations. Also, personal air sampling was performed in the Cleaning Room to assess operators' potential exposure to perchloroethylene during cleaning operations.

During this survey, I reviewed the Hazard Communication Program which has been developed and implemented. These results were submitted in a previous letter dated April 25, 1989. Ms. LuAnn Wignall, Personnel Manager, assisted me during my on-site survey.

This report documents the results of my industrial hygiene evaluation.

SUMMARY

An Asbestos Exposure Control Program should be developed and implemented in the Brake Department to comply with OSHA's Asbestos Standard, 29CFR1910.1001, Operator exposure exceeded the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit during Debonding, Disc Brake Riveting, and Clutch Disc drilling activities. Operator exposure exceeded the OSHA Action Level during Delining (Chopping) activities, and approached the OSHA Action Level during Receiving (Sorting) activities.

General area samples taken within the center of the Cleaning Room indicated the presence of perchloroethylene vapors. Actual operator exposure was below the applicable hygienic standard. The use of perchloroethylene as a degreasing solvent is to be phased out in the near future. Until this time, a Degreaser Maintenance/Inspection Program should be implemented to ensure that these vapor degreasers are maintained in proper operating condition.