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Firestone
INTEROFFICE

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TO MR. B. SELDOMRIDGE
SALISBURY PLANT

FROM SAFETY & TRAINING-PLASTICS CO.

DATE January 4, 1980

REFERENCE

SUBJECT SALISBURY SURVEYS

Going thru some old mail I found the attached survey reports for your plant. I do not recall sending these to you earlier.

The noise survey conducted indicates rather high levels since an overexposure occurs at >90 dBA for 8 hours. The general area runs from 85 to 90 (rounded off) so some noise reduction efforts would be helpful. We will run another study to verify the readings.

The VCM level checks all look very good with no employee exposures indicated.

The lead survey samples taken are reported under separate cover.

G. D. Lloyd

G. D. Lloyd

GDL:mas

cc: Mr. N. S. Grubb

Kas Salisbury

Firestone
INTEROFFICE

DATE October 30, 1979

TO MR. G. D. LLOYD

FROM SAFETY & TRAINING-PLASTICS COMPANY

REFERENCE

SUBJECT SALISBURY - SURVEYS

Attached are three separate reports concerning surveys done at Salisbury on October 25, 1979. The surveys included checking for VCM and noise exposure in the Calendering Plant and a breathing zone check for lead in the ink mixing area. In addition, plant personnel were notified of the following safety violations observed during the surveys.

1. Materials placed on overhead pipes. In one area, it was a wooden plank and in another area it was a section of pipe.
2. There were exposed wires at one of the switches for the scrap stock cutter and both switch boxes were loose. These should be tightened properly to prevent the electrical wires from being torn.
3. An open space exists between the end of the existing handrail and the enclosed platform area above the calender rolls. The opening is wide enough for a person to slide thru.
4. Aisles and fire doors were found blocked near the ink mixing room.
5. An exit door near the calendering plant loading dock was almost completely blocked by drums and a loading dock plate.
6. An oxygen cylinder was left standing at the doorway to the maintenance shop.
7. An employee was observed riding the forks of a fork lift in the calendering plant.

In addition it was noted that many drums did not have the label required under the Vinyl Chloride Standard. Since some of the labels didn't appear to adhere properly, consideration should be given to having the necessary wording printed on by the vendor. The respirator program may also need closer attention by supervision. Mr. Thomas was honest in admitting that there were occasions when he should have worn one but he did not.


H. D. Cirullo

HDC:mas



*Ideas that are RIGHT
turn on the GREEN LIGHT*

Firestone

INTEROFFICE

DATE October 30, 1979

TO MR. G. D. LLOYD

FROM SAFETY & TRAINING-PLASTICS CO.

REFERENCE

SUBJECT SALISBURY CALENDERING PLANT-NOISE SURVEY

On October 25, 1979, a noise survey was conducted throughout the Salisbury Calendering Plant to determine employee exposure to noise.

Procedure:

The survey was conducted by way of a General Radio Type 1954 Noise Exposure Monitor and Indicator Serial Number 100780 equipped with a 9710 Monitor Serial Number 502353. The instrument was calibrated before and after the survey and both checks indicated the instrument to be in accurate calibration. The instrument readings taken via the 30 second sound measurement mode were converted to equivalent continuous sound levels via the 1954 slide rule calculator using the OSHA 5dB scale. A minimum of two readings were taken at each test site and the average computed for each site.

Results:

The average readings obtained on the first floor of the plant are indicated on the attached layout. Additional areas tested are as follows:

1. Reading taken on first floor mezzanine (86.5).
2. Reading taken on the second floor near the weigh scale while the operator was adding W/A to the banbury (88.5).
3. Reading taken on second floor mezzanine (83.5).
4. Third floor directly in front of "C" blender (78.1).
5. Third floor directly in front of "A" blender (79.0).
6. Third floor directly in front of "B" blender (78.5).

The results at each location represent employee exposure while in the immediate area.

Recommendations:

When considering OSHA Standards of allowable exposure, Attachment #2, and the results obtained of noise readings on the first floor it is apparent we are rather close in a number of areas. Mr. B. Seldomridge



*Ideas that are RIGHT
turn on the GREEN LIGHT*

indicated that consideration was being given to enclosing the calender roll heat exchanger area since it was anticipated this was a problem area. If a sound curtain were properly placed around this equipment it may be helpful in reducing overall levels. Periodic studies should be made to ensure employees are not being overexposed.

H. D. Cirullo

H. D. Cirullo

HDC:mas

Attachments/

TLV FOR NOISE
(OSHA STANDARD 1910.95)

ALLOWABLE DURATION OF
EXPOSURE PER DAY, HOURS

SOUND LEVEL dBA

8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1.50	102
1	105
.50	110
.25	115

When the daily noise exposure is composed of two or more periods of different levels, their combined effect must be considered, rather than the individual effect of each. If the sum of the following fractions exceed unity, the mixed exposure exceeds the TLV:

$$\frac{C_1}{T_1} + \frac{C_2}{T_2} + \frac{C_3}{T_3} + \frac{C_N}{T_N} = \text{Exposure Hazard}$$

where: C = Total time of exposure at a noise level.
T = Total time of exposure allowable according to standard at that level.