IWS-032-55

June 19, 1978

Mr. Paul Barns, Manager
Tuffy Service Center
1738 East Kemper Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Dear Mr. Barns:

Please find enclosed a copy of the final report of the survey conducted at your facility August 12, 1976. Also enclosed is a copy of the Recommended (Interim) Procedures for Asbestos Dust Control during brake and clutch servicing and a copy of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards.

Your cooperation has been greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Paul L. Johnson

Enclosures

cc: NIOSH Region V (3)
OSHA Headquarters
NIOSHTIC
P. Bierbaum

PJOHNSON/pj/Room 8415/FOB/Cincinnati, Ohio 45202/6-19-78

May 22, 1978

Mr. Paul Barns, Manager
Tuffy Service Center
1738 East Kemper Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Dear Mr. Barns:

Please find enclosed a copy of the report and results of the industrial hygiene survey conducted at your facility August 12, 1976, for your review prior to distribution. If there are errors in terminology or process information please make the appropriate changes and return. If I have not heard from you by June 8, 1978, I will assume that you have no comments and the report will be finalized. Copies of the OSHA asbestos standard (29 CFR 1910.1001) and the NIOSH Recommended (Interim) Procedures for Asbestos Brake and Clutch Servicing are also included.

If you have any questions please call me at 684-3255. Your cooperation was greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Paul L. Johnson
Industrial Hygienist
Industrial Hygiene Section, IWSB

Enclosures

PJOHNSON/nln Room 8415, FOB, Cincinnati, OH 5-22-78

ATTACHMENT I

federal register

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1974

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Volume 39 ■ Number 125

PART II

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

■

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price $3.85

TABLE Z-3—MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	Mppcf [a]	Mg/M³
Silica:		
Crystalline:		
Quartz (respirable)	250 [c]	10mg/M³ [e]
	%SiO₂+5	%SiO₂+2
Quartz (total dust)		30mg/M³
		%SiO₂+2
Cristobalite: Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.		
Tridymite: Use ½ the value calculated from the formulae for quartz		
Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth	20	80mg/M³
		%SiO₂
Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica):		
Mica	20	
Soapstone	20	
Talc (non-asbestos-form)	20 [e]	
Talc (fibrous). Use asbestos limit		
Tremolite (see talc, fibrous)		[e]
Portland cement	50	
Graphite (natural)	15	
Coal dust (respirable fraction less than 5% SiO₂)		2.4mg/M³ or 10mg/M³
For more than 5% SiO₂		
		%SiO₂+2
Inert or Nuisance Dust:		
Respirable fraction	15	5mg/M³
Total dust	50	15mg/M³

NOTE: Conversion factors—
mppcf×35.3=million particles per cubic meter
=particles per c.c.

[a] Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field technics.

[b] The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from air-borne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.

[c] As determined by the membrane filter method at 430× phase contrast magnification.

[d] Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics:

[e] Containing < 1% quartz; if > 1% quartz, use quartz limit.

Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere)	Percent passing selector
2	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	0

The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC instrument. [f] the respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with a MRE the figure corresponding to that of 2.4 Mg/M³ in the table for coal dust is 4.5 Mg/M³.

[39 FR 23502, June 27, 1974. Redesignated and amended at 40 FR 23073, May 28, 1975]

§ 1910.1001 Asbestos.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section, (1) "Asbestos" includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

(2) "Asbestos fibers" means asbestos fibers longer than 5 micrometers.

(b) *Permissible exposure to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers*—(1) *Standard effective July 7, 1972.* The 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed five fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air, as determined by the method prescribed in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) *Standard effective July 1, 1976.* The 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed two fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air, as determined by the method prescribed in paragraph (e) of this section.

(3) *Ceiling concentration.* No employee shall be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of 10 fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air, as determined by the method prescribed in paragraph (e) of this section.

(c) *Methods of compliance*—(1) *Engineering methods.* (i) *Engineering controls.* Engineering controls, such as, but not limited to, isolation, enclosure, exhaust ventilation, and dust collection, shall be used to meet the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) *Local exhaust ventilation.* (a) Local exhaust ventilation and dust collection systems shall be designed, constructed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, ANSI Z9.2–1971, which is incorporated by reference herein.

(b) See § 1910.6 concerning the availability of ANSI Z9.2–1971, and the maintenance of a historic file in connection therewith. The address of the American National Standards Institute is given in § 1910.100.

(iii) *Particular tools.* All hand-operated and power-operated tools which may produce or release asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits pre-

scribed in paragraph (b) of this section, such as, but not limited to, saws, scorers, abrasive wheels, and drills, shall be provided with local exhaust ventilation systems in accordance with subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Work practices*—(i) *Wet methods.* Insofar as practicable, asbestos shall be handled, mixed, applied, removed, cut, scored, or otherwise worked in a wet state sufficient to prevent the emission of airborne fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, unless the usefulness of the product would be diminished thereby.

(ii) *Particular products and operations.* No asbestos cement, mortar, coating, grout, plaster, or similar material containing asbestos shall be removed from bags, cartons, or other containers in which they are shipped, without being either wetted, or enclosed, or ventilated so as to prevent effectively the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(iii) *Spraying, demolition, or removal.* Employees engaged in the spraying of asbestos, the removal, or demolition of pipes, structures, or equipment covered or insulated with asbestos, and in the removal or demolition of asbestos insulation or coverings shall be provided with respiratory equipment in accordance with paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section and with special clothing in accordance with paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(d) *Personal protective equipment*—(1) Compliance with the exposure limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section may not be achieved by the use of respirators or shift rotation of employees, except:

(i) During the time period necessary to install the engineering controls and to institute the work practices required by paragraph (c) of this section;

(ii) In work situations in which the methods prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section are either technically not feasible or feasible to an extent insufficient to reduce the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers below the limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section; or

(iii) In emergencies.

(iv) Where both respirators and personnel rotation are allowed by subdivisions (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subparagraph, and both are practicable, personnel rotation shall be preferred and used.

(2) Where a respirator is permitted by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, it shall be selected from among those approved by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11 (37 F.R. 6244, Mar. 25, 1972), and shall be used in accordance with subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph.

(i) *Air purifying respirators.* A reusable or single use air purifying respirator, or a respirator described in subdivision (ii) or (iii) of this subparagraph, shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed no more than 10 times those limits.

(ii) *Powered air purifying respirators.* A full facepiece powered air purifying respirator, or a powered air purifying respirator, or a respirator described in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph, shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed 10 times, but not 100 times, those limits.

(iii) *Type "C" supplied-air respirators, continuous flow or pressure-demand class.* A type "C" continuous flow or pressure-demand, supplied-air respirator shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed 100 times those limits.

(iv) *Establishment of a respirator program.* (a) The employer shall establish a respirator program in accordance with the requirements of the American National Standards Practices for Respiratory Protection, ANSI Z88.2–1969, which is incorporated by reference herein.

(b) See § 1910.6 concerning the availability of ANSI Z88.2–1969 and the maintenance of an historic file in connection therewith. The address of the American National Standards Institute is given in § 1910.100.

(c) No employee shall be assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators if, based upon his most recent examination, an examining physician determines that the employee will be unable to function normally wearing a respirator, or that the safety or health of the employee or other employees will be impaired by his use of a respirator. Such employee shall be rotated to another job or given the opportunity to transfer to a different position whose duties he is able to perform with the same employer, in the same geographical area and with the same seniority, status, and rate of pay he had just prior to such transfer, if such a different position is available.

(3) Special clothing: The employer shall provide, and require the use of, special clothing, such as coveralls or similar whole body clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings for any employee exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, which exceed the ceiling level prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) Change rooms: (i) At any fixed place of employment exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, the employer shall provide change rooms for employees working regularly at the place

(ii) Clothes lockers: The employer shall provide two separate lockers or containers for each employee, so separated or isolated as to prevent contamination of the employee's street clothes from his work clothes.

(iii) Laundering: (*a*) Laundering of asbestos contaminated clothing shall be done so as to prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(*b*) Any employer who gives asbestos-contaminated clothing to another person for laundering shall inform such person of the requirement in (*a*) of this subdivision to effectively prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(*c*) Contaminated clothing shall be transported in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers, and labeled in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) *Method of measurement.* All determinations of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers shall be made by the membrane filter method at 400–450 × (magnification) (4 millimeter objective) with phase contrast illumination.

(f) *Monitoring*—(1) *Initial determinations.* Within 6 months of the publication of this section, every employer shall cause every place of employment where asbestos fibers are released to be monitored in such a way as to determine whether every employee's exposure to asbestos fibers is below the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. If the limits are exceeded, the employer shall immediately undertake a compliance program in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) *Personal monitoring*—(i) Samples shall be collected from within the breathing zone of the employees, on membrane filters of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) Sampling frequency and patterns. After the initial determinations required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of employees. In no case shall the sampling be done at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposure to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) *Environmental monitoring*—(i) samples shall be collected from areas of a work environment which are representative of the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers which may reach the breathing zone of employees. Samples shall be collected on a membrane filter of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) *Sampling frequency and patterns.* After the initial determinations required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of the

employees. In no case shall sampling be at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposures to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) *Employee observation of monitoring.* Affected employees, or their representatives, shall be given a reasonable opportunity to observe any monitoring required by this paragraph and shall have access to the records thereof.

(g) *Caution signs and labels.* (1) *Caution signs.* (i) *Posting.* Caution signs shall be provided and displayed at each location where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may be in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such a location so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area marked by the signs. Signs shall be posted at all approaches to areas containing excessive concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers.

(ii) *Sign specifications.* The warning signs required by subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall conform to the requirements of 20" x 14" vertical format signs specified in § 1910.145(d)(4), and to this subdivision. The signs shall display the following legend in the lower panel, with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to that specified in this subdivision.

Legend	*Notation*
Asbestos	1" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Dust Hazard	1" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Avoid Breathing Dust	1/4" Gothic.
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment.	1/4" Gothic.
Do Not Remain In Area Unless Your Work Requires It.	1/4" Gothic.
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Be Hazardous To Your Health.	14 point Gothic.

Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.

(2) *Caution labels*—(i) *Labeling.* Caution labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers, except that no label is required where asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that during any reasonable foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section will be released.

(ii) *Label specifications.* The caution labels required by subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast as to be readily visible and legible. The label shall state:

CAUTION

Contains Asbestos Fibers

Avoid Creating Dust

Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm

(h) *Housekeeping*—(1) *Cleaning.* All external surfaces in any place of employment shall be maintained free of accumulations of asbestos fibers if, with their dispersion, there would be an excessive concentration.

(2) *Waste disposal.* Asbestos waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos-contaminated clothing, consigned for disposal, which may produce in any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, processing, disposal, or transportation airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be collected and disposed of in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers.

(i) *Recordkeeping*—(1) *Exposure records.* Every employer shall maintain records of any personal or environmental monitoring required by this section. Records shall be maintained for a period of at least 3 years and shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and to authorized representatives of either.

(2) *Employee access.* Every employee and former employee shall have reasonable access to any record required to be maintained by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, which indicates the employee's own exposure to asbestos fibers.

(3) *Employee notification.* Any employee found to have been exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be notified in writing of the exposure as soon as practicable but not later

than 5 days of the finding. The employee shall also be timely notified of the corrective action being taken.

(j) *Medical examinations*—(1) *General.* The employer shall provide or make available at his cost, medical examinations relative to exposure to asbestos required by this paragraph.

(2) *Preplacement.* The employer shall provide or make available to each of his employees, within 30 calendar days following his first employment in an occupation exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, a comprehensive medical examination, which shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$).

(3) *Annual examinations.* On or before January 31, 1973, and at least annually thereafter, every employer shall provide, or make available, comprehensive medical examinations to each of his employees engaged in occupations exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers. Such annual examination shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$).

(4) *Termination of employment.* The employer shall provide, or make available, within 30 calendar days before or after the termination of employment of any employee engaged in an occupation exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, a comprehensive medical examination which shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$).

(5) *Recent examinations.* No medical examination is required of any employee, if adequate records show that the employee has been examined in accordance with this paragraph within the past 1-year period.

(6) *Medical records*—(i) *Maintenance.* Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be retained by employers for at least 20 years.

(ii) *Access.* The contents of the records of the medical examinations required by this paragraph shall be made available, for inspection and copying, to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Director of NIOSH, to authorized physicians and medical consultants of either of them, and, upon the request of an employee or former employee, to his physician. Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer of the examined employee all the information specifically required by this paragraph, and any other medical information related to occupational exposure to asbestos fibers.

§ 1910.1002 Coal tar pitch volatiles; interpretation of term.

As used in § 1910.1000 (Table Z-1), coal tar pitch volatiles include the fused polycyclic hydrocarbons which volatilize from the distillation residues of coal, petroleum, wood, and other organic matter.

[Sec. 8(g), 84 Stat. 1600, 29 U.S.C. 657) [39 FR 23502, June 27, 1974. Redesignated and amended at 40 FR 23073, May 28, 1975]

§ 1910.1003 4-Nitrobiphenyl.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which 4-Nitrobiphenyl, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 92933 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to trans-shipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 0.1 percent by weight or volume of 4-Nitrobiphenyl.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of 4-Nitrobiphenyl. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room

August 6, 1976

ATTACHMENT II

RECOMMENDED (INTERIM) PROCEDURES FOR
ASBESTOS BRAKE AND CLUTCH SERVICING

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has research underway concerning dust exposures during brake and clutch servicing. Due to preliminary data demonstrating significant asbestos exposures during presently used brake and clutch servicing techniques, NIOSH has reviewed alternate techniques whereby asbestos exposures are reduced. The following are interim procedures recommended by NIOSH to minimize dust exposures.

1. If possible, an area shall be designated for all brake and clutch repairs. Entrances into this area shall be posted with an asbestos exposure warning sign as follows:

Asbestos
Dust Hazard
Avoid Breathing Dust
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment
Do Not Remain in Area Unless Your Work Requires It
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Asbestosis and Cancer

2. During brake servicing, an air purifying respirator, either single use or with replaceable particulate filter(s), as approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (formerly Bureau of Mines) or NIOSH, shall be worn during all procedures starting with the removal of the wheels and including reassembly. During manual clutch servicing, such a respirator shall be worn during removal and cleaning of the clutch, pressure plate and housing assembly and during installation of the new clutch assembly.

3. Dust shall first be cleaned from brake drums, brake backing plates, brake assemblies and clutch assemblies using an industrial type vacuum cleaner equipped with a high efficiency filter system (>99% efficiency for 0.3 μm diameter aerosols). After vacuum cleaning, any remaining dust shall be removed using a rag soaked in water and wrung until nearly dry. Under no circumstances shall compressed air or dry brushing be used for cleaning.

4. During arcing and riveting operations, an approved respirator, as described in (2) above, shall be worn. Grinding (arcing) machines shall be provided with local exhaust ventilation such that worker exposures are maintained at least below the 1976 OSHA asbestos standard (29 CFR 1910.1001).* At a minimum, the dust bag of the arcing machine shall be removed and replaced with the hose of the high efficiency industrial vacuum described in (3) above.

5. Industrial vacuum cleaner bags containing asbestos dust and cloths used for wiping brake and clutch assemblies shall be sealed in plastic bags and labeled with the following warning label printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast to be readily visible and legible:

Caution
Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Breathing Dust
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Asbestosis and Cancer

All asbestos waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the OSHA asbestos regulation, 29 CFR 1910.1001(h). During removal of vacuum bags, and approved respirator, as described in (2) above, shall be worn.

6. All floor cleaning in areas where brakes and clutches are repaired shall be done with the high efficiency industrial vacuum cleaner as described in (3) above. Grinding (arcing) machines shall also be cleaned with such a vacuum cleaner and any remaining dust wiped with a damp cloth. An approved respirator, as described in (2) above, shall be used during this cleaning.

7. Although adherence to the above procedures should minimize any contamination of work clothing, it is required that the appropriate portions of the OSHA regulations on asbestos (29 CFR 1910.1001(d) (3 and 4) concerning special clothing, change rooms, etc. be followed.

NOTE: Strict adherence to the above procedures should minimize exposures to mechanics during brake and clutch servicing. These are interim recommendations and are subject to revision pending results of ongoing NIOSH research.

*Section 1910.1001 of the Code of Federal Regulations was formerly Section 1910.93a. This change was noted in the Federal Register, May 28, 1975.

Prepared By
Division of Field Studies and Clinical Investigations
National Institute for Occupationa Safety and Health
Cincinnati, Ohio

Work Sheet

for

Preliminary Industrial Hygiene
Survey of

Plant Name: Tuffy Service Center

City, State: Cincinnati, Ohio

Survey Date: August 12, 1976

Survey Conducted By: Paul L. Johnson

Industrial Hygiene Section
Industrywide Studies Branch
Division of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations and Field Studies
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Cincinnati, Ohio

//

I. General:

1. Establishment Name Tuffy Service Center

Address 1738 E. Kemper Rd City Cincinnati

State Ohio Zip Code 45246 Telephone Number 513 771-2326

2. Persons Interviewed Paul Barns - Manager

3. A) Union Representative: None

Title _____ Telephone Number _____

B) Name of Union _____

5. NIOSH Staff Present Paul L. Johnson

II. Plant Description:

1. Is plant a subsidiary _____ independently owned independently

Name of parent company Sumpter Branscum Enterprise (DBA)

Legal Owner Charles L. Sumpter and Richard Sumpter

2. Date plant built 1974

Date of plant additions None

3. Acreage of plant site _____

4. Number of major buildings 1 Total Square Feet _____

5. A) How many people are on your payroll at the present time? 3

B) Of this number, how many are normally in the

Production Area? 3

Administrative Area? 0

Other Areas? 0

6. Number of Shifts 1 /8hr/5day 1wk

7. Number of employees/shifts? 3

III. Description of Process:

1. What are your major products or services? (list)

Brake servicing

Muffler Sales

2. Plant Processes

A) Product

Raw materials and possible contaminants

Production Processes Brake repair services at this facility consists of the following: elevating front end and removing wheels, disassembling brakes, and cleaning drum (150psi air and/or brushing). Worn parts are replaced, the wheel is re-assembled and brakes are adjusted. The vehicle is then test driven for proper adjustment and repair.

Brake repair at time of survey consists of 4 to 5 brake jobs per week.

B) Product

Raw materials and possible contaminants

Production Processes_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

IV. Description of Safety, Industrial Hygiene, and Medical Programs:

1. A) Does your company employ an industrial hygienist?

Yes, at this location_____

Yes, at corporate headquarters_____

Yes, on a consulting basis_____

Yes, insurance carrier_____

Yes, specify_____

No X

B) Name of I.H._____Telephone Number_____

Address_____

C) What types of measurements are routinely taken? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

D) Were industrial hygiene measurements obtained: Yes X No_____
Background air samples were collected.

2. Do you have an agreement with a physician to give your employees emergency or other medical care?

Yes, at this location--full-time_____

Yes, at this location--part-time_____

Yes, on call_____

Name_____ Telephone Number_____

Address_____

No X

3. Do you have a licensed nurse in your facility at a regular time?

Yes, Full-time_____ Yes, Part-time_____ No X

4. Do you have an employee at this facility on each shift with formal first aid training, other than a doctor or nurse , who has been designated to provide emergency treatment?

Yes_____ No X

5. When you hire new employees, do you require them to take a medical examination?

Yes, all employees_____

Yes, some employees_____

No X

6. Do you provide any periodic physical examinations for your employees?

Yes_____ No X How Often_____

7. Do you provide special job related medical tests for your employees, such as:

Chest X-Ray	Yes_____	No X
Hearing Tests	Yes_____	No X
Visual Tests	Yes_____	No X
Lung Function Tests	Yes_____	No X
Blood Tests	Yes_____	No X
Urine Tests	Yes_____	No X
Other	Yes_____	No X

Specify:_____

8. A) Does your company have a formal safety program? Yes_____ No X

B) Safety and Health Supervisor_____

C) How many people are involved in this program? 0

D) How many lost-time accidents did you have last year? None

Frequency_____ Severity_____

9. Has there been any medical abnormalities among workers which can be attributed to an occupational exposure?

Explain No

10. What protective equipment is required:

Equipment Provided by Employer

Clothing	Yes_____	No X
Glasses	Yes_____	No X
Shoes	Yes_____	No X
Respirators	Yes_____	No X

Type_____

Where Used_____

Other_____

11. A) Are there facilities for taking showers?

Yes_____ No X

B) Are there facilities for changing clothes?

Yes X No_____

C) Obtained descriptive literature on products?

Yes_____ No X

V. Narrative:

1. Description of Medical, Safety, and Industrial Hygiene Program:

NA

2. Potential Health Hazards:

Dust from cleaning of drums and wheel assembly by air (150 psi pressure) and brush cleaning

3. Have product lines changed over the years? (If they have, include any other raw materials used).

No

4. Are waste products reused: (If not, how are they disposed?)

No

5. Briefly describe any past air sampling data.

None

6. Completeness of Personnel Records:

Social Security Numbers — Records include only data on employement application kept at present location.

Work History

Lost Time Accident Data

Records Available Since

7. Ventilation: (Include type, size, kinds of collectors, H.P. of blowers, history of changes, etc.)

None

8. Housekeeping:

Overall area fairly clean

9. Miscellaneous:

Air (150psi) used for cleaning brake assemblies is not a recommended method for removing dust particles. The downstream pressure of compressed air must remain at a pressure level below 30psi whenever the nozzle is dead ended. OSHA regulations (29 CFR, 1910.242(b)) states that air pressure, if used for cleaning, shall be reduced to less than 30psi and effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment shall be used.