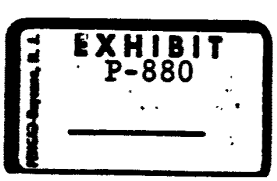
Savigny #3
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Mr. Brown Birmingham Engineering 12-29-52

J.B. Skinner/bab HO. Eng.

BADHAM INSULATION COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 43860

This is to confirm our visit to the above plant on December 15, at which t we took two samples to evaluate dust control by the newly installed ventil system.

This system includes an enclosure about the splitting saw and two local exh hoods surrounding the saws cutting the pipe covering to length. Visible d could be seen escaping from two sources. The first of these is the hood e closing the splitting saw. As the length of pipe covering emerges from th enclosure, dust is thrown into the working atmosphere in line with the tra of the pipe covering. The second location was at the saws cutting the pip covering to length. The dust is released from these saws as the pipe cove emerges from them.

The results of dust counts obtained from the two samples are tabulated in table accompanying this report. These samples were counted on two bases. Commonly, it is the practice to count all particles captured by the impinge when evaluating an asbestos plant. For this procedure a maximum allowable c ntr tion of 5 mppcf is commonly accepted. Recently studies by Vorwaled his associates have indicated that it is only the asbestos fibers longer t 10 microns that are responsible for asbestosis. It has been proposed that count of fibrous particles greater than 10 microns should not exceed 1 mpp Because of these two systems of counting being in use at the present time, methods were employed to evaluate this dust exposure. It will be noted th on a total dust count basis both samples showed an excessive amount of dus the work room atmosphere. On the basis of fibrous particles longer than 1 microns, one sample indicated hazardous conditions, whereas the other resu in a concentration equalling the maximum allowable. These samples indicat therefore, that an improvement of the exhaust system should be effected.

Improvement of the hood over the split saw could be effected through exten the hood at least on two sides to the end of the machine and providing an hood into which most of the dust would be projected. An exhaust connectio should be made at this latter point. A solution proposed by the company, in an effort to obtain improved production, contemplates the installation air jet which would spread the split apart and blow dust from the interio the pipe covering. Care will have to be exercised in such an installation prevent the air stream from the nozzle from overcoming the action of the l exhaust hood. This is particularly important inasmuch as the nozzle would facing in the direction of the operator of the splitter saw and if too gre velocity were used the dust could be blown back to his station.

The end cut saws should be more closely covered than they are at the prese time. As much of the saw as possible should be covered and a tongue- and rangement used on grinding wheel hoods should be utilized at the take of the saw to prevent dust escaping at the pint where the pipe covers the saw.

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(Cont.....) -2-

Settling TRAPS ~~[illegible]~~ located in the duct room below the saws would materially assist in keeping the ducts clear of heavy settled material.

Industrial Hygienist

Enc.
Mr. Davidson -Atlanta
Mr. Vinson "

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Plant Badham Insulation Co Location Birmingham, Ala

AIR ANALYSIS TABLE

Sample No.	Time Mins.	Location and Events	Dust Concentra Total Count ~~(A)~~ ~~(B)~~ (C)	> 10μ
M6	9	Worker's Exposure feeding slitter saw	20	1.2
M7	10	Worker's exposure unloading cut-off saws.	5.8	1.0

Maximum Allowable Concentration 5

A - Milligrams per Cubic Meter
B - Parts per Million
C - Million Particles per Cubic Foot

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