

**Concrete Cleaning, Inc. Centrifugal Shot Blaster:
Baseline Report; Greenbook (Chapter)**

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**Topical Report
July 31, 1997**

19980402 034

Work Performed Under Contract No.: DE-FC21-95MC32260

For

U.S. Department of Energy
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Office of Technology Development
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Washington, DC 20585

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CONCRETE CLEANING, INC. - CENTRIFUGAL SHOT BLAST

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Concrete Cleaning, Inc.

Centrifugal Shot Blaster

Human Factors Evaluation

SECTION 1 - SUMMARY

TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

The centrifugal shot blaster technology was tested and is being evaluated at Florida International University (FIU) as a baseline technology. In conjunction with FIU's evaluation of efficiency and cost, this report covers the evaluation conducted for safety and health issues. It is a commercially available technology and has been used for various projects at locations throughout the country.

The centrifugal shot blaster is an electronically operated shot blast machine that has been modified to remove layers of concrete to varying depths. A hardened steel shot propelled at a high rate of speed abrades the surface of the concrete. The depth of material removed is determined by the rate of speed the machine is traveling and the volume of shot being fired into the blast chamber. The steel shot is recycled and used over until it is pulverized into dust, which ends up in the waste container with the concrete being removed. Debris is continually vacuumed by a large dust collection system attached to the shot blaster.

KEY RESULTS

The safety and health evaluation during the testing demonstration focused on two main areas of exposure: dust and noise. The dust exposure was minimal, but noise exposure was potentially significant. Further testing for each of these exposures is recommended because the outdoor environment where the testing demonstration took place may cause the results to be inapplicable to enclosed operating environments, where it is feasible that the dust and noise levels will be higher. Other safety and health issues found were ergonomics, heat stress, tripping hazards, electrical hazards, and lockout/tagout.

SECTION 2 TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

SYSTEM OPERATION



Figure 1- Manual operation of shotblast head.

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The centrifugal shot blaster is an electronically operated shot blast machine that has been modified to remove layers of concrete to varying depths. A hardened steel shot propelled at a high rate of speed abrades the surface of the concrete. The depth of material removed is determined by the rate of speed the machine is traveling and the volume of shot being fired into the blast chamber.

The steel shot is recycled and used over until it is pulverized into dust, which ends up in the waste container with the concrete being removed. Debris is continually vacuumed by a large dust collection system attached to the shot blaster. The vacuum system utilizes high efficiency particulate (HEPA) filters.

SECTION 3 HEALTH AND SAFETY EVALUATION

GENERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH CONCERNS

Personnel where the centrifugal shot blaster technology is being used need to be concerned with safety and health issues. Issues that personnel need to be cognizant of may be divided into two categories. Core issues are those that are based on current safety and health regulatory requirements. Best management practices are related to issues that are not based on current safety and health regulations but are key elements in preventing worker injury and illness on the job.

Safety and health issues of concern with the centrifugal shot blaster technology included:

Core Issues:

- ◆ Tripping hazards - the electric cords needed to operate the equipment are tripping hazards. Therefore, the need for stringent housekeeping must be evaluated.
- ◆ Pinch points - the potential exists for the operator to have his/her fingers/hand crushed if during operation the hand is placed in the area of the shot head or near any moving parts of the equipment. Blasting mode should never be activated while maintenance is being conducted on the head. This will be considered under a lockout/tagout program.
- ◆ Electrical hazards - the generator and electric cords necessary to operate the equipment can present electrical hazards, therefore, the need for ground fault circuit interrupters, grounding, and strain relief must be evaluated.
- ◆ Lockout/Tagout - the user of the technology will need to develop a lockout/tagout program to assure there is not an accidental release of energy during maintenance/repair activities.
- ◆ Noise - the user was subjected to a potentially significant amount of noise while operating the centrifugal shot blast.
- ◆ Dust - the equipment did not generate visible dust during operation, but larger debris and shot were left on the surface being blasted. The amount of dust generated in the breathing zone of the operator may change based on the environment in which the concrete decontamination is taking place; therefore, the user of the technology will need to develop a sampling plan based on the individual site needs. It should also be noted that there was potential for contamination by dust when emptying the collection pan.



Figure 2 - Shotblast head attached to cart.

A large amount of shot was left on the surface during blasting operations. This has the potential to become an airborne hazard, especially after the shot is pulverized to a dust. Additionally, the shot left on the surface caused the surface to become very slippery.

Best Management Practices:

- ◆ Heat stress - the operator was subjected to an increase in heat stress due to the need to utilize Anti-C PPE. The user will need to develop a heat stress program for the environment in which the technology is being used, taking into consideration any PPE that may need to be utilized.
- ◆ Ergonomics - the user was subjected to some ergonomic stressors that need to be taken into consideration, such as, stooping, bending, twisting, kneeling, and lifting. Of particular concern is the need to manually shovel the dust and debris from the dust pan. This adds an ergonomic stressor to the back, and causes an increase in exposure to the contaminant.
- ◆ Struck by hazards - there is potential for ancillary personnel in the area to be struck by or pinned by the operating shot blaster. The operator cannot see directly in front of the machine during operation. Additionally, the equipment was able to continue running even when the operator stepped away from it. This could lead to serious injury to the operator or other personnel in the area. The equipment needs to be fitted with a "dead man switch" in order to keep this from happening.
- ◆ Communication - due to the noise generated by the technology during operation, communication can be difficult. Personnel working in the area should be familiar with and use hand signals when needed.



Figure 4- Collection of debris in drum with vacuum system.



Figure 3 - Worker attaching shot head to cart.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE MONITORING

During the current testing demonstration with the concrete cleaning shot blast system, sampling was conducted for dust and noise. In addition, the

wet-bulb globe temperature was monitored to evaluate heat stress. Observational evaluation was conducted for ergonomics and arm-hand vibration.

Through general observational techniques the potential for ergonomic problems was evaluated during the testing demonstration. There is potential for muscle/back stress and/or injuries due to bending, twisting, and lifting associated with setup, operation, maintenance, and decontamination. Of particular concern is the potential for back injury due to the need to shovel the dust collected in the dust pan. This would be eliminated by the use of filters on the vacuum system.

Heat stress was monitored using a Quest QuestTemp° 15 Heat Stress Monitor. The wet-bulb globe temperature was used to determine the work/rest regimen in accordance with the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) recommendations. The wet-bulb globe temperature was adjusted for the type of clothing, including PPE, that the worker was wearing.

In addition, the worker's blood pressure, pulse, and temperature were monitored throughout the day. No problems were encountered due to heat stress but the worker's comfort level was increased when not wearing the Anti-C PPE. While heat stress will be increased while wearing PPE, the overall heat stress response will vary from worker to worker. Each situation in which the current technology is used will need to be evaluated for the heat stress potential taking into consideration the wet-bulb globe temperature, PPE in use, physical condition of the worker, and amount of worker acclimatization.

Dust monitoring was conducted with a sampling train consisting of an SKC IOM Inhalable dust sampler coupled with a MSA Escort Elf air sampling pump. Pre- and post-sampling calibration was accomplished using a BIOS International DryCal DC1 primary calibration system. Sampling filters were desiccated pre- and post-sampling and weighed on a Denver Instrument Company A-200DS scale. Sampling was conducted in accordance with NIOSH method 0500.

Personal dust sampling was conducted on the equipment operator during blasting operations. Personal dust sampling results of 0.0 mg/m³ were obtained for the operator. These values do not exceed the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limit (PEL) or the ACGIH threshold limit value (TLV) of 15 mg/m³ and 10 mg/m³ respectively for total dust. There was however, a notable amount of shot left on the blasted surface. This could potentially become an airborne inhalation hazard, especially after the shot is pulverized and becomes a secondary source of dust. Due to this and the dust sampling being conducted in an outdoor environment with windy conditions, it is recommended that sampling be conducted while the shot blasting operation is being conducted in a closed environment. A complete air sampling plan for a site would need to be developed to

include not only dust but other contaminants specific to the concrete decontamination project. (See Appendix B for sampling data).

Personal noise monitoring was conducted using Metrosonic db-3100 data logging noise dosimeters. Calibration was conducted pre- and post-monitoring using a Metrosonics CL304 acoustical calibrator. Monitoring was conducted on the operator for 1.2 hours (72 minutes) during operation of the centrifugal shot blast system. Monitoring during this time showed a noise dose of 17.36% which gives an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) of 77.4 dBA. If the operator continued to have the same level of noise exposure during the 8-hour shift, a projected 8-hour TWA would produce a noise dose of 116.95%, or an 8-hour TWA of 91.1 dBA. Additional operator measurements for 2.9 hours (174 minutes) showed a noise dose of 47.37%, which gives an 8-hour TWA of 84.6 dBA. If the operator continued to have the same level of noise exposure during the 8-hour shift, a projected 8-hour TWA would produce a noise dose of 130.63% or an 8-hour TWA of 91.9 dBA.

Monitoring was also conducted on the operator's assistant for 1.1 hours (67 minutes) during operation of the centrifugal shot blaster. Monitoring showed a noise dose of 6.30%, which gives an 8-hour TWA of 70.1 dBA. If the assistant continued to have the same level of noise exposure during the 8-hour shift a projected 8-hour TWA would produce a noise dose of 57.23% or an 8-hour TWA of 85.97 dBA.

The OSHA allowable PEL for noise is a 100% dose or an 8-hour TWA of 90 dBA. The above noise doses and TWA's show a potential for overexposure, depending on the amount of time spent operating the equipment. Neither the operator nor the assistant were over-exposed after 2.9 hours, 1.2 hours, or 1.1 hours of operation, but may be over-exposed after an 8-hour work shift. At these exposure levels, personnel may be required to be included in a hearing conservation program. Feasible engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment (PPE-hearing protection devices) need to be used as appropriate. The percentage of time spent at each noise level that comprises the exposures can be seen in Appendix B.

During the 1.1 hours of operation for the assistant, the noise levels were averaged for each one-minute period of time. An overall average was calculated, yielding an average exposure level of 86.0 dBA for an 80 dB cutoff level, and 83.4 dBA for a 90 dB cutoff level. The average exposure level for the operator was 91.1 dBA for an 80 db cutoff level, and 90.6 dBA for a 90 db cutoff level for the 1.2 hours of operation; and 91.9 dBA for an 80 dB cutoff, and 91.0 dBA for a 90 dB cutoff level for the 2.9 hours of operation. OSHA requires an 80 db cutoff for hearing conservation measurements and a 90 db cutoff for engineering controls compliance measurements. The maximum sound level observed during the measurement period was 105.8 dBA for the assistant and 118.8 dBA for operator. The highest instantaneous sound pressure level was 130.0 dB for the assistant and 138.6 dB and 138.9 dB for the operator.

These measurements define noise as a potential exposure problem for personnel operating and assisting with the operation of the concrete cleaning centrifugal shot blaster system. It must also be noted that the equipment was being operated in an open outdoor environment at the time of the measurements. Operation in an enclosed facility would have the potential to increase the noise level due to other influences such as vibration and reverberation. Therefore it is recommended that noise monitoring be conducted while the equipment is being operated in a closed environment.

HUMAN FACTORS INTERFACE

The technologies being tested for concrete decontamination and decommissioning are targeted for alpha contaminated concrete. Therefore, the equipment operator and assistant were dressed out in Anti-C (alpha radiation) PPE which included cloth suit, hood, inner and outer boots, inner and outer gloves, and full face air-purifying respirator. Due to the full face respirator, the operators had some visibility problems while operating the equipment. There was also a decrease in dexterity due to the gloves which caused some problems during maintenance activities because of a loss of tactile sensation. In addition, the need to perform work in the Anti-C PPE caused some increase in heat stress for the operator and assistant.

If the concrete being decontaminated had contamination other than or in addition to alpha radiation, additional levels of protection, such as Level A or Level B PPE, may be required for the operator. These may create additional human interface problems such as a greater decrease in visibility and manual dexterity, an increase in heat stress, and an overall increase in physical stress. It is recommended that additional safety and health evaluations be conducted utilizing these higher levels of protection.

The main ergonomic concern was shoveling the dust collected in the dust pan. This greatly increased the potential for exposure to the dust and associated contaminants and presented an extreme potential for back injury from shoveling.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE/PREPAREDNESS

The use of the Concrete Cleaning shot blast technology would not be applicable to emergency response.

Emergency response/preparedness must be part of every hazardous waste site safety and health plan. In addition to credible site emergencies, site personnel must plan for credible emergencies in connection with the centrifugal shot blaster.

All precautions used when responding to an emergency situation at the site will apply. Before entering an area where the centrifugal shot blaster is being used, the equipment needs to be completely shut down (de-energized).

This technology does not appear to present any conditions that would lead to out of the ordinary emergencies.

SECTION 4 TECHNOLOGY APPLICABILITY

On observation the technology did not deposit much visible dust into the atmosphere and air monitoring did not show a significant dust level but this was difficult to assess due to the windy outdoor testing environment. There was a large amount of shot left on the surface during blasting operation. The system needs to be evaluated to determine if an increase in vacuum air flow would help with this problem.

The centrifugal shot blast will need to be torn down to be decontaminated. This will not necessarily guarantee that decontamination for alpha will be complete and it will be difficult to survey for alpha contamination due to all of the small hard to reach (with a probe) spaces inherent in the equipment. There is also concern for the amount of contamination that may have been spread to the internal parts of the equipment when shot that has been on the surface is deposited back into the shot blaster for use.

SECTION 5 REGULATORY/POLICY ISSUES

The site safety and health personnel where the concrete cleaning centrifugal shot blast technology is being used need to be concerned with safety and health regulations applicable to the issues discussed above. Regulations that apply may be divided into four categories. Core requirements are those regulations that would apply to any hazardous waste work site, regardless of the type of job. Technology specific requirements are those regulations that apply due to the specific technology being used. Special requirements are standards and policies that are specific to the technology itself but are not required by reference in a regulation. Best management practices are not required but are recommended by organizations such as the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH), Department of Energy (DOE), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), etc. These regulations/standards may include but not be limited to the following:

Core requirements:

- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.25 Housekeeping
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.141 Sanitation (1910.141(a)(3) covers housekeeping)

- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.53 Ionizing Radiation
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.96 Ionizing Radiation
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazard Communication
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.64 Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.119 Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.65 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
- ◆ Occupational Safety and Health Act 1970(5)(a)(1) General Duty Clause

Technology specific requirements:

- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K Electrical
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S Electrical
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart O Machinery and Machine Guarding
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.52 Occupational Noise Exposure
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.95 Occupational Noise Exposure
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.103 Respiratory Protection
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 Respiratory Protection
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.102 Eye and Face Protection

- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 Eye and Face Protection
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.28 Personal Protective Equipment
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 General Requirements (Personal Protective Equipment)
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1926.23 First Aid and Medical Attention
- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.151 Medical Services and First Aid
- ◆ ACGIH Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices

In addition to the above regulations and policies, it is imperative that all workers have appropriate and adequate training for the task and associated safety and health conditions. Training that would be required may be divided into four categories. Core training is that which is required for anyone entering a hazardous waste site to perform work, regardless of the type of job. Technology specific training is that training that is specific to the technology and required by safety and health standards. Special training is that which is specific to the technology to assure the worker is adequately trained for the task but is not necessarily required by safety and health standards. Best management practices are trainings that while not mandated by health and safety standards, provide information and knowledge to the worker that will allow the worker to perform his/her job safely. Training to be applied for the centrifugal shotblast technology may include but not be limited to:

Core training requirements:

- ◆ HAZWOPER (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response)
- ◆ HAZCOM (Hazard Communication)
- ◆ Radiation Safety (Radiation Worker Training) for radiation sites

Technology Specific Training:

- ◆ Respiratory Protection
- ◆ Hearing Conservation
- ◆ Personal Protective Equipment

- ◆ Electrical Safety
- ◆ Lockout/Tagout

Special training:

- ◆ Job specific training for equipment operation

Best Management Practice training:

- ◆ Ergonomics (proper lifting, bending, stooping, kneeling, safe shoveling techniques)
- ◆ Heat stress (learning to recognize signs and symptoms)
- ◆ CPR/First Aid/Emergency Response/Blood-borne Pathogens
- ◆ Hand Signal Communication
- ◆ Construction Safety (OSHA 500) and or General Industry Safety (OSHA 501)

SECTION 6

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations made here for improved worker safety and health take into consideration the operation of the centrifugal shot blast without a HEPA vacuum system. Specific recommendations include:

- ◆ It needs to be assured that workers are aware of the tripping hazards associated with hoses and cords that are necessary to operate the equipment. Keeping these as orderly as possible in compliance with good housekeeping regulations will help avoid injury due to tripping. In addition, the operators had to find somewhere to place tools that were being used during operations. A specific place for tools located on the operating station would improve housekeeping in this area.
- ◆ Operators and assistants need to have training in ergonomics to assure proper techniques in lifting, bending, stooping, twisting, etc. during equipment operation and shoveling activities. It should be required that the system only be operated with a HEPA filter vacuum system.

- ◆ The equipment did not require the operator to have control of the centrifugal shot blast at all times in order to keep it running. The operator was able to leave the equipment and walk in front of or behind it. This could lead to a struck by, contacted by, or caught between accident. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) need to be developed that require the operator to stay with the equipment at all times during operation. In addition, the operator was not able to see over the equipment and had to look around it while operating to see what was in front of him. This could cause the assistant to be struck by, contacted by, or caught between the equipment and a wall surface. Mounting a camera on the front of the equipment with a viewing screen at the operators location or designing the equipment for remote operation would alleviate this problem.
- ◆ There is an E-stop located on the centrifugal shot blast but because the operator had to stand to the left of the equipment (to see in front of it) during operation, he was not within arm's length of the E-stop. This presents an increase in the potential to cause harm by whatever conditions cause the E-stop to be needed. The E-stop needs to be located within easy access of the operator at all times.
- ◆ The use of the dust pan made it necessary for the workers to shovel the accumulated dust to empty the pan. This has the potential to cause ergonomic problems such as back stress/injury and greatly increases the potential for exposure to the contaminant. The shot blaster should be used with a HEPA filter vacuum system.
- ◆ During blasting operations, there was a significant amount of shot left on the surface. This was collected using a large magnet and placed back into the blaster for reuse. Shot that is not left on the surface is recycled back into the equipment for reuse. Both of these practices have the potential to spread contamination to the internal parts of the equipment. The vacuum system needs to be evaluated to determine if an increase in air flow will help this problem.

The shot left on the surface makes it very slippery. Further, it can create a secondary waste problem, because when it gets wet it rusts. A design change to the vacuum system will also help with these problems.

- ◆ Prior to operation the operator has to check the blast area for a "hot spot." This has the potential to literally be hot and cause a burn. The operator must be aware of this and use the appropriate gloves while checking for a "hot spot."
- ◆ There is potential for overexposure to noise during operation of the technology. Since testing was done in an outdoor environment, it is plausible that the noise levels would increase in an enclosed environment. The equipment needs to be evaluated for possible engineering controls to help decrease the noise exposure to the operator. If engineering controls are not possible, administrative controls, and/or adequate hearing protection must be incorporated during operation.

Due to the windy outdoor environment in which the testing demonstration was conducted and therefore, the dust and noise monitoring was conducted, it is recommended that further testing for dust exposure and noise exposure be conducted while the technology is used in an enclosed environment similar to environments in which it would be used at a hazardous waste clean-up site. This would also allow for a more thorough evaluation of the heat stress to be encountered while wearing the appropriate PPE.

It is also recommended that the operation and maintenance activities be evaluated while the operator is wearing Level A and Level B PPE since these levels may be needed in environments where the concrete contamination is mixed in nature or other than radiation.

The safety and health issues discussed throughout this report could be reduced and in some cases eliminated if this type of scabbling technology could operate remotely.

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, 29 CFR Part 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Administration United States Department of Labor, 1995

Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry, 29 CFR Part 1926, Occupational Safety and Health Administration United States Department of Labor, 1995

Threshold Limit Values(TLV's) for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices (BEI's), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1995-1996

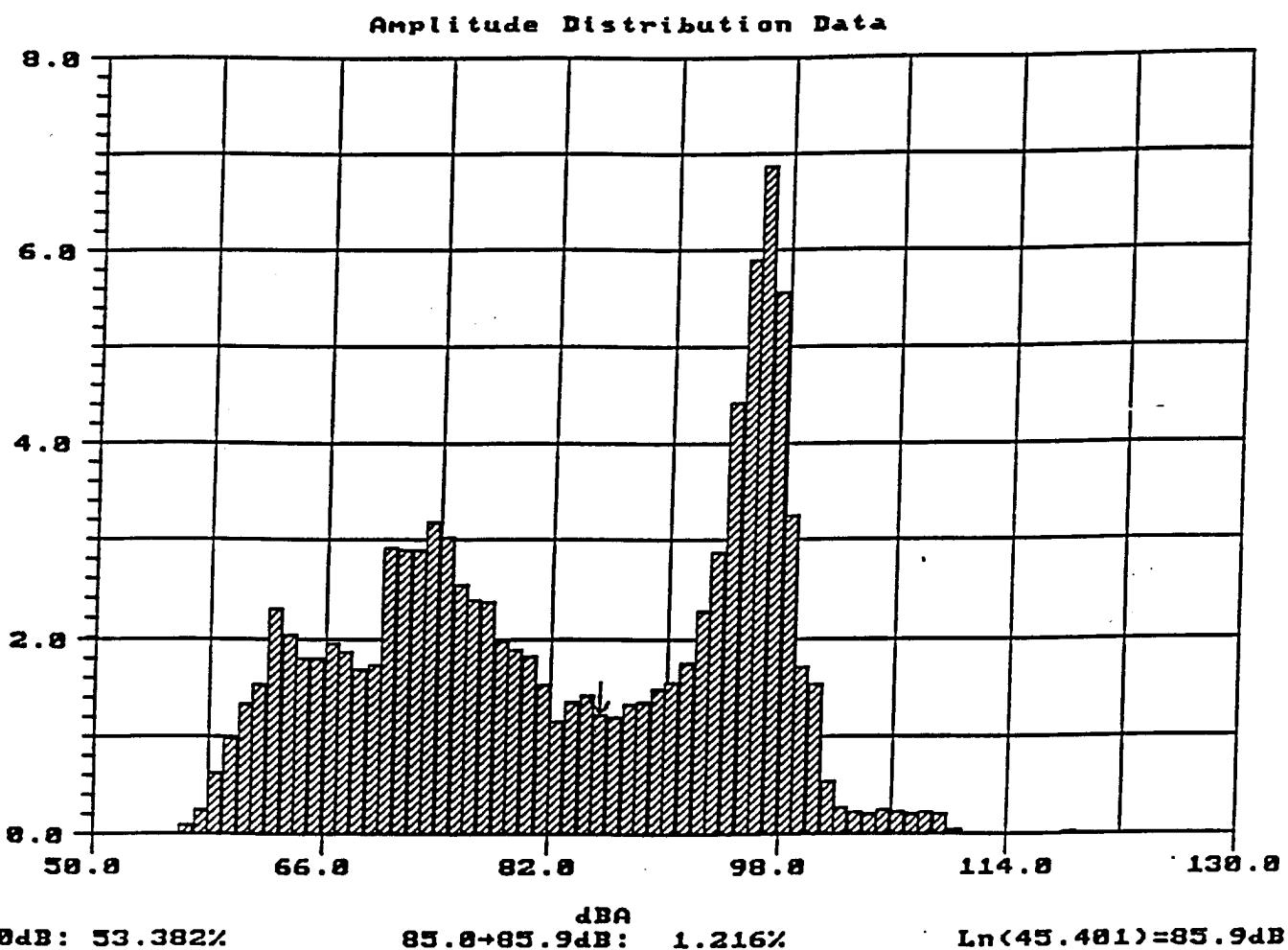
ANSI 1986, Guide for the measurement and evaluation of human exposure to vibration transmitted to the hand, New York, NY: American National Standards Institute, ANSI S3.34

APPENDIX B IH SAMPLING DATA

Concrete Cleaning, Inc. Centrifugal Shot Blast Total Dust Sampling			
Date	Sample Number	Analyte	* Results
5/29/96	052996-FIU-022	Blank	0.0000 mg/m ³
5/29/96	052996-FIU-023	Total dust	0.0000 mg/m ³

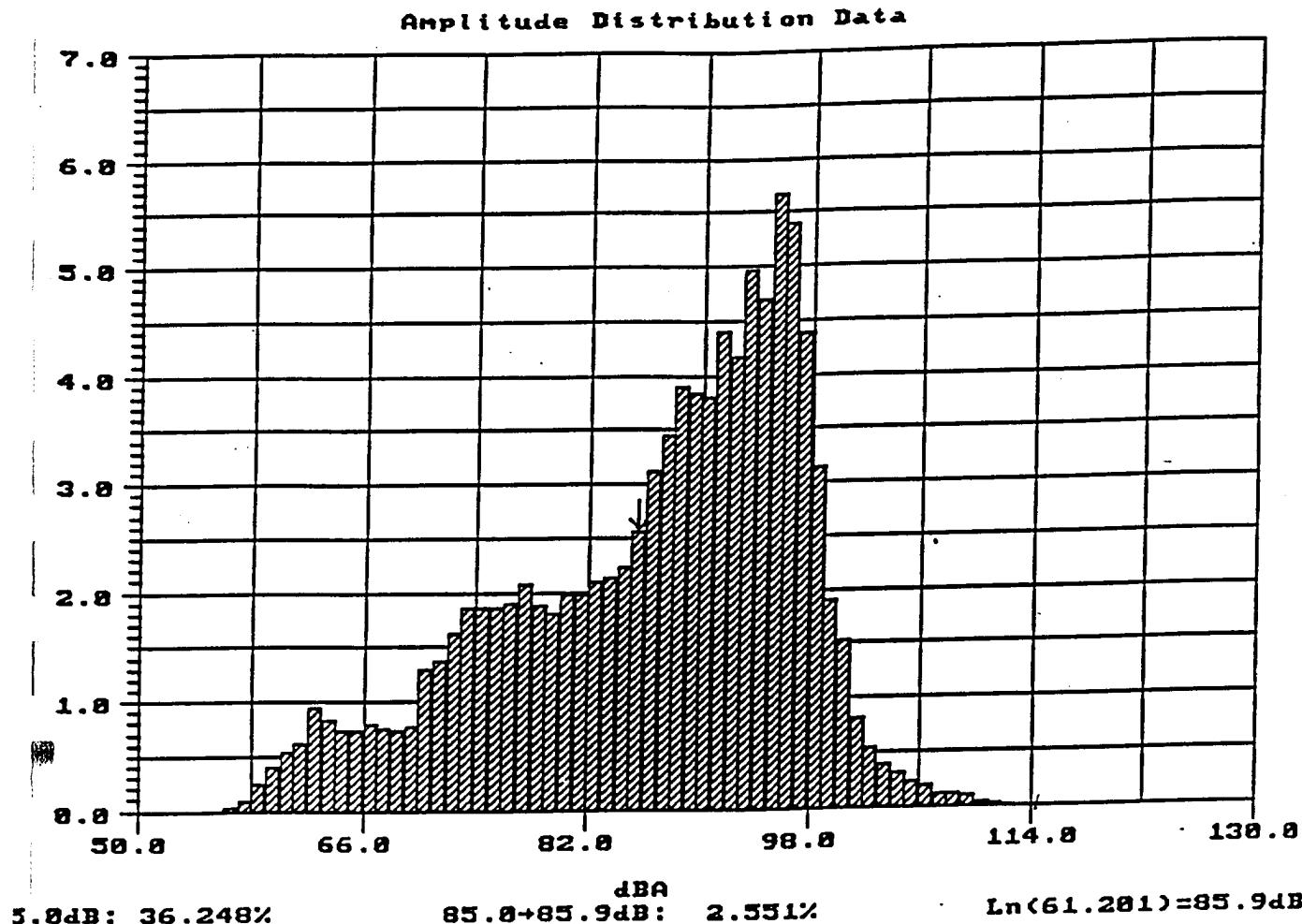
* The OSHA PEL for total dust is 15 mg/m³ and the ACGIH TLV is 10 mg/m³. Current sampling was conducted for total dust. The need to sample for respirable dust and silica has to be considered during concrete decontamination and decommissioning activities.

NOISE SAMPLING



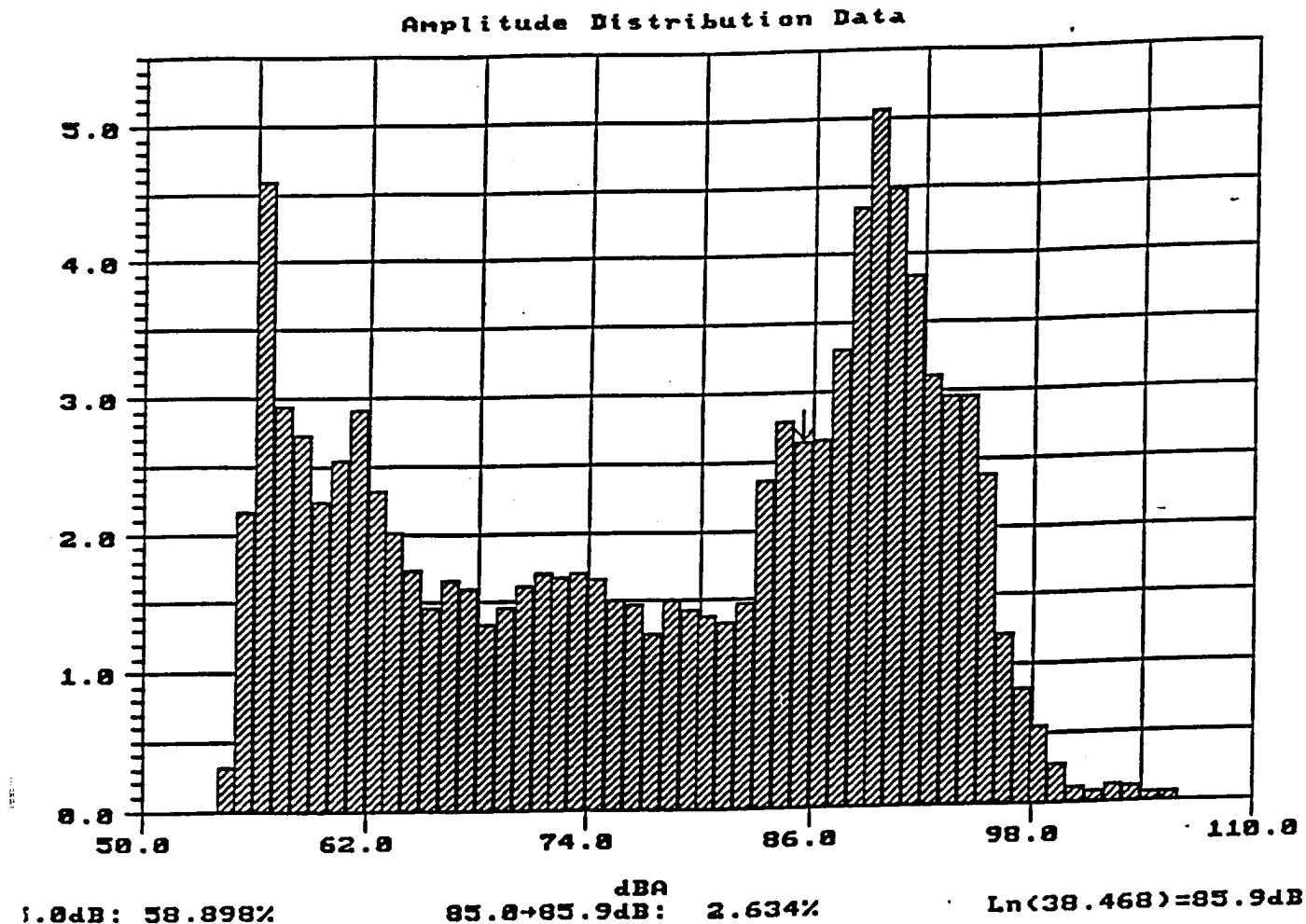
The percentage of time spent at each decibel level can be obtained from the graph. As shown, 53.382% of the time the noise exposure was less than 85 dBA which means that the majority of the time or 46.618 % of the time the noise exposure was at sound levels above 85 dBA. OSHA requires that a hearing conservation program be initiated if the 8-hour TWA is 85 dBA.

NOISE SAMPLING



The percentage of time spent at each decibel level can be obtained from the graph. As shown, 36.248% of the time the noise exposure was less than 85 dBA which means that the majority of the time or 63.752% of the time the noise exposure was at sound levels above 85 dBA. OSHA requires that a hearing conservation program be initiated if the 8-hour TWA is 85 dBA.

NOISE SAMPLING



The percentage of time spent at each decibel level can be obtained from the graph. As shown, 58.898% of the time the noise exposure was less than 85 dBA which means that the majority of the time or 41.102% of the time the noise exposure was at sound levels above 85 dBA. OSHA requires that a hearing conservation program be initiated if the 8-hour TWA is 85 dBA.

M98002040



Report Number (14) DOE/MC/32260--5835

Publ. Date (11) 19970731

Sponsor Code (18) DOE/EM; DOE/FE, XF

JC Category (19) UC-2000; UC-101, DOE/ER

DOE