




# MILWAUKEE TOOL

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To Whom It May Concern,

Milwaukee®, in partnership with Industrial Hygiene Sciences, LLC, has conducted testing on the Milwaukee M18™ FUEL™ 6 Gallon Wet/Dry Vacuum (0910-20) with HEPA filter (49-90-1977) paired with the M18™ FUEL™ 1-9/16” SDS Max Rotary Hammer (2717-20), 18” SDS Max Bull Point Chisel (48-62-4077), and 1 1/8” SDS Max Chisel Boot (5318-DE). Results show that the user will be below the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) as described by OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1153 when using the above combination, assuming it is used in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions. Testing results and procedures are outlined below:

Units Tested	Average Sample Duration	% Silica (Quartz) in Sample	Average Respirable Crystalline Silica Concentration (µg/m³)	OSHA PEL in 1926.1153 (µg/m³)
	63 minutes	N/A	< 2.63 µg/m³ TWA	50 µg/m³

*N/A= Not available. The percent silica could not be quantified as the weight gain on the filter was too low.*

*<: Less than. The analyte, if present, is at a level too low to be accurately quantified by the method used. The actual amount in the sample is less than the reported value.*

- All breaking was performed using a Milwaukee M18™ FUEL™ 6 Gallon Wet/Dry Vacuum (0910-20) paired with the M18™ FUEL™ 1-9/16” SDS Max Rotary Hammer (2717-20), 18” SDS Max Bull Point Chisel (48-62-4077), and 1 1/8” SDS Max Chisel Boot (5318-DE).
- Each trial consisted of five 10-minute runs of breaking with short rests in between each run.
- A new HEPA filter was used for each new trial.
- The Vacuum was turned to low speed.
- Concrete Blocks were poured from a 5000 PSI concrete mix.
- There was no cleaning of the filter or emptying of the tank during the trial.
- Work was performed in an enclosure with no outside ventilation. Ambient air cleaner with HEPA filtration was used between each trial.
- Samples were collected on a 3-piece 37 mm diameter preweighed PVC filter mounted in a BGI GK2.69 respirable dust sampler, run at 4.2 lpm and connected to a GilAir Plus air sampling pump. The flow rate through the sampling train was measured using a TSI 4146 Calibrator before and after each Trial. A field blank was submitted with each day’s set of samples.
- Samples and blank were analyzed using OSHA ID-142 by the Wisconsin Occupational Health Laboratory, an AIHA Accredited laboratory. The sampling method used meets the definition of respirable crystalline silica in 1926.1153 (a) and Appendix A of the OSHA Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard (1926.1153).
- The Time Weighted Average (TWA) was calculated assuming zero exposure to respirable crystalline silica for the non-sampled portion of a 480 minutes (8 hour) shift. Longer exposure times, assuming that the dust exposures would be similar to those collected in these trials, would likely result in higher TWAs. Factors, including, but not limited to, the ventilation and air flow patterns in the space where the work is done, how the tool is used, how sharp the blade is, the user’s technique, the silica content of the cement board, how many cuts are made, the presence of other respirable silica dust generating activities in the area, and vacuum maintenance could affect actual user exposures.

It is the responsibility of the user to operate the tool in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions. For the latest listings of approvals, visit [milwaukeetool.com](http://milwaukeetool.com). For technical or service assistance, contact Milwaukee Customer Service at 1-800-729-3878.