



Building B-101

Dow U.S.A.

The Dow Chemical Company
2301 N. Brazosport Blvd.
Freeport, Texas 77541-3257

REV
8(E)

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SUMMARY REPORT

LOCATION: ETHYLENEAMINES

PERIOD COVERED: September 24, 1993 - January 7, 1994

MEDICAL:

C. K. Browdy, M.D. 2-2-94
C. K. Browdy, M.D. Date
Occupational Health Associate

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE:

D. Romo 2-3-94
D. Romo Date
Industrial Hygienist

REVIEWED:

J. H. Giles 2-8-94
J. H. Giles Date
Superintendent

cc: L. J. Burmeier
J. H. Saunders, M.D.
D. W. Kelley
Summary File

R&S151069

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SUMMARY REPORT

This is a voluntary participation program. The group population is fifty-one. Eight individuals have current information and were not examined at this time. Forty-three individuals were examined between September 24, 1993, and January 7, 1994, for a 100% participation rate.

The Chemical and Physical Agent Inventory (CPAI) for the Ethyleneamines plant shows that potential exposures are low. All job classifications are followed on the periodic core examination.

The 1988 Noise Survey is summarized in I. H. Report No. A38-3367N. The eight-hour time-weighted average exposures were less than 85 decibels on the A-scale. These job classifications are not in the Texas Operations Hearing Conservation Program.

The 1983-1986 Industrial Hygiene monitoring data for ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride, ethylenediamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, and tetraethylenepentamine is summarized in I. H. Report A38-2901C. Eight-hour time-weighted average exposures were well below the Industrial Hygiene Guide (IHG) or were judged to be acceptable where an IHG did not exist.

There were forty-three audiograms done. There were no standard threshold shifts as defined by the OSHA Noise Standard.

There are no individuals with medical limitation of respirator usage. Please see Attachment A.

The liver is considered the main target organ for vinyl chloride. Seven individuals of the forty-three tested had minimal elevations of one or more of the five liver enzymes we test in each individual. This is considered an expected pattern in a group of this size and does not suggest any special toxic effect influencing the results of this group.

There were forty-three periodic core examinations done. Individuals with life-style factors that are amenable to medical or dietary intervention include the following: one smoker, thirty-one individuals who are overweight, seven individuals with uncontrolled hypertension, and thirteen individuals with elevated cholesterol

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levels. Please see Attachment B for a graphic representation of this data. Assistance in modification of these life-style risk factors can be obtained by contacting the Health Promotion Department (238-4334).

Attachments

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February 2, 1994

MEDICAL LIMITATION OF RESPIRATOR USAGE

The following fifty-one individuals have no medical limitation of respirator use:

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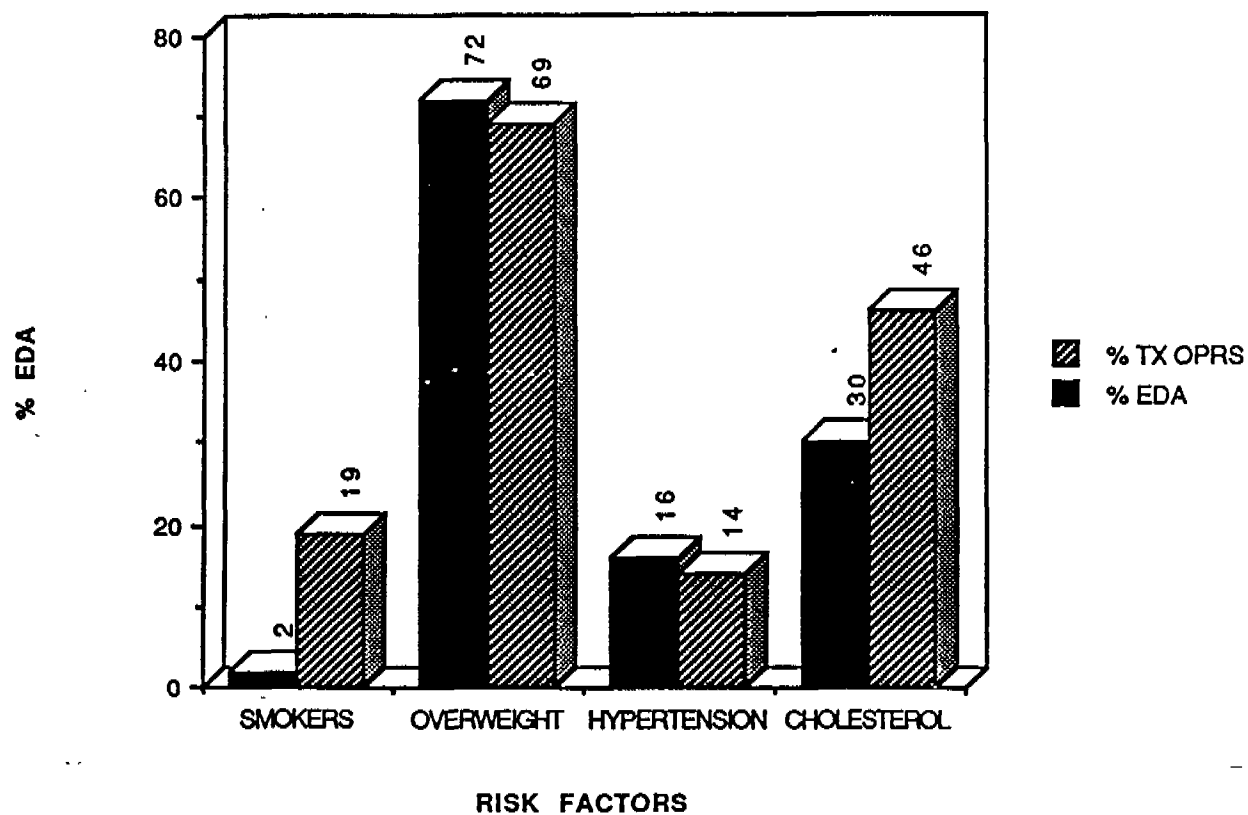
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Data from "ETHYLENEAMINES 1/94 DATA"



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