

§ 1910.93 Air contaminants.

TABLE G-3—MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	Mppcf	Mg/M ³
Fibers—		
Crystalline—		
Quartz (respirable).....	200 ¹	10mg/M ³ =
	% SiO ₂ +4	% SiO ₂ +2
Quartz (total dust).....		10mg/M ³
		% SiO ₂ +2
Crystalline: Use 1/2 the		
value calculated from the		
equivalent mass formulae for		
quartz.		
Tridymite: Use 1/2 the value		
calculated from the for-		
mular for quartz.		
Amorphous, including natural	20	5mg M ³
amorphous earth.....		% SiO ₂
Fibers: less than 10 ² crys-		
talline silica.....	20	
Alka.....	20	
Emulsion.....	20	
Talc.....	20	
Portland cement.....	20	
Graphite (natural).....	15	
Coal dust (respirable fraction		2 mg M ³
less than 5% SiO ₂).....		or
For more than 8% SiO ₂		10mg M ³
		% SiO ₂ +2
Inert or Nuisance Dust:		
Respirable fraction.....	15	5mg M ³
Total dust.....	20	10mg M ³

Note: Conversion factors—
1 mppcf = 1 million particles per cubic foot
= particles per c.c.

¹ Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on
impinger samples counted by light-scatter techniques.

² The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is
the amount determined from airborne samples,
except in those instances in which other methods have
been shown to be applicable.

³ As determined by the membrane filter method at
42 X, phase contrast magnification.

⁴ 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:

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. If the respirable fraction of dust
is determined with a MIEK-8, figure corresponding
to that of 2.4 Mg/M³ in the table for coal dust is 4.5 Mg/M³.

2 A new § 1910.93a is added to Part
1910, reading as follows:

§ 1910.93a Asbestos.

(a) **Definitions.** For the purpose of
this section, (1) "Asbestos" includes
chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremo-
lite, 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 pre-
scribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) **Standard effective July 1, 1976.**
The 8-hour time-weighted average air-
borne 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 pre-
scribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) **Ceiling concentration.** No em-
ployee 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 pre-
scribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) **Methods of compliance.**—(1) **En-
gineering methods.** (i) **Engineering con-
trols.** Engineering controls, such as, but
not limited to, isolation, enclosure, ex-
haust 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 col-
lection systems shall be designed, con-
structed, 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 in-
corporated by reference herein.

(b) See § 1910.6 concerning the avail-
ability of ANSI Z9.2-1971, and the
maintenance of a historic file in connec-
tion therewith. The address of the Amer-
ican National Standards Institute is
given in § 1910.100.

(iii) **Particular tools.** All hand-op-
erated 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 pro-
vided with local exhaust ventilation sys-
tems 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 ex-
posure limits prescribed in paragraph
(b) of this section, unless the usefulness
of the product would be diminished
thereby.

(ii) **Particular products and opera-
tions.** No asbestos cement, mortar, coat-
ing, 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 in-
sulation or coverings shall be provided
with respiratory equipment in accord-
ance with paragraph (d) (2) (iii) of this
section and with special clothing in ac-
cordance with paragraph (d) (3) of this
section.

(d) **Personal protective equipment.**—
(1) Compliance with the exposure limits
prescribed by paragraph (b) of this sec-
tion may not be achieved by the use of
respirators or shift rotation of em-
ployees, 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 insuffi-
cient to reduce the airborne concentra-
tions of asbestos fibers below the limits
prescribed by paragraph (b) of this
section; or

(iii) In emergencies.

(iv) Where both respirators and per-
sonnel rotation are allowed by subdivi-
sions (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subpara-
graph, and both are practicable, person-
nel 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 ap-
proved by the Bureau of Mines, Depart-
ment of the Interior, or the National In-
stitute for Occupational Safety and
Health, Department of Health, Educa-
tion, 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 reusa-
ble 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 aver-
age 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 concentra-
tions of airborne asbestos fibers in the
respirator below the exposure limits pre-
scribed in paragraph (b) of this section,
when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-
weighted average concentrations of as-
bestos 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 pres-
sure-demand, supplied-air respirator
shall be used to reduce the concentra-
tions of airborne asbestos fibers in the
respirator below the exposure limits pre-
scribed in paragraph (b) of this section,
when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-
weighted average airborne concentra-
tions of asbestos fibers are reasonably
expected to exceed 100 times those limits.

(iv) **Establishment of a respirator pro-
gram.** (a) The employer shall establish
a respirator program in accordance with

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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Table Z-2

Material	8-hour time weighted average	Acceptable ceiling concentration	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hour shift.	
			Concentration	Maximum duration
Benzene (Z37.4-1969)	10 p.p.m.	25 p.p.m.	50 p.p.m.	10 minutes.
Beryllium and beryllium compounds (Z37.23-1970)	2 µg./M ³	5 µg./M ³	25 µg./M ³	30 minutes.
Cadmium fume (Z37.5-1970)	0.1 mg./M ³	3 mg./M ³		
Cadmium dust (Z37.5-1970)	0.2 mg./M ³	0.6 mg./M ³		
Carbon disulfide (Z37.3-1968)	20 p.p.m.	30 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.	Do.
Carbon tetrachloride (Z37.17-1967)	10 p.p.m.	25 p.p.m.	200 p.p.m.	5 minutes in any 4 hours.
Ethylene dibromide (Z37.31-1970)	20 p.p.m.	30 p.p.m.	60 p.p.m.	5 minutes.
Ethylene dichloride (Z37.21-1969)	50 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.	200 p.p.m.	5 minutes in any 3 hours.
Formaldehyde (Z37.16-1967)	3 p.p.m.	5 p.p.m.	10 p.p.m.	30 minutes.
Hydrogen fluoride (Z37.25-1969)	do.	do.	do.	do.
Fluoride as dust (Z37.25-1969)	2.5 mg./M ³			
Lead and its inorganic compounds (Z37.11-1969)	0.2 mg./M ³			
Methyl chloride (Z37.18-1969)	100 p.p.m.	200 p.p.m.	300 p.p.m.	5 minutes in any 3 hours.
Methylene Chloride (Z37.3-1969)	500 p.p.m.	1,000 p.p.m.	2,000 p.p.m.	5 minutes in any 2 hours.
Organo (alkyl) mercury (Z37.30-1969)	0.01 mg./M ³	0.04 mg./M ³		
Styrene (Z37.15-1969)	100 p.p.m.	200 p.p.m.	600 p.p.m.	5 minutes in any 3 hours.
Trichloroethylene (Z37.19-1967)	do.	do.	300 p.p.m.	5 minutes in any 2 hours.
Tetrachloroethylene (Z37.22-1967)	do.	do.	do.	5 minutes in any 3 hours.
Toluene (Z37.12-1967)	200 p.p.m.	300 p.p.m.	600 p.p.m.	10 minutes.
Hydrogen sulfide (Z37.2-1966)		20 p.p.m.	50 p.p.m.	10 minutes once only if no other measurable exposure occurs.
Mercury (Z37.8-1971)		1 mg./10M ³		
Chromic acid and chromates (Z37.7-1971)		do.		

TABLE G-3—MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	Mppcf *	Mg/M ³
Silica:		
Crystalline:		
Quartz (respirable).....	250 †	10mg/M ³ =
	%SiO ₂ +5	%SiO ₂ +2
Quartz (total dust).....		30mg/M ³
		%SiO ₂ +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	0.0mg/M ³
		%SiO ₂
Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica):		
Mica.....	20	
Soapstone.....	20	
Talc (non-asbestos-form).....	20*	
Talc (fibrous). Use asbestos limit.		
Tremolite (see talc, fibrous)		
Portland cement.....	50	
Graphite (natural).....	15	
Coal dust (respirable fraction less than 8% SiO ₂).....		2.4mg/M ³ or 10mg/M ³
For more than 8% SiO ₂		%SiO ₂ +2
Inert or Nuisance Dust:		
Respirable fraction.....	15	5mg/M ³
Total dust.....	50	15mg/M ³

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

* Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques.

† 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.

‡ As determined by the membrane filter method at 430X phase contrast magnification.

§ 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:

* 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
6.0	25
10	0

The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC instrument. If 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.

(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 [redacted] 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 prescribed 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) *Laundrying:* (a) Laundrying 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 laundrying 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 X (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—(1) 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—(1) 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 (1) 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	¾" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Avoid Breathing Dust....	¾" Gothic.
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment.	¾" Gothic.
Do Not Remain In Area Unless Your Work Requires It.	¾" Gothic.

Legend
Breathing Asbestos Dust. 14 point Gothic.
May Be Hazardous To
Your Health.

Notation

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 reasonably 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 imperviable 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 20 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.

[1910.1001(i)(1) amended at 41 FR 11505, March 19, 1976]

(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.

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

(2) **Examination**. 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 Sec. 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.

[37 FR 24749 Effective November 21, 1972]

[Editor's Note: For the following carcinogens' standards, medical examination provisions were remanded by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. Provisions regarding research laboratories were vacated by the court.]

§ 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 transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (c) (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 facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving 4-Nitrobiphenyl where containment prevents the release of 4-Nitrobiphenyl into regulated areas, non-regulated areas, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of 4-Nitrobiphenyl or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of 4-Nitrobiphenyl from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of 4-Nitrobiphenyl which may result in exposure to or contact with 4-Nitrobiphenyl.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of 4-Nitrobiphenyl, which is impervious to the passage of 4-Nitrobiphenyl, and which would prevent