

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

FX-72

ASBESTOS SURVEY

at the

WINDER AND SLITTING OPERATIONS

FLEXITALLIC GASKET COMPANY, INC.
DEER PARK, TEXAS

Kim R. Young
Loss Prevention Consultant
Industrial Hygiene
Liberty Mutual Insurance Company
May 20, 1981

LIBERTY
MUTUAL

FLEXITAILIC GASKET COMPANY, INC.

DEER PARK, TEXAS

WINDING AND SLITTING - ASBESTOS

On April 30, 1981, a visit was made to Flexitailic Gasket Company, Inc. in Deer Park, Texas to evaluate worker exposure to asbestos at the winder and slitting operations. Survey procedures involved the collection of air samples in the workers' breathing zone at several of the above operations.

The survey was conducted by Kim R. Young, Loss Prevention Consultant-Industrial Hygiene. The survey was discussed with Mr. Kenneth Clark, Plant Manager.

HEALTH HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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At the time of the survey the exposure of those workers sampled was controlled

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DISCUSSION

During a previous Industrial Hygiene survey, it was observed that methods of handling asbestos dust could be improved upon. Even though existing levels at that time were within the standard, recommendations were submitted due to the potentially serious health hazard which extensive exposure to asbestos presents.

A local exhaust system has now been installed on the slitter machine. It is important to remember that the closer the exhaust is to the operation being performed, the more effective the dust control. Also, overloading the exhaust system can decrease its efficiency. It was indicated that the dust that is not captured by the exhaust is vacuumed, not swept, from the table and floors.

Employees should be discouraged from using air hoses for clean up purposes as this can cause asbestos dust that is present to be dispersed into workers' breathing zones.



Kim R. Young
Loss Prevention Consultant
Industrial Hygiene

LIBERTY MUTUAL

SURVEY DATA

Equipment: MSA personal sampling pumps and Millipore vacuum pump with millipore type AA filter paper in open faced plastic cassettes.

Method of Collection: Air was drawn through the filter paper at a measured flow rate monitored by flow meters. Air contaminants deposited on the filter paper were analyzed for asbestos.

Method of Analysis: Counting under phase-contrast microscope.

Recommended Control Level: 2 fibers per milliliters (fibers greater than 5 microns in length counted) as a time weighted average exposure.

SAMPLE NUMBER	TIME RATE VOLUME	LOCATION	fibers ASBESTOS/milliliter
1	65 min. 2 l/min. 130 l	OBZ-on operator of the large hydraulic winder #5 while winding asbestos strips onto gaskets.	ND
2	62 min. 2 l/min. 124 l	OBZ-on the operator of the small electric winder #11.	ND
3	60 min. 2 l/min. 120 l	OBZ-on the operator of the small electric winder #7.	ND
4	60 min. 2 l/min. 120 l	Same as #3	ND
5	60 min. 2 l/min. 120 l	Area sample located 4 feet from slitting machine while cutting 5" asbestos into strips	ND
6	55 min. 2 l/min. 110 l	OBZ-on the operator of the oval winder #8 (electric).	ND

ND - Not deductible

OBZ- Operator's breathing zone



Wausau Insurance Companies

2000 WESTWOOD DRIVE
WAUSAU, WISCONSIN 54401

FOR

Sam Thomas, Plant Manager
Plasticallie Gasket Company
151 Waller Place
Bellemead, New Jersey 08031

January 18, 1982

CONCERNING

151 Waller Place
Bellemead, New Jersey

REPORTED BY

S. Stabik, environmental health engineer; and
S. Wisnerek, safety consultant; on December 18, 1981

PERSONS CONTACTED

Sam Thomas, plant manager

REPORT SUMMARY

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ENGINEERING SERVICE

This survey was made at the request of Sam Thomas, plant manager, to determine airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which employees are routinely exposed during normal production in the slitting, winding, preforming, and shipping/receiving areas.

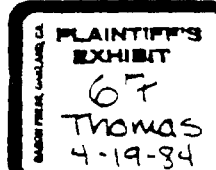
Six air samples, four personal and two fixed location, were collected by drawing breathing zone air at a fixed rate by means of calibrated personal sampling pumps, through a 0.8 micron pore-sized mixed cellulose acetate filter mounted in three-piece open-face cassettes. Asbestos fibers thus collected were subsequently counted at our laboratory (AIHA Accreditation Number 34) using phase contrast illumination microscopy. The results are shown in the attached Table I, along with the current OSHA permissible exposure level for chrysotile asbestos.

The results show that the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers were all less than 25 percent of the current OSHA PEL.

This report covers only conditions and practices observed and considered at the time of this call. It is not intended to indicate that any hazards are adequately controlled or that such conditions or practices meet the requirements of any applicable federal, state or local law, regulation, or ordinance.

If you have any comments or questions concerning this report, write to R. E. Hewkinson, Vice-President, Safety & Health Services.

Consultative safety and health services are available to all policyholders and we encourage you to contact your servicing safety consultant whenever the need arises.



Sam Thomas
Flexitallic Gasket Company

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January 18, 1982

The following observations and recommendations are presented as a result of this survey:

1. If further lowering of airborne asbestos levels is desired, consideration should be given to increasing the effectiveness of housekeeping in the production area. The slitters, winders, and preformer are all low-speed equipment which would not be expected to generate excessive airborne levels of contaminants. The majority of the airborne asbestos levels found would appear to be primarily the result of employee mobility. Keeping work areas as free as possible of residual asbestos would reduce the amount reintroduced into ambient air by employee movement.

Local exhaust at each of the winding and slitting machines would be the most effective and preferred method of controlling asbestos initially released into ambient air. From a cost-effectiveness standpoint, considering the relatively low levels present, frequent use of portable HEPA-filtered vacuum equipment would be almost as effective. One other producer of such equipment, other than WILFISK of America, is American Cleaning Equipment Corporation, 111 South Route 53, Addison, Illinois, 60101.

EO 64

cc: Fred S. Jones and Company of New York

TABLE I
CONCENTRATIONS OF AIRBORNE ASBESTOS

Flexitallic Gasket Company
Beltsville, New Jersey
December 18, 1981

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Sample Location</u>	<u>Found Fibers/cc(1)</u>	<u>OSHA PEL(2) Fibers/cc(1)</u>
1	Station 2, top of slitter filling cabinet	0.14	2.0
2	Shipping/receiving department, scale area	0.07	2.0
3	Winder machine number 2327, operator	0.16	2.0
4	Winder machine (EC), operator	0.22	2.0
5	Preformer, operator	0.32	2.0
6	Hydraulic winder, operator	0.13	2.0

(1) - Fibers/cc greater than 5 μ m - Asbestos fibers per cubic centimeter of air greater than 5 microns in length.

(2) OSHA PEL - Permissible Exposure Level, Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910, Subpart Z, Section 1910.1001, Asbestos.